UNIV.OF
TORONTO
LIBRARY

Government
Publications


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2022 with funding from
University of Toronto

https://archive.org/details/31761114678279

Gov. Doc.
Can
L
Canada. Labour, Dept. of

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister—Hon. NORMAN MCL. ROGERS Deputy Minister—W. M. DICKSON

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

VOLUME XXXVIII

FOR THE YEAR

1938

366764
17. 5. 39.

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1939

HD
8101
A3
v.38
cop.2

ERRATA

On page 148—Column 1, second line—for not *read* most.

On page 288—Column 2, under "Kodak Company Employees' Benefit under Profit-Sharing Plan," first line—for Eastern *read* Eastman.

On page 985—Column 2, fourth line—for 50 *read* 56.

On pages 995 to 997—There were several errors in these tabular statistics and the entire schedule was subsequently reprinted correctly on pages 1114 to 1116.

On page 1100—Column 2, under "Quebec Public Building Safety Act"—first and second lines—for June 13, 1934, *read* May 5, 1914; third line—for September 1, *read* September 15.

On page 1236—Column 2, under "Quebec Needy Mothers' Assistance Act"—first line—for 1938 *read* 1937.

INDEX

Accidents, Industrial:

International Labour Office report on accident statistics, 1250; also survey of risks in coal mining, 1327; preparatory meeting for reduction of risks in coal, 1361-62.

Canada—

fatalities during first, second and third quarters of 1938—594, 961, and 1316; during 1937—229, 595, 962, and 1317.

analysis of 1937 fatalities by industries, causes, etc., 349.

fatal and non-fatal accidents recorded by provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, 358.

accidents on electric railways in 1936, 298; on steam railways in 1936 and 1937—298, 1320.

increase in fatalities from use of explosives, 1089.

Alta.: accidents in 1937, 528, 868.

B.C.: accidents in 1937, 746.

Man.: accidents in 1936-37, 407, 998.

N.B. accidents in 1937, 407.

N.S.: accidents in 1937, 745.

Ont.: accident statistics for 1938—158, 640, 898, 1113, and 1250; mining accidents in 1937, 369.

Que.: accidents during first six months of 1938, 1025; in mines and quarries, 731.

Australia: accident statistics for 1936, 413.

U.S.A.: annual report of U.S. Employees' Compensation Commission, 288.

See also Legal Decisions; Mining; Safety and Health.

Agreements, Industrial:

Canada—

agreements and schedules of wages, 100, 213, 333, 449, 570, 689, 795, 939, 1038, 1169, 1291, 1404.

CLASSIFICATION BY INDUSTRIES:

Agriculture—

apiarists, Coaldale, Taber and Vauxhall, 701, 1048.

Construction—buildings and structures—

bricklayers, masons, etc., Calgary, 1040; Edmonton, 449, 454; Kingston, 1410; Ottawa, 1296; 1302; Regina, 337, 942; Toronto, 572; Windsor, 699, Winnipeg, 689, 942.

building labourers, Windsor, 700.

building trades, Hull, 798, 1300; Joliette, 694, 1299; Montreal and district, 945; 1173, 1300, 1423; Quebec city and district, 103, 692; St. Hyacinthe, 797; St. Johns and Iberville, 1299; Sherbrooke and Drummondville, 693; 1173, 1299; Sorel, 1172, 1299; Three Rivers, 944.

carpenters, Brantford, 1047, 1410; Calgary, 1040; Cornwall, 802; Edmonton, 450, 454; Halifax and Dartmouth, 941; 947; Kingston, 941; Nelson and Trail, 1040; Ottawa, 100, 571; Regina, 948, 1039; Sault Ste. Marie, 580; Timmins, 802; Vancouver, 1411; Victoria, 1411; Windsor, 700.

electrical workers, Halifax and Dartmouth, 1038, 1176; Ottawa, 579; Regina, 1304, 1411; Windsor, 105.

Agreements, Industrial:—*Con.*

elevator constructors, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, 941.

engineers (operating) and shovelmen in Eastern Canada, 1039.

glaziers and glass workers, Vancouver, 1040.

hod carriers, building and common labourers, Toronto, 942.

lathers, Calgary, 949; Edmonton district, 701; Toronto, 941.

marble and tile setters, Edmonton, 1048.

painters, decorators, etc., Kingston, 1425; Moose Jaw, 582; Regina, 700; Vancouver, 1040.

plasterers, Edmonton, 1411; Halifax and Dartmouth, 947; London, 336; Ottawa, 580.

plumbers, steamfitters, etc., 941 (sprinkler fitters throughout Canada); Calgary, 949; Edmonton, 1040, 1048; Halifax and Dartmouth, 941, 947; Kirkland Lake, etc., 580, 1039; Ottawa, 580; Regina, 454, 1040; St. Thomas, 1039, 1176; Toronto, 942; Vancouver, 942; Windsor, 700.

plumbers and tinsmith roofers, Three Rivers, 103, 693.

sheet metal workers, Ottawa, 1038; Regina, 1048.

stonecutters, Niagara Falls, 1039; Toronto, 942.

structural steel workers, Edmonton, 949.

terrazzo mechanics, Toronto, 572.

tile, marble and terrazzo layers, Edmonton, 107.

Construction—shipbuilding—

machinists, Saint John, 1169.

shipbuilders, Vancouver, 450, 1411; Victoria, 1409.

shipyard labourers, Vancouver, 1411.

Logging—

loggers, Port Arthur, Forestry Division, 579; Rainy River zone, 104, 1425; Timmins, 948.

Manufacturing—boots and shoes—

boot and shoe workers, Province of Quebec, 335, 691, 1423.

Manufacturing—fur, leather and miscellaneous animal products—

fine glove operators and blockers, Province of Quebec, 335.

fur workers, Montreal, 1043, 1171; Quebec, 1042; Toronto, 1038.

leather workers (handbags, etc.), Toronto, 1293.

Manufacturing—metal products—,

iron and steel factory workers, Owen Sound, 1409.

metal container workers, Province of Quebec, 1298.

metal polishers, Vancouver, 1409.

moulders, Guelph, 1409.

ornamental iron and bronze workers, Montreal district, 102, 1172, 1173, Winnipeg, 1409.

railway, tramcar and bus builders, etc., Province of Quebec and Montreal, 1171, 1299.

welders, Calgary, 948; Edmonton, 805.

Agreements, Industrial:—*Con.*
Manufacturing—miscellaneous wood products—
creosote workers, Calgary, 107; Transcona, 1408.
furniture workers, Province of Ontario, 699; Province of Quebec, 214, 1171; Dundas, 1408; Winnipeg, 1410.
sawmill workers, Fort Frances, 1408; Timmins, 1408.

Manufacturing—non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc.—
brick plant employees, Winnipeg, 1410.
coke plant employees, Hamilton, 1410.
granite, marble and stone workers, etc. (building materials industry, Province of Quebec), 103, 1172, 1423.
paint factory workers, Province of Quebec, 103.

Manufacturing—printing and publishing—
lithographers, Hamilton, London, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto, 570; Province of Quebec, 451.
photo engravers, Montreal, 1406; Vancouver and Victoria, 1408; Winnipeg, 1407.
pressmen, Calgary, 1407; Edmonton, 1407; Toronto, 449.
printers, Toronto, 1169; Vancouver, 1407; Winnipeg, 1407.
printing trades, Montreal, 452, 570; Quebec district, 1044.

Manufacturing—pulp, paper and paper products—
pulp and paper mill workers, Cornwall, 1295; Dryden, 1405; Liverpool, 1294; Merritton, 1295; Ocean Falls, 1406; Ottawa, 940; Powell River, 1405; Sheet Harbour, 939; Thorold, 1295, 1404-5; Temiskaming, Three Rivers and Gatineau, 1294-95; Victoria, 1406.

Manufacturing—textiles and clothing—
cloak and suit manufacturing industry, Province of Ontario, 216.
clothing workers (men's work clothing), Toronto, 1294, 1404; Winnipeg, 939.
cotton factory workers, Cornwall, 1293.
ladies' garment workers, Montreal, 795, 1404; Toronto, 570.
men's hat and cap workers, Province of Quebec, Montreal district and Hull, 102, 449, 944, 1298.
millinery workers, Guelph, 1294; Montreal, 691; Toronto, 1293-94, 1404.
silk factory workers, Cornwall, 1293.
tailors, Toronto, 939.
textile workers, Montreal, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, Magog, Sherbrooke, Drummondville, Valleyfield, 689.
women's cloak and suit workers, Vancouver, 939.

Manufacturing—tobacco and liquors—
brewery workers, Fort Frances, 1292; Hamilton, 1291; Kitchener and Waterloo, 1292; London, 1291; Ottawa, 1291; Toronto, 1291; Victoria, 1292; Windsor, 1292.

Manufacturing—vegetable foods and products—
bakery employees, Calgary and district, 1426; Edmonton, 701, 1048, 1426; Granby, 1170; Hamilton, 1291; Hull, 1171; Kitchener, 333; Ottawa, 105; Montreal, 102, 1291; Moose Jaw, 1425; Quebec, 451; Sherbrooke, 691; Three Rivers, 334.

Agreements, Industrial:—*Con.*
Manufacturing—miscellaneous products—
jewellery workers, Saskatoon, 1304; Toronto, 571, 1047; Vancouver, 1410.
mattress and couch manufacturing workers, Winnipeg, 213.
sign painters, Moose Jaw, 106.

Mining—non-ferrous smelting and quarrying—
granite, marble and stone quarry workers, Province of Quebec, 102, 1172.

Service—business and personal—
barbers, hairdressers, etc., Arnprior and Renfrew, 802; Brockville, 803; Cobourg, 581; Estevan, 582, 1426; Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford, Sweetsburg, 698, 801; Fergus and Elora, 1302; Fort Frances, 106; Hull, 336, 1175, 1301; Kirkland Lake, 582; Melville, 804; Midland, Penetanguishene, Port McNicoll, Victoria Harbour, 581; Montreal, 946; 1045, 1301, 1424; Moose Jaw, 804; North Battleford, 1426; Owen Sound, 105; Pembroke, 105; Perth, Carleton Place, Smiths Falls, Almonte, 1302; Petrolia and Forest, 803; Port Colborne and Humberstone, 1303; Port Hope, 581; Prescott, Cardinal, Iroquois and Morrisburg, 802; Prince Albert, 805; Quebec city and district, 103, 336, 1174; Regina, 216, 804, 948; Rosetown, 1176-77; Rouyn and Noranda, 699, 801; St. Hyacinthe, Granby, Drummondville,, Sorel and County of Rouville, 215, 1174, 1300; St. Jerome, 1300; St. Mary's, 803; St. Thomas, 1303; Sarnia, 803; Saskatoon, 805; Sherbrooke, Lennoxville and Magog, 800, 1300; Simcoe, 1303; Sudbury and Copper Cliff, 581; Swift Current, 106; Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mere, 215, 698, 800, 1045; Timmins, Schumacher, South Porcupine, 1302; Toronto, 948; Trenton, 105; Valleyfield, 801; Victoria, 1422; Victoriaville, 215, 698; Windsor, 803; Yorkton, 804.
beverage dispensers, Toronto, 577; Vancouver, 1422.
elevator operators, Toronto, 1421.
hotel and restaurant employees, Donnacona, 695; Magog, 1173, 1300; Port Arthur, 1421.
office employees, Montreal, 1421.
tavern employees, Quebec, 698, 800.

Service—custom and repair—
garage and service station employees, Montreal, 697, 800, 1300; Quebec, 696, 1174, 1424; St. Thomas and Elgin County, 1176.
shoe repairers, Montreal, 335, 697; Regina, 1426; Sherbrooke, 800, 1045, 1300.

Service—public administration—
accountants, clerks and stenographers, Jonquiere, Kenogami, Arvida, St. Joseph D'Alma, 335, 1173.
civic employees, Calgary, 1420-21; Regina, 1419-20.

Service—recreational—
bowling alley employees, Calgary, 217, 1049; Edmonton, 454, 1049.
projectionists, stage employees, etc., Edmonton, 576; Fort William and Port Arthur, 576; Hamilton, 575-76; Moose Jaw, 576; Ottawa, 1421; Quebec, 575; Saint John, 575; Vancouver and other centres in British Columbia, 577, 690; Victoria, 577.

Agreements, Industrial:—*Con.*
Trade—
accountants, clerks and stenographers, Jonquiere, Kenogami, Arvida, St. Joseph D'Alma, 335, 1173.
coal drivers and handlers, Toronto, 581.
dairy employees, Quebec, 799.
grocers and butchers, Sherbrooke, 1045, 1174, 1300.
retail store employees, Kirkland Lake, 100; Magog, 1173, 1300; Vancouver, 1418-19.
retail store and hotel workers, Donnacona, 695.
Transportation and Public Utilities—communication—
telegraphers (Canadian Press employees), 1296.
Transportation and Public Utilities—electricity and gas—
electrical workers, Winnipeg, 1417-18.
gas plant workers, Winnipeg, 1418.
Transportation—local and highway—
bus drivers, Windsor, 100.
bus and taxi drivers, Banff, 949.
cartage and storage employees, Montreal, 1412; Regina, 582.
cold storage plant employees, Winnipeg, 1418.
taxi drivers, Calgary, 216; Edmonton, 1048; Regina, 337; Toronto, 575, 1047.
truck drivers and teamsters, Montreal, 1041.
truck drivers, warehousemen, checkers and loaders, Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Midland, 574.
Transportation and Public Utilities—street and electric railways—
street and electric railway employees, Calgary, 1414; Fort William, 1414; Halifax, 1412; Port Arthur, 1413; Quebec, 1413; Regina, 333, 1414; Toronto, 1413; Windsor, 1413 Winnipeg, 572, 1414.
Transportation—water—
checkers and coopers, Fort William, 690; Montreal, 795.
coal handlers, Montreal, 695.
coal hoisters (crane operators, etc.), Toronto, 1047.
harbour employees, Montreal, 1416.
longshoremen, Charlottetown, 1416; Halifax, 213, 1415; Montreal, 574, 799, 1423-24; North Sydney, 1415; Parrsboro, 1416; Pugwash, 1415; Saint John, 213, 573, 1416; Sorel, 799, 1044, 1300; Thorold, 574; Vancouver, 574.
shipliners, Montreal, 574, 1424.
steamship checkers, longshoremen, etc., Hamilton, 1416; Montreal, 1416; Toronto, 1416.
steamship stewards, waiters, etc., Pacific Coast, 1417.
Transportation and Public Utilities—miscellaneous—
grain elevator employees, Port Arthur and Fort William, 1418.
South Africa: review of industrial councils and agreements, 756-57.
See also Collective Labour Agreements; Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act (Quebec) and Workmen's Wages Act (Quebec); Industrial Standards Act (Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan).

Agriculture:
action of International Labour Conference on statistics of hours and wages in mining and manufacturing industries and in agriculture, 824-836-840.

Agriculture:—*Con.*
International Labour Office considers social problems—wages, hours, holidays, etc. —in agriculture, 372.
Canada—
wages in agriculture (Appendix A, Supplement, January, 1938).
farm employment plan—placements up to January 1, 1938, 3; and to December 3, 1323; statistics of operation in Saskatchewan, 649; operation of plan in four western provinces, 1073.
review of training under Dominion-Provincial Youth Program, 28.
summary of trend of farm wages, 60.
wages of employees on farms, 1929, 1934-1937, 409.
Ont.: conference on co-operation recommends inclusion of co-operative education in courses conducted by representatives, 1238.
Sask.: farm wages in 1936-37, 649.
See also Industrial Disputes; Migration and Settlement.

Alberta:
changes in administration of certain Acts, 633.
Bread Act, 1934—
amendment to, 635.
Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare Act, 1936—
amendments to, 635.
Coal Mines Regulation Act—
amendment to, 633.
Credit Unions Act—
provisions of, 636.
Department of Trade and Industry Act—
amendment to, 634; amendment to barbers' code exempting beauty parlours and restoring daily minima, 1093.
Hours of Work Act, 1936—
amendment to, 634.
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
provisions of new legislation (repealing Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1937, and Labour Disputes Act, 1926), 627-629.
Industrial Standards Act—
amendments to, 633; changes in regulations, 894; schedules of wages and hours recently approved, 107, 216, 454, 701, 805, 948, 1048.
Male Minimum Wage Act—
addition of Part 2 (*re* fair wages), 633; amendments to Order No. 1, 1093, 1234.
Mining Industry Wages Security Act—
provisions of, 632.
Public Service Vehicles Act—
regulation respecting log book, 1093.
Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1936—
amendment to, 635.
Workmen's Compensation Act—
provisions of revised and amended measure, 629-632; new regulations, 1234; amendments to, 750, 1354.

All-Canadian Congress of Labour:
convention, 519.
Dominion legislative program, 151.
See also Mosher, A. R.

American Association for Labour Legislation:
Canadian representation at, 8.

American Federation of Labour:
annual convention, 1239.

Annuities:
See Canadian Government Annuities.

Apprenticeship:
action of International Labour Conference *re* technical and vocational education and apprenticeship, 824, 841-843.
International Labour Office study on technical education and apprenticeship, 529.
Canada—
National Employment Commission statistical analysis of plans in Canadian industry, 20.
review of training under Dominion-Provincial program, 29.
B.C.: amendment to Apprenticeship Act, 33; additional trades included under Act, 291; trades under scope of Act, 510; report of Director, 1937, 1111.
N.S.: training in 1937, 650.
Ont.: administration of Act in 1937, 646; amendments, 1095; summary of new regulations, 894-896; regulations and rates applying to building trades, motor vehicle repair trade and barbering and hairdressing trades, 896; amendments recommended by T. and L. Congress, 168.
South Africa: summary of youth training and apprenticeship, 278.
U.S.A.: action of A.F. of L. convention, 1242; voluntary system introduced in Virginia, 569; regulations issued by Wage and Hour Division of the U.S. Department of Labour, 1403.
See also Youth Employment and Training.

Arbitration and Conciliation:
conciliation activities of Department of Labour from October 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, 375; from April 1, 1938 to June 30, 1938, 733; from July 1, 1938 to September 30, 1938, 1080.
summary of administration of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 1937-38, 1344.

Armaments:
Director of International Labour Office reviews effects of, 836.
See also War.

Baking Industry:
Confederation of Catholic Workers seeks prohibition of night work in, 164.
United Kingdom: summary of Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 972.
See also Agreements, Industrial.

Bane, Frank, *Executive Director, United States Social Security Board:*
paper on situation in U.S. in regard to relationship of the Employment Service to unemployment insurance, 638.

Bank of Canada:
T. and L. Congress advocates outright government ownership of, 145.

Barbers:
Alta.: restoration of daily minima, 1093.
N.B.: Act to provide for Early Closing of Barber Shops in Saint John, 990.
N.S.: failure of Bill to amend Barbers' Act establishing minimum charges and wages, 749.

Barbers:—*Con.*
Ont.: apprenticeship regulations and rates applying to barbering and hairdressing trades, 896.
See also Agreements Industrial; Minimum Wages.

Bell, J. A. Ward:
appointment to British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations, 172.

Bengough, Percy, *Vice-President, T. and L. Congress of Canada:*
participation in discussion at International Labour Conference on reduction of hours, 827.

Best, W. L., *Vice-President and National Legislative Representative of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen:*
labour day message, 969.

Blind:
Alta.: regulations in conformity with Dominion Act, 291.
B.C.: regulations in conformity with Dominion Act, 292.
See also Pensions.

Boilers:
Ont.: inspection in 1936-37, 646.
Sask.: amendments to Steam Boilers Act, 507.

British Columbia:
Apprenticeship Act—
amendment to, 33; additions to list of trades, 291, 510.
Department of Trade and Industry Act—
provisions of, 34.
Factories Act—
amendments to, 33.
Female Minimum Wage Act—
orders under 291, 405, 510, 622, 1094.
Fire Marshal Act—
amended regulations, 1093.
Hours of Work Act—
amendment to, 32; orders and regulations under 405, 622, 1094, 1349.
Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act—
provisions of, 30-32.
Male Minimum Wage Act—
orders under 405, 1094, 1235, 1349.
Mechanics Lien Act—
amendment to, 33.
Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act—
amendment to, 33.
Mothers' Allowances Act—
provisions of new measure, 33.
Old Age Pensions Act—
applicable to blind persons, 292; revision of regulations *re* blind, 1095.
Residence and Responsibility Act—
amendment to, 33.
See also various subject headings.

British North America Act:
replies of provinces *re* amendment to facilitate unemployment insurance, 235.
amendments recommended by:
T. and L. Congress, 143, 1105.
Railway Brotherhoods, 147.
All-Canadian Congress of Labour, 519.
Can. Fed. of Labour, 1355.
New Brunswick Federation of Labour, 295.

Brown, Ernest, *Minister of Labour, Great Britain:*
address at 24th International Labour Organization Conference, 834.

Brown, Gerald H., *Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour:*
address as Canadian Government delegate at 24th International Labour Organization Conference, 832-833.

Building and Construction Industry:
Canada—
statistical analysis for 1936, 60.
improvement noted by Minister of Labour, 150, 155.
summary of Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 893.
Ont.: wage rates for apprentices, 896.
U.S.A.: wages and hours in, 1343.
See also Canadian Construction Association; Legal Decisions.

Building Permits:
annual review for 1937, 299.
monthly report of building permits issued in Canada, 79, 199, 319, 437, 558, 676, 783, 918, 1021, 1145, 1269, 1381.

Burford, W. T., *Secretary-Treasurer, Canadian Federation of Labour:*
extract from New Year's message, 5.
labour day message, 969.

Butler, H. B., *Director, International Labour Office:*
annual report of world social-economic situation, 829-831; discussion of report and reply of director, 831-836.
recent voyage to East, 419.
resignation of, 478.
summary of report on "Problems of Industry in the East," 805.

Campbell Soup Company Limited:
employees retirement and pension plan, 1124.

Canada Year Book:
summary of 1938 edition, 971.

Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation:
formation and objects, 615.

Canadian Construction Association:
annual convention, 170.

Canadian Federation of Labour:
legislative requests—Dominion, 148; Ontario, 160.
summary of proceedings of annual convention, 1355.
summary of address of Deputy Minister of Labour, 1324.
See also Burford, W. T.; David, Z.

Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities:
summary of annual conference, 408.

Canadian Government Annuities:
contracts under Act in 1937-38, 1344.
employees' retirement plans under, 1229-1233.
interpretation of old age pensions regulation in regard to, 1074.
revision of rate, 125.

Canadian Industries Limited:
amendment to welfare plans of, 753, 1348.

Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics:
agenda of seventh Conference, 864; summary of proceedings, 970.

Canadian Johns-Manville Company:
non-industrial sickness and accident plan of, 752.

Canadian Manufacturers' Association:
annual report of Industrial Relations Committee — recommendations concerning collective bargaining, workmen's compensation, minimum wages and Industrial Standards legislation, unemployment insurance and old age pensions, 618-19.

Canadian National Railways:
employment and pensions on, 414.
See also Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Canadian National Railways' Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2:
summary of recent decisions, 16, 495, 1346.

Canadian National Steamships (West Indies):
recommendations of T. and L. Congress *re* employment of Canadians, 145, 1106.

Canadian Nurses' Association:
eight-hour day supported at annual convention, 946.

Canadian Pacific Railway:
employees' pensions in 1937, 405.
See also Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1:
summary of recent decisions, 491, 1213.

Cement Industry:
statistics of, 84.

Census:
Canada—
annual census of manufacturing industries (1936), 524-25.
U.S.A.: result of census of unemployed, 6; composition of wage earning class, 419; occupational distribution of unemployed, 975.

Charpentier, Alfred, *President, Confederation of Catholic Workers:*
extract from New Year's message, 5.
participation in presentation of Legislative program, 157.
labour day message, 969.

Child Labour:
See Juvenile Employment.

Child Welfare:
Ont.: annual report of Department of Public Welfare, 754.
See also Juvenile Employment.

Civil Liberty:
T. and L. Congress memorandum emphasizes threats to, 144.

Civil Service:
Canada—
amendments to Civil Service Act, 893.
extension of merit system and maintenance of proper living standards urged by All-Canadian Congress, 154.
Alta.: amendment to Public Service Act, constituting Joint Council, 636.
Ont.: amendment to superannuation provisions, 503.
U.S.A.: A.F. of L. endorses extension of merit system to all government employees, 1243.

Closed Shop:
Que.: protest of T. and L. Congress, 164.
U.S.A.: closed shop agreement upheld by New York Court of Appeals, 361.

Coal:
Canada—
T. and L. Congress urges development of national fuel policy, 144.
Alta.: legislative resolution *re* shipping and distribution, 637.

Codes:
See Alberta (Department of Trade and Industry Act).

Collective Bargaining:
Canada—
Minister of Labour reviews advantages of and obligations of government in, 26.
action of T. and L. Congress convention, 1104, 1105.
report of Canadian Manufacturers' Association (Industrial Relations Committee) on, 618.
Alta.: provisions of Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (repealing Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1937 and Labour Disputes Act of 1926), 627.
Man.: non-enactment of Bill *re* freedom of association, 501.
N.B.: Federation of Labour seeks enactment of legislation, 295; provided for in Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 476, 987.
Ont.: enactment of legislation sought by Railway Brotherhoods, 169.
Sask.: Freedom of Trade Union Association Act—introduction of legislation, 124; summary of provisions, 506.
United Kingdom: historical evolution as traced by U.S.A. Commission, 1122.
Sweden: legal status of, 1247.

Collective Labour Agreements:
Canada—
discussion at convention of Canadian Construction Association, 171.
United Kingdom: report of U.S.A. Commission studying employer-employee relationships, 1117-18.
France: review of recent legislation, 415-16.
Sweden: operation of system, 1246.

Collective Labour Agreements Act (Quebec):
provisions of new measure (formerly Workmen's Wages Act), 503-4.

Collective Labour Agreements Act (Quebec):—Con.
legal decisions concerning, 713, 820, 1191, 1440.
agreements under, 578, 690, 797, 943, 1041, 1170, 1297, 1422.
action of convention of Confederation of Catholic Workers, 1107.
See also Workmen's Wages Act.

Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act (Quebec):
legal decisions concerning, 360, 468, 713, 820, 1191.
provisions of new measure, 503.

Combines Investigation Act:
administration during 1937-38, 1345.
report of investigation into alleged combine in distribution of tobacco products, 1090.

Commercial Travellers:
Que.: provision for incorporation in syndicates, 506.

Committee for Industrial Organization (U.S.A.):
established on permanent basis, 1329.

Communications:
comparison of employment in Canada and United States, 536.

Communism:
observations of Minister of Justice on, 157.
memorandum of Confederation of Catholic Workers on, 156.

Compressed Air:
new Ontario regulations applying to work in, 984.

Compulsory Labour:
South Africa: establishment of compulsory work colonies, 290.

Conciliation:
See Arbitration and Conciliation.

Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada:
legislative requests—Dominion, 155; provincial, 162.
17th annual convention, 1107.

Congress of Industrial Organizations (U.S.A.):
establishment of, 1329.

Co-operation:
Man.: amendment to Milk Control Act, 501.
N.B.: formation of consumer societies advocated by Federation of Labour, 296; summary of Co-operative Associations Act, 991.
N.S.: summary of proceedings of Rural and Industrial Conference, 1109.
P.E.I.: incorporation of associations provided under Co-operative Associations Act, 1354.
Ont.: summary of educational conference, 1237.
Sask.: annual report of Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets, 21.

Co-operation:—*Con.*
U.S.A.: summary of consumers' co-operative census, 619.
See also Co-operative Union of Canada; Credit Unions.

Co-operative Union of Canada:
annual report of national executive, 1356.

Co-partnership:
See Profit-sharing.

Consumers:
protection of consumers sought by All-Canadian Congress, 154.

Cost of Living:
Canada—
commencement of survey of family living expenditures, 967.
summary of budgetary surveys, 1326.
recommendation of Railway Brotherhoods re statistics of, 147.
inclusion of additional items in statistics recommended by Confederation of Catholic Workers, 156.
Australia: report of investigations of the Advisory Council on Nutrition, 1196.
See also Workers' Standard of Living.

Cotton Mills:
elimination of "redundant" mills in Great Britain, 656.

Credit Unions:
Alta.: Credit Union Act—introduction of legislation, 239; provisions of, 636.
N.S.: amendment to Credit Unions Society Act, 749.
Ont.: conference on co-operation recommends revision of Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1238.
U.S.A.: statistics of, 518.

Criminal Code:
amending Bill *re* employment discrimination for trade union membership failed to reach vote, 238, 893.
T. and L. Congress convention recommends amendments *re* picketing and penalties for refusal of right to organize, 1105.
Can. Fed. of Labour recommends amendment regarding picketing, 1355.

David, Zenon, *President, Canadian Federation of Labour:*
convention address, 1355.

Debt:
reduction of interest on public debts and private mortgages sought by T. and L. Congress, 145; recommendations of Ontario executive, 167.

Department of Labour Act (Ontario):
amendment to, 501; regulations under, 984.

Department of Mines and Resources:
See Mines and Resources, Department of.

Department of Public Works:
See Public Works, Department of.

Department of Trade and Industry Act (Alberta):
amendment to, 634; amendment to barbers' code exempting beauty parlours and restoring daily minima, 1093.

Dewan, Hon. P. M., *Minister of Agriculture, Ontario.*
summary of address at Ontario conference on co-operation, 1237.

Dickson, W. M., *Deputy Minister of Labour:*
address before All-Canadian Congress convention, 521.
on challenge to democracy, 1324.
reviews activities of the Dominion Department of Labour, 1937-38, 1344.

Diseases, Industrial:
survey of silicosis compensation by International Labour Office, 418.
International Labour Organization of Conference of medical experts on silicosis, 1077.
B.C.: administration of Act respecting silicosis, 747; inclusion of certain diseases under workmen's compensation, 622.
Man.: Department of Health report *re* silicosis, 1304.
Que.: "infectious silicosis" brought under Workmen's Compensation Act, 505.
Australia: extension of compensation for effects of silica dust in N.S.W., 762.
U.S.A.: release of silicosis film, 285; research activity regarding silicosis, 801.

Domestic Training:
review of first year's operations under Dominion-Provincial program, 29.

Domestic Workers:
Canada—
Ontario Labour Educational Association urges inclusion under Minimum wage Act, 614.
United Kingdom: extension of unemployment insurance to, 45.

Dominion Bureau of Statistics:
See Statistics, Dominion Bureau of.

Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited:
employees' savings, profit-sharing and pension plan of, 753, 1231.

Dominion Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938:
regulations under, 894.

Draper, P. M., *President, Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:*
extracts from New Year's message, 4.
labour day message, 968.
presidential address before T. and L. Congress, 1101.

Dunning, Hon. C. A., *Minister of Finance:*
on reduction of pensionable age, 238.
reviews new Dominion housing legislation, 602.
announcement of income tax exemption on corporation contributions to employees' pension funds, 718.

Dust Hazards:
U.S.A.: committee to investigate dust and fume control in Massachusetts, 140; outline of measures for control in foundries, 605.

Education:
administration of the Technical Education Act during 1937-38, 1345.
Minister of Labour emphasizes part of education in study of industrial problems, 27.
B.C.: registrations under Trade Schools Regulation Act in 1937, 1112.
N.B.: amendment to School Act *re* compulsory attendance, 991.
P.E.I.: amendment to Public School Act raising age for compulsory school attendance, 1354.
See also Apprenticeship; Workers' Educational Association of Canada; Vocational Education; Vocational Guidance; Ontario Vocational Guidance Association; Youth Employment and Training.

Employment:
Director of International Labour Office summarizes maintenance of, 831.
international indices of unemployment, employment and hours of work issued by International Labour Office, 1077.
Canada—
advance reports of Employment Service Superintendents, 81, 200, 320, 439, 559, 678, 785, 921, 1022, 1146, 1270, 1383.
monthly summary of employment and unemployment, 61, 180, 301, 420, 540, 660, 764, 901, 1003, 1127, 1251, 1364.
monthly report by employers (with charts and tables), 61, 180, 301, 420, 540, 660, 764, 901, 1003, 1127, 1251, 1364.
National Employment Commission—report on phases of employment conditions in Canadian industries, 18; final report with recommendations, 384-394.
annual review of employment by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 46.
comparison of employment in Canada and United States, 48, 533.
Minister of Labour reviews improvement in 1937, 22; and views relationship of trade agreements to, 1324.
viewpoints of Labour and of the Employer re employment problems, 641-644.
recommendation of T. and L. Congress re employment of Canadian stewards and firemen on Canadian National Steamships, 1106.
employment and wages on railways, 1216; in fishing industry (1937) 960; in mining industry, 1089.
Alta.: employment in mines, 868.
B.C.: employment in mines, 868.
Man.: report by Economic Survey Board, 1037.
Other Countries—
monthly summary of employment and unemployment in Great Britain and the United States, 82, 201, 321, 440, 561, 679, 786, 922, 1024, 1147, 1274, 1384.
New Zealand: promotion of industrial employment, 754; annual report of the Secretary of Labour, 1100; provisions under Part IV of Social Security Bill, 1361.

Employment:—*Con.*
U.S.A.: Survey of employment assurance plans, 518; employment on railways, 1079, and in wholesale distributive trade, 29; employment of newsboys, 1126.
See also Compulsory Labour; Employment Service of Canada; Farm Employment Plan; Hiring Practices; Mines and Mining; Older Workers.

Employment Service of Canada:
monthly reports by provinces (with charts and tables), 74, 194, 314, 433, 553, 672, 778, 914, 1016, 1140, 1264, 1377.
report for period October to December, 1937, 177; January to March, 1938, 537; April to June, 1938, 923; July to September, 1938, 1272.
administration during 1937-38, 1344.
recommendation of National Employment Commission, 386, 388.
B.C.: work of offices in 1937, 1111.

Employment Services (Public):
relationship to unemployment insurance discussed at convention of International Public Employment Services, 638-640.
viewpoints of labour and of the employer re employment problems, 641-644.
U.S.A.: laws relative to employment agencies, 217.

Explosives:
increase in number of fatalities from use of, 1089.

Factories:
B.C.: annual report of Inspection Branch, 1112; amendment to Factories Act, 33.
N.B.: appointment of female inspector urged by Federation of Labour, 296.
N.S.: inspection in 1937, 651.
Ont.: inspection in 1936-37, 645; shorter work week advocated by T. and L. Congress, 168.
Sask.: inspection in 1936-37, 649.
United Kingdom: annual report of chief factory inspector, 1126; International Labour Office summary re historical survey of factory inspection, 1363.
Australia: hours and holiday provisions in Western Australian legislation, 721.
India: annual report on operation of, 732.
U.S.A.: training of factory inspectors in Pennsylvania, 169.

Fair Labour Standards Act (U.S.A.):
review of provisions, 719; establishment of textile committee under, 1078; becomes operative, 1197; regulations governing employment of apprentices, 1403.

Fair Wages:
monthly list of Dominion Government contracts, 85, 204, 324, 442, 562, 681, 788, 926, 1026, 1149, 1276, 1386.
fair wages regulations under Dominion Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 894.
T. and L. Congress urge applicability of Dominion Fair Wage Act to subsidized steamship companies, and to housing loan contracts, 1105.
summary of fair wages policy, 1344.
Man.: amendments to Fair Wage Act, 499; schedule for public and certain private construction works, 1114.

Fair Wages:—*Con.*
N.B.: Fair Wage Act—regulations, 37; amendments recommended by Federation of Labour, 296; replaced by Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 989; first annual report of Fair Wage officer, 652.
Que.: Fair Wage Act—amendments, 503; by-laws concerning procedure, 37; levy on employers, 1096-7; recommendations of Confederation of Catholic Workers, 163, 1107; of T. and L. Congress, 165; 1105; orders under, 38-41; 294-5; 512-518; 623-626; 985-6; 1097-9; 1236; 1350-52. (See Minimum Wages for classes of employees).
U.S.A.: review of provisions of Fair Labour Standards Act, 719; establishment of textile committee under Act, 1078.
See also Minimum Wages.

Falcao Waldemar, *Minister of Labour, Brazil*:
summary of address as president of 24th International Labour Conference, 829.

Family Allowances:
New Zealand: statistics for 1937-38, 1177.
Germany: review of plan, 418.

Farm Employment Plan:
placement statistics—up to January 1, 1938, 3; to December 3rd, 1323; operation in Saskatchewan, 649; operation of plan in four western provinces, 1073.

Fascism:
resolution of T. and L. Congress convention, 1104.

Fishing:
statistics of production and employment in Canadian fisheries for 1937, 960.

Forest Operations Commission Act (New Brunswick):
administration during 1937, 652; amendment, 990; order *re* stream driving, 406; cooks, tractor operators and truck drivers, 1236; logging, 622.

Forestry:
review of training under Dominion-Provincial youth training program, 28.
Que.: provisions of Act to assure reasonable wages in forest operations, 41.

Forestry Workers:
resolution of International Labour Conference concerning, 858.

France:
See Arbitration and Conciliation; Collective Labour Agreements; Hours of Labour.

Freedom of Association:
discussed by Director of International Labour Offiice, 836.
Canada—
All-Canadian Congress recommends legislative action in protection of, 152.
Canadian Federation of Labour memorandum on, 149-150.
amendment to Criminal Code re employment discrimination for trade union membership failed to reach vote, 238, 893.
action of Trades and Labour Congress Convention, 1104.

Freedom of Association:—*Con.*
bulletin published by Industrial Relations section of Queen's University, 971.
Alta.: provisions of Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (repealing Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1937 and Labour Disputes Act of 1926). 627.
B.C.: provincial executive of T. and L. Congress submits proposed Bill, 159.
Man.: attitude of labour bodies on effectiveness of recent legislation, 161; non-enactment of Bill, 501.
N.B.: Federation of Labour seeks enactment of legislation, 295; provided under Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 476, 987.
Ont.: enactment of legislation sought by Railway Brotherhoods, 169; submission of draft bill by T. and L. Congress, 167; proposed measure outlined by Canadian Federation of Labour, 160.
Que.: submission of proposed Bill by T. and L. Congress, 164.
Sask.: Freedom of Trade Union Association Act—introduction of legislation, 124; provisions of measure, 506-7; enactment of legislation recommended by T. and L. Congress, 160.
See also Criminal Code; Labour Organization.

General Motors Corporation:
employees lay-off benefit plans, 1403.

Germany:
See Family Allowances; Hours of Labour; Social Insurance; Unemployment Insurance.

Giberson, Dr. Lydia G., *Chief Psychiatrist, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company*:
address on psychiatry in industry, 401.

Goldie, A. R., *Chairman, Industrial Relations Section, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.*
participation in discussion on reduction of working hours, 827.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada:
summary of safety program, 483.

Green, Wm., *President, American Federation of Labor:*
address at annual convention, 1239.

Harding, Edward J., *Managing Director, Association of General Contractors, Washington:*
summary of employer's viewpoint *re* employment problems before International Association of Public Employment Services, 642-644.

Health Insurance:
review of situation in regard to national health insurance in British Commonwealth, 1327.
Canada—
recommendations of T. and L. Congress, 143, 1105.
national policy favoured by Railway Brotherhoods, 147.
co-operative health plan of Canadian Industries Limited, 1348.

Health Insurance:—*Con.*
plan adopted by John Labatt Limited, 900.
Alta.: recommendation of Federation of Labour, 166.
B.C.: provincial executive of T. and L. Congress urge that legislation be given immediate effect, 159.
Man.: labour bodies seek enactment of legislation, 162.
Sask.: enactment of legislation sought by provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 161.
United Kingdom: plans for extension announced by British Medical Association, 701.
Australia: review of report on, 606; adoption of health and pensions insurance legislation, 866.
New Zealand: outline of proposed measure, 373; introduction and adoption of Bill to establish national system, 972; legislation providing free medical service, adopted 1078; benefits provided under Part III of Social Security Bill, 1360-61.
India: replies of local governments on sickness insurance, 744.
U.S.A.: summary of plans of mutual benefit associations, 1244.
See also Medical Services.

Heenan, Hon. Peter, *Minister of Lands and Forests, Ontario:*
appointment as Minister of Labour, 718.

Highway Transportation:
N.B.: recommendations of Federation of Labour, 296.

Hipel, Hon. Norman, *Minister of Labour, Ontario:*
appointment of, 969.

Hiring Practices:
National Employment Commission review of, 19.

Holidays:
European countries with legislation providing for paid holidays, 1001.
Canada—
recommendation of All-Canadian Congress, 153, 520.
T. and L. Congress supports holidays with pay, 143, 1105.
voluntary institution of holidays with pay recommended by Canadian Federation of Labour, 1355.
Alta.: legislation requested by Federation of Labour, 166.
B.C.: non-enactment of Bill amending Weekly Half-Holiday Act, 34.
Ont.: legislation advocated by T. and L. Congress, 167.
Que.: Federation of Labour favours vacations with pay for all workers, 898.
United Kingdom: provided in collective labour agreements, 370; further survey of unemployment insurance and benefits in relation to holidays with pay, 604; summary of report of Committee on Holidays with Pay, 653; holidays with pay for garment workers, 1353; introduction of legislation providing holidays with pay, 864, and review of Act, 1000; statistics of wage-earners receiving holidays with pay, 1328.
Australia: hours and holiday provisions in Western Australia, 721.
U.S.A.: paid vacations by industries, 1001.

Home Improvement Plan:
See Housing.

Home Work:
Canada—
prohibition of "sweat shop" conditions urged by T. and L. Congress, 165, 1105.
B.C.: summary of report of factory inspector, 1112.
U.S.A.: review of Industrial Home-Work Law administration, 509; order prohibiting industrial home-work in N.Y. State in artificial flower industry, etc., 604.

Hospitalization:
Sask.: provisions of Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefits Association Act, 508.
See also Health Insurance.

Hotels and Restaurants:
comparison of employment in Canada and the United States, 537.
See also Minimum Wages.

Hours of Labour:
action of International Labour Conference on generalization of reduction of working hours, 825, 853-857; on regulation of working hours and rest periods of professional drivers in road transport, 825, 850-852; on statistics and hours and wages in mining and manufacturing industries and agriculture, 824, 836-840.
International Labour Office study on generalization of reduction of, 530; on statistics of hours and wages in principal mining and manufacturing industries including construction and agriculture, 531, and on regulation of hours in road transport, 529.
world situation reviewed by International Labour Office Director, 831, 836.
international indices of unemployment, employment and hours of work issued by International Labour Office, 1077.
Canada—
wages and hours of labour in Canada (Supplement, January, 1938).
address of Canadian Employers' delegate to International Labour Conference on reduction of working hours, 827.
remarks of Canadian Workers' delegate at International Labour Conference on reduction of, 825.
National Employment Commission reviews working hours in Canadian industry, 19.
findings of Royal Commission in textile industry, 398.
T. and L. Congress advocates six-hour day and five-day week, 143, 1105.
forty-hour week favoured by Canadian Federation of Labour in recommendation requesting federal regulation of, 149, 1355.
Canadian Nurses Association supports eight-hour day for nurses, 946.
Alta.: amendment to Hours of Work Act, 1936, 634; Highway Traffic Board requires recording of working hours, 1093; enactment of forty-hour week legislation requested by Federation of Labour, 165; reduction of working hours of nurses at Edmonton, 1078.

Hours of Labour:—*Con.*
B.C.: Hours of Work Act—administration in 1937, 1113; amendment to, 32; regulations under, 405; orders *re* taxicab industry, 622, 1094, 1349; retail and wholesale stores, 1094, 1349; logging, 405; fruit and vegetable industry, 405; provincial executive of T. and L. Congress request six-hour day and five-day week on government contracts, 159.
Man.: addition to Highway Traffic Act *re* hours of drivers, 500.
N.B.: Act providing for early closing of barber shops, 990.
N.S.: forty-hour week urged by Federation of Labour, 296; regulations under Motor Carrier Act, 510.
Ont.: hours in factories during 1936-7, 646; six-hour day and five-day week advocated by T. and L. Congress, 167.
Que.: provisions of revised order No. 4 under Fair Wage Act, 513; early closing for barber shops, beauty parlours and shoe repair shops in Montreal, 505; provincial Federation of Labour urges application of forty-hour week, 898.
United Kingdom: chief factory inspector reports on hours of employment, 1126; restriction of night work in baking industry, 972; statutory hours and wages recommended for retail clerks and shop workers, 477.
Australia: statistics of hours and wages, 413; hours and holiday provisions in Western Australian legislation, 721; forty-hour week award in Queensland, 127; New South Wales metal miners awarded forty-hour week, 126.
France: simplified working hours regulations, 721; modification of forty-hour week, 127, 1076.
Germany: summary of working hours legislation, 899.
Sweden: summary of report of United States Commission, 1246, 1248.
U.S.A.: provisions of Fair Labour Standards Act, 719; summary of State labour laws, 796; A.F. of L. reaffirms objective of five-day week and six-hour day, 1242; hours and wages of women in District of Columbia, 23 and of women and minor laundry workers in Pennsylvania, 1025; ratification of International Labour Convention respecting seamen, 1363; regulations relating to employment of apprentices, 1403; wages and hours in building trades, 1343; wages and hours of railway employees, 1079.

Housing:
Canada—
National Housing Act (repealing Dominion Housing Act, 1935)—introduction of legislation, 602; review of new measure, 892; statistics of operations under, 171, 747, 975, 1200, 1363;
National Employment Commission summarizes housing assistance provided by Canadian firms, 21; and discusses lag in construction, 385.
T. and L. Congress requests broadening of legislation, 143; and seeks application of Fair Wage Act to housing loan contracts, 1105.
modification of housing legislation favoured by All-Canadian Congress, 153, and recommends national program, 520.
recommendations of Canadian Federation of Labour, 149, 1355.

Housing:—*Con.*
Home Improvement Plan—statistics of loans, 441, 490, 626, 787, 938, 983, 1049, 1089, 1200, 1226, 1337; progress of plan reviewed at convention of Canadian Construction Association, 170.
Alta.: low cost housing program advocated by Federation of Labour, 165;amendment to Edmonton Charter regarding construction of dwellings, 637.
N.S.: non-adoption of Bill *re* housing standards in Halifax, 749.
Que.: amendment to Workmen's Dwelling Act, 506; Federation of Labour urges abolition of slums and construction of workmen's dwellings, 898.
U.S.A.: new regulations governing housing program, 323, 337.

Immigration and Colonization, Department of:
immigration statistics for 1937, 133.

Immigration:
See Migration and Settlement.

Income Tax:
Ont.: discontinuance of duplication urged by Railway Brotherhoods, 168.

Income Tax Act (Prince Edward Island):
provisions of, 1354.

Income War Tax Act:
amendment to, 893.
amendments sought by Railway Brotherhoods, 146.

Indigenous Workers:
action of International Labour Conference on regulation of contracts of employemnt of, 824, 843-846.

Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (British Columbia):
provisions of, 30.

Industrial Disputes:
Canada—
analysis of strikes and lockouts in 1937 (with charts and tables) and from 1901 to 1937, 241.
monthly summary of strikes and lockouts in Canada, 10, 134, 280, 378, 484, 609, 738, 885, 976, 1083, 1217, 1338.
report of Commission in disputes in laundries and meat packing plants in Edmonton, 139.
report of Commissioner relative to Great Lakes shipping, 1318.
N.B.: provisions of Labour and Industrial Relations Act in regard to, 988.
Sask.: provincial executive of T. and L. Congress seek enactment of legislation similar to federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, 161.

Classification by Industries:
Agriculture—
greenhouse employees, Kitchener, 888, 978.
Construction—buildings and structures—
building trades workers (painters and carpenters), Toronto, 888.
carpenters, Vancouver, 888.
labourers, Eastview, 611; Sydney River, 1222.
painters, Eastview, 611.

Industrial Disputes:—*Con.*
Construction—building and structures—Con.
plumbers, Windsor, 10.
stonecutters, Kingston, 487.
stonemasons, Kingston, 487.
Construction—highway—
labourers, Desaulniers, 979.
labourers, truck drivers, etc., Nantel, 979.
truck drivers, Charlottetown (Montague Highway), 741; Parrsboro District, 1086.
Construction—other—
labourers, Sydney, 1222.
truck drivers, Millidgeville, 1086, 1222.
Fishing and Trapping—
fishermen (haddock, etc.), Freeport, 1221.
fishermen (herring) North Sydney, 487, 610; Prince Rupert, 137.
fishermen (salmon), Johnstone Strait District, 1086. 1220.
fishermen (trawlers), Halifax, 137.
fishermen, Lockeport, 137; Lunenburg District, 11, 137.
Logging—
pulpwood cutters, McKirdy (two disputes), 137.
tie cutters, Edson, 137.
Manufacturing—boots and shoes—
shoe factory workers, Brampton, 10; Galt, 740, 887; Humberstone (Port Colborne, 1221; Perch, 138, 282; Port Colborne (two disputes), 11, 888; Toronto, 138, 282.
Manufacturing—fur, leather and leather products—
clothing factory workers (leather jackets), Winnipeg, 740.
fur factory workers, Toronto (two disputes), 381, 486, 610, 1221.
leather goods workers (handbags, etc.) Montreal, 1221, 1339.
tannery employees, St. Hyacinthe, 11.
Manufacturing—metal products—
automobile factory workers, Windsor, 1222.
automobile factory workers (parts—springs) Oshawa, 1222.
automobile factory workers (parts-wheels) Windsor, 1222.
automobile factory workers (parts—wire products) Windsor, 1222.
car plant workers, Trenton (two disputes), 740, 979.
foundry workers (stoves and farm implements) Montmagny, 979.
foundry workers (automobile parts) Windsor, 979, 1085, 1220.
iron and steel factory workers (bolts, etc.) Owen Sound, 979.
steel mill workers, Trenton, 487.
stove factory workers (enamellers) Guelph, 888.
Manufacturing—miscellaneous—
matting factory workers, Toronto, 741.
mattress and couch factory workers, Winnipeg, 11, 137.
Manufacturing—miscellaneous wood products
furniture factory workers (showcases, etc.) Dundas, 979.
furniture factory workers, Hanover, 1221, 1339.
planing mill workers, Rimouski, 487.
sawmill workers, Fort Frances (two disputes), 487, 610, 740; Timmins, 611, 740; Val D'Amour, 740; Winfield, 138.
truck drivers, Scotstown, 138.
wood factory workers, Hespeler, 611; Mattawa, 487.

Industrial Disputes:—*Con.*
Manufacturing—non-metallic mineral products—
brick plant workers, Winnipeg, 740.
glass factory workers, Windsor, 1222.
lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, 381, 740, 887, 978, 1085, 1220, 1339.
Manufacturing—printing and publishing—
commercial artists, Toronto, 381, 486, 487, 610.
compositors and pressmen (news and job), Quebec and Levis, 381.
lithographers, London, 1085.
photo engravers, Montreal, 978, 1085, 1220.
Manufacturing—textiles, clothing, etc.—
cap factory workers, Toronto, 381, 486, 610.
clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Newmarket, 979, 1085.
clothing factory workers (sportswear), Winnipeg, 611.
cotton factory workers, Cornwall, 28, 282, 381.
dress factory workers (cotton), Montreal, 10, 137.
dress factory workers (children's), Toronto, 10, 138.
dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto (two disputes), 138, 282, 380.
hat factory workers, Guelph, 888; Toronto, 888, 979.
hosiery factory workers, Granby, 138; Hamilton, 740, 887; Hull, 11.
knitting factory workers, St. Catharines, 888, 978, 1085, 1220.
men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, 282.
textile factory workers, Coaticook, 10, 137; Louiseville, 611; St. Gregoire de Montmorency, 888; Woodstock, 282, 380.
Manufacturing—tobacco and liquors—
winery employees, Toronto, 1339
Manufacturing—vegetable foods—
bakery employees, Hamilton, 611, 740, 887; Kitchener, 282; Montreal, (two disputes), 381, 611; Port Arthur and Fort William, 1339; Vancouver, 1339; Winnipeg, 1221.
Mining—non-ferrous smelting and quarrying—
coal miners, Bienfait, 1221; Canmore (two disputes), 11, 381; Drumheller (two disputes), 138, 1221; Estevan district, 1221; Florence, 979, 1085; Inverness (two disputes), 11, 1221; Little Bras d'Or, 1086; Minto; 10, 137; Nacmine (two disputes), 381, 1086; 1220; New Waterford (three disputes), 487, 740, 1221; Reserve, 1221; Rosedale, 979, 1085; Springhill, 381; Taylorton, 1221; Wayne, 1221.
mercury miners, Bridge River, 979.
metal miners, Stirling, 11.
Service—business and personal—
cleaners and dyers, Toronto (two disputes), 11, 137, 282, 380.
hotel employees, Toronto, 11.
restaurant employees, Toronto, 741, 887, 978, 1085, 1220, 1339.
tavern employees, Montreal, 979.
Service—custom and repair—
garage mechanics, Ottawa, 741.
Trade—
accountants, clerks, stenographers, etc., Jonquiere, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph D'Alma, 335.
coal handlers, drivers, etc., Toronto (two disputes), 138, 282.
dairy employees, Toronto, 10.
fish handlers, cutters, etc., Halifax, 138.

Industrial Disputes:—*Con.*
Trade—*Con.*
milk wagon drivers, Toronto, 741.
retail store employees, Kirkland Lake, 11; Vancouver, 741.
waste material workers, Winnipeg, 888.
Transportation—local—
cartage company employees, Montreal (two disputes), 979, 1086.
taxicab drivers, Toronto, 487.
Transportation—miscellaneous—
cold storage plant employees, Winnipeg (two disputes), 741.
grain shovellers, Port Colbourne, 611.
Transportation—water
freight handlers and longshoremen, Port McNicoll, 1222.
steamship employees (deckhands, firemen, etc.), Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, 487.
Stevedores, Soldiers' Cove, 1222.
Other Countries:
strikes and lockouts in Canada and other countries during 1937 and from 1919 to 1937 (with tables), 272.
strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and other countries, 15, 141, 283, 382, 488, 612, 743, 889, 980, 1087, 1225, 1341.
United Kingdom: findings of U.S.A. Commission studying employer-employee relationships, 1118-1119, 1122.
Australia: statistics of industrial disputes, 413.
South Africa: summary of industrial disputes, 1906-1936, 755.
Sweden: report of U.S.A. Commission *re* agreements for settlement of, 1247.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:
monthly reports of proceedings, 9, 129, 279, 374, 479, 608, 724, 869, 974, 1079, 1201, 1331.
summary of proceedings for year ending March 31, 1938 and from March 22, 1907 to March 31, 1938, 732.
Minister of Labour points to success of, 27; emphasizes importance of Board appointments, 147; and replies to request for extension to include industry in general, 155.
T. and L. Congress seeks broadening of scope of, 144, 1102.
extension sought by All-Canadian Congress, 153.

Proceedings by Industries:
(Since the Act applies directly only to disputes affecting mines and certain public utilities such disputes are indexed separately from those falling outside the direct scope of the Act.)
Mining—coal—
Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Ltd., and Western Fuel Corporation Ltd., and employees, 374, 608.
certain coal mining companies at Bienfait, Estevan district, and employees, 1201 (application for Board and decision to take ballot), 1331 (result of ballot and establishment of Board).
coal operators in the Drumheller district 16 companies and employees, 479, 871-885 (report of Board and minority report); 1202 (agreement ratified).
coal operators in Minto district and miners, 9; 129 (change in personnel of Board), 725-731 (report of Board).
Lethbridge Collieries Ltd., and employees, 608, 724, 1079 (report of Board).

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:—*Con.*
Mining—coal—Con.
Royal View Mine and its employees at Lethbridge, 9, 480-483 (report of Board).
Sterling Collieries Company, and Coal Valley Mining Company Ltd., and employees, 279, 374, 480.
Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, and their employees, 479.
Transportation and public utilities—communication—
Canadian Press and mechanics and automatic printer-telegraph operators, 279, 479, 608, 724 (report of Board), 1202 (agreement ratified).
Canadian National Telegraphs and telegraph messengers, 1331.
Transportation and public utilities—express—
express departments of Canadian National Railways at Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, Brantford, Guelph and London, and employees, 608, 869.
Transportation and public utilities—light, power and waterworks—
City of Edmonton and employees in telephone and electric light and power departments, 374.
City of Winnipeg and electrical workers at Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls, 129-133 (report of Board and minority report), 870 (wage increases recommended by Board).
City of Winnipeg and (1) clerical employees and meter readers; (2) diggers and air compressor men; (3) high pressure pumpmen, pumphouse employees, electricians, maintenance men, etc.; (4) linemen and underground mechanical employees; (5) water works supply workers, 869-70. (These cases were all dealt with by one Board in 1937 as were the police employees and parks employees indexed under the Miscellaneous Group, Service—Municipal. The repetition in listing them again is to record the wage increases recommended by the Board.)
Consumers' Gas Company, Toronto and gas workers, 1079.
Quebec Power Company and operators, linemen and metermen, 279, 374.
Winnipeg Electric Company and electrical workers (foremen, linemen, meter installers, etc.), 869, 974.
Transportation—motor—
Adams Cartage Storage Company, Toronto and loaders, etc., 724, 974.
City Dray Company Ltd., Winnipeg and truck drivers, helpers, warehousemen, etc., 1331.
Diamond Truck Company, Montreal and truck drivers, warehousemen, etc., 608, 869, 974.
Hendrie and Company Ltd., Toronto and motor truck drivers, 374, 608, 1202, 1335 (report of Board).
Mahoney and Rich. Ltd., Ottawa and truck drivers, mechanics, 824.
Marks Transport Company, Brantford and truck drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, etc., 724.
Motorways Ltd. (Ottawa and Toronto) and drivers, warehousemen, mechanics, etc., 479, 1079.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act:—*Con.*
Transportation—motor—Con.
Security Storage Company Ltd., Winnipeg and truck drivers, helpers, warehousemen, packers, etc., 1331.
United Delivery Ltd., Ottawa and truck drivers, 608, 869, 974.
Weaver Cartage Company, Toronto and truck drivers, warehousemen, etc., 724, 974.
Transportation and public utilities—shipping
Canadian National Railways and checkers, freight handlers, coopers, etc., on Montreal Wharf, 869, 974, 1079, 1202-13 (majority and minority reports); 1331-32 (agreement reached).
Canadian National Railways and stevedores, checkers, sealers, etc., at Port Arthur, 374, 479.
Canadian Pacific Railway and checkers, coopers, truckers, etc., on Montreal Wharf, 869, 974, 1079, 1202-13 (majority and minority reports); 1331-32 (agreement reached).
Canadian Pacific Railway Company and personnel in B.C. coastal service (clerks, freight handlers, etc.), 1201, 1332.
Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited (Pacific Service) and marine engineers, 9.
Western Stevedore Company and stevedores, checkers, sealers, etc., at Fort William, 374, 479.
Transportation—steam railways—
Canadian National Railways and checkers, freight handlers, coopers, etc., at Saint John Wharf, 279.
Canadian National Railways and shop employees, Transcona, 1201.
Canadian Pacific Railway and tower operators, riggers, clam and power house, etc., at Britt, Ontario, 608, 724.
Quebec Central Railway and its train service employees, 871 (proceedings subsequent to report of Commissioner under Inquiries Act).
Temiscouata Railway Company and employees (other than those in running trades), 129.
Toronto Terminals Railway Company and "red cap" messengers, 608, 724.
Transportation and public utilities—street and electric railways—
Ottawa Electric Railway Company and employees, 869, 974, 1332 (report of Board).
Miscellaneous (Disputes Not Falling Clearly Within the Scope of the Act).
Service—municipal—
City of Winnipeg and employees of Parks Board, 869-870 (wage increases as recommended by Board).
City of Winnipeg and employees of Police Department, 869-870 (wage increases as recommended by Board).

Industrial Hygiene:
See Safety and Health.

Industrial Relations:
Canada—
reviewed by Dominion and Ontario Deputy Ministers of Labour, 521-524.
National Employment Commission analysis of employee relations' plans, 20.

Industrial Relations:—Con.
Canada—*Con.*
findings of Royal Commission on textile industry, 398.
bulletin of Industrial Relations' section of Queen's University, 971.
conference at Queen's University, 1075.
Maritime conference on, 1196.
amendment to welfare plans of Canadian Industries Limited, 753, 1348.
employees' retirement plans under Canadian Government Annuities (John Labatt Ltd., Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd., and Standard Oil Company of British Columbia Ltd.), 1229-1233.
employees' savings and profit-sharing plan of Dominion Foundries and Steel Ltd., 753.
employees' pension and benefit plan of Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Ltd., 751.
hospital insurance plan of John Labatt Ltd., 900.
non-industrial sicknes and accident plan of Canadian Johns-Manville Company, 752.
pension and disability plan of Phillips Electrical Works Ltd., 900.
United Kingdom: report of Ministry of Labour on, 656; review of report of commission appointed by President Roosevelt, 1117-1123; summary of employer-employee co-operation based on a study made in British cocoa factory, 860.
South Africa: regulation of industrial relations, 755-762.
Sweden: report of United States Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, 1245-49.
U.S.A.: lay-off benefit plans of General Motors Corporation, 1403; summary of publication entitled "The Office Library of an Industrial Relations Executive," 279; Study of seniority principle in employment relations, 723.
See also Health Insurance; Holidays; Profit-Sharing.

Industrial Relations Board of (British Columbia):
annual report *re* minimum wages and hours administration, 1113.
appointment of J. A. Ward Bell, 172.
orders issued by, 291, 405, 510, 622, 1094.
(For details respecting Board Orders see Minimum Wages; Hours of Labour.)

Industrial Settlements:
non-enactment of B.C. measure respecting, 34.

Industrial Situation:
monthly summary (with table) including employment, building, permits, and contracts, strikes, prices, industrial production, trade, etc., 1, 121, 233, 365, 471, 599, 715, 861, 965, 1071, 1193, 1321.
Minister of Labour reviews improvement during 1937, 22.

Industrial Standards Act (Alberta):
amendments to, 633.
changes in regulations, 894.
schedules of wages and hours recently approved, 107, 216, 454, 701, 805, 948, 1048, 1426.

Industrial Standards Act (Nova Scotia):
administration in 1937, 651.
amendments sought by Halifax Trades and Labour Council, 296.
schedules of wages and hours recently approved by provincial orders in council, 947, 1176.

Industrial Standards Act (Ontario):
administration in 1937, 648.
amendment *re* agriculture and mining, 501.
acquittal under Act affirmed, 231.
conviction under Act confirmed, 713..
appointment of Dr. Charles Sinclair as administrator, 172.
agreements recently approved, 104, 216, 336, 579, 699, 802, 948, 1047, 1176, 1302, 1425.

Industrial Standards Act (Saskatchewan):
amendments to, 507.
amendments favoured by provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 161.
regulations (re maintenance of wage records, etc.) to provide for efficient administration of, 41.
agreements recently approved, 106, 216, 337, 454, 582, 700, 804, 948, 1048, 1176, 1304, 1425.

Injunction:
protective legislation sought by T. and L. Congress, 144.
Man.: damages and injunction against picketing granted in theatre case, 962.
Ont.: Canadian Federation of Labour request remedial action, 160.

Instalment Payments:
N.S.: enactment of legislation respecting, 749.

Insurance:
See Health Insurance; Hospitalization; Medical Services.

International Association of Governmental Labour Officials:
summary of annual convention, 1330.

International Association of Public Employment Services:
annual convention, 604.

International Labour Organization (League of Nations):
application of International Labour Conventions (report of Committee), 532.
ratification by Canada of International Labour Organization Draft Conventions—(1) *re* marking of weight on heavy packages transported by vessels; (2) seamen's articles of agreement, 972.
ratification by New Zealand of 22 Labour Conventions, 532.
ratification of Conventions by the United States, 1362-63; Senate approves ratification of Draft Conventions adopted at 21st and 22nd sessions, 867.
recommendation of Confederation of Catholic Workers *re* Canadian delegation, 156; and reply of Minister of Labour thereto, 158.
Railway Brotherhoods urge increased Canadian labour delegation, 146.
Italy announces withdrawal, 8.
Japan announces withdrawal, 1327.

International Labour Organization (League of Nations):—*Con.*
Twenty-fourth Conference—
agenda of, 240, 474, 822; Canadian delegation, 473, 823.
report of proceedings, adoption of draft conventions, decisions, addresses, discussions, resolutions and recommendations, 822-858.
Governing Body—
82nd session, 419.
84th session, 858.
85th session, 1361.
first session of International Public Works Committee, 763.
International Labour Office at Geneva—
activities in 1937, 175.
annual report of Director, 828-831; discussion of report and reply of Director, 831-836.
voyage of Director to the East, 419; and summary of report on problems of industry in the East, 805.
resignation of Director, 478.
appointments of John G. Winant as Director and Edward Phelan as Deputy Director, 722.
conference of medical experts to study problems connected with silicosis, 1077.
first session of Permanent Agricultural Committee, 372.
inquiry into employment of school children, 1358.
preparatory meeting on reduction of accident risks in coal mines, 1361-62; and report on study of accident risks, 1327.
Report of Advisory Committee on status of salaried employees, 605.
visit of delegation from Iran, 1249.
Publication and Reports—
I.L.O. Year Book, 986, 1199; Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law, 1250; survey on Labour Courts, 1250; Technical Progress and Unemployment, 732; world textile industry, 175; preliminary report on "The Workers' Standard of Living," 973; "Technical and Financial International Co-operation with regard to Migration for Settlement," 986; industrial accident statistics, 1250; international indices of unemployment, employment and hours of work, 1077; summaries of studies on vocational education, regulation of working hours on road transport, generalization of reduction of hours of work, statistics of hours and wages, etc., 529; quarterly statistical review of world unemployment, 128, 477.

Italy:
See Vocational Education.

Japan:
announces withdrawal from International Labour Organization, 1327.

Jones, Joseph, *British Trades Union Delegate to A.F. of L. Convention:*
summary of address, 1240.

Juvenile Employment:
inquiry of International Labour Office *re* employment of school children, 1358.
Canada—
summary of situation respecting employment of school children out of school hours, 1358.

Juvenile Employment:—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
B.C.: non-enactment of Bill to raise minimum wage for employment of boys in mines, 34.
United Kingdom: regulations under Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1358; results of Children and Young Persons Act in by-laws regulating employment under school-leaving age, 1078.
South Africa: summary of report of Department of Labour and Social Welfare, 278.

King, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie, *Prime Minister of Canada:*
reply to legislative proposals of T. and L. Congress and Railway Brotherhoods, 147.
tables correspondence with provincial premiers *re* amending B.N.A. Act to facilitate unemployment insurance, 235; subsequent statement, 367.

Labatt John Limited:
employees welfare and retirement plans, 900, 1229.

Labour Courts:
International Labour Office survey of, 1250.
Canada—
Confederation of Catholic Workers requests establishment in Quebec, 163, 1107.
Sweden: operation reviewed by United States Commission.

Labour Day:
messages of Canadian labour leaders, 968.

Labour Departments and Bureaus:
Canada—
Dominion Minister of Labour reviews functions of Department, 1074.
Department of Labour of Canada: annual report for 1937-38, 1344; report on organization in industry, commerce and the professions, 239.
Alta.: re-establishment of Bureau of Labour sought by Federation of Labour, 166.
B.C.: annual report of provincial Department, 1110.
Man.: annual report of Bureau of Labour, 998.
N.B.: first annual report of Fair Wage Officer, 652.
N.S.: annual report of Department of Labour, 650.
Ont.: annual report of provincial Department of Labour, 645; amendment to Department of Labour Act reducing membership of Labour and Industry Board, 501.
Sask.: annual report of Bureau of Labour, 649.
United Kingdom: annual report of British Ministry of Labour, 654; functions of governmental agencies as indicated in findings of United States Commission, 1122.
U.S.A.: annual report of Secretary of Labour, 125.

Labour Educational Association of Ontario:
annual convention, 614.

Labour and Industrial Relations Act (New Brunswick):
review of provisions, 987-989.

Labour Legislation:
Canada—
enactments of Dominion Parliament in 1938, 891-894.
recent regulations under Dominion-Provincial legislation, 35, 174, 291, 405, 510, 622, 750, 894, 984, 1093, 1234, 1349.
action of T. and L. Congress convention *re* revised bill containing additional features in regard to right of organization and collective bargaining, 1104.
Alta.: legislation in 1938, 627-37, 1354 (2nd session).
B.C.: legislation in 1937, 30-35.
Man.: legislation in 1938, 499-501.
N.B.: legislation in 1938, 987-991.
N.S.: legislation in 1938, 748-9.
Ont.: legislation in 1938, 501-503.
P.E.I.: legislation in 1938, 1354.
Que.: legislation in 1938, 503-506.
Sask.: legislation in 1938, 506-509.
Yukon.: legislation in 1938, 1354.
United Kingdom: findings of United States Commission in regard to legislation relating to trade union activities, 1120.
U.S.A.: Fair Labour Standards Act—review of provisions, 719; becomes operative, 1197; establishment of textile committee, 1078; survey of state laws regulating prison-made goods, 128; summary of state labour laws for women, 796.

Labour Organization:
Canada—
Bill to amend Criminal Code fails to reach vote, 893.
United Kingdom: report of United States Commission studying employer-employee relationships, 1117.
Sweden: report of United States Commission on organization of employers and employees, 1245.
See also Freedom of Association; Labour Legislation; Trade Unions.

Labour Organizations:
Canada—
progress during 1937-38, 1344.
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada: Dominion legislative program, 142; proceedings of convention, 1101.
All-Canadian Congress of Labour; convention, 519; Dominion legislative program, 151.
Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada: annual convention, 1107; legislative program—Dominion, 155; provincial, 162.
Canadian Federation of Labour: annual convention, 1355; Dominion legislative program, 148.
Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, Joint Legislative Committee of: submission of Dominion legislative requests, 145.
Division No. 4, Railway Employees' Department, A. F. of L.: convention, 644.
Alta.: legislative program of provincial Federation of Labour, 165.
B.C.: legislative program of provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 159.
Man.: legislative programs of provincial executive of T. and L. Congress and Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, 161.
N.B.: legislative programs of Federation of Labour and Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, 295.

Labour Organizations:—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
N.S.: legislative program of Halifax District Trades and Labour Council, 296.
Ont.: legislative programs—of provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 167; joint legislative committee of Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, 168; Canadian Federation of Labour, 160.
Que.: legislative programs of Confederation of Catholic Workers, 162, and of provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 164; first conference of provincial Federation of Labour, 898.
Sask.: legislative program of T. and L. Congress provincial executive, 160.
United Kingdom: Trades Union Congress—annual convention, 1108; statistics of trade union membership, 1238.
Australia: statistics of, 413.
U.S.A.: American Federation of Labor: convention, 1239.

Labour Statistics:
summary of third issue of I.L.O. Year Book of Labour Statistics, 986.

Lapointe, Rt. Hon. Ernest, *Minister of Justice:*
replies to labour delegations—Canadian Federation of Labour, 150; All-Canadian Congress of Labour, 154; Confederation of Catholic Workers, 157.
on amendment to Lord's Day Act, 237.
on proposed amendment to Criminal Code, 238.

Lay-off Benefit:
U.S.A.:
plans of General Motors Corporation, 1403.

Legal Decisions:
Canada—
monthly summary of legal decisions, 118, 231, 360, 468, 596, 713, 819, 962, 1191, 1319, 1438.
Alta.: damages awarded trainmen in Alberta for accident, (Langley v. C.N.R.), 596; action by Calgary printers for wrongful dismissal rejected by Appeal Court, (Wright v. Calgary Herald), 118; claim for wages under Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act allowed in part, 1191.
B.C.: deductions from fishermen's earnings for workmen's compensation must be refunded, (Bilan et al v. Canadian Fishing Co. Ltd.), 1319.
Man.: action on agreement between Railway Brotherhoods and Canadian National Railways dismissed (Murphy v. Robertson et al), 360; action for wrongful dismissal rejected (Gyles v. Canadian Oil Companies, Ltd.), 470; Winnipeg taxi-driver awarded wage claim (Mackenzie v. Moore's Taxi Co. Ltd.), 596; damages and injunction against picketing granted in theatre case (Bessler v. Matthews et al), 962; Winnipeg by-law closing dance halls on Sunday declared valid (R. v. Bachynski), 819.
Ont.: acquittal under Ontario Industrial Standards Act affirmed, 231; damages awarded under Part II of Workmen's Compensation Act (Wiznoski v. Peteroff et al), 469; damages awarded for accident in laundry (Spencer et al v. Defazio et al), 596; conviction under Ontario Industrial Standards Act confirmed (R. v. Burdick), 713; injunction restraining Toronto fur workers' union from picketing dissolved (Herman v. Klig et al), 819; conviction for picketing in Windsor (R. v. Hadgus), 1320.
Que.: damages awarded against longshoremen's union in Montreal (Duchaine v. Union Nationale Independante des Debardeurs de l'Ile de Montreal et al), 360; collective agreement for construction industry applies to road construction (Breton v. Construction Canadienne), 360; court cannot grant damages for accident within scope of Workmen's Compensation Act (Donnacona Paper Company Ltd. v. Cannon), 361; restaurant operator required to pay minimum wages (Dame Charland alias D'Ars v. Tom), 468; penalties fixed by Dominion Parliament not applicable to Quebec Minimum Wage law (R. v. Lupovitch et al), 468; action for wages under Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act (Building Trades Committee, counties of Sherbrooke, etc. v. Ross-Biron Electric Ltd.), 468; violation of Lord's Day Act by fur dyers (R. v. Sable Ltd.), 597; claim of maintenance man for wages under collective agreement in Quebec dismissed (Perrault v. Le Parthenon), 713; collective agreement held not to apply to office building of Agricultural society (Berthelet v. Cie Generale d'Entreprises Auxibel), 713; damages awarded workman who was refused membership in union (Lemelin v. Union Nationale Catholique des Boulangers-Compagnons du Canada), 820; damages against Montreal longshoremen's union reduced (Duchaine v. L'Union Nationale Independante des Debardeurs de l'Ile de Montreal, Inc, et al), 821; collective agreement in shoe industry held valid (D'Association Purale des Manufacturers de Chaussures de la province de Quebec et al v. La Federation Nationale du Cuir et de la Chaussure du Canada, Inc. et al), 821; action for wages under Collective Labour Agreements Act (Comite Conjoint des Metiers de la Construction v. Bournival), 1191; claim of Workmen's Compensation Board for priority in case of bankruptcy upheld, 1438; claim for classification as structural steel workers under Collective Labour's Agreements' Act dismissed (Thibeault et al v. Foundation Company of Canada Ltd.), 1440; court reverses judgment awarding damages against owners of building for accident due to carpenter's negligence (Ouillette et al v. Korenstein), 1438; injunction restraining railway company from holding ballot among its employees quashed (Morin v. Quebec Central Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen) 1439; Superior Court decides that wages of workman employed on provincial relief works are liable to attachment (Samson v. Pageau and Hon. William Tremblay, Minister of

Legal Decisions:—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
Labour of Quebec), 1439; order to compel Attorney-General to authorize prosecution under Collective Labour Agreements Act refused (Ballantyne v. Honourable M. Duplessis), 1440; maintenance men employed by Dominion Textile Company not subject to building trades agreement (Building Trades Joint Committee of Eastern Townships v. Dominion Textile Ltd. Le Roi v. Dominion Textile Ltd.), 1441; failure of action against Dominion Textile Company for employing unlicensed pipefitter (Building Trades Joint Committee of Eastern Townships v. Dominion Textile Ltd. Le Roi v. Dominion Textile Ltd.), 1441.
Sask.: Industrial Standards Act as applied to one-man barbershops before provincial court (R. v. Turner), 597.
U.S.A.: closed shop agreement upheld by New York Court of Appeals, 361.

Letter Carriers:
increased compensation recommended by T. and L. Congress, 1105.

Licensing of Workmen:
Alta.: amendment to Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 635.
B.C.: amended regulations *re* licensing and examining of projectionists, 1093.
Man.: activities of Board of Examiners in 1936-37, 999.
N.B.: failure of Bill to empower municipality to charge licence fee for non-resident labour, 991.

Liddell, T. K., *Chief Conciliation Officer for the British Ministry of Labour:*
appointed to survey labour conditions in Newfoundland, 975.

Liens:
B.C.: amendment to Mechanics' Lien Act, 33.
Man.: amendment to Health and Public Welfare Act, respecting, 500.
N.B.: amendment to Woodsmen's Lien Act, 990.

Lord's Day Act:
amendments sought in Bill passed by House of Commons, 237; Bill withdrawn (summary of provisions), 894.
Confederation of Catholic Workers urges better enforcement of, 1107.

Lord's Day Observance Act (Quebec):
clarification of Act sought by Confederation of Catholic Workers, 157.

Lumbering Industry:
N.B.: amendment to Forest Operations Commission Act regarding wage scales, 990.

MacBride, Hon. M. M., *Minister of Labour, Ontario:*
death of, 603.

MacDonald, A. B., *St. Francis Xavier University:*
summary of address on co-operatives at Ontario conference, 1237.

MacKay, R. H., *Deputy Minister of Labour, Nova Scotia:*
appointment of, 938.

Manitoba:
Education Department Act—
amendment *re* conciliation of disputes between teachers and boards, 500.
Fair Wage Act—
amendments to, 499.
Health and Public Welfare Act—
amendment *re* liens, 500.
Income Tax Act—
amendment to, 500.
Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act—
consolidation of measures, 500; regulations under, 510.
Public Schools Act—
provision for minimum salary for school teachers, 500.
Trade-Schools Regulation Act—
provisions, 500.
Wages Recovery Act—
amendments to, 500.
See also Various subject headings.

Manufacturing:
action of International Labour Conference on statistics of hours and wages in mining and manufacturing industries and agriculture, 824; 836-840.
Canada—
statistics respecting employees and wages, 524-25.
comparison of employment in manufacturing in Canada and United States, 49-50, 533.
See also Agreements Industrial; Canadian Manufacturers' Association; Industrial Disputes.

Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company:
employees' pension and benefit fund, 751.

Marketing:
Ontario conference on co-operation urges revision of Farm Products Control Act, 1238.

Marsh, J. F., *Deputy Minister of Labour, Ontario:*
address before convention of All-Canadian Congress of Labour, 523.

Maternity Allowances:
Australia: statistics of, 6.

McKinnon, H. B., *Member of Parliament, Kenora-Rainy River:*
summarizes labour viewpoint on employment problems before International Association of Public Employment Services, 641-42.

McIntosh, J. M., *Adviser to Canadian Employers' Delegate, at Geneva*
address at International Labour conference, 824.

Mechanization:
International Labour Office Agricultural Committee favours investigation into social effects of, 373.

Mechanization:—*Con.*
Canada—
effects discussed by National Employment Commission, 392.
findings of Royal Commission on textile industry, 397.

Medical Services:
review of situation in regard to national health insurance in British Commonwealth, 1327.
House of Commons debate on state medicine, 236.
T. and L. Congress request change in plan for lumber camps, 1105.
N.B.: recommendation of Federation of Labour, 296.
Ont.: recommendation of T. and L. Congress, 168.
Sask.: provisions of Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Association Act, 508.
New Zealand: benefits provided under Part III of Social Security Bill, 1360-61.
U.S.A.: study of group purchase of medical care by industrial employees, 749.

Migrant Workers:
action of International Labour Conference on recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment of), 825, 847-49.

Migration and Settlement:
International Labour Office publication on technical and financial international cooperation in regard to migration, 986.
Canada—
immigration during first six months of 1938, 1037, 1233; and immigration during 1937, 133, 528.
T. and L. Congress adheres to stand *re* restricted immigration, 144.
opposition to mass immigration expressed at Canadian Federation of Labour convention, 1355.
Sask: resolution opposing agricultural immigration defeated, 509.
U.S.A.: summary of Council on Interstate Migration, 1290.

Mining:
action of International Labour Conference on statistics of hours and wages in mining and manufacturing industries and in agriculture, 824, 836-40; resolution on reduction of working hours in coal mines, 858; summary of study on hours reduction, 531.
preparatory meeting under International Labour Office for reduction of risks in coal mines, 1361-62; results of survey of accident risks, 1327.
Canada—
number and earnings of coal miners in Canada (appendix C, Supplement, January, 1938).
review of training under Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program, 28.
statistics of production during first six months of 1938, 1089.
Alta.: Annual Report of Mines Branch, 868
amendment to Coal Mines Regulation Act, 633; provisions of Mining Industry Wages Security Act, 632; recommendations of Federation of Labour, 166.

Mining—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
B.C.: annual report of minister of mines, 868; amendment to Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 33; non-enactment of Bill to raise minimum age for employment of boys, 34.
N.B.: amendment to Mining Act, 990.
N.S.: amendments to Coal Mines Regulation Act, 748; mining accidents in 1937, 578.
Ont.: accidents in 1937, 369.
Que.: annual report of Bureau of Mines, 731.

Mines and Resources, Department of:
statistics of immigration during 1938, 528, 1037, 1233.

Minimum Wages:
Canada—
minimum wages and hours of labour under provincial legislation and on Federal Government contracts (appendix E, Supplement, January, 1938).
report of Canadian Manufacturers' Association (Industrial Relations Committee) on, 619.
T. and L. Congress opposes minimum for skilled and semi-skilled male workers and approves minimum for women after cost of living survey, 1105.
Alta.: amendments recommended by Federation of Labour, 166; changes in regulations respecting handicapped employees, etc., 894.
female employees—review of orders governing female employees since 1925, 35; re-issuance of nine orders governing female employees in (1) factories, (2) laundries, (3) restaurants, (4) hairdressing establishments, (5) theatres, etc., (6) garages and gasolene stations, and as elevator operators, (7) offices, (8) shops, (9) telephone exchanges, 36-37, 1093; amendment to all minimum wage orders applying to female workers (except in hotels, cabarets, etc.) in regard to short-time and part-time workers, 622.
male employees—addition of Part II (*re* fair wages) to Male Minimum Wage Act, 633; amendments and exemptions to Order No. 1, 35, 1093, 1234; Order (No. 1A) exempting apprentices in any occupation, 622; Order (No. 5, replacing Orders Nos. 3, 3A and 4) fixing minimum wages in sawmills, box factories, woodworking plants and logging and railway tie industry, 174; Order (No. 1B) providing for exemptions *re* delivery boys, 750; Order (No. 1C) establishing minimum rates for delivery boys in retail stores, 750.
BC.: annual report of Board of Industrial Relations, 1113; non-enactment of Bill making Act applicable to all female workers, 34; provincial executive of T. and L. Congress request minimum of 50 cents per hour, 159.
Board Orders issued during 1938—hotel and catering industry, 291, 510, 622, 1095; construction industry, 405; elevator operators, 405; box manufacturing industry, 406; logging industry, 406; fruit and vegetable industry, 1094; road transport and taxis, 1095, 1349; carpenters, 1095; mercantile industry; 1235, 1349; christmas tree industry, 1349.

Minimum Wages:—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
Man.: annual report of Board, 999; amendments to legislation, 499; resolution of legislature *re* inadequacy of minimum wage negatived, 501; minimum wages for teachers under Public Schools Act, 500; provincial labour bodies request minimum of 40 cents per hour, etc., 162.
N.B.: Forest Operations Commission order *re* stream drivers, boomers, etc., in lumbering industry, 406; *re* logging industry, 622; *re* wage scales, 990; *re* cooks, tractor operators and truck drivers, 1236.
N.S.: annual report of Board, 651; amendment of legislation sought by Halifax Trades and Labour Council, 297.
Ont.: seventh and final report of Minimum Wage Board, 646; inclusion of domestic workers sought by Labour Educational Association, 614; recommendations of T. and L. Congress *re* women's minimum wages, 167; special Order No. 1 establishing minimum wages for all employees in cotton and wollen textile industry, 292.
Que.: regulation governing minimum wages *re* forest operations, 41.
Orders of Fair Wage Board—
No. 4 governing male and female employees in: (1) industrial and commercial establishments, (2) offices, (3) transportation and express services, (4) hotels, restaurants, etc., (5) occupations not otherwise classified, (6) employees of all categories whose salary is above minimum fixed in order, 38-41; operation of order postponed indefinitely with certain provisions applicable to silk and textile industry, 294-295; provisions of revised order, 512-518, 1350; amendment applicable to workers in rural districts, 623; additional provisions, 986, 1097.
No. 5 (silk textile industry), 294, 985, 1350.
No. 6 (stationary enginemen), 624, 1236, 1350-51.
No. 7 (workers on shoe counters), 625, 1350.
No. 8 (cotton textile workers), 625, 1097.
No. 9 (teachers in Verdun), 626.
No. 10 (processing, pasteurization, and distribution of milk), 1097-98.
No. 11 (hospital employees), 1098.
No. 12 (building trades in Arthabaska county), 1099.
No. 13 (match manufacturing in Quebec City, etc.), 1099.
No. 14 (janitors, watchmen, elevator operators, etc.), 1099, 1236.
No. 15 (waste paper workers), 1236.
No. 16 (butter and cheese wholesale and export establishments), 1350.
No. 17 (laundry, dry cleaning and dyeing workers), 1351.
No. 18 (funeral casket workers), 1352.
No. 19 (hosiery workers), 1352.
Sask.: administration of Act, 1936-37, 650.
re-classification of establishments under new orders governing:
(1) retail and wholesale stores, (2) factory employees, (3) warehouse and cartage, (4) hotels, restaurants, etc., (5) beauty parlours and barber shops, (6) theatres and dance halls, 42-44.
United Kingdom: rates established in rubber industry, 1318.
Sweden: reviewed in report of United States Commission, 1246.
U.S.A.: Fair Labour Standards Act—provisions of, 719; becomes operative, 1197; establishment of textile committee, 1078.
minimum wage for beauty culturists in states of New York and Illinois, 720; prevailing wage scales for labour producing material for W.P.A. projects sought by A.F. of L., 1243; recommendations of Confectionery Wage Board in New York State, 1198.
See also Legal Decisions; Teachers.

Miron, Cyprien, *Conciliation Officer, Quebec Department of Labour:*
summary of address at Canadian Federation of Labour Convention, 1356.

Moore, Tom:
address on situation in Great Britain in regard to relationship of employment service to unemployment insurance, 639-40.

Mosher, A. R., *President, All-Canadian Congress of Labour:*
extract from New Year's message, 5.
labour day message, 969.

Mothers' Allowances:
Alta.: recommendations of Federation of Labour, 166.
B.C.: provisions of Mothers' Allowances Act (effective January 1) repealing Mothers' Pension Act, 33; annual report of Superintendent of Welfare for 1937-38, 1089.
N.B.: proclamation of Act urged by Federation of Labour, 296.
N.S.: annual report, 737; amendment sought by Halifax Trades and Labour Council, 297.
Ont.: report of Department of Public Welfare, 754; increase in property exemption urged by T. and L. Congress, 168; reduction of residence qualification sought by Railway Brotherhoods, 169.
Que.: first regulations under Needy Mothers' Assistance Act, 1236; resolution of censure *re* non-establishment of mothers' allowances defeated, 506.
Sask.: annual report of Bureau of Child Protection, 737.
Australia: statistics of child allowances, 412.

Motor Transportation:
action of International Labour Conference on regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers in road transport, 825, 850-52.
International Labour Office study on regulation of hours in, 529.
Canada—
summary of Transport Act, 1938, 893.
more equitable regulation and higher taxation from competitive highway systems sought by Railway Brotherhoods, 145.

Motor Transportation:—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
re introduction of legislation to "restore competitive equality" favoured by Canadian Federation of Labour, 150.
Alta.: provisions of Regulation R9-38 *re* recording hours of work, 1093.
B.C.: inclusion of taxicab industry under Hours of Work Act, 622; Orders 28 and 28A respecting hours of taxicab drivers, 1094.
Man.: regulation of commercial highway traffic sought by labour bodies, 161; highway traffic limits hours for drivers, 500.
N.S.: regulations under Motor Carrier Act, 510.
Ont.: apprenticeship regulations and rates applying to motor vehicle repair trade, 896; recommendation of Railway Transportation Brotherhoods *re* regulation of highway transport and highway traffic, 168-9.
Sask.: recommendation of provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 161.
See also Legal Decisions.

Municipal Improvements Assistance Act:
summary of provisions, 893.

National Employment Commission:
final report and recommendations, 384-394.
Minister of Labour announces dissolution of, 123, and reviews final report, 367.
endorsed by T. and L. Congress, 143.
Canadian Federation of Labour favours maintenance as advisory body, 149.
review of "report on phases of employment conditions in Canadian industry," 18.

National Industrial Conference Board Inc. (U.S.A.):
study of profit-sharing and other compensation plans for wage earners, 7; for executives, 383.
summary of bulletin of "Plans for rating employees," 949.
survey of employment assurance plans, 518.

National Labour Relations Act (U.S.A.):
executive council of A.F. of L. criticize administration of, 1240; convention favours amendment to, 1243.

National Labour Relations Board (U.S.A.):
annual report, 217.

Nationalization:
resolution of T. and L. Congress *re* radio facilities, aeroplane manufacture and nickel, 1106.

New Brunswick:
Co-operative Associations Act—
provisions of, 991.
Early Closing of Barber Shops Act—
provisions of, 990.
Fair Wage Act—
general regulations, 37; replaced by provisions of Labour and Industrial Relations Act, 987-89.
Forest Operations Commission Act—
administration during 1937, 652; amendment to, 990; orders under, 406, 622, 1236.
Labour and Industrial Relations Act—
enactment of, 475; review of provisions, 987-89.

New Brunswick:—*Con.*
Mining Act—
amendments to, 990-91.
Schools Act—
amendment *re* town of Campbellton, 991.
Woodmen's Lien Act—
amendment to, 990.
Workmen's Compensation Act—
amendments to, 989; amended regulations, 622.
See also various subject headings.

Newfoundland:
appointment of British official to make survey of labour conditions, 975.

New Zealand:
ratification of International Labour Conventions, 532.
See also Employment; Family Allowances; Health Insurance; Pensions; Unemployment and Relief.

Newsboys:
employment age in United States, 1126; employment regulations in Great Britain,, 1358.

Norway:
See Unemployment insurance.

Nova Scotia:
Coal Mines Regulation Act—
amendments to, 748.
Credit Union Societies Act—
amendment to, 749.
Motor Carrier Act—
regulations under, 510.
Old Age Pensions Act—
amendment to, 749.
Teachers' Pension Act, 1928—
amendment to, 749.
Workmen's Compensation Act—
consolidation and amendments, 748; revised regulations, 511, 1095.
See also various subject headings.

Nurses and Nursing:
eight-hour day for nurses in Edmonton hospital, 1078.

Nutrition:
Canada—
extension of surveys announced, 1325.
Australia—
report of advisory council on, 1196.

Occupations:
Index published by United States Department of Commerce, 617.

Occupational Diseases:
See Diseases, Industrial.

Older Workers:
U.S.A.—
report on discrimination in employment of middle aged, 719.

Ontario:
Apprenticeship Act—
regulations under, 894-5, 1095.
Department of Labour Act—
amendment to, 501; regulations under, 984.

Ontario:—*Con.*
Industrial Standards Act—
amendment to, 501; agreements under, 104, 216, 336, 579, 699, 802, 948, 1047, 1176, 1302.
Minimum Wage Act—
orders under, 292.
Public Health Act—
revision of regulations, 1096.
Steam Boilers Act—
amendment to, 501.
Teachers' Boards of Reference Act—
provisions of, 502-3.
Theatre and Cinematographs Act—
new regulations under, 750.
Trade-school Regulation Act, 1938—
provisions of, 502.
Workmen's Compensation Act—
amendment to, 501; regulations under, 511.
See also various subject headings.

Ontario Vocational Guidance Association:
annual convention of, 173.

Organzation in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada:
report on, 239.

"Padlock Law" (Quebec):
T. and L. Congress favours repeal of, 1105.

Peace:
recommendations of—Canadian Federation of Labour, 150; All-Canadian Congress, 154; Confederation of Catholic Workers, 157; A. F. of L., 1242.
See also War.

Pensions:
Dominion Old Age Pensions Act—
financial and statistical summary concerning old age and blind pensioners as at December 31, 1937, 289; as at March 31, 1938; 620; as at June 30, 1938, 982; as at September 30, 1938, 1227.
review of new regulations, 286, and interpretation of regulations relating to Government annuities, 1074.
amendment providing for inclusion of blind persons, 636.
debate in House of Commons on reduction of pensionable age, 238.
All-Canadian Congress seeks reduction in qualifying age, 520.
contributory "all in" measure favoured by Canadian Manufacturers' Association, 619.
Confederation of Catholic Workers seeks reduction of pensionable age, 1107.
recommendations of T. and L. Congress, 167, 1102, 1105.
Canadian Federation of Labour convention advocates pensions at 60 years of age, 1356.
Alta.: amendments recommended by Federation of Labour, 166.
B.C.: resolution of legislature *re* advisability of providing for medical needs of pensioners, 35; revision of regulations *re* the blind, 1095; notice of redrafting regulations, 1177.
Man: consolidation of legislation respecting old age and blind persons' pensions, 500; regulations under Provincial statutes, 510; Provincial labour bodies request reduction of age limit, 162.

Pensions:—*Con.*
Dominion Old Age Pensions Act—Con.
N.S.: amendment to Provincial legislation, 749.
Ont.: statistics of pensioners, 754.
Que.: amendment to Act, 505; recommendations of Confederation of Catholic Workers, 165.
For Public Employees—
administration of pensions on Canadian Pacific Railway, 404; on Canadian National Railways, 414.
Railway Brotherhoods seek adoption of plan for National Harbours Board employees, 147.
Alta.: amendment to School Act *re* teachers, 636.
N.S.: amendment to Teacher's Pension Act, 749.
Que.: amendment to Montreal City charter *re* policemen and firemen, 505.
U.S.A.: A.F. of L. convention advocates thirty-year optional retirement for Government employees, 1243.
Miscellaneous—
National Employment Commission's statistical summary of plans in Canadian industry, 21.
income tax exemption on corporation contributions to employees' pensions, 718, 893.
employees' retirement plans under Canadian Government Annuities of John Labatt Limited, Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited, and Standard Oil Company of British Columbia Limited, 1229-33.
industrial retirement plans reviewed by Industrial Relations Section of Queen's University, 971.
plan of Phillips Electrical Works Limited, 900.
retirement plan of Campbell Soup Company Limited, 1124.
Australia: statistics of invalids and old age pensions in 1936-37, 6; review of report on, 607.
New Zealand: annual report of Pensions Department, 1177; proposed measure *re* national plan, 373; Social Security Bill—introduction of legislation, 972; adoption of Bill, 1078; provisions of measure, 1359-60.
See also Lay-off Benefit.

Pensions and National Health, Department of:
annual report, 300.
establishment of Division of Industrial Hygiene, 369.

Perkins, Frances, *United States Secretary of Labour:*
reviews activities of Department of Labour, 125; summary of address at Twenty-fourth International Labour Conference, 833.

Phelan, Edward:
appointed assistant Director of International Labour Office, 722.

Phillips Electrical Works Limited
employees' welfare plans, 900.

Picard, Gerard, *General-Secretary, Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada:*
participation in presentation of legislative program, 157.

Picketing:
Canada—
clarification of Criminal Code recommended by Canadian Federation of Labour, 150.
protective legislation sought by T. and L. Congress, 144, 1105.
amendment to Criminal Code recommended by Canadian Federation of Labour, 1355.
Man.: damages and injunction against picketing granted in theatre case, 962.
Ont.: injunction restraining Toronto fur workers' union from picketing dissolved, 819; conviction for picketing in Windsor, 1320.
United Kingdom: findings of United States Commission re permissible picketing as defined by legislation, 1120.
Sweden: report of United States Commission, 1248.

Power, Hon. C. G., *Minister of Pensions and National Health:*
defines state medicine and health insurance, 236.
on Canada's participation in world-wide nutrition surveys, 1325.

Prices:
International Labour Office report on "Workers' Standard of Living," 973.
Canada—
Prices in Canada and other countries, 1937 (supplement, January, 1938).
monthly statement of retail and wholesale index numbers, prices by groups of commodities, family budgets, retail prices of staple foods, rentals, etc., in Canada, 107, 218, 338, 455, 583, 702, 806, 950, 1050, 1178, 1305, 1427.
quarterly tabular summary of prices in Canada and certain other countries, 466,817, 1189.
commencement of survey of family living expenditures, 967.
Other Countries—
in Great Britain and other Countries, 117, 228, 348, 465, 593, 712, 816, 959, 1060, 1188, 1315, 1437.
Australia: statistics of wholesale and retail prices, 412.
See also Cost of Living; Nutrition.

Prince Edward Island:
Co-operative Associations Act—
provision of, 1354.
Income Tax Act—
provisions of, 1354.
Personal Property and Special Companies Taxation Act—
exemptions under, 1354.
Public School Act—
amendment to, 1354.

Princeton University (Industrial Relations Section):
bulletin on seniority principle in employment relations, 723.
bulletin on group purchase of medical care by industrial employees, 749.

Printing Industry:
See Legal Decisions.

Prison-made Goods:
review of United States state laws regulating sale of, 128.

Professional Syndicates Act (Quebec):
resolution adopted by Confederation of Catholic Workers, re 1107.

Profit-Sharing:
benefits shared by employees of Eastman Kodak Company, 288.
plan of Dominion Foundries and Steel Company Limited, 753, 1231.
Great Britain: statistics of co-partnership and profit-sharing plans, 865.
U.S.A.: analysis of plans for wage earners, 7, and for executives, 383.

"Psychiatry in Industry":
summary of address by Dr. Lydia G. Gibberson, 401.

Public Health Act (Ontario):
revision of regulations, 1096.

Public Ownership:
T. and L. Congress favours nationalization of nickel industry, armament manufacture, government monopoly of radium, 144.
See also Nationalization.

Public Works:
first session of International Public Works Committee at Geneva, 763.
Canada—
Dominion expenditures on work creating projects, 601.
extension favoured by All-Canadian Congress, 153.
Canadian Federation of Labour urges extensive program, 149.
'vast program' recommended by Confederation of Catholic Workers, 156.
U.S.A.: appointment of committee to study effect of Public Works programs upon employment conditions, recommended by A.F. of L., 1243.

Public Works, Department of:
summary of annual report of Minister, 44.

Pulp and Paper Industry:
production in Canada during 1937, 1337.
Que.: recommendations of Confederation of Catholic Workers concerning, 163.
See also Agreements Industrial; Industrial Disputes.

Quebec:
Act to Ensure Reasonable Wages in Forest Operations, 1937—
provisions, 41.
Act to Facilitate the Exercise of Certain Rights (Liability of Trade Unions)—
provisions of, 504.
Collective Labour Agreements Act—
provisions of new measure changed from its former title (Workmen's Wages Act), 503-4.
agreements under, 578, 690, 797, 943, 1041, 1170, 1297.
Fair Wage Act—
amendment to, 503-4, by-laws concerning procedure, 37; levy on employers, 1096.
wage orders, 38, 294, 512-518, 623-626, 985, 1097-1100, 1236, 1350-52.
Needy Mothers' Assistance Act—
first regulations under, 1236.

Quebec:—*Con.*
Old Age Pensions Act—
amendment to, 505.
Professional Syndicates Act—
provisions, 504, 506.
Public Building Safety Act—
amendment to, 1100.
Youth Aid Act—
provisions of, 505.
Workmen's Compensation Act—
amendments introduced, 504-5.
Workmen's Dwelling Act—
amendment to, 506.
Workmen's Wages Act, 1937—
provisions of revised legislation under title of Collective Labour Agreements Act, 503-4.
agreements under, 101, 214, 334, 450.
See also various subject headings.

Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents:
summary of report for first half of 1938, 1025.

Ramadier, Paul, *Minister of Labour, France:*
summary of address at 24th International Labour Conference, 835.

Railways:
Canada—
numbers and earnings of steam railway employees in Canada (Appendix B, Supplement, January, 1938).
comparison of employment in Canada and United States, 50, 535.
legislative requests of Railway Transportation Brotherhoods—Dominion, 145; Manitoba, 161; Ontario, 168.
T. and L. Congress maintains "unalterable opposition" to amalgamation, 144; and urges repeal of C.P.R.-C.N.R. Act of 1933, 1105.
All-Canadian Congress opposes railway amalgamation, 153, 519, 520; also favours investigation into financial history of, 520.
amalgamation and "indiscriminate pooling" opposed by Railway Brotherhoods, 146.
division No. 4 railway employees' department of A.F. of L. reiterates opposition to amalgamation, unification, etc., 644.
increase in grant for elimination of grade crossings sought by Railway Brotherhoods, 146.
convention and meetings of Canadian Railway shopmen, 644.
statistics of steam railways, 298, 1216; of electric railways, 299.
Ont.: elimination of level crossings advocated by Transportation Brotherhoods, 168.
U.S.A.: recommendations of Railway Labour Board, 1198; assistance to labour organizations in resistance to wage cut pledged by A.F. of L., 1243; statistics of wages and employment, 1937, 1079.
See also Canadian National Railways; Canadian National Railways Board of Adjustment No. 2; Canadian Pacific Railway; Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Legal Decisions; Motor Transportation; Pensions; Transport.

Reforestation:
favoured by T. and L. Congress, 145, 1106.

Retail Clerks:
United Kingdom: statutory wages and hours recommended for, 477.

Retail Trade:
weekly earnings of employees in merchandising and service establishments (Appendix D, Supplement, January, 1938).

Right of Organization:
See Criminal Code; Freedom of Association.

Rogers, Hon. Norman McL., *Minister of Labour:*
"Towards Industrial Peace"—rectorial address at Queen's University, 24.
New Year's message, 22.
replies to legislative proposals of labour bodies—T. and L. Congress and Railway Brotherhoods, 147; Canadian Federation of Labour, 150; All-Canadian Congress, 154; Confederation of Catholic Workers, 158.
announces dissolution of National Employment Commission, 123; and reviews Commission's final report, 367.
outlines responsibility for social aid, 236, and reviews basis of new agreements respecting material aid, 284.
intervention in Minto coal dispute, 9.
on youth training programs, 475; and Dominion-Provincial agreements, 863.
on Farm Employment Plan, 1073, 1323.
on Dominion expenditures on work-creating projects, 601.
on functions of the Department, 1074.
on relationship of trade agreements to employment, 1324.
on special work projects for Northern Ontario, 1326.
summary of address at T. and L. Congress convention, 1103.
visits youth training projects, 1196.

Roosevelt, Franklin D., *President of United States:*
commends report of Commission investigating industrial relations in Great Britain, 1117; and also report on Sweden, 1245.
message to A.F. of L. Convention, 1240.

Rowe, Frank, *Chairman of Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board:*
appointment of, 1078.

Russell, William J., *Delegate of T. and L. Congress to A.F. of L. Convention:*
summary of address, 1240.

Rutley, F. G., *President, Canadian Construction Association:*
report of, 170.

Safety and Health:
resolution of International Labour Conference *re* fixing of maximum rate of loads to be carried by workers, 858.
"Psychiatry in Industry"—summary of address by Dr. Lydia Giberson, 401.
Canada—
establishment of Federal division of industrial hygiene, 369.

Safety and Health—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
industrial hygiene discussed at Dominion-Provincial Health Conference, 1326.
ratification of Draft Conventions *re* marking of weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, and seamen's articles of agreement, 972.
safety measures advocated by T. and L. Congress, 1105.
safety program of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, 483.
Alta.: new regulations applying to industrial and construction camps, 174; new regulations under Workmen's Compensation Act provide for first aid equipment, 750.
B.C.: accident prevention activity in 1937, 747.
Man.: annual report of Department of Health (Division of Industrial Hygiene), 1304; accident prevention activities in 1936-37, 999.
N.S.: safety provisions under amendments to Coal Mines Regulation Act, 748.
Ont.: new safety regulations respecting caisson and tunnel work, 984; revision of regulations respecting construction camps, 1096; enactment of safety measures, 501; disbursements to safety associations, 994.
Que.: resolution *re* provision of medical care under Public Assistance Act, 506; amendments to Public Building Safety Act, 1100.
United Kingdom: annual report of Industrial Health Research Board, 1328; annual report of chief factory inspector, 1125; pamphlet *re* safety training for young workers, 406.
See also Health Insurance, Medical Services; Mines and Mining; Pensions and National Health, Department of.

St. Lawrence Deep Waterways:
opposition registered by Railway Brotherhoods, 146.
qualified opposition of All-Canadian Congress, 153.

Salaried Employees:
status studied by International Labour Office committee, 605.

Saskatchewan:
Freedom of Trade Union Association Act—
provisions of, 506-7.
Industrial Standards Act—
approval of regulations, 41; amendment to, 507; agreements approved, 106, 216, 337, 454, 582, 700, 804, 948, 1048, 1176, 1304.
Minimum Wage Act—
orders under, 42.
Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations Act—
provisions of, 508.
Secondary Education Act—
amendment to, 508.
School Grants Act—
amendment to, 508.
Steam Boilers Act—
amendments to, 507-8.
Theatres and Cinematographs Act, 1931—
revision of, 508.
Workmen's Wage Act—
amendment to, 507.
See also various subject headings.

Seamen:
Canada—
ratification of Draft Conventions *re* seamen's articles of agreement, 972.
employment of maximum number of Canadians on Canadian National Steamships urged by T. and L. Congress, 145.
resolutions of T. and L. Congress in regard to relief for seamen, 1105.
adjustment of disputes relative to Great Lakes shipping, 736, 1082, 1318 (report of Commissioner).
U.S.A.: ratification of International Labour Conventions respecting, 1362-63; recommendation of A.F. of L. convention in regard to social security protection for, 1243.
resolution of T. and L. Congress *re* competitive protection to vessels of Canadian registry on inland waters, 1105.
See also Canadian National Steamships; Seamen.

Silicosis:
See Diseases Industrial.

Simpson, James, *Canadian Labour Leader*:
death of, 1075.

Social Insurance:
resolution adopted by T. and L. Congress convention, 1106.
measures favoured by Canadian Federation of Labour, 149.
U.S.A.: summary of plans of mutual benefit associations, 1244.
Germany: review of various schemes, 417.
See also Pensions; Health Insurance; Social Security; Unemployment Insurance.

Social Legislation:
recommendation of All-Canadian Congress, 153.
N.B.: Federation of Labour urges nationalization of, 295.
United Kingdom: social legislation and other factors as related to industrial relations, 1123.
Sweden: reviewed by United States Commission, 1249.

Social Security:
Canada—
Minister of Labour outlines function of Government in measures of, 25.
New Zealand: introduction of Bill, 972; legislation adopted, 1078; summary of Social Security legislation, 1359-61.

Social Security Act (U.S.A.):
second annual report of Board summarizes progress of programs under, 126.
plans of the State of Virginia approved by Board, 1082.
protection for seamen recommended at A.F. of L. convention, 1243.

Social Service:
B.C.: legislature resolution *re* responsibility for non-residents, 35.

South Africa:
See Agreements Industrial; Arbitration and Conciliation; Compulsory Labour; Industrial Disputes; Industrial Relations; Trade Unions; Youth Employment and Training.

Standard Oil Company of British Columbia Limited:
employees' annuity plan of, 1232.

State Medicine:
Canada—
summary of debate in House of Commons, 236.
New Zealand: medical and hospital benefits provided under Social Security Act, 1359.
See also Health Insurance.

Statistics:
action of International Labour Conference on statistics of wages and hours, 824, 836-840.

Statistics, Dominion Bureau of:
Canada Year Book, 971.
annual review of employment, 46-60.
annual review of building permits, 299.
bulletins and reports on—statistics of wages on farms, 409; statistics of manufacturing and certain other industries, 524; "Fisheries of Canada," 960; iron and steel industry, 1106; value of tourist trade, 1216; steam and electric railways, 298, 1216; pulp and paper industry, 1937, 1337.

Steel Industry:
statistics of iron and steel industry in Canada, 1937, 1106.

Stephenson, J. W., *British Trades Union Congress Delegate to A.F. of L. Convention:*
summary of address, 1240.

Sutherland, Mary M., *Member of National Employment Commission:*
summary of minority report, 393.

Sweden:
See Arbitration and Conciliation; Collective Bargaining; Collective Labour Agreements; Hours of Labour; Industrial Disputes; Industrial Relations; Labour Courts; Labour Organization; Minimum Wages; Picketing; Social Legislation.

Tariff:
findings of Royal Commission on Textile Industry on responsibilities of a tariff protected industry, 399-400.
recommendations of All-Canadian Congress, 154.
recommendation of Confederation of Catholic Workers *re* textile tariffs, 156.

Taxation:
abolition of sales tax recommended by T. and L. Congress, 1105.

Teachers:
Alta.: amendment to School Act *re* superannuation, 636.
Man.: amendment to Education Department Act, providing for conciliation in case of dispute, 500; minimum salary established under Public Schools Act, 500.
N.S.: amendment to Teachers' Pension Act, 749.
Ont.: provision for arbitration under Teachers' Boards of Reference Act, 502.
See also Pensions.

Technical Education:
action of International Labour Conference *re* technical and vocational education and apprenticeship, 824, 841-43.
See also Education.

Textile Industry:
International Labour Office report on world textile industry, 175.
Canada—
report and findings of Royal Commission on, 395-400.
All-Canadian Congress recommends effect be given to Turgeon Commission report on,, 520.
Confederation of Catholic Workers request Federal Government to implement conclusions of Turgeon Commission, 1107.
statistics of men's clothing factories, 99.
tariff recommendation of Confederation of Catholic Workers, 156.
U.S.A.: establishment of textile committee under Fair Labour Standards Act, 1078.
See also Minimum Wages.

Theatres:
Ont.: regulations regarding projectionists, 750.
Sask.: revision of legislation respecting, 508.

Trade Schools:
B.C.: administration of Trade Schools Regulation Act during 1937, 1112.
Man.: provisions of Trade-Schools Regulation Act, 500 (similar to Ontario).
Ont.: provisions of Trade-School Regulation Act, 502.

Trades and Labour Congress of Canada:
annual convention, 1101-1106.
action of American Federation of Labour convention in regard to, 1242.
legislative requests—Dominion, 142; British Columbia executive, 159; Saskatchewan executive, 160; Manitoba executive, 161; Quebec executive, 164; Alberta Federation of Labour, 165; Ontario executive, 167.
See also Draper, P. M.

Trade Unions:
provisions of Shop Cards Registration Act, 891; proclaimed in effect, 970.
bulletin on trade union history, 1200.
pamphlet of Workers' Educational Association, 1363.
Que.: provisions of Act to facilitate the exercise of certain rights (*re* liability of trade unions, also note *re* professional syndicates), 504.
United Kingdom:
findings of United States Commission *re* legal status of trade unions and strikes, 1120; membership statistics, 1238.
Australia: unemployment among members of, 1126.
South Africa: registration of trade unions under Industrial Conciliation Act, 1937, 756.
U.S.A.: establishment of trade union book list by Princeton University (Department of Economics), 648.
See also Freedom of Association.

Trade Union Act (N.S.):
amendments sought by Halifax Trades and Labour Council, 296.

Trades Union Congress (Great Britain):
annual convention, 1108.

Trade Union Unity:
T. and L. Congress convention resolution on trade union unity, 1105.
C.F. of L. convention resolutions on trade union unity, 1355.

Transients:
T. and L. Congress requests survey *re* transportation of, 1105.
U.S.A.: formation of organization concerning, 1290.

Transport:
resolution of International Labour Conference on reduction of working hours in rail, inland water and air transport, 857.
Canada—
summary of Transport Act, 1938, 893.
T. and L. Congress seeks legislation establishing federal transportation commission, 145.
Federal regulation of all transport sought by All-Canadian Congress, 153.
See also Railways; Motor Transportation; St. Lawrence Deep Waterways; Seamen; Shipping.

Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1938:
summary of provisions, 891.
review of administration during 1937-38, 1345.

Unemployment and Relief:
international indices of unemployment, employment and hours of work issued by International Labour Office, 1077.
summary of International Labour Office report on "Technical Progress and Unemployment," 732.
quarterly statistical review of world situation by International Labour Office, 128, 477, 867.
Canada—
statistics of material aid recipients, 3, 124, 235, 369, 474, 603, 717, 863, 968, 1073, 1195, 1323.
unemployment in trade unions (with charts) by months, 70, 189, 310, 429, 549, 668, 773, 910, 1012, 1136, 1260, 1372; during 1937, 176.
Minister of Labour outlines responsibility for social aid, 236; and states basis of agreements with provinces, 284.
recommendations of National Employment Commission, 384-394.
report of Dominion Commissioner, 474.
Dominion expenditures on work-creating projects, 601.
recommendations of T. and L. Congress, 143; opposes lowering standard of relief, 1105.
recommendations of All-Canadian Congress, 152; protests imposition of relief burden on municipal and provincial governments, 520.
recommendation of Confederation of Catholic Workers, 156.
measures favoured by Canadian Federation of Labour, 149.
resolution of Canadian Federation of Mayors, 408.
special projects for Northern Ontario, 1326.

Unemployment and Relief:—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
Alta.: continuation of Unemployment Relief Act, and amendment to Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare Act, 635; recommendations of Federation of Labour, 165.
B.C.: relief activities in 1937, 1112; outline of Residence and Responsibility Act, 33; recommendations of Provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 159.
Man.: provisions of Unemployment Relief Loan Act, 1933, 500; adoption of resolution by Legislature *re* responsibility for relief, 501; recommendations of labour bodies, 162.
Ont.: amendment to legislation, 502; recommendation of T. and L. Congress, 167; continuance of "necessary public works" urged by Railway Brotherhoods, 169.
Que.: Confederation of Catholic Workers recommend public works program and subsidizing of basic industries, 163; recommendations of T. and L. Congress, 164; court decision that wages of workmen on provincial relief works liable to attachment, 1439.
Sask.: provisions of Relief Continuance Act, 508; recommendation of Provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 160.
Newfoundland: depressed conditions in fishing and forestry industries, 975.
United Kingdom: work of training and instructional centres, 655.
Australia: reduction in unemployment, 346; statistics of unemployment, 413, 1126; work history of Melbourne unemployed, 592.
New Zealand: benefits provided under Part II of Social Security Bill, 1360; statistics of unemployment, 973, 1100.
U.S.A.: result of census of unemployed, 6; cost of public relief, 240; increase in relief in urban areas, 158; reduction of relief in urban areas, 637; statistics of relief appropriation, 605; statistics of unemployed youth, 1357.
See also Census; Employment; Farm Employment Plan; Rogers, Hon. Norman McL., Minister of Labour; Public Works; Transients; Youth Training and Employment; Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act.

Unemployment Insurance:
progress reviewed by Director of International Labour Office, 831.
relationship to Employment Service discussed at convention of International Public Employment Services, 638-640.
Canada—
forecast in Throne Speech—Provincial cooperation sought, 123.
Prime Minister tables correspondence with provinces *re* amending B.N.A. Act, 235; further statement of Prime Minister, 367.
recommendation of National Employment Commission, 388.
report of Canadian Manufacturers' Association (Industrial Relations Committee) on, 619.
Deputy Minister of Labour summarizes situation up to March 31, 1938, 1345.
T. and L. Congress endorses action of Federal government in seeking to introduce national scheme, 143, 1102, and favours amendment to B.N.A. Act, 1105.

Unemployment Insurance:—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
Federal system endorsed by Railway Brotherhoods, 146.
Canadian Federation of Labour urges Federal program, 152, 1355.
approved by Confederation of Catholic Workers, 156.
Alta.: enabling legislation requested by Federation of Labour, 166.
Man.: labour bodies urge Federal plan, 162.
N.B.: resolution of Legislature recommends deferred action until report of Royal Commission provides opportunity for further consideration, 991.
Ont.: national scheme urged by T. and L. Congress, 167; by the Railway Brotherhoods, 169; and by Canadian Federation of Labour, 160.
Sask.: resolution of Legislature respecting ex-service men, 509.
United Kingdom: amendment to Act, 3; extended to domestic servants, 45; report of Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, 370.
Norway: voluntary program replaced by compulsory system, 1199.
Germany: review of plan, 417.
U.S.A.: announcement of registration by mail in New York State, 99; analysis of state unemployment compensation laws, 659; benefit systems, in effect, 890.

Union Label:
Canada—
Shop Cards Regulation Act proclaimed in effect, 891; 970.

Vocational Education:
action of International Labour Conference *re* technical and vocational education and apprenticeship, 824; 842-843.
International Labour Office study on, 529.
Man.: enactment of Trade-Schools Regulation Act, 500; provisions of Trade-Schools Regulation Act (similar to Ontario), 500.
Ont.: provisions of Trade-Schools Regulation Act, 502 (similar legislation in Manitoba, 500).
Que.: establishment of training schools, 505.
Sask.: amendments to School Grants and Secondary Education Acts, 508.
Italy: summary of training under new Decree, 1330.
U.S.A.: conference on, 174; Commissioner of Education reviews progress of, 17; action of A.F. of L. convention, 1242.
See also Ontario Vocational Guidance Association.

Wages:
action of International Labour Conference concerning statistics of wages and hours in mining and manufacturing, building and construction, and agriculture, 824, 837-841 (draft convention and resolution).
International Labour Office study on statistics of hours and wages in principal mining and manufacturing industries, including construction and agriculture, 531.
improvement noted in report of International Labour Office Director, 830.

Wages:—*Con.*
Canada—
wages and hours of labour in Canada (Supplement, January, 1938).
findings of Royal Commission on textile industry, 396.
in manufacturing industries, 524.
wages on farms, 1929, 1934 to 1937, 409; trend of farm wages, 60.
statistics of employment and wages on railways, 1216.
T. and L. Congress requests wage policy favouring progressive betterment of wage levels, 143.
Alta.: amendment to Municipal District Act providing for wage deductions for taxes, 636; provisions of Mining Industry Wages Security Act, 632.
B.C.: industrial payrolls and wages in 1937, 1110; wages in mines, 868.
Man.: amendment to Wages Recovery Act and Public Schools Act (*re* minimum salary for teachers), 500; increases for Winnipeg civic employees, 869-870.
Que.: wages in mines and quarries, 1936, 731.
Sask.: amendment to Workmen's Wage Act, 507; farm wages in 1936-37, 649; Canadian Federation of Labour seeks standard rates in coal fields of southern Saskatchewan, 1356.
United Kingdom: statutory hours and wages recommended for retail clerks and shop workers, 477.
Australia: adjustment of basic wage and statistics of wages and hours, etc., 412-13.
U.S.A.: Fair Labour Standards Act—review of provisions, 719, becomes operative, 1197, establishment of textile committee, 1078, regulations governing apprentices, 1403; Railway Labour Board announces cancellation of plan *re* reduction, 1198; recommendations of A.F. of L. convention, 1243; composition of wage earning class, 419; differences in earnings of men and women, 490; employment and wages in wholesale distributive trade, 29; hours and wages of women in District of Columbia, 23; hours and wages of women and minor laundry workers, reviewed by Pennsylvania State Department of Labour and Industry, 1025; wages on railways, 1079; wages and hours in building trades, 1343.
See also Agreements Industrial; Fair Wages; Legal Decisions; Minimum Wages; Workmen's Wages Act (Quebec).

War:
Director of International Labour Office on menace of, 830.
See also Armaments; Peace.

Winant, John G.:
appointed Director of International Labour Office, 722.

Wodehouse, Dr. R. E., *Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health:*
summary of International Nutrition Conference at Geneva, 1325.

Women:
—Canada—
conclusions of Women's Employment Committee, National Employment Commission, 386.

Women:—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
Que.: extension of franchise advocated by T. and L. Congress, 165.
U.S.A.: summary of state labour laws, 796; differences in earnings of women and men, 490; hours and wages of women in District of Columbia, 23; review of wages and hours in Pennsylvania, 1025.
See also Domestic Training; Factories; Minimum Wages.

Woodmen's Lien Act (New Brunswick):
amendment to, 990.

Workers' Educational Association of Canada:
summary of annual report and convention proceedings, 992.
proposals endorsed by T. and L. Congress, 1105.
pamphlet *re* "The Trade Unionist's Handbook," 1363.

Worker's Standard of Living:
summary of report published by International Labour Office, 973.

Workmen's Compensation:
Canada—
summary of pamphlet on provincial legislation, 718.
merit rating discussed at convention of Canadian Construction Association, 171.
report of Canadian Manufacturers' Association (Industrial Relations Committee) on, 618.
Alta.: annual report of Board for 1937, 527; recommendations of special committee investigating Act, 297; provisions of revised and amended Act, 629-632; amendments, 750, 1354; new regulations under revised Act, 1234.
B.C.: annual report of Board for 1937, 746; Provincial executive of T. and L. Congress seek 100 per cent compensation, 159; announcement of inquiry into financial reserves of Board, 1345.
Man.: annual report of Board for 1937, 407; amendments recommended by T. and L. Congress, 1105; Winnipeg by-law includes maintenance staff, 1345.
N.B.: annual report of Board for 1937, 407; amendments to Act, 989; amended regulations making certain industrial diseases compensable, 623; general revision of Act sought by Federation of Labour, 296.
N.S.: annual report of Board for 1937, 745; review of consolidated Workmen's Compensation Act, 1938, 748; revised regulations, 511; amended regulations *re* operators of buses and salesmen, 1095; amendments sought by Halifax Trades and Labour Council, 297; appointment of new chairman of Board, 1078; investigation announced to probe charges of alleged delay in payment of claims, 742.

Workmen's Compensation:—*Con.*
Canada—*Con.*
Ont.: annual report of Board for 1937, 993; regulations under Act, 511; amendments sought by Railway Brotherhoods, 169; amendments recommended by T. and L. Congress, 1105; inclusion of all workers urged by Labour Educational Association, 614; statistical summary of accidents, 158, 640, 898, 1250.
Que.: amending Bills, 505; reorganization of Workmen's Compensation Commission, 718; amendments to Act recommended by T. and L. Congress, 164.
Sask.: amendment sought by Provincial executive of T. and L. Congress, 160.
Yukon: amendment to Act, 1354.
United Kingdom: Home Office report on, 737; statistics of compensation, 27, 617.
See also Diseases Industrial; Legal Decisions.

Workmen's Wages Act (Quebec):
agreements and Orders in Council, 101, 214, 334, 450.
provisions of revised legislation under title of Collective Labour Agreements Act, 503-4.
amendments sought by Confederation of Catholic Workers, 163.
attitude of T. and L. Congress, 164.

Workmen's Wage Act (Saskatchewan):
amendment to, 507.

Youth Employment and Training:
Canada—
Dominion-Provincial programs reviewed, 28, 616-17.
provisions of Youth Aid Act, 505.
statement of Minister of Labour *re* survey of, 475; and *re* program for 1938-9, 863.
Minister of Labour visits youth training projects, 1196.
recommendations of National Employment Commission, 392.
federal program commended by T. and L. Congress, 143.
endorsed by Canadian Construction Association, 172.
"Training Canada's Young Unemployed"—booklet published by Department of Labour, 971.
N.S.: summary of Halifax survey, 414.
Australia: operation of plan in New South Wales, 476; recommendations of commissioner in Western Australia, 866.
South Africa: summary of youth training and apprenticeship, 278.
U.S.A.: report on National Youth Administration, 371; extension of National Administration to include out-of-school youth, 1224.
See also Juvenile Employment; Vocational Guidance.

LIBRARY
MAR 2 1939

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] JANUARY, 1938 [NUMBER 1

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

EMPLOYMENT at the beginning of December, 1937, showed a large seasonal recession, which exceeded the average contraction indicated between November 1 and December 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. However, activity continued at a higher level than in any month of the years, 1930-1936. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated reports from 10,459 employers, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,194,171 at the beginning of November to 1,159,727 at December 1, 1937. The index, (average 1926=100) declined from 125·2 at the former date to 121·6 at December 1, as compared with 110·1 at the same date in 1936. At December 1 in preceding years, the index was as follows: 1935, 104·6; 1934, 98·9 1933, 91·8; 1932, 83·2; 1931, 99·1; 1930, 108·5; 1929, 119·1; 1928, 116·7; 1927, 108·1; 1926, 102·3; 1925, 96·5; 1924, 91·9; 1923, 96·9; 1922, 96·3 and 1921, 88·3.

Unemployment in trade unions.—At the beginning of December, 1937, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,918 local trade unions, covering a membership of 222,084 persons, 24,797 of whom, or 11·2 per cent were unemployed, in contrast with 8·9 per cent at the beginning of November and 12·7 per cent at the beginning of December, 1936.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received during November, 1937, from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decline from October, 1937, but a gain over November a year ago in the average daily placements effected. This was largely due, in the first instance, to reduced placements in construction and maintenance and services, and in the second, to substantial increases in logging and services. Vacancies in November, 1937, numbered 37,348, applications 70,860 and there were 35,109 placements in regular and casual employment.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $17.58 at the beginning of December as compared with $17.56 for Novemberber; $16.99 for December, 1936; $16.65 for December, 1935; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $22.11 for December, 1929. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 advanced gradually during December being 83.0 for the week ended December 31 as compared with 82.6 for the week ended November 26. The increase was due mainly to higher prices for grains, the vegetable products group being the only one of the eight principal groups to show advance which increase more than offset the moderate declines in the other groups. On a monthly basis the index number was 83·1 for November; 79·7 for December, 1936; 72·7 for December, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 96·0 for December, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 2 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in November was slightly higher than in the preceding month being at the high point for the year and eight per cent above the level of November, 1936. A high level of activity in the mining industry was indicated by the movement of the principal metals and minerals, exports of copper, nickel, zinc, and asbestos and shipments of silver being greater in the month under review than in October and greater also than in November, 1936. The index of mineral production was 207·9 in November, 186·9 in October and 157·2 in November, 1936. Electric power output also showed substantial advance both as compared with the previous month and with November, 1936. Exports were higher in November than in October but somewhat lower than in November, 1936, while imports were lower than in October but higher than in November, 1936. Car loadings showed moderate advance in both comparisons. Information available for December shows wholesale prices, employment and contracts awarded lower than in November but higher than in December, 1936, while car loadings were lower in both comparisons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during December was

MONTHLY STTAISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1937			1936		
	December	November	October	December	November	October
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	188,486,588	185,797,137	152,403,159	189,035,536	178,161,341
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	80,669,072	82,112,749	52,996,494	66,169,416	65,158,561
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	106,662,684	102,747,226	98,074,320	120,971,384	110,998,708
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	10,270,206	10,287,458	7,597,823	8,320,565	8,706,724
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,925,615,844	2,905,802,514	3,404,591,886	3,302,561,645	3,328,225,661
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	106,787,781	112,206,341	109,149,085	116,023,209	117,971,877
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,570,213,802	1,583,694,718	1,547,822,474	1,546,776,305	1,510,319,426
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	768,263,684	769,731,884	675,451,831	692,647,974	707,850,681
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	103·7	103·1	105·8	129·2	131·8	126·9
Preferred stocks.....	81·0	82·0	82·2	93·9	91·1	86·8
(1) Index of interest rates.....	71·2	72·7	73·1	69·7	71·8	72·2
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†83·0	83·1	84·7	79·7	77·2	77·1
(2) Prices, retail, family budget. $	17·58	17·56	17·51	16·99	16·96	16·87
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	84·1	90·5	107·8	77·6	87·5
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	79·5	80·8	80·9	75·6	75·8
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	121·6	125·2	125·7	111·0	11·01	110·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	11·2	8·9	7·7	12·7	11·0	10·9
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	170,499	218,253	239,207	171,421	211,573	233,339
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	15,722,180	16,773,527	19,328,357	16,227,225	16,151,674	18,786,278
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,507,566	11,901,261	11,695,200	12,922,213
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	12,992,167	14,729,165	12,253,203	12,116,559	14,249,421
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	9,528,334	10,450,058	8,711,396	8,577,907	9,846,238
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,882,752,966	2,160,608,462	2,375,894,024	2,990,577,707
Building permits..... $	.....	4,906,689	4,384,952	3,282,000	3,098,000	4,263,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	10,763,600	14,716,300	20,169,900	6,118,800	13,840,000	14,957,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	81,032	81,463	80,922	68,499	74,337	75,051
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	98,334	110,688	114,527	103,952	98,534	98,330
Ferro-alloys.....tons	5,846	6,302	7,604	6,775	5,950	5,253
Lead.....lbs.	.....	33,824,605	40,769,961	40,373,432	38,316,019	28,260,126
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	30,596,302	38,156,045	21,319,075	22,779,772	31,724,468
Copper.....lbs.	.....	50,735,281	51,853,071	43,608,309	37,007,475	34,644,498
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	19,733,115	18,491,589	18,049,789	15,087,856	12,769,154
Gold.....ounces	.....	352,829	358,836	331,758	320,835	335,683
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,615,990	1,933,964	1,847,308	1,676,751	1,593,017
Coal.....tons	.....	1,622,270	1,694,210	1,497,081	1,467,155	1,808,166
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	159,620,000	158,840,000	60,570,000	146,190,000	158,760,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	10,723,000	13,437,000	2,673,000	9,649,000	6,966,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	23,183,000	19,113,000	20,843,000	21,105,000	16,543,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,244,000	1,868,000	1,770,000	1,878,000	1,472,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	271,439,636	312,954,855	245,172,491	254,370,200	311,562,616
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,449,419	1,489,185	1,090,392	1,459,000	1,701,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	141,431,258	158,865,134	107,859,853	157,483,110	141,335,351	101,692,741
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,622,765	1,984,112	1,539,942	1,602,000	1,927,901
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	.....	76,292,000	75,024,000	75,369,000	73,564,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	37,901,000	33,365,000	33,883,000	36,437,000	29,150,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	302,240	314,590	289,310	285,770	301,110
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	13,793	7,378	16,542	10,086	4,592
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	(9) 127·9	127·4	118·4	118·0	121·5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	(9) 133·5	132·6	121·1	121·7	125·5
Mineral production.....	.....	(9) 207·9	189·6	168·5	157·2	163·0
Manufacturing.....	.....	.....	133·6	123·1	125·5	129·0
Construction.....	.....	(9) 48·3	54·2	40·8	42·7	44·0
Electric power.....	.....	(9) 230·2	224·3	219·4	215·6	216·3
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	(9) 112·8	112·3	110·6	107·4	109·9
Trade employment.....	.....	(9) 132·4	135·1	129·5	129·0	130·2
Carloadings.....	.....	(9) 79·5	77·0	85·0	74·4	78·0
Imports.....	.....	(9) 108·4	110·8	93·5	95·7	96·6
Exports.....	.....	(9) 102·7	96·7	107·6	106·1	115·8

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended December 31, 1937.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending January 1, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending December 4, November 6, and October 9, 1937; November 28, October 31, and October 3, 1936. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation. (9) Subject to revision.

eighteen, involving 3,342 workers, and causing a time loss of 29,898 man working days, as compared with twenty-six disputes during November which involved 6,344 workers with a time loss of 41,832 days. Over one-half of the time loss during December was due to the strike of coal miners at Minto, N.B., which commenced in October and was not terminated until early in January, 1938. Strikes of cotton dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., textile factory workers at Coaticook, P.Q., and shoe factory workers at Port Colborne, Ont., also caused considerable time loss in December. In December, 1936, there were twenty disputes, involving 2,995 workers with a time loss of 16,245 days, due chiefly to four strikes of cotton factory workers in Ontario and Quebec, the most important being at Welland, Ont. Of the eighteen disputes recorded for December, twelve were recorded as terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the employers concerned, one in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in five cases and the result of one was recorded as indefinite. Six disputes, involving approximately 1,900 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Statistics of public aid recipients for November, 1937

On January 10, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, announced that a drop of more than 87,000, (or nearly 40 per cent, from the November, 1936, figure of fully employable persons on Aid), is shown in early approximations from the National Employment Commission's registration for November, 1937. The approximate number of fully employable persons receiving Aid last November is given as 134,000, while in November, 1936, it was 221,165.

The November 1937, total of 134,000 is made up of all classes of fully employable persons—family heads, individuals and employable dependents—but excludes farmers (resident farm operators) who were receiving agricultural material aid. The total indicates an increase of 12½ per cent by comparison with October, the previous month. About 74 per cent of the 134,000 were reported from the 54 cities of over 10,000 population distributing Aid.

The Minister's statement gave the total number of persons on non-agricultural Aid in November last as approximately 507,000 or an increase of 10 per cent over the previous month, but a decrease of 32½ per cent from November, 1936.

Early approximations from the Commission's registration of those on Agricultural Aid in November reflect western drought conditions with ther serious consequences.

November registration figures show approximately 84,000 farmers (resident farm operators) as receiving agricultural material Aid for subsistence, and these, together with their dependents, accounted for an assisted farm population of 375,000 of whom 340,000, or about 91 per cent, were located in Saskatchewan. While the number of those receiving agricultural aid in other Provinces of the Dominion showed a decrease of some 90,000, the increase in Saskatchewan, caused by drought conditions, was about 170,000 over November, 1936. The 100 per cent increase in this one Province not only wiped out gains in the rest of the agricultural areas of the Dominion, but resulted in a net Dominion increase of approximately 80,000.

Placements under Farm Improvement Plan

Up to January 1, 1938, there were 34,541 persons placed under the Farm Employment and Improvement Plan according to the latest returns received in the Department of Labour by the Director, Mr. Humphrey Mitchell. As recorded in the LABOUR GAZETTE for October, 1937, page 1060, the Farm Employment and Improvement Plan (which proved successful during the winter of 1936-37, in meeting the problem of the single and transient unemployed in Western Canada) was again placed in operation.

Under the plan, a monthly allowance equivalent to $7.50 is paid to persons who are placed, in addition to which a nominal amount is allowed for clothing, and free transportation is provided. The farmer is paid a bonus of $5.00 per month.

To meet the peculiar conditions existing in British Columbia, where agriculture does not lend itself to the absorption of workers in the same degree as the Prairie Provinces, a program of forestry operations was undertaken which up to January 1, 1938, has provided employment to 2,353 persons.

Amendments to the British Unemployment Insurance Act

In order to give legislative effect to a recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee in their report as to the extension of unemployment insurance to outdoor private domestic servants, a Bill to amend the Unemployment Insurance Acts were recently introduced in the British House of Commons.

Early in 1937, draft regulations were submitted to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for consideration and report (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 599) by the Minister of Labour, proposing to extend unemployment insurance to persons in certain types of "domestic service" who were excepted because they were held to be employed in a trade or business which is not carried on for the purpose of gain. A review of the Committee's report appears elsewhere in this issue.

According to a review appearing in the December British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* the amending bill provides that "persons employed in domestic service such as gamekeepers (or in certain similar classes of employment), grooms or stablemen shall be brought into the agricultural scheme of unemployment insurance on April 4, 1938. It also provides that the Minister of Labour may, by regulation, bring into the agricultural scheme any class of persons employed wholly or mainly out of doors in an excepted employment in domestic service."

Another clause in the bill "enables the Minister, on the recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, to use moneys in the general account of the Unemployment Fund (which moneys are now invested in short-dated securities), in reduction of debt. This power is additional to the present statutory provision whereby moneys may, on the recommendation of the Committee, be used in repayment of debt to the extent that they are more than sufficient to discharge the Fund's liabilities. The annual debt charge, at present £5 millions, is to be reduced proportionately in respect of all sums so applied in reduction of debt."

A further provision gives "the Unemployment Fund certain borrowing powers if moneys have previously been applied to reduction of debt under the provision referred to above. It enables the Treasury, on the recommendation of the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee, to make advances to the Fund for the purpose of enabling the Fund to meet its liabilities under the general scheme." However, the amount of such advance is definitely limited.

Another clause in the bill "extends the existing provisions for crediting men upon leaving the Forces with unemployment insurance contributions in respect of their service. Under existing legislation the great majority of such men are credited with a contribution for each week of service; but there are certain exceptions. Most men discharged from the Services at their own request, and all men who leave as a result of a military or civil offence, are disqualified for any such credit. The clause repeals the disqualification of men discharged at their own request and of men discharged for service or civil offences."

This clause is subject to certain limitations as to receipt of unemployment benefit (waiting period of six weeks after date of discharge); no credit of contributions in respect of complete weeks during which there has been a forfeiture of pay. As pointed out in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* the general effect of this clause is to make the credit of contributions upon leaving the Forces correspond as exactly as possible with the payment of contributions by and on behalf of workpeople in civil life.

The Bill also enables Education Authorities in charge of Junior Instruction Centres and classes which unemployed boys and girls may be required to attend, to provide free milk and biscuits. An exchequer grant (normally 75 per cent of the cost) will be made towards the expenses of the Authorities in this connection.

New Years' messages of Canadian Labour Leaders

Surveying the advances made in the welfare of Canadian workers during 1937 and forecasting possible avenues of further progress, labour leaders of various Canadian organizations promulgated New Year's messages.

While referring to the improvement in employment conditions during 1937, Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, stated that there were "still tens of thousands of Canadians willing to work but unable to find the opportunity. Neither the public nor the governments should rest content because the number of employed persons has improved; unemployment and depression will not be beaten until many more thousands have returned to jobs. It is heartening to see that more and more governments are learning that wages are better than relief, that work is better than any other plan devised for overcoming unemployment. The youth training plans of the governments, continued and extended public works programs, consideration of general training schemes and so forth, are all to the good."

Declaring that "the best news of the year to wage earners" was the Dominion Government's intention to introduce unemployment insurance, Mr. Draper stated that "once unemployment insurance becomes effective we will provide against the evil of unemployment in a systematic way—the only sensible course."

Dealing with the international situation Mr. Draper referred to the danger of war and the "dim outlook" for peace in 1938, and stated that "Canada's influence must continue to be

for peace among nations, as it has been up to the present, but the war danger is not of our making."

Continuing, he considered that "the more immediate danger to Canada is that we may fall victims to the 'isms' that have infected other countries. . . . Ours is the responsibility to see that liberty is maintained and that social and economic justice are carried out, for these subversive movements feed on grievances."

In a message for the New Year appearing in the December issue of the *Canadian Unionist*, Mr. A. R. Mosher, President of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, stated that "The workers of Canada look back upon the year 1937 as one of considerable accomplishment in the field of labour organization, and look forward to 1938 with greater confidence than ever in their power to improve wages and working-conditions by means of collective bargaining with employers, and to co-operate with their fellow-citizens in laying the foundations of economic security and happiness for every Canadian citizen. They propose to encourage the establishment of a better order of society in Canada by means of peaceful change, by constitutional methods, for they are convinced that it is possible to produce and distribute to the people all the necessities and even the luxuries of life, if only an intelligent use is made of the productive facilities available."

Social and industrial conditions in Canada were depicted by Mr. Mosher, in part, as follows:

"There are hundreds of thousands of Canadian families which are underfed and ill-housed, inadequately clothed, and lacking in the elemental requirements of health and decency. Their condition is not due to any fault of individuals, except in rare and isolated cases, but to the failure of the economic system under which they live, a failure which results from its fundamental defects."

Mr. Mosher concluded his message by indicating the function of labour organization in coping with modern conditions. In this respect he declared that "with an increasing integration of their unions, the workers of Canada are bound, in my opinion, to develop a medium for the expression of their political aims and aspirations."

Mr. W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, declared that much had been materially gained by the workers of Canada in the last twelve months.

"But these material advances," Mr. Burford stated, "are of no greater importance than those of which there is little statistical record. And because Labour's moral gains have been secured largely by agencies other than the workers' own organizations it is fitting that at the end of the year a word should be said for those who have helped the workers to help themselves. Chief among these agencies are the Federal and Provincial Governments. Their solicitude for the workers is often too lightly regarded because, of necessity, its manifestations are rarely spectacular. Yet there is not a Government in Canada which does not first consider the interests of the workers affected in deciding any question of policy. The Ministry of Labour is everywhere becoming a major department of government, conducted with patience, sympathy, and skill." Mr. Burford then referred to new legislation passed in 1937 which particularly concerned Canadian Workmen.

In conclusion he declared that: "On the foundation built in past years and strengthened in 1937 the workers of Canada may look forward with confidence to building, brick by brick, a structure of social security which will ensure that peace at home which is all that this country can contribute at the moment to peace in the world."

Mr. A. Charpentier, General President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, in emphasizing the necessity of social justice, quoted Pope Pius XI that "as is ever true with the wage earning classes, justice may be observed by each only if all agree to practise it together."

To accomplish this objective of social justice, he considered that employers and wage earners in the same industry must work, within their respective organizations, and practise it together by way of collective agreements.

Mr. Charpentier criticized employers and workers, who refrain from organization in their own particular fields as being "guilty of an anti-social act" by thus refusing to co-operate for the general welfare of the trade. He characterized the unorganized worker, persisting in opposition, as a "factor of disorder;" and the employer, hostile to organized labour, as a "still greater factor of disorder and injustice."

He urged that "governments understand their incumbent duty of facilitating real co-operation between the various reliable trade associations in the sphere of capital and labour."

Supplements on Wages, Hours and Prices.

Two supplements to this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE will appear later in continuation of the series on wages and hours and on prices. The first is the twenty-first report in the "Wages and Hours of Labour" series giving information pertaining to the year 1937 with comparative figures

for 1936 and earlier years. Statistics are also given showing the wages and working hours of the principal classes of labour throughout the Dominion in various industries. The second supplement deals with the trend in retail and wholesale prices in Canada during 1937 and in previous years. Tables are also given in the report showing the movement of prices in other countries throughout the world.

Report on phases of Employment Conditions in Canadian Industry.

Elsewhere in this issue will be found a review of a report on phases of employment conditions in Canadian industry prepared by the National Employment Commission, with the co-operation of Canadian employers. As indicated in the letter of transmittal, from the chairman of the National Employment Commission, Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, to the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, the phases of employment conditions covered in the report are chiefly those on which previously existing data were not available but which have a direct bearing on the subjects of employment and re-employment.

The report is divided into seven main sections under the following headings: Introduction; Employment Comparisons; Hours of Work Per Week; Seasonality in Employment; Hiring Practices; Employee Relations' Plans; and Plant Modernization. In turn each main section is divided into several subsections in which detailed tabular statistics are given. Such statistics, the report states, reflect the situation as of about January, 1937, with the exception that information on employment contained in the section entitled "Employment Comparisons" is as of September, 1936.

Copies of this report may be obtained by addressing the King's Printer, Ottawa, and the price per copy is 50 cents.

Census of unemployed in the U.S.A.

The result of a nation-wide postal census conducted in the United States between November 16, and 20, 1937, as reported to the President on January 1, 1938, indicated that the total number of unemployed persons was between 7,822,912 and a possible maximum of 10,870,000.

The findings of the census, based upon a voluntary registration, showed that 7,822,912 were out of work and wanting work in the period covered by the census. Simultaneously with the postal census, a house-to-house canvas was made in selected areas and it was indicated from this canvas that the total resulting from the voluntary returns made was about 72 per cent complete.

In making this report to the President, Mr. John D. Biggars administrator of the census said that it was not to be assumed that "because a certain number of people are jobless, the same number of jobs must be created to bring a return to normal conditions.

"When the usual family bread-winner is idle, two or perhaps more members of the family may enter the labour market. Conversely, when the bread-winner is satisfactorily re-employed, other members of the family may withdraw from the labour market.

"Then, too, you recognize, but it should perhaps be emphasized that the number of people who reported themselves as unemployed should not be confused with the number of people who need financial assistance or relief. Many people consider themselves unemployed who are financially not compelled to work.

"Irrespective of their need, when they seek employment, they enter the labour market and compete with others who have jobs or vitally need jobs. They are therefore, a factor in the unemployment problem though they may never seek relief."

Of the 7,822,812 who reported themselves unemployed, a total of 2,001,877 were emergency relief workers. Women who voluntarily registered as out of work comprised 1,996,699, including those doing emergency relief work.

Invalid and Old-Age Pensions in Australia, 1936-37

Statistics of invalid and old age pensions and maternity allowances in Australia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, were published by the Commissioner of Pensions and Maternity Allowances in a report issued recently. (A review of the Australian Pension system was given in the Labour Gazette September, 1929, page 967; and the amendment to the "property clause" in the Pensions Act, December, 1933, was referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1934, page 335).

Old Age and Invalid Pensions.—The Commissioner's report on invalid and old-age pensions shows that there were 37,181 pensions granted during the fiscal year 1936-37. Of this number 26,537 were admitted on account of old-age and 10,644 were invalid pensioners. The total number of pensioners (both invalid and old-age) on June 30, 1937, was 299,086, there being 215,690 old-age pensioners and 83,396 invalid pensioners.

The total amount expended on invalid and old-age pensions in Australia during the fiscal year 1936-37 amounted to £14,240,980 of which

£10,236,642 was on account of old-age pensions and £4,004,338 on account of invalid pensions.

Maternity Allowances.—According to the provisions of the Commonwealth Maternity Act (which was outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1928, page414) a sum of £5 was paid to the mother in respect to each confinement at which a living or viable child was born. No distinction is made between married and unmarried mothers. However, the Financial Emergency Act of 1931 reduced the maternity allowance from £5 to £4 as from July 20, 1931, and in respect of births occurring on and after October 12, 1932, a maternity allowance is not payable if the income of the claimant and her husband for the twelve months preceding the date of the birth exceeded £208.

The report also states: "In respect of births occurring on and after September 21, 1936, the income limit is £221 with an additional £13 in respect of each previous living child under 14 years of age, the maximum being £312. The amount of the allowance is £4 10s. where there is no previous living child under fourteen and £5 in all other cases."

During the year ended June 30, 1937, a total of 79,254 claims were paid and 5,843 claims were rejected, the amount being paid in maternity allowances totalling £370,150 compared with 76,953 paid claims amounting to £335,552 in the previous fiscal year.

The cost of administration of invalid, and old age pensions, and maternity allowances totalled £131,001 during the year reviewed by the Commissioner's reports.

Profit-sharing and other compensation plans for wage earners in U.S.A.

The National Industrial Conference Board Inc., of New York has issued the second of its studies in personnel policy series, entitled "Profit-Sharing and other Supplementary-Compensation Plans Covering Wage Earners."

The study is divided into three chapters and two appendices. Chapter 1 deals with the "Background of Profit-Sharing"; Chapter II "Sharing Profits with Employees" and Chapter III "Experience with Profit-Sharing and other Extra-Compensation Payments." Appendix A gives an analysis of selected profit sharing plans in the United States, classified according to three main types of plans, i.e., employees share in the net profits; employees share in profits after deductions for dividends; and the third classification deals with profit sharing dependent on dividends to stockholders. Appendix B analyses a selected group of employees' extra-compensation plans.

Referring to the recent advocacy in the United States of profit sharing on broader economic grounds, it is pointed out in the study that profit sharing "has been urged as a means of stimulating consumption and, therefore, production by diverting a proportion of business income into the channels of immediate spending. . . . Government has endeavoured to bring about a wider distribution of profits through its tax on undistributed profits and a United States Senator has announced his intention to introduce a bill that would grant certain exemptions from federal taxation to funds distributed as profits to employees."

Since the first known instance of profit sharing in the United States in 1794, experience in working out a practical and successful system has been conflicting. "Lack of general success" the study states, "has not prevented periodic renewal of interest in the subject of supplementary compensation particularly during periods of rising business activity. . . . During 1936 especially, business organizations displayed renewed interest in profit-sharing and other extra-compensating plans. A number of well known companies, notably the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, embarked on profit sharing, and other companies whose plans had been dormant during the depression revived them. Hundreds of companies at the end of 1936 distributed in the aggregate millions of dollars in bonuses."

In the Conference Board study profit sharing was defined to include only those plans that provide participating employees "with payments in cash, stock, or future credits that bear some definite relation to the profits earned by the company during a definite period. Participation in such plans may be restricted to executives or special groups on most or all employees may be included in the distribution."

Of the 82 companies, whose plans were covered in the survey, 50 had profit sharing schemes and 32 had extra-compensation plans. These companies employed approximately 200,000 persons of whom 178,091 were employed in companies with formal profit sharing plans and 29,724 in companies with other extra-compensation plans.

In fourteen plans reviewed by the study, the employees share of the profits was taken directly from the *net* earnings which were assumed to be the balance remaining after deduction of all legitimate charges, including taxes, but before deduction of any earnings on capital investment. The employees share under such plans ranged all the way from 5 per cent to 33⅓ per cent of the net profits,

which were divided among the eligible employees on some predetermined basis.

Another group of nineteen plans, protects the stockholders interest in the company by providing that a specific percentage of the profits shall be set aside for the shareholders and that the employees shall share in profits only if the income is adequate to cover these prior claims of stockholders.

It was shown, that different policies have been pursued by various companies in dividing up the profits between invested capital and the employees. Dividends deducted from net profits in this group ranged from 5 per cent in two companies to 10 per cent in two other concerns. In some cases the percentage only applied to common and preferred stock outstanding, while in others earnings for surplus were deducted as well.

Nine companies in a third classification made in the survey, the employees' share of the profits was related to the amount of dividends declared on company stock. In some cases employees received a service warrant equivalent to two shares of stock for each year of service. In this way, the employee shared in dividends whenever they were declared on common stock.

Other profit sharing plans were based on a distribution of common stock determined in accordance with the employees, loyalty and service to the concern; a percentage of annual earnings similar to the percentage stockholders receive in dividends, etc.

Many reasons for the failure of profit sharing plans were given in the Board's survey. A few of these may be briefly summarized as follows: lack of interest in, or opposition of, the worker to the plan; lack of interest of worker arising out of the withholding of profits for long periods; a period of business recession or any other condition adversely affecting profits tending to exert an unfavourable influence upon the workers' psychology; where profit-sharing was used to depress wages, the worker was naturally antagonistic to the plan. Management also expressed difficulty in making the worker realize that profits were not part of their wages, even though the plan had been in operation for many years.

The study revealed that approximately a fifth of the discontinued profit-sharing plans were dropped because of the prolonged depression. Fourteen plans were discontinued for reasons entirely apart from the plan itself. Change of management, mergers, consolidations, and dissolution of the firm, were among the causes responsible for the dropping of these plans. Seven companies attributed the discontinuance of the profit-sharing plan to interference of the national government with business enterprise.

Note.—In the September (1937) issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (pages 949-50) a review was made of the position of profit-sharing and co-partnership in Great Britain and Northern Ireland during 1936.

Canadian representation at conference of Association for Labour Legislation

The twenty-first annual meeting of the American Association for Labour Legislation, which includes in its membership a number of Canadians connected with the administration and study of labour and social problems, was held in Atlantic City, New Jersey, December 28-30. The program included several papers dealing with social security (including a discussion of European and American social security parallels), the financing of social security costs, the position of migratory labour as to unemployment compensation and the effect of social security reserve funds upon fluctuations in investments. An address was also given by Professor Elmo P. Hohman, of Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, on steps for the ratification by the United States of draft conventions of the International Labour Conference. Among those in attendance at the annual meeting of the American Association for Labour Legislation were Mr. Tom Moore, Vice-Chairman of the National Employment Commission, and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of the Department of Labour of Canada.

Italy announces withdrawal from I.L.O.

On December 15, 1937, the Italian Government gave notice of its withdrawal from the International Labour Organization. Four days previously the Italian Government had given notice of its withdrawal from the League of Nations. Under the terms of the Covenant of the League of Nations (Part 1, Article 1), any member of the League, may, after two years' notice, withdraw "provided that all its international obligations and all its obligations under this Covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of its withdrawal."

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THREE applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour during December.

The first application reached the Department on December 6th from employees of the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited (Pacific Service), being members of Council No. 7, National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, Inc. Subsequently the Department was requested to withhold procedure looking to the establishment of a Board pending the result of further direct negotiations. The dispute relates to the request of the employees, 41 in number, for increased wages, certain changes in working conditions, and a signed agreement between the company and the union.

The second application was also received in the Department on December 6th, this being from employes of various coal operators in the Minto district, New Brunswick, being members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America. The employers affected by this dispute are the Minto Coal Company Limited, Newcastle Coal Company, North Minto Slope and Tweedie Mine, Miramichi Lumber Company Limited, Welton and Henderson Limited, W. Benton Evans (Rothwell Mine) and Avon Coal Company Limited. The causes of the dispute are set forth in the application as being:

1. Refusal of employers to bargain collectively with the representatives of the employees;
2. Claims of employees for an increase in wages;
3. Claims of employees for the strict enforcement of the eight-hour day; and
4. Refusal of employers to recognize the right of the employees to belong to the United Mine Workers of America.

At the time the application was made it was stated 925 men were directly affected.

A strike had occurred in these mines on October 13 following refusal by the companies to negotiate with the United Mine Workers of America. (Other information pertaining to this dispute is given in this issue on page 12). It was reported that the provincial Fair Wage Officer had been inquiring into conditions in the mines for some months. After the men went on strike the provincial government directed its Fair Wage Board to make a further investigation into wages, working conditions and the enforcement of mine regulations at Minto. The union representatives requested that the question of union recognition should also be dealt with by the Fair Wage Board, but this was considered as outside the Board's jurisdiction under the Fair Wage Act. On December 25 the strikers voted on the proposal of the provincial government that the miners resume work while the Fair Wage Board conducted its investigation, the result being 762 votes against the proposal, with 15 in favour.

The federal Minister of Labour informed the employees on December 11 that he was prepared to set up a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act when they returned to work, thus placing themselves fully within the provisions of the Act, and then made application for a Board as contemplated by that statute. This proposal was agreed to by the executive of the union and the men reported for work at the mines on Monday, December 13. No work was given the men, however, and in the circumstances the Minister of Labour on December 15 established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation of his own motion. The personnel of the Board is as follows: Mr. H. O. McInerney, K.C., Judge of Probate, St. John, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members; Mr. Harold B. Colwell, of Fredericton, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a recommendation from the employing companies; and Mr. James Whitebone, of St. John, nominated by the employees.

The Board visited the Minto coal field on January 3 and made a preliminary examination of the situation. The Board also held a meeting at Fredericton on January 5 at which representatives of the mine operators and of the United Mine Workers of America were present. On January 7 the local union notified the operators that the miners would be advised to return to work individually on Monday, January 10. It is understood that the men will be taken back as quickly as they can be absorbed. The hearings of the Conciliation Board are proceeding at Fredericton.

The third application was a joint one received by the Department of Labour on December 17 from the Royal View Mine, Lethbridge, Alberta, and its employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. This dispute relates to the request of approximately 30 employees for increased wages. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation has been established by the Minister of Labour, composed as follows: Mr. A. Macleod Sinclair, K.C., Calgary, Alberta, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. Max E. Moscovich, of Lethbridge, nominated by the company; and Mr. A. J. Morrison, of Calgary, nominated by the men.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1937

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for December, 1937, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*December, 1937.....	18	3,342	29,898
*November, 1937.....	26	6,344	41,832
December, 1936.....	20	2,995	16,245

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts in December, as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, was substantially lower than in November, about one-half of the time loss in both months being due to a strike of coal miners at Minto, N.B. Strikes of cotton dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., textile factory workers at Coaticook, P.Q., and shoe factory workers at Port Colborne, Ont., also caused considerable time loss in December. In November important disputes involved coal miners in Alberta and Nova Scotia, rubber shoe factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., and meat packers at Montreal, P.Q. In December, 1936, the most important dispute involved cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., and there were also strikes of cotton factory workers at Hamilton, Ont., St.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to December, 1937				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Minto, N.B.	8	750	15,000	Commenced Oct. 13, 1937; for recognition of union; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Brampton, Ont.....	1	47	470	Commenced Nov. 24, 1937; alleged discrimination against union workers; terminated Dec. 11, 1937; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Dress factory workers (children's), Toronto, Ont.....	1	5	80	Commenced Aug. 2, 1937; alleged lockout of union workers; terminated Dec. 20, 1937; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Textile factory workers, Coaticook, P.Q.....	1	130	3,380	Commenced Nov. 24, 1937; for dismissal of foreman; unterminated.
Dress factory workers (cotton), Montreal, P.Q.	1	130	3,000	Commenced Nov. 25, 1937; against dismissal of union workers and for union recognition; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Plumbers, Windsor, Ont..	1	54	216	Commenced Nov. 15, 1937; for increased wages; terminated Dec. 4, 1937; negotiations; compromise.
TRADE—				
Dairy employees, Toronto, Ont.....	1	30	500	Commenced Sept. 17, 1937; for closed union shop agreement; lapsed by Dec. 31, 1937· in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING DECEMBER, 1937*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during December, 1937				
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fishermen, Lunenburg district, N.S.	9	800	1,600	Commenced Dec. 30; for increased price for fish and for union recognition; unterminated.
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta.	1	220	880	Commenced Dec. 1; in protest against assignment of one man to certain position; terminated Dec. 4; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Inverness, N.S.	1	380	380	Commenced Dec. 2; *re* occupancy of company houses; terminated Dec. 2; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Metal miners, Stirling, N.S.	1	150	450	Commenced Dec. 17; for increased wages and against alleged unfair distribution of work; terminated Dec. 20; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Fur, Leather, etc.—				
Tannery employees, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	2	15	165	Commenced Dec. 18; for increased wages and limitation of number of apprentices; terminated Dec. 31; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Port Colborne, Ont.	1	475	2,850	Commenced Dec. 6; for increased wage rates for trimmers; terminated Dec. 11; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Hosiery (Woollen) factory workers, Hull, P.Q.	1	42	210	Commenced Dec. 20; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity and for increased wages, union recognition, etc.; terminated Dec. 24; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Miscellaneous—				
Mattress and couch factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	85	340	Commenced Dec. 28; for increased wages and union recognition; unterminated.
TRADE—				
Retail store employees, Kirkland Lake, Ont.	1	10	35	Commenced Dec. 21; for union recognition and continuity of employment; terminated Dec. 24; negotiations; compromise.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	8	100	Commenced Dec. 9; against dismissal of union employee and for continuation of union agreement; unterminated.
Hotel employees, Toronto, Ont.	1	11	242	Alleged lockout; commenced Dec. 6; *re* recognition of union; employment conditions no longer affected by Dec. 31; in favour of employer.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

Gregoire de Montmorency and Sherbrooke, P.Q.

Seven disputes, involving 1,146 workers, were carried over from November, and eleven disputes commenced during December. Of these eighteen disputes, twelve were terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the employers involved, one in favour of the workers concerned, while compromise settlements were reached in five cases and the result of one was recorded as indefinite. At the end of December, therefore, there were six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: fishermen, Lunenburg, N.S., coal miners, Minto, N.B., textile factory workers, Coaticook, P.Q., dress factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., mattress and couch factory workers, Winnipeg, Man., and cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., May 20, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; and hotel employees, Toronto, Ont., December 6, 1937, one employer, the last two being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistance or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

A dispute involving railway tie cutters, in two camps near Edson, Alberta, toward the end of November has been reported. It appears that the men asked for higher piece rates in one camp and a reduction in the rate for board from $1.00 per day to 75 cents in the other and when this was not granted left to secure work elsewhere. This was reported too late for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December.

A minor dispute involving two beverage dispensers in one tavern in Montreal, P.Q., from October 29 to November 2 was reported too late for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December. It appears that the proprietor discharged a union employee and the union declared a strike. After two days the employer agreed to reinstate the two union men when needed.

A dispute involving about one hundred men in a logging camp at Struthers, Ont., near White River, about December 4, has been reported in the press. The reports secured by the department indicate that the men were engaged to work but on arriving at the camp refused to do so and went elsewhere next day.

In connection with an alleged lockout on July 8, 1935, of certain printing compositors, members of the International Typographical Union, employed in a newspaper establishment at Calgary, Alberta, an action for damages for wrongful dismissal was dismissed by the trial judge, and on appeal to the Supreme Court of Alberta was disallowed on December 15, 1937. The proceedings are outlined in the article on legal decisions affecting labour in this issue.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in progress prior to December

COAL MINERS, MINTO, N.B.—As outlined on page 9 of this issue, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was established by the Minister of Labour on December 15 and by December 29 was fully constituted. The first meeting was held at Minto on January 3 and on January 8 it was announced that the miners would report for work on January 10 and the operators would resume operations pending further proceedings. At the end of December it was reported that about three hundred and sixty-six men were at work as compared with two hundred and seventy at the beginning of the month, including seventy-three miners in one colliery operating as a union mine from the beginning of the stoppage.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, BRAMPTON, ONT.—This dispute commencing on November 24, as a result of the dismissal of four union workers, members of the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts, was terminated on December 11 as a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour. The employer gave an undertaking in writing to the Department to re-engage within a certain time one worker, as to whom agreement had not been reached, but not necessarily in the same position, both parties undertaking that there would be no discrimination owing to union activity or membership and that the management would continue to deal with a shop committee elected by the employees.

DRESS FACTORY WORKERS (CHILDREN'S), TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute involving members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union since August 2 was called off by the union on December 20, no settlement having been reached.

DRESS FACTORY WORKERS (COTTON), MONTREAL, P.Q.—The employer involved in this dispute with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union reported that only 130 out of 500 employees ceased work on November 25, when he refused to negotiate with the union after taking a written and signed vote of his employees. By the end of the month he reported that 400 were at work and conditions were almost normal. The union claimed that there were 340 still on strike and that they had been replaced to a great extent by new employees. On December 11 the employer had secured an interim injunction against picketing by certain union officers and members. At the end of the month this was still before the courts, the union having applied for a modification. Several union members were fined for disturbing the peace, etc.

PLUMBERS, WINDSOR, ONT.—This dispute, commencing on November 15, regarding the renewal of a union agreement with wage increases, was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for December as being terminated on November 27. This was an error as the agreement was signed on December 4 and work was resumed on December 6. The terms of settlement, as stated, provided for an increase in wages to $1.15 per hour on March 1, 1938, the previous rate of $1.00 being continued in the meantime.

DAIRY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—This dispute, involving a number of drivers, barn and plant employees since September 17, demanding a union agreement, is recorded as having lapsed by the end of the month, a number of those on strike having secured work elsewhere while a small number resumed work and the remainder were replaced. As the union has not declared the strike terminated it is included in the list of such disputes in a previous paragraph.

Disputes commencing during December

FISHERMEN, LUNENBURG, N.S.—Fishermen at Lunenburg ceased work on December 30, when the fish buyers did not accede to the proposal of the Fishermen's Federation of Nova Scotia, a new union including masters of vessels and fishermen, to meet to discuss an increase in the price to be paid. The union wished to secure an increase of one-quarter cent per pound in the price of haddock for two months. On the following day it was stated that the Fish Handlers' and Cutters' Union, at Halifax, would be asked to support the strike.

COAL MINERS, CANMORE, ALTA.—Miners in one colliery ceased work on December 1, in protest against the allocation of one man to certain work. It appears that the local union members considered one of the boys should have been given a helper's vacancy. The district union officials informed the local officers that under the agreement the hiring, discharge and direction of the working forces was vested in the management, and work was resumed after four days.

COAL MINERS, INVERNESS, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on December 2 in support of one miner who had been ordered to vacate a house into which he had moved without the permission of the management. It is understood that as a result of the intervention of district union officers the miners resumed work on the next day.

METAL MINERS, STIRLING, N.S.—Miners in one establishment, members of the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, ceased work from December 17 to December 20 demanding increases in wages and against unfair distribution of work. They appealed to the provincial Minister of Mines for an investigation and were informed that they were on strike illegally and contrary to the constitution of their union which requires a secret ballot and negotiations and conciliation before a strike, also that an investigation would be made when they resumed work. A union organizer visited the locality and arranged for a resumption of work on December 21 and for dealing with the grievances of the miners in the investigation. On December 29 two representatives of the miners went to Halifax to meet the Minister of Mines and representatives of the management.

TANNERY WORKERS, ST. HYACINTHE, P.Q.—A number of employees in the leather cutting department in one establishment ceased work on December 18 demanding an increase in wages and limitation of apprentices. As a result of conciliation by the provincial Department of Labour a settlement was reached providing for changes in working conditions, the Fair Wages Board to settle the rates of wages and hours of work. A number of employees in a leather factory in Chambly, P.Q., were also reported to be involved in the dispute but information as to these has not been received except that they were included in the settlement.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work from December 6 to December 11 demanding increased wages for certain workers. It appears that the employer had agreed to pay certain time rates while piece rates were being determined for trimmers and it was

claimed that these were not being paid. The establishment was picketed and it was reported that a truck load of shoes was scattered on the street, windows in the factory broken, telephone wires cut, etc. Conciliation by an official of the Ontario Department of Labour resulted in a settlement providing for the adjustment of wages demanded.

HOSIERY FACTORY WORKERS, HULL, P.Q.—When a number of employees, members of a local recently organized by the National Textile Council of Canada, were laid off in one establishment the union claimed they were dismissed for joining the union and picketed the establishment. The management stated that the establishment was closed down except for a few workers, as is usual each year for repairs, etc. The union representatives interviewed the management and proposed increases in wages and union recognition. The management was willing to consider wage increases but would deal only with a union of its own employees. As a result of conciliation by the Quebec Department of Labour a settlement was reached on December 24, wage rates being adjusted and recognition of a shop committee agreed to. It was arranged that the plant would resume operations on January 10.

MATTRESS AND COUCH FACTORY WORKERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—Employees in one establishment, members of the International Upholsterers, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers' Union, ceased work on December 28 when negotiations for restoration of wage reductions previously made and for union recognition were not successful. The union demanded a six per cent increase for those paid 35 cents per hour or more and ten per cent for the others. A number of the strikers were replaced, and when the management notified most of the others to return to work immediately or their positions would be filled many of them did so. An increase in wages was said to be promised. Early in January it was reported that all of the employees were back except a few who were refused employment and that wage increases of two and three cents per hour were given.

RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES, KIRKLAND LAKE, ONT.—Employees in one store, operated by a variety chain store company, ceased work on December 21 to secure recognition of the Store and Office Employees' Federal Union, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and continuity of employment for all employees. As a result of negotiations an agreement was signed with a committee of employees providing for continuous employment for the permanent staff of six and recognition of a grievance committee selected by the union employees. Work was resumed on December 24. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

CLEANERS AND DYERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on December 2, alleging that an engineer had been dismissed without due cause or notice and that the employer had instigated a petition among the employees to terminate an agreement with the Cleaners and Dyers Federal Union, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, to be in effect until May 1, 1938. The employer stated that the engineer was dismissed for neglecting his duty and that seventeen out of twenty-two workers had petitioned him to terminate the union agreement. The employer refused to negotiate with the union and at the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

HOTEL EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—A dispute involving a number of the employees, cooks, waiters and beverage dispensers, in one establishment in Toronto occurred on December 6 when the service in which the cooks and waiters were engaged was terminated. The management had an agreement with the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Union since a strike from October 22 to October 30, to be in effect until May, 1938, and the union alleged that its members had been locked out in order to break the union agreement. The management stated that the service was terminated owing to lack of business. It appears that a dispute had arisen as to the employment of a beverage dispenser who had worked during the previous strike. At the time of the settlement it was agreed that he should remain in employment but later the union demanded his dismissal and this was refused. The employer refused to deal further with the union and a settlement was not reached. At the end of the month employment conditions appeared to be no longer affected and the dispute is recorded as terminated, being added, however, to the list of disputes carried elsewhere in this article where, although conditions are no longer affected, the dispute had not been declared terminated by the union involved.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in November was 91 and 26 were still in progress from the previous month making a total of 117 in progress during the period, involving 55,100 workers, with a resultant time loss of 152,000 man working days.

Of the 91 disputes beginning in November, 30 arose out of demands for increases in wages, and 25 were over other wage questions; 2 were over questions of working hours, 16 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 8 over other questions respecting working arrangements and 7 over questions of trade union principle. Three stoppages were due to sympathetic action in support of workers involved in other disputes.

During November, final settlements were reached in 88 disputes. Of these, 19 were settled in favour of the workers, 46 were settled in favour of the employers and 23 resulted in compromises. In the case of 12 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

On November 30, 24,500 workers employed in a large number of Lancashire collieries, ceased work for one day in sympathy with 650 miners employed in one colliery near Glasgow who had been on strike since October 12 due to a dispute regarding tonnage rates. This strike was settled on December 4 when the miners returned on the terms offered by the employers prior to the stoppage.

France

On December 14, 40,000 employees of several large department stores in Paris engaged in a "sit down" strike demanding a twelve month extension of the collective agreement under which they were operating; they also demanded wage increases. Work was resumed the following day when the Minister of Labour decided that the term of the agreement should be extended to June 30, 1938.

On December 15, a "sit down" strike in a rubber goods factory led to several sympathetic strikes in various industries in different parts of the country. The employers refused to negotiate while their plants were being held by the strikers, and the government supported them in demanding that the workers leave the plants. On December 26, after some of the occupied plants had been surrounded by soldiers and police to prevent the entrance of food supplies, a "truce" was arranged pending negotiations to take place in January.

Bakers and delivery employees in several food factories in Paris struck on or about December 15. As the government held that these strikes menaced the city's food supplies, they authorized the use of army trucks to make deliveries. In most cases the strikers returned to work after two or three days, pending negotiations.

The most serious strike of the month occurred at Paris on December 29, when over 100,000 municipal employees, including subway workers, bus drivers, gas, electricity and water plant employees, street cleaners, garbage men and others, ceased work demanding a monthly allowance of 100 francs as a bonus in order to meet increases in the cost of living. The Municipal Council offered an allowance of 50 francs. The government held that so wide-spread a strike of civic employees constituted a national emergency and maintained public utilities by placing technicians from the army and navy in power and other public utility plants. They also threatened to call the strikers for military service, which would have enabled them to deal with refusals to work by courts martial. On December 30, a compromise was reached by which the allowance for most of the workers was increased to 70 francs and work was resumed later that day.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in October, which, as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received", show 300 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 235 unterminated at the end of September, made a total of 535 in progress during the period. The

number of workers involved in these disputes was 145,000 with a resultant time loss of 1,200,000 man working days. These estimates as compared with those for September, indicate reductions of nearly 10 per cent in the number of strikes, 11 per cent in the number of workers involved and 11 per cent in time loss.

As compared with October, 1936, during which month more workers went out on strike than in any other month in 1936, the preliminary estimates for October, 1937, show an increase of 56 per cent in the number of strikes, a decrease of about 16 per cent in the numbers of workers involved and an increase of nearly 16 per cent in man days of idleness.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of two cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 841 and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitration in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award.

Case No. 183—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department (Western Region)

This case dealt with the claim of a dining car steward from Winnipeg, Manitoba, for additional seniority to date from June 4, 1916.

In the joint statement of facts, it was indicated that the dining car steward making the claim, had entered the service of the Sleeping and Dining Car Department (Western Region) on June 28, 1912 as a dining car waiter at which position he worked until June 3, 1916, when from June 4, 1916, to July 22, 1916 he filled the position of dining car steward, then reverting to the position of waiter. It was also stated that the claimant had been carried on the Western Region Seniority list with seniority as dining car steward from November 10, 1919.

Employees' Contention.—The employees contended that when the claimant was promoted to the position of steward on June 4, 1916, he was entitled to seniority as a steward from that date.

Railways' Contention.—The railway contended that the claimant's assignment to the position of dining car steward from June 4, 1916, to July 22, 1916, was only temporary owing to a shortage of help at that time. The railway also indicated that the employee concerned in the dispute had been laid off on August 21, 1916 and not employed again until October 22, 1916, when he worked intermittently in the position of waiter until January 15, 1918, then being granted leave of absence to act as General Chairman of the Dining Car Employees' Committee. Failing to report for duty at the expiration of this temporary leave of absence he was written off the staff effective March 15, 1918. On July 19, 1918, he was reinstated although at that time and up to December 4, 1918, the claimant was in military service. On January 1, the claimant was again granted leave of absence to act as General Chairman of the Dining Car Employees' Committee and went on strike from May 5, 1919 to June 26, 1919.

The railway also pointed out that this claim had been submitted "on more than one occasion to the management of the sleeping and dining car Department during the past few years and each time after being carefully reviewed, had not been granted for proper reasons."

The railway therefore contended that there was no justification in the claim made, and that the seniority date of November 10, 1919 in the position was correct and that any change would unjustly and adversely affect other employees.

General Statement.—This case was heard on March 16, 1937 "and was laid on the table." The Board was advised recently that a settlement had been reached by the parties to the dispute, and a request made by the General Chairman for the Employees to withdraw the case from the Board was acceded to.

Case No. 184—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department (Western Region)

This case concerned the claim of a Dining Car waiter at Winnipeg, Manitoba for additional seniority.

According to the joint statement of facts the claimant entered the service of the Sleeping and Dining Car Department at Winnipeg, Manitoba as a waiter on September 30, 1915, resigning October 8, 1915; re-engaged November 3, 1915, and then worked intermittently until November 19, 1917, when he was re-engaged as a regular employee. On May 29, 1919, he left the service due to the Winnipeg strike which terminated in July, 1919, but the claimant was not re-engaged until May 28, 1924.

Employees' Contention.—The employees contended that "consistent with the action taken with respect to the restoration of seniority to other employees who participated in the 1919 strike and Article 2 Rule (*d*) of the present schedule" the waiter involved in the dispute "is entitled to seniority as from November 19, 1917."

Railways' Contention.—The railway contended that during the lapse of approximately five years, or from July, 1919 until May, 1924, the claimant was employed in the Prince Edward Hotel, Brandon, the Fort Garry Hotel, Winnipeg and the C.P.R. Hotel Royal Alexandra, Winnipeg, and that at no time during that period was he employed with the Dining Car Department.

It was also pointed out by the railway that when the claimant was re-engaged by the Dining Car Department on May 28, 1924, he filled out the usual form for employment as required by a new employee "which is definite evidence that he was employed as a new employee and without seniority rights of any kind."

The railways also indicated that the claimant was now regularly assigned to the position of steward-waiter and in addition has seniority as dining car steward dating from August 17, 1927, and that any change in these seniority dates would adversely and unjustly affect other employees.

The case was heard on March 16, 1937, "and was laid on the table." Recently, the Board has been advised that a settlement has been reached by the parties to the dispute and the General Chairman's request to withdraw the case from the Board has been acceded to.

Vocational Education in the U.S.A.

In an address at the American Vocational Association Convention held at Baltimore, Maryland, on December 2, J. W. Studebaker, Commissioner of Education, United States Department of the Interior, stated that: "There is no doubt that American organized education throughout its entire history has given inadequate recognition to vocational education. In most communities provision for vocational education is still inadequate."

Commissioner Studebaker pointed out that with the passing of time and the development of a more and more mechanized industry, vocational education is necessary for an increasingly large percentage of young people. He showed that while gross population in the United States had only increased 105 per cent since 1890, secondary school enrolment during the same period had increased by 2,855 per cent. Mr. Studebaker stated that "the fundamental purpose of organized education is the same to-day as it was a half century ago, namely, to accelerate through systematically planned experiences, the rate at which learners might otherwise gain understanding and develop competence for practical action.

"Vocational education," the Commissioner said, "is being developed in an effort to meet the increasing demand for thoroughly and broadly trained workers." Referring to the campaign for vocational education which had been carried on, he claimed that the time had come when the best interests of vocational education would be served by a better integration of vocational education into the whole program of education, this, Mr. Studebaker stated, was in line with modern proposals for revising the school curriculum. The resultant educational program the Commissioner stated, "should rest upon all those interests which stir the lives of adolescents. That program should recognize that among those interests none is more dominant than fitting oneself for earning a living."

48465—2½

PHASES OF EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADIAN INDUSTRIES

Data compiled by the National Employment Commission with the Co-operation of Canadian Employers

THE National Employment Commission has published recently a "Report on Phases of Employment Conditions in Canadian Industry." As referred to in its interim report of administration activities to June 30, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE—September, 1937, pages 975-979; November, 1936, page 976), the Commission sought the co-operation of employers throughout Canada for the purpose of compiling information relative to certain phases of employment conditions, including seasonality in employment, hiring practices, industrial relations' plans, plant modernization, etc.—modern factors which definitely enter into the organization of Canadian industry. As pointed out in the Commission Chairman's prefatory statement, "the phases of employment conditions covered, are in the main those on which previously existing data were not available, but which have a direct bearing on the subjects of employment and re-employment."

The present report gives the results of the survey initiated and conducted by the National Employment Commission with the co-operation of Canadian employers.

In its survey, the Commission, through the courtesy of the Dominion Statistician, utilized the mailing list of employers regularly used by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. As stated in the introduction to the report the Bureau's list consists of the names of slightly over 10,000 employers of labour throughout Canada, each having about fifteen employees or more, who are engaged in industries other than agriculture, hunting, fishing, banking and domestic service. The Commission received replies to its questionnaire from 7,725 employers, but it was found impossible to estimate what percentage of the 10,000 firms replied for the reason that many plants under allied management, treated for regular report purposes as separate entities by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, consolidated their reports to the Commission and made a single report suffice for the company's entire system. A comparison on the basis of employees reported on the Commission's form to those carried in the Bureau of Statistics' survey of the same date (September 30, 1936) is a more valid indication of the extent of the response to the Employers' Questionnaire. Such a comparison shows that the Commission's survey covered 98·5 per cent as many employees as were covered in the Bureau of Statistics' September report, although in particular industries the numbers of employees were less or more than the numbers carried by the Bureau.

In its introduction, the Commission also stated that: "Some difficulty has been experienced in assigning a precise definition to the term 'Firm' as used throughout this report. In general 'firm' indicates an individual employer, a company or corporation carrying on a business in one of the industries specified. In the main, a chain organization is treated as a unit. Subsidiary companies owned outright by a firm or corporation are treated either as separate firms or as branches, depending on the judgment of the company as to which treatment would more accurately represent the facts. Efforts were made to secure the provincial distribution of employees of firms operating in several provinces and the fact that the firm is credited to the province in which the head office is located accounts for the apparent anomaly in some of the provincial tables, where employees are shown in an industry without any corresponding firm in the same industry in that province. In the case of a few of the larger industrial organizations, where the activities fall into unrelated industrial groups, the usual practice of treating that branch of the corporation within each industrial group as a separate firm has been followed."

The Commission has presented the results of its survey in a series of tabular sections, each section dealing with a specific phase of employment condition. Thus Section I is an introduction and key to the entire report; Section II deals with "Employment Comparisons"; Section III with "Hours of Work per Week"; Section IV—"Seasonality in Employment"; Section V—"Hiring Practices"; Section VI—"Employee Relations' Plans"; Section VII—"Plant Modernization."

Information in the tables is as of about January, 1937, except information on employment in Section II, which is as of September, 1936.

The limits of space preclude a detailed analysis of the tabular material contained in various sections by provinces and by industries. Therefore, all that is attempted in the following paragraphs is an outline of Dominion totals.

Employment Comparisons

As already stated, 7,725 firms (with a total of 1,028,750 employees) replied to the questionnaire of the Commission. In Section II

that part of the questionnaire relating to employment comparisons is detailed in tabular statistics. These figures indicate the employment condition by provinces and by industries as experienced by the reporting firms at September, 1936, in relation to September, 1929 and 1933. The net change from September, 1929, to September, 1936, was a decrease of 148,303 in the number of employees. (This is for identical firms as returns were not received for 1936 from firms which had ceased operating between 1929 and 1936). The reported causes of employment decreases are tabulated by industrial groups. For all industries, the grand totals indicate the following:—

1,610 firms, with a total of 261,379 employees, attributed the reduction in employment to "decrease in domestic demand."

208 firms with 74,428 employees, reported the reduction as being caused by "decrease in export demand."

114 firms with 22,187 employees, reported the decline in employment as due to the "introduction of new machines."

214 firms with 79,109 employees, reported the adverse employment condition as resulting from the "increased use of alternative products."

131 firms, with 12,982 employees, attributed the recession as caused by a "change to new line of product or activity."

681 firms, with 102,073 employees, reported the decrease to "other causes."

Hours of Work Per Week

In Section III—"Hours of Work per Week"—the Commission tabulated (by industries and provinces) the replies of the reporting firms which relate to working schedules.

There were 7,523 firms, with 1,015,636 employees, which reported specifically on this section of the questionnaire. The grand totals of all industries are presented in the following summary:—

Hours	No. of Firms	No. of Employees
49 and over	2,696	321,916
48 and less	4,827	693,720
36 and less	84	4,260
37 to 40	556	82,708
41 to 44	1,640	121,641
45 to 48	2,547	485,111
49 to 54	1,463	149,496
55 to 60	1,071	157,139
Over 60	162	15,281

Separate tabulations are also given indicating the changes between 1929 and 1936, where schedules in 1936 were over 48 hours, viz: (*a*) no change in schedule; (*b*) decrease in schedule; (*c*) increase in schedule.

Seasonality in Employment

Of the 7,725 firms replying to the general questionnaire, 46 per cent, or 3,550 (with 440,328 employees) reported operations as seasonal; 48·4 per cent reported operations as not seasonal; and 5·6 per cent did not report on seasonality.

Of the 3,550 firms reporting employment as seasonal, 2,089 reported standard weekly schedules of 48 hours or less; 1,372 reported standard weekly schedules of 49 hours or more; and 89 did not specify any standard weekly schedules.

In a recapitulation of a number of tables in this section, the 3,550 firms reporting employment as seasonal were classified according to the number of weeks during which (*a*) standard hours were worked; (*b*) overtime was worked; (*c*) short time was worked; and (*d*) the plant was closed down completely.

On the basis of this classification it is interesting to note that, of the 3,550 firms reporting employment as seasonal, three (with a total of 254 employees) reported working overtime for 51-52 weeks; 4 firms for 41-50 weeks; 15 for 31-40 weeks; 81 for 21-30 weeks; 447 for 11-20 weeks; 810 for 1-10 weeks; while 1,029 firms reported no overtime. There were 1,161 firms which did not specify the amount of overtime worked.

The analysis of "short time" worked, revealed that of the 3,550 firms, there were 1,387 which did not specify the number of weeks of operating on short time; 18 firms (with a total of 1,303 employees) operated from 51-52 weeks short time; 26 firms from 41-50 weeks; 101 firms from 31-40 weeks; 281 firms from 21-30 weeks; 731 firms from 11-20 weeks; 589 firms from 1-10 weeks; and 417 firms with no short time.

The analysis based on the number of weeks "closed down completely" indicated that of the 3,550 firms, there were seven which were closed from 51 to 52 weeks; 36 from 41-50 weeks; 97 from 31-40 weeks; 205 from 21-30 weeks; 244 from 11-20 weeks; 587 from 1-10 weeks; and 51 not closed down. There were 2,323 firms which did not specify the number of weeks closed down.

Hiring Practices

Section V of the report deals with the hiring practices of Canadian industries replying to the questionnaire. This section falls into four groups under the following headings: Chief Method of Hiring; Prescribed Maximum Age of Entry; Prescribed Retirement Age; and Apprenticeship Systems.

Reporting on the "General Nature of Replies," it was shown that of the 7,725 firms sending in returns, 88·5 per cent reported a

chief method in hiring new workers, while 11·5 per cent did not reply; 12·0 per cent of the firms prescribed a maximum age of entry; 83·3 reported no maximum age limit; and 4·7 per cent of the firms did not reply to the question. Of the firms reporting, 18·7 per cent had a prescribed retirement age; 26·2 had none; and 55·1 per cent did not reply to this question.

Firms reporting an apprenticeship plan formed 24·1 per cent of the total firms who replied to the questionnaire; 70·5 per cent reported no apprenticeship plan and 5·4 per cent of the firms did not reply to this question.

The number of employees covered by the questionnaire was 1,028,750 of whom 67·0 per cent were employees of firms reporting no maximum hiring age; 29·4 per cent were employees of firms reporting a prescribed maximum age; and 3·6 per cent were employees of firms not replying to this question. Dealing with retirement age the tabulation shows that 42·6 per cent of the employees were engaged by firms reporting a prescribed retirement age; 21·7 per cent were employed in firms with no prescribed retirement age; and 35·7 per cent of the employees were in firms not replying to this question. Employees in firms reporting no apprenticeship plan constituted 69·3 per cent of the total number of employees covered by the report; 27·3 per cent were with firms reporting an apprenticeship plan; and 3·4 per cent were employed with firms not replying to this particular question.

Chief Methods of Hiring.—Dealing with the "Chief Methods of Hiring," statistics indicate that 6,840 firms reported on this part of the questionnaire. Of the total firms reporting, 1,018 hired their employees through advertising; 487 obtained their workmen through trade unions; 1,648 hired "at the gate"; 258 employers engaged their employees through the Employment Service of Canada; 113 hired their men through present employees; 398 obtained them from a waiting list; 1,116 through other methods; and 1,802 through two or more methods.

Prescribed Maximum Age of Entry.—Answers to the question regarding the "Prescribed Maximum Age of Entry to Employment" were received from 928 firms employing 302,379 workers. Fifty-one firms with 6,148 employees, had a prescribed maximum age ranging from 20 to 29 years; 85 firms with 20,456 workers had a prescribed maximum of 30 to 39 years; 322 firms with 221,752 employees (the largest group) prescribed 40 to 49 as the maximum age of entry to employment; 174 firms with 29,862 workers prescribed a maximum of 50 to 59 years; 93 firms with 9,724 employees prescribed a maximum of 60 to 69 years; 6 firms with 172 employees reported a maximum age of 70 years or over; while 197 firms with 14,265 employees reported a prescribed maximum age of entry but did not specify any age or age group.

Prescribed Retirement Age.—The total number of firms reporting a retirement age in effect numbered 1,442 employing 438,320 workers. Nineteen firms with 1,736 employees had a prescribed retirement age of 50-59 years; 681 firms with 304,332 workers (the largest group) prescribed a retirement age of 60-69 years; 165 firms with 43,883 employees reported retirement age of 70 years or over; while 577 firms employing 88,369 employees reported a retirement age but did not specify any age or age group.

Apprenticeship Systems.—The total number of firms reporting apprenticeship plans in effect was 1,859, covering 280,562 employees. Of the total firms so reporting, 1,388 firms with 234,319 employees, had private apprenticeship plans; 206 firms with 20,184 workers reported trade association schemes; 167 firms with 20,071 employees were participating in Government apprenticeship plans; while 98 firms with 5,988 workers reported no specified type of plan.

Employee Relations' Plans

This section (VI), dealing with "Employee Relations' Plans," is divided into five groups under the following headings: sick leave with pay; holidays with pay; pension plans; housing of employees; and other plans.

Sick Leave With Pay.—The total number of firms reporting sick leave with pay was 6,496, with 919,779 employees. Of this total number of firms reporting, 5,028 (with 689,894 employees) indicated sick leave with pay to salaried employees only: 20 firms, with 852 employees, provided sick leave with pay to wage earners only; 837 firms, with 131,477 employees, provided sick leave with pay to both salaried employees and wage earners; and 611 firms, with 97,556 employees, provided sick leave with pay to unspecified classes.

Holidays with Pay.—The total number of firms reporting on holidays with pay was 6,743 with 958,295 employees. Of these firms, 5,072, with 656,252 employees, allowed holidays with pay to salaried employees only; 17 firms with 787 employees, allowed holidays with pay to wage earners only; 1,256 firms, with 227,038 employees, provided holidays with pay to salaried employees and wage earners; and 398 firms, with 74,218 employees gave holidays with pay to unspecified classes.

Pension Plans.—Pension plans were reported by 9·3 per cent of all firms making returns (7,725); 87·5 per cent of the firms reported no pension plan, while 3·2 per cent did not make a reply to this question.

Housing Assistance.—Firms providing housing assistance for their employees comprised 12·0 per cent of the total number reporting; 85·8 per cent reported no plan; and 2·2 per cent did not make a reply in this regard.

Other Plans.—Organizations reporting employees' relations plans other than those outlined above, constituted 37·5 per cent of the total number of firms making returns, and 62·5 per cent reported that they did not have any other plans in operation similar to the ones upon which information was requested.

Tables are also given recording minute statistical data concerning each of these given groups. In each case the tables indicate the number of firms and employees involved under the various plans.

Plant Modernization

The final section of the report (VII), entitled "Plant Modernization," refers to expenditures made on buildings or machinery for the purpose of improving the capacity or efficiency of an industrial plant.

Of the 7,725 firms making returns 43·3 per cent reported that their plants had been modernized since 1929; 36·9 per cent reported that no modernization had been undertaken since 1929; and 19·8 per cent of the firms did not reply to this question.

Firms reporting specific amounts spent on modernization since 1929 comprised 35·5 per cent of the total. Fifty-nine per cent of the firms making returns reported their plants as now being up to date; 21·6 per cent reported that their plants were not up to date at the time the questionnaire was answered; and 19·4 per cent did not make a return in this regard. Firms reporting that further amounts would be required to be expended on modernization of plant, etc., comprised 16·2 per cent of all those making returns.

A table is also appended to this section showing the amounts spent by firms on modernization since 1929, and what further amounts would be required to bring their plants and machinery up to date.

The Co-operative Movement in Saskatchewan

The twenty-third annual report of the Commissioner of Co-operation and Markets, Saskatchewan, for the year ended April 30, 1937, indicates that the year reviewed by the report was "characterized by increased interest in the co-operative movement amongst people of all classes."

This increased interest was reflected in the field of consumer's co-operation there being 57 co-operative associations being incorporated during the fiscal year of which 51 were organized for trading purposes. The report states that "Not only did nearly all of these associations do a satisfactory business, but the old associations, both stores and those handling commodities in carload lots, improved their financial positions. The operations of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wholesale Society and the Consumer's Co-operative Refineries were characterized by increased sales." A similar improvement is also reported in the condition of co-operative marketing organizations.

Tabular statistics given in the report show the development from year to year since the inauguration of the co-operative movement in Saskatchewan. In 1936, there were 355 associations reporting, compared with 102 associations in 1914 and 326 in 1935. The number of shareholders in co-operative associations in 1936 was 22,744, with a paid-up capital of $668,486.75. Assets of these associations totalled $1,518,935.01, liabilities including paid-up capital and reserves amounted to $1,444,840.95. The value of supplies handled during 1936 amounted to $2,813,869.43. The total sales for the year amounted to $2,896,517.91 and a net surplus for the co-operative associations of $126,630.95 is reported.

While the foregoing figures are indicative of the development of the co-operative movement in Saskatchewan as a whole (live stock marketing societies, community hall associations, grazing associations, etc.), statistics given in the report show that associations operating stores improved their financial status during 1936. Total sales of these stores amounted to $1,540,664.37 for 1936 compared with $1,340,981.33 in 1935 while general liabilities were reduced, being $194,401.39 in 1936 compared with $210,012.57 in 1935. Surplus for 1936 also showed a substantial increase at $41,558.06 as compared with $37,536.77, while reserves stood at $229,569.74 as against $208,755.30 in 1935.

Copies of the report may be obtained by addressing the King's Printer, Regina.

NEW YEAR'S MESSAGE OF MINISTER OF LABOUR

Hon. Norman McL. Rogers Reviews Industrial Situation—Improvement in Employment Conditions—Emphasizes Necessity for early Discussion and Negotiation of Employer-employee Difficulties

THE following New Year's message was issued by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, on December 31, 1937:

"Canada enters the New Year with a quiet confidence based upon accumulating evidence of a substantial improvement in economic conditions. With the exception of the drought areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta where recurrent crop failures have caused acute distress, the forward movement has been general throughout the Dominion. There has been a marked revival of industrial and commercial activity and an encouraging increase of employment.

Improvement in Industrial Situation.—"Returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate that the physical volume of business in mining, manufacturing, construction and distribution in the first ten months of 1937 was 11 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of the preceding year, and only 6 per cent lower than in 1929, the most active year on record. Mineral production was up 15 per cent over last year and higher by 46 per cent than in 1929. The volume of manufacturing was 12 per cent higher than in 1936 and almost up to the level of 1929. The total value of construction contracts was higher by 40 per cent than in 1936, although still below the level of the pre-depression years. A material factor in this improved showing was the financial assistance given under the Dominion Housing Act and the Home Improvement Loans Act.

Increase in World Trade.—"Statistics compiled by the Economic Section of the League of Nations in Geneva show notable gains during 1937 in the physical volume of world trade. There still exists, however, a regrettable lack of balance between production and effective demand in many parts of the world, a condition which has hampered recovery ever since the Great War. The world economic system is made up of many interdependent parts which cannot operate independently of one another. The welfare of other countries, in this sense, is bound up with our own and political turmoil must cease in the world at large before a stable and balanced economy can be realized.

Improvement in Canadian Employment Conditions.—"Employment for the first eleven months of 1937 averaged 10 per cent higher than for the same period in 1936, the most conspicuous improvement being shown in logging—48 per cent, construction—32 per cent, and manufacturing—11 per cent. Unemployment among trade union members showed an improvement of 20 per cent over the preceding year. The improvement in the employment situation is also revealed in the registration figures of the National Employment Commission. In the month of October the number of fully employable persons on the relief lists (non-agricultural) in Canada was 119,000 compared with 214,271 in October, 1936, being a reduction of over 44 per cent.

"Notwithstanding the progress already achieved we must continue to be sensitive to the distress which exists in different parts of our country. There must be no slackening of co-operative effort to consolidate and extend the gains of the past year and afford larger opportunities of employment for our people. Unemployment has been reduced substantially, but in Canada, as in other countries, we are confronted with residual problems of the depression which cannot be ignored without grave injury to the morale and technical skill of our potential working population. During the past year, on the recommendation of the National Employment Commission, a rehabilitation program for unemployed young people has been worked out in co-operation with the Provinces and is now in effect. More must still be done to re-establish employable persons now on relief. To this end governmental agencies may reasonably expect the full support of the business community, not only because of the large public expenditures being made on relief, but equally because of the widespread distress and suffering which have been wrought by the lack of remunerative employment in recent years.

Labour Disputes During 1937.—"In Canada, as elsewhere, periods of business recovery have generally been marked by an increase in the number of labour disputes with the curtailment of production and loss of working time which are inevitably involved in industrial strife. Unfortunately, the record of industrial relations throughout Canada during the past year has not been free from interruptions of work through strikes. It is, however, to the credit of both employers and employees that acts of violence were rare and in most cases settlements were reached by direct negotiation or conciliation without severe loss of production. For this record we have reason to be thankful.

"It is noteworthy that most of the strikes during 1937 were declared in connection with demands for increased wages or for collective bargaining through union organization. As Minister of Labour it is my duty to point out that many of these interruptions of work could have been avoided if the difficulties had been discussed in their earlier stages by orderly methods of conference and negotiation. It must be remembered that when labour disputes develop into strikes we have economic warfare, which is justifiable only by way of last resort. It must be remembered also that the success of collective bargaining rests finally upon good faith and mutual understanding. Once these relations are established between employers and employees they supply the best possible guarantee of industrial peace. They facilitate the discussion of particular disputes in a spirit of tolerance and forbearance. They also encourage the recognition of the mutual interest of employers and employees in continued production and a restraining sense of obligation on the part of both to the community at large. We must seek to establish these conditions over a steadily increasing area of Canadian industry if we wish to secure for our country the full benefits of economic recovery.

"In conclusion let me express my thanks as Minister of Labour for the support which has been given by the public to this branch of federal government service during the past year, and extend my best wishes to all for a prosperous and happy New Year."

Hours and Wages of Women in the District of Columbia, 1937

"Women's Hours and Wages in the District of Columbia in 1937" is the title of a bulletin (No. 153, price 10 cents) issued recently by the United States Department of Labor, Women's Bureau. The report was made at the request of the District Committee of the House of Representatives and gives statistics concerning the hours and wages of women in the chief woman-employing industries of the District of Columbia in the Spring of 1937.

The industries surveyed included laundries; dry-cleaning plants; factories; department, ready-to-wear and limited-price stores; beauty shops; hotels; and restaurants. With the exception of beauty shops no firm was included that employed less than five women. Payroll records were secured for a total of over 125,000 women.

The report states that "in the Spring of 1937 hours of 48 per week were almost unknown in the department stores surveyed in the District of Columbia, but three-fifths of the women working in the limited-price stores worked these hours. Less than one-eighth of the laundry employees worked as long as 48 hours, but more than one-third of the women in dry-cleaning establishments had such hours. The largest proportions of women workers in department stores, laundries, factories and the offices of these establishments surveyed worked over 40 but under 48 hours.

"In factories and ready-to-wear stores more than one-third of the women employees worked less than 40 hours; in laundries about three-tenths were so reported.

"Though the restaurant industry, like the others, had in most cases actual working hours of not more than 8 a day, the spread of hours —the time between beginning and ending the day's work, including idle (and unpaid) time between meals—was excessive for some women. Cases were recorded where the interval between starting work in the morning and quitting work for the night was 14 hours or more."

The report shows that the weekly earnings in the industries surveyed varied widely. The largest proportion of the women (17 per cent) earned $12 but less than $14 a week, approximately 13 per cent earned $10 but less than $12 a week and another 13 per cent earned $14 but less than $16; while another 13 per cent received $16 but less than $18 a week. Another 13 per cent earned less than $8, and still another earned $20 and more.

The survey showed that practically two-thirds of the women with cash earnings below $8 were employed in restaurants, where supplements to wages in the form of meals were customary. It was also indicated that beauty shops, not in stores, hotel lodging departments, laundries and manufacturers paid from 9 per cent to 16 per cent of their women employees cash wages of below $8 in the payroll week recorded in the survey.

"TOWARDS INDUSTRIAL PEACE"

Extracts From Rectorial Address of Minister of Labour at Queen's University

IN his Rectorial Address—"Towards Industrial Peace"—at Queen's University on January 12, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, dealt with urgent social and economic problems and directed attention to the necessity of understanding their complexities and responsibilities in the modern democratic state.

After referring to the "useful contribution to the study and solution of labour problems" by Queen's University in establishing recently a research foundation in industrial relations, the Minister sketched the disturbing factors in industry as follows:—

"Peace in the relations of industry is threatened constantly by two disturbing conditions. The most familiar expression of conflict is the strike. A strike is a functional disorder in industry. It assumes the form of an organized and legalized cessation of work by employees with the object of compelling employers to make concessions they have been unwilling to yield by direct negotiation. It may be local or national in its scope, depending on the nature of the industry and the extent to which its employees are organized on a national basis. The rapid development in the scale of industrial operations has tended to increase the dimensions of strikes and to aggravate at the same time the economic damage and social distress which follow in their train."

Indicating the extent of industrial unrest as reflected in recent strike statistics of the United States and Canada, the Hon. Mr. Rogers proceeded to the second aspect of industrial conflict, thus:—

"It is less obvious and spectacular than the strike but has a greater significance in its relation to industrial peace. It may be described as a general condition of antagonism between those who command capital and those who provide labour in the organization of modern industry. While strikes occur from time to time in particular industries and are commonly due to well-defined causes, the frequent occurrence of these outbreaks along the broad front of our economic life suggests a chronic condition of friction and instability in the relations of the industrial system.

"This condition might be described in the words of Thomas Hobbes as a 'posture of war which consisteth not in actual fighting, but in the known disposition thereto.' John Stuart Mill has called it a 'standing feud between labour and capital, a division of the human race into two hereditary classes, employers and employed.' However we choose to define it, we are realizing more and more that this condition of latent antagonism has much the same effect on the industrial system as an armed peace has on the conduct of international relations. It produces fear and uncertainty in the business community and destroys that confidence which is so necessary where production is geared largely to future demand. The general character of this antagonism and its persistence through the years point to the existence of some factors in the evolution of industrial conflict which are not casual or local but are inherent in the structure of the modern industrial system. In the features of this system we must seek and find the origin of the antagonism which forms a background for all industrial disputes and is itself a predisposing cause of industrial unrest."

From this premise, he traced the development of the modern industrial system with its rapid advances in technical processes and mechanization; with production for an anticipated demand being now largely substituted by production for an existing demand; and with tremendously increased production resulting in greatly improved living standards for those established within its orbit.

"Precarious Tenure of Employment"

He pointed out, however, that this surge of productivity has also resulted in "employment becoming more precarious and economic independence more unattainable for the great mass of the labouring population," and he characterized this "precarious tenure of industrial employment" as "the decisive cause of friction in our modern industrial system."

The Minister then referred to the intensification of the economic distinction between master and workman under the factory system, the demarcation of social status, and the growing hostility of the worker to a system fostering an economic insecurity contrary to implicit principles of democratic freedom.

Hon Mr. Rogers then proceeded to more recent tendencies that have aggravated the situation and stated:—

"The precarious tenure of employment which was apparent in the early stages of the industrial revolution has become even more pronounced in the later stages of its development. The spasmodic operation of

business, with its unpredictable swings from depression to prosperity and back again, has increased the hazards of life for all groups in the community. It has emphasized the insecurity of wage-earners in industry. If anything were needed to impress the gravity of this situation in our own day, that need has been supplied by our recent experience of the violent swings of the business cycle. A year ago it was believed that we had emerged successfully from the most prolonged depression the world has yet known. Even with the progress of recovery, however, the unemployed of the United States could be counted in millions and in our own country by the hundred thousand. Within the past few months we have been confronted with an unexpected relapse in business. A week ago the Commissioner of Labour Statistics in the United States, told a Senate Committee that over 1,500,000 workers were discharged from employment in November and December of last year. At the same inquiry the President of General Motors testified that his corporation had laid off 30,000 men on January 1st and placed the remainder of a working force of 250,000 on a twenty-four hour week because of a 50 per cent drop in business in December which no one had anticipated. These recent developments and our own experience of unemployment relief during the past seven years will suffice to show that insecurity of employment is a greater problem to-day than it has been at any previous period in our history."

Responsibility of Industry

The Minister emphasized that the "remedies for insecurity of employment must come from two directions—from industry iteslf, and from government as representing the general interests of the community. Those who direct capital and those who direct labour must be prepared to accept their share of responsibility for the insecurity of employment and be ready to co-operate in measures designed to spread work and correct the uneven tempo of production. In some industries considerable progress has already been made in this direction with the full co-operation of the employees concerned. Labour leaders on their part must give more attention to the ways and means of achieving continuity of employment. It is a fair criticism to say that in the past they have been inclined to over-emphasize the importance of hourly or daily wages and have failed to take account of the possible effect of such wage-adjustments on continuous employment and yearly earnings. No general formula for continuity of employment can be applied over the whole field of industry. The opportunities for adjustments of this kind will vary from one industry to another according to the nature of their markets and the demand for their products. But the initial responsibility for devising means of combatting insecurity of employment rests fairly upon those who direct capital and labour, and particularly upon those who control the policies of mass production industries.

"It may be said in objection that industry is organized for profit and not for employment. I agree that the profit motive is necessary for capitalist production but I do not agree that the profit motive excludes social obligation. If industry fails to recognize and accept a public responsibility towards the problem of unemployment it will tend sooner or later to impair its own power and usefulness in the democratic state. It remains to be proved that industry cannot be operated profitably and co-operate at the same time in measures for the relief of economic insecurity. Some industries have demonstrated that this can be done, and in the doing of it have won the confidence and good-will of their employees. Stated in simple terms the problem which must be faced by those who control production and investment is the organization of work."

Function of Government

In this regeneration of the social and economic system under democratic control, the Minister emphasized that government can do much but not all. In this respect he declared:—

"Government, as the most conspicuous object in society, is called upon to give signal of what shall be done; and in many ways to preside over, further, and command the doing of it. But the government cannot do, by all its signalling and commanding, what the society is radically indisposed to do. The main substance of this immense problem of organizing labour, and first of all of managing the working classes, will, it is very clear, have to be solved by those who stand practically in the middle of it, by those who themselves work and preside over work.

"While capital and labour have been moving by halting steps towards a relation of greater equality and partnership in the organization of industry, governments have been obliged to accept an increasing responsibility for the social effects of precarious and intermittent employment. Since the beginning of the present century every industrial country has found it necessary to enact legis-

lation designed to insure against haphazard methods of assistance and a breakdown of character and morale during periods of unemployment. Measures of social security, including unemployment insurance, unemployment relief, health insurance, and old-age pensions, have had an undoubted effect in appeasing industrial unrest. They do not create employment, but they do serve to relieve the fear of destitution which accompanies the lack of employment. In relieving that fear and affording security of subsistence for the unemployed and the aged, they eliminate in some measure the antagonism of wage-earners as a group against a system which has failed to give them the assurance of work. Certainly, industrial conflict has been less severe in those countries, and particularly in Great Britain, where measures of social security have become firmly established in the framework of the democratic state."

Dealing with the charge that such measures fostered paternalism he declared that it was doubtful "if the modern democratic state has had any real choice in this matter." Continuing he stated:—

"No one can study the harsh facts of unemployment without coming to the conclusion that governments are compelled to make systematic provision for social distress arising from economic insecurity. At the same time, we must recognize the vital importance of so formulating our measures of social security that they will conserve and not destroy individual initiative and responsibility. State responsibility should not be substituted for individual responsibility. It should be the purpose of the state to assist the individual to accept and discharge his own responsibility where possible through contributory schemes of social security. Measures of this kind are not only a contribution to industrial peace but assist also towards a greater degree of economic stability."

Advantages of Collective Bargaining

Returning to his analysis of industrial disputes, and their causes, the Minister dealt with methods of adjustment. Although Governments have intervened directly by setting minimum wages or regulating all wages in particular industries, he considered that "the method of adjustment which conforms most closely to the principles of the competitive system and the theory of democracy is that of collective bargaining."

Tracing the rise of the union and the compaign for collective bargaining, he referred to "the long and painful chapter in economic history" featured by the struggle of unions to obtain their present status and freedom. "Trade unions and collective bargaining are firmly established in British industry," the Minister stated, "but in the United States and Canada the chapter is still unfinished. In these countries many employers of labour still refuse to acknowledge the advantages of collective bargaining, and do not conceal their opposition to the organization of their employees in unions." He pointed out that over half of the strikes in the United States last year arose over the question of union recognition and methods of collective bargaining, while in Canada this cause accounted for a large number of strikes during the same period. "It is equally true," he stated, "that a minimum of strikes have occurred in those industries where the practice of collective bargaining is firmly established."

Emphasizing the importance of collective bargaining as a factor in establishing and maintaining industrial peace, the Minister continued:—

"Whether the recognition of unions is left to the discretion of employers or made obligatory by legislation, there is no doubt that the organization of unions will continue and their membership increase. To wage-earners they represent not only a means of improving their bargaining position in wage negotiations, but also of equal significance, a medium through which the dependence and insecurity of the individual workman may be compensated by the greater strength and dignity which come from union. This aspect of the trade union movement is often overlooked. In voluntary association for mutual benefit and collective bargaining, wage-earners feel that sense of self-reliance and definite status which only voluntary action can give. These qualities are of great importance in any democratic country. In England it has long been recognized that the union with established traditions of good faith in meeting its engagements is a bulwark of democratic institutions and a stabilizing influence in the economic organization of the state."

Obligations of Government

"The practice of collective bargaining can do much to reduce the hazard of strikes, but it does not exclude governmental responsibility towards this aspect of industrial conflict. The power and influence of government must be applied in three directions.

"1st. It is an obligation of government to maintain law and order during the progress of a strike. This is an elementary duty. It is only within a structure of law and order that the productive machinery of the country can operate successfully and serve the interests

of employers, wage-earners and the consuming community. The forces of law and order should be used with strict impartiality and never for purposes of intimidation.

"2nd. It is an obligation of government to uphold freedom of association and the right of workers to organize in unions of their choice. The right of the individual to associate with others for all lawful purposes is a vital element in our inheritance of freedom, ranking in importance with freedom of speech and freedom of the press. It has been the corner-stone of the labour movement in this and other countries. Like other rights it carries with it the obligation that it shall be exercised with a sense of responsibility to the national community which stands above all other associations whether of employers or employees.

"3rd. It is an obligation of government to provide machinery through mediation and boards of conciliation for the adjustment of disputes which do not respond to collective bargaining. This need has been met in Canada by a number of federal and provincial statutes. The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, drafted thirty years ago by the present Prime Minister, has a record of conspicuous success in the prevention and settlement of disputes in public utilities. Within more recent years our larger provinces have followed the Dominion Government in establishing conciliation services which are steadily increasing their usefulness in the adjustment of local disputes."

Part of Education

In concluding, the Minister stressed the part of education "in bringing the resources of competent research to the study of special aspects of the industrial problem such as continuity of employment, apprenticeship, the effect of shorter hours on production, and methods of improving relations between employers and workers in particular industries."

"It is needed above all to form a bridge of understanding between the two opposing forces in our industrial system. It is sometimes forgotten that this system is not the creation of our own generation but the growth of many generations. The employers of to-day did not shape it deliberately for the purposes of exploitation. The employees of to-day did not single it out for wanton attack. On both sides there must be a recognition that improvements in the organization of industry can be accomplished without resort to abuse or violence, and can be accomplished most successfully on a basis of good-will and co-operation. . . .

"In the study of industrial conflict there is much that is sombre and disturbing. There is in it also a compelling call to hard thinking and public service. There is no magic formula for industrial peace. The most that experience can teach us are the paths along which we must travel towards that goal. It may well be that peace in an absolute sense is unattainable where a dynamic economic system operates within a framework of democratic government. To admit this does not lessen our obligation to approach as close to the goal as may be possible. Objects which appeared to be beyond the reach of man have always served as a challenge to human thought and effort. The striving after them is the test of our character and the measure of our social progress. The search for peace, whether between nations or in industry, must always command the service of those who retain their faith in what Mazzini called the 'law of indefinite progression.' And that faith was never more needed than it is in the world to-day."

Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain, 1935

According to a pamphlet recently issued by the British Home Office (published by His Majesty's Stationery Office, London, price 6 pence) statistics of compensation paid during 1935 under the Workmen's Compensation Acts in the seven great groups of industries,—namely, mines, quarries, railways, factories, docks, constructional work and shipping indicate a total of £6,208,490 was paid in compensation. This total was made up of £5,442,478 paid in non-fatal cases, and £766,012 compensation paid in fatal cases. There was a total of 425,339 cases involving the payment of compensation during 1935, of which 422,699 were non-fatal and 2,640 fatal.

It is pointed out in the pamphlet that the statistics, while embracing a large proportion of the chief industries do not by any means cover the whole field. "Besides the various commercial, clerical and domestic employments to which the Act applies," the report states "there are several important industries not covered by the returns, for example, building, road transport and agriculture."

Statistics of Non-Ferrous Manufacturing Industries, 1936

According to preliminary statistics for 1936, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the total value for the manufacturing of primary non-ferrous and non-ferrous metal products was $351,458,322 compared with a total value of production in 1935 of $288,523,250 in 1935, a gain of 22 per cent, the greatest for any year on record.

During 1936, non-ferrous metal manufacturing establishments employed 36,944 persons to whom $44,954,497 was paid in salaries and wages. In 1935, the average number of persons employed was 33,613 and salaries and wages amounted to $40,315,477.

REVIEW OF DOMINION-PROVINCIAL YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAM

A SUMMARY of the first year's administration of the $1,000,000 appropriation voted by the Dominion Parliament for training and development projects for unemployed young people has been issued recently. (The details and purposes of this appropriation were set forth in the LABOUR GAZETTE of April, 1937, page 414. The outline of the plan was given in the issue of June, page 596, while the agreements with the various provinces were described in the issues of July, page 743; August, page 858; September, page 980; and November, page 1195.) Funds were allocated to all the provinces under this Vote and provision was made for the execution of an agreement with each province covering a grant by the Dominion of 50 per cent of the costs of specific training projects submitted by the provinces and approved by the Dominion, the province bearing all expenses of administration. Each province has put forward specific proposals to meet the need and conditions in its own area, and agreements, which remain in force until the end of the current fiscal year, March 31, 1938, have been signed with all the provinces. At the end of December, 1937, approximately 16,000 young people had undergone training under the Dominion-provincial program.

Four main categories of projects were specified as coming within the scope of the Vote, as follows: (*a*) training projects of an occupational nature; (*b*) learnership courses in industry; (*c*) work projects to combine training with conservation and development of natural resources; and (*d*) physical training programs to maintain health and morale. These projects were to be open to all young people, 18 to 30 years of age, without gainful employment and in necessitous circumstances. The selection of those participating was to be made by the provinces, subject to Dominion approval, without discrimination or favour with regard to racial origin, religious beliefs or political affiliations.

Extensive publicity was given to the program in order to acquaint young people with the opportunities available and obtain the co-operation of the public in carrying out the plans. It was stipulated that wherever possible existing facilities be used and the fullest possible co-operation obtained from local organizations, both public and private. Advisory committees, composed of interested individuals representing employers, labour, educational authorities, women's organizations, youth organizations, etc., were established in many localities to assist in carrying on the different projects.

Provision has been made for vocational guidance for young people prior to their entering on a course of occupational training and also for recreation, physical education and other group activities whenever possible. Stress has been laid upon the importance of placing in employment those who satisfactorily complete a course of training, and special officers have been appointed to obtain the co-operation of employers in the placing of trainees and to help industry to train apprentices and learners. Where young people attend courses of instruction away from their own homes, provision is made for the payment of weekly living allowances.

Courses of training in farming and agricultural subjects are being given in every province, through the co-operation of the extension departments of the universities with the provincial Departments of Agriculture. In New Brunswick, Ontario and Alberta provision has been made for the placing of more than 700 selected young men from urban centres as farm apprentices with experienced farmers. The farmers have agreed to instruct the young men in the various phases of farm work, and it is expected that some class instruction will be given in special courses. Assistance is also being given to selected young farmers in the provinces of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta to enable them to attend winter courses in agriculture at schools and colleges. Special attention is given in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec to instruction and leadership in rural co-operatives.

During the summer and autumn months more than 1,300 young men were trained in forestry work on crown lands in New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia under the direction of the Forest Service officials. Class instruction in related subjects, as well as organized recreation, was provided in most of the camps. Valuable work has been accomplished in conserving and developing the forest resources. Similar projects for winter training are being provided for about 400 young men in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta. New Brunswick also afforded summer training in surveying, as well as prospecting and hand drilling.

Approximately 600 young men participated in mine training projects in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In British Columbia training in placer mining was given in specially established camps, followed by several months' supervised pros-

pecting in small groups with grubstakes supplied by the project. The training in Ontario is technical in nature and is given in a six-months' course at the Haileybury School of Mining. Quebec and Nova Scotia each provide a practical course in hard rock mining in a gold mine operated by the province with a nucleus of skilled miners and under the supervision of qualified mining men. A certain amount of time is given each week to class instruction. All trainees are given thorough medical examination and X-rays to ensure that they will be physically fit to work in the mines after their training.

In Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba there are plans to assist in the training of apprentices and learners in industry. A canvass of employers has been made, and whenever they agree to take on young people and train them in specific trades or occupations they are relieved of the cost of instruction, either through the provision of special classes or, in those occupations where class instruction is unnecessary, through the payment of a weekly sum to the industry to meet the cost of instruction on the job (this sum varies in amount and in the length of time it will be paid, according to the nature of the occupation). No subsidy, however is paid to productive wages, and there are safeguards to prevent overcrowding of trades or displacement of older workers. All the provinces except Nova Scotia have plans for providing occupational training for urban young people, either in technical schools or in other centres, to fit them for employment when the opportunity offers.

A variety of opportunities was provided specially for young women. Schools for training household workers have been established in some two dozen cities of the nine provinces. A three-months intensive course will be given, with a placement and follow-up service provided. In many of these schools the girls will live in residence. Training will also be given in other specialized forms of work for women. In the rural districts of all the provinces courses of instruction will be given in home economics, appropriate farm subjects, health, handicrafts, etc.

In British Columbia and Quebec there are definite projects for providing physical education, recreation and group activities for both young men and young women. In British Columbia the plan is province-wide and under the direction of the Department of Education. In Quebec it will be confined to the cities and carried on in co-operation with various private organizations.

The youth training program is administered in the different provinces by the following departments and officials, who can supply any further detailed information:—

Prince Edward Island.—Department of Agriculture, W. R. Shaw, Deputy Minister.

Nova Scotia.—Department of Labour, E. B. Paul, Deputy Minister.

New Brunswick.—Department of Education, Dr. F. Peacock, Director of Educational Services.

Quebec.—Department of Trade and Commerce, L. Coderre, Deputy Minister.

Ontario.—Department of Labour, J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister.

Manitoba.—Department of Labour, A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister.

Saskatchewan.—Department of Education, Dr. J. H. McKechnie, Deputy Minister.

Alberta.—Department of Education, Dr. G. F. McNally, Deputy Minister.

British Columbia.—Department of Labour, E. W. Griffith, Unemployment Relief Administrator.

Employment and Wages in the Wholesale Distributive Trade of U.S.A., 1935

The United States Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census, has published another in its series of final volumes on Wholesale Distribution, a part of the Census of Business, 1935. The latest volume is entitled "Wholesale Distribution, Volume V, Employment and Payroll," and deals with monthly employment by types of business, and employment and payroll for a representative week of 1935 by various occupational classes. The statistics used in the volume were collected in 1936 by a field canvas of wholesale establishments in every State, city and county in the United States, by the Bureau of Census with funds provided by the Works Progress Administration. These figures cover the operations of wholesalers during the year 1935.

It is shown in the report that there were 678,064 full-time employees engaged in the wholesale distribution trades of the United States in 1935, and that the payroll for these employees totalled $20,830,615.

It was also shown that the executive and salaried Corporation officers forming a group of 8·5 per cent of the total number of employees received 21·8 per cent of the total payroll; office and clerical employees, 22·3 per cent of all employees received 17·9 per cent of the total payroll; inside selling employees a group representing 8·8 per cent of all employees received 8·0 per cent of the salaries and wages paid; outside selling employees a group constituting 19·8 per cent of the total number of employees received 24·8 per cent of the total payroll; warehouse employees, 19·7 per cent of all employees received 13·4 per cent of the payroll; and a group classified as "other employees" (20·9 per cent) received 14·1 per cent of salaries and wages paid during 1935.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1937

The British Columbia Legislature which was in session from October 26 to December 10, 1937, enacted an Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, provided for the creation of a Department of Trade and Industry, revised and amended the law relating to mothers' allowances and amended statutes dealing with factories, mines, hours of labour, apprenticeship, unemployment relief and mechanics' liens.

Conciliation and Arbitration

The full title of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act is "An Act respecting the Right of Employees to Organize and providing for Conciliation and Arbitration of Industrial Disputes." The statute includes sections dealing with freedom of association, collective bargaining and with the settlement of industrial disputes. The clauses on freedom of association were based, to some extent, on the draft Bill of the Trades and Labour Congress and, as introduced in the Legislature, these sections and those on collective bargaining were similar to the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act, 1937. Amendments were made in the British Columbia Bill by the Legislature.

The Bill as presented to the Legislature, like the Nova Scotia Act, stated that it was lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employers and for members of an organization to conduct such bargaining through the association and through the duly chosen officers of such association and that every employer must recognize and bargain collectively with the members of an association representing the majority choice of the employees eligible for membership in the association when so requested by the duly chosen officers of the association. In Nova Scotia, however, the word "trade union" is used instead of "association." As passed, the British Columbia statute declares that the "right of employers and employees to organize for any lawful purpose is hereby recognized," that it is lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employers and to conduct such bargaining through representatives of employees duly elected by a majority vote of the employees affected. Any employer or employee refusing so to bargain is made liable to a maximum fine of $500.

The British Columbia statute further declares it unlawful for an employer to attach to, or to continue in, a written or verbal contract of employment any condition seeking to restrain any employee from exercising his rights under the Act and any such condition is declared to be of no effect.

A maximum fine of $500 may be imposed on any person "who by intimidation or threat of loss of position or employment, or by actual loss of position or employment, or by any other threat, seeks to compel any person to join or refrain from joining any organization or to refrain from becoming an officer of any association," In the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act and the Alberta Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1937, a similar section relates only to an employer who seeks to prevent an employee from joining an organization. Since collective agreements between trade unions and employers frequently stipulate that all persons employed by the employer shall be members of the union making the agreement, a clause was added to the British Columbia Bill to stipulate that the section relating to intimidation should not be interpreted to prevent an organization of employees from maintaining an existing agreement or from entering into a new agreement with any employers or association of employers which provides that all the employees of the employers concerned shall be members of a specified organization of employees.

Nothing in the Act is to interfere with the employer's right to suspend, lay off or discharge employees for proper and sufficient cause.

As in Nova Scotia, the Act requires every trade union to file with the Government a copy of its constitution, rules and by-laws containing a complete statement of its objects and purposes and to send in annually a list of the names and addresses of its officers. The British Columbia Act imposes a similar duty on employers' organizations and provides that the information furnished in either case shall be used only for the purposes of the Act and shall not be open to the inspection of the public.

As regards conciliation and arbitration, the Act applies to any dispute between an employer and a majority of all his employees, or a majority of his employees in any separate plant or department, as to any matters affecting or relating to work done or to be done by him or them or as to the privileges, rights or duties of employers or employees, including, in particular, the wages, hours of work, sex, age or status of employees and conditions of employment; the employment of children or any person or class of persons or the dismissal or refusal to employ any particular persons or class of persons;

claims for preference of employment to one class of persons being or not being members of labour or other organizations, British subjects or aliens; materials supplied, any established custom or usage, or the interpretation of an agreement or any clause of an agreement. This definition of a "dispute," is similar to that in the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act except that in the Dominion statute the term relates to any dispute between an employer in an industry under the Act and one or more of his employees, provided that where application for a board of conciliation and investigation under the Act is made by the employees it is supported by a majority of said employees; while in the British Columbia statute it relates to a dispute between an employer and a majority of his employees as indicated above.

As introduced in the Legislature, the British Columbia Bill, like the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, applied only to an employer employing ten or more persons. As passed, the British Columbia Act relates to any employer employing one or more persons in any industry except domestic service or agriculture. The Act, however, is expressly stated to apply only to matters within the legislative jurisdiction of the province.

It repeals the Industrial Dispute Investigation (British Columbia) Act of 1925 which declared the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of the Dominion Parliament to apply to every dispute of the nature defined in the latter statute which is subject to the legislative jurisdiction of the province.

The Dominion Act applies to disputes in mining, or any agency of transportation or communication or public utility including railways, steam or electric, steamships, telephone and telegraph lines, gas, electric light and water and power works which are within the legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament or which are within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of any province and by legislation of the province have been made subject to the Dominion Act. It is provided further in the Dominion Act that in any industry not otherwise wthin the scope of the Act, the statute may be applied to a dispute if both parties consent to its application.

The British Columbia statute is similar to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act in many particulars but there are some differences. The Dominion statute prohibits any strike or lockout in the industries covered by the Act until a report has been made by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. It also requires thirty days' notice to be given of any proposed change in wages or hours and if there is a dispute on the matter forbids any change to be made until a board of conciliation and investigation has dealt with it.

The British Columbia statute prohibits a strike or lockout between the time application is made for the appointment of a Conciliation Commissioner to settle the dispute and fourteen days after the date fixed for a vote on the acceptance or rejection of a report made by the board of arbitration which is to be appointed whenever a Conciliation Commissioner fails to settle the dispute. In disputes involving questions of wages and hours, however, no employer may make a change in wages or hours without the consent of the employees nor may a strike or lockout be declared prior to an application for the appointment of a Conciliation Commissioner and on the party proposing to make a change in wages or hours is placed the onus of applying for the appointment of a Conciliation Commissioner. Strikes and lockouts, therefore, are prohibited until fourteen days after the vote on a final report of a board of arbitration on a dispute involving wages and hours.

In any dispute, either party may make application to the Minister of Labour for the appointment of a Conciliation Commissioner. If the Minister is satisfied that the dispute is a proper one for reference to a commissioner, he may appoint one and may refer to him any other dispute of a similar kind between any other employer and his employees. The Minister is required to make his decision on the application within three days after its receipt.

On his own initiative, the Minister may, whenever a dispute exists or is apprehended, appoint a Conciliation Commissioner.

A Commissioner is required to inquire into the causes of the dispute, hear the representatives from each side and endeavour to mediate between the employer and employees. It is expressly stated to be the duty of the Commissioner to endeavour to remove causes of friction and to encourage the parties to come together and themselves effect a settlement.

Within not more than fourteen days, the Conciliation Commissioner must make a report to the Minister unless the parties consent to an extension of time. A copy of the report is to be sent by the Minister to the representatives of all parties and, if deemed desirable, it may be published by the Minister.

Where a Conciliation Commissioner has been appointed on the application of a party to a dispute and has failed to bring about

a settlement, the Minister is required under the Act to refer the dispute to a board of three arbitrators. This provision does not apply where the Minister appoints a Conciliation Commissioner on his own initiative. While the word "arbitration" is used in the Act and the report of the Board of Arbitration is termed an "award," it is to be noted that the parties are not required to accept the report of the Board of Arbitration. The question of its acceptance or rejection must be submitted to a separate vote of the employers and the employees. The voting is to be by secret ballot and the Minister may supervise the taking of it. The Act expressly stipulates that no court shall have power to enforce any award made under the Act.

It is also provided, in a section added during passage through the Legislature, that where a collective agreement between an employer and an organization of employees makes provision for the arbitration of disputes and the agreement has been approved in writing by the Minister of Labour of the province, the employer and organization of employees shall, for the duration of the agreement, be exempt from the provisions of the Act relating to conciliation and arbitration.

When a Board of Arbitration is to be appointed, the employer and the representative of the employees are to be notified by the Minister and, within the time specified, which is not to exceed seven days, each party is required to appoint a person to act as arbitrator on its behalf. The third arbitrator, who is to be chairman of the board, is to be appointed by the other two. It is stipulated that where any party to the dispute is an organization with a president and secretary, these officers are to be notified, but, in other cases, the Minister has power to determine the persons to be notified as representatives of the employers and employees. If either party fails to appoint an arbitrator within the time specified, the Minister may make the appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is given power to appoint the chairman if the two arbitrators fail to make an appointment within five days after their appointment. No person may act as arbitrator unless he is a British subject.

Provision is made for the filling of a vacancy on a board and for requiring members to take an oath of secrecy regarding the evidence brought before them. The board has power to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and to punish any person guilty of any contempt of the board. Evidence may be accepted by the board without regard to the formal rules of legal evidence. Members of the board are given power to enter any building or premises in which any industry is carried on for the purpose of inspection and a maximum penalty of $100 may be imposed on anyone obstructing such inspection or refusing to answer questions. Parties to a dispute may be represented before the board by not more than three persons and any party is bound by the acts of its representative. If any party fails to attend or to send representatives, the board may proceed as if the party were represented.

It is stipulated that after making full inquiry and without undue delay and in any event not more than fourteen days after the board has been appointed, the board shall make an award dealing with each item of the dispute, as far as practicable, and stating clearly what in the board's opinion ought or not to be done by the parties. With the consent of both parties, the time limit may be extended beyond fourteen days. The award is to be retroactive to the date of the application for the appointment of a Conciliation Commissioner. The board may make no recommendation conflicting with the provisions of the provincial Apprenticeship Act, Factories Act, Hours of Work Act, Female Minimum Wage Act or Male Minimum Wage Act.

The decision of a majority of the members present at a sitting of the board is to be the decision of the board. The chairman and one other member constitute a quorum but no two members may proceed unless it is shown that the third member has been given ample notice. The award may be signed by such members of the board as concur in it.

No proceeding under the Act may be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity. Any violation of a provision of the Act for which a penalty has not been provided renders the offender liable to a maximum fine of $500. Funds for the administration of the Act may be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the absence of any vote of the Legislative Assembly for that purpose.

Hours of Labour

An amendment in the Hours of Work Act provides that any person found working on business premises shall be deemed to be an employee for the purposes of the section fixing a penalty to be imposed upon an employer convicted of failure to notify employees of the hours of work, as required by the regulations,

or of employing any person outside the hours permitted by the Act or during rest intervals. A further amendment requires split shifts to be worked within a period of twelve hours, subject to the exceptions permitted by the Act in cases of accident or emergency.

Factories

The Factories Act was amended to bring within its scope all cleaning, dyeing, pressing and dressmaking establishments whether or not any person is employed in them. Such establishments are expressly included with laundries in the section prohibiting work between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. except in the case of persons employed as watchmen or in maintaining heat and steam. The section of the Act forbidding employment on certain holidays is also made to apply to such establishments. The inspector, if satisfied that the exigencies of trade require longer hours in any laundry, cleaning, dyeing, pressing or dressmaking establishment, may give a written overtime permit, but in no case may working hours exceed those prescribed by or under the Hours of Work Act.

A further amendment, which was added to the Bill in committee, enables a factory inspector to prohibit the use of any elevator until it is found to be safe. Formerly this authority extended only to elevators used for the carriage of passengers.

Metalliferous Mines

By an amendment to the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, an inspector may order blasting to be done by an electric current where shafts or winzes are being sunk or raises are being driven or where places are abnormally wet or there is an emergency due to other conditions.

The rule requiring examination of an exposed face for holes and sockets in which an explosive has missed fire was replaced by new provisions. These require that before drilling is commenced in any working-face, the driller or miner shall make a careful examination of the exposed surface for holes or sockets in which any explosive may have remained from previous blasting. Where power-driven drills are used, this examination must include the washing-out of all holes and sockets by water under pressure so that they may be closely examined.

Apprenticeship

The Apprenticeship Act was amended by the addition of a clause which provides that, notwithstanding any provision of the Municipal Act or the Village Municipalities Act, any municipality to which either of those Acts applies may, as an employer, enter into a contract of apprenticeship pursuant to the Apprenticeship Act.

Unemployment Relief

The Residence and Responsibility Act, which defines "residence" in local areas for the purposes of relief, health and welfare services, was the subject of a number of amendments. The minimum qualifications for residence in a local area, which were three years' residence in the Province and a longer residence in that local area than in any other, were amended to require at least six months' residence in that local area.

A new clause provides that the Board of Arbitration may grant to any person in receipt of relief a permit of removal from one local area to another and, if such person has already removed, may make the permit retroactive to date of removal. Such a permit is to be granted only where it appears in the best interests of the person and his dependants. The Board may cancel any permit which it has issued, or which has been issued by a local authority, either on its own initiative or at the request of any local authority.

The section enabling the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations to discourage undue removal of destitute persons from one local area to another was replaced by new provisions. The conditions with which a person who removes from one local area to another must comply in order to become eligible for relief in that area may now be laid down in regulations.

Mechanics' Liens

The Mechanics' Lien Act was amended with respect to the enforcement of liens against mining property, other than a Crown-granted mineral claim, held under the Mineral Act or the Placer-Mining Act.

Mothers' Allowances

The Mothers' Allowances Act, which comes into effect on Proclamation on January 1, 1938, repeals the Mothers' Pensions Act but provides that beneficiaries under that Act who would be entitled to continue in receipt of allowances shall become beneficiaries under the new statute subject to its provisions.

An allowance is payable to any woman who is the mother of, or has the custody of, one or more children under 16 years of age residing with her and who is unable to provide proper support for them. The applicant must reside in the Province and have so resided for at least three consecutive years immediately prior

to the application for an allowance. She must be a British subject by birth or naturalization and a widow, or the wife of an inmate of a penitentiary or public hospital for the insane, or of a man who is suffering from total disability which may reasonably be expected to continue for at least one year. A woman who has been deserted by her husband for at least two years and whose husband is, as far as can be ascertained, not in the Province, or a woman to whom the Court has granted a separation or divorce at least two years prior to her application for an allowance, is also eligible, provided that the husband was resident in the Province at the time of the divorce, separation or desertion and his wife is unable, after making every reasonable effort, to obtain support from him. An allowance may also be granted to any other woman who is within the scope of the regulations. The provisions for payment of an allowance to a divorced woman are new. As formerly, a woman may own personal property to the value of $500, in addition to household equipment and wearing apparel, and real property to the value of $2,500 without being disqualified.

A new provision enables the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to enter into agreement with the Government of any other province for the payment of allowances to persons who move into British Columbia and who are eligible except in respect of residence qualifications, provided that such province grants reciprocal benefits to persons who have been residents of British Columbia.

Subject to the Act and regulations, the amount of the allowance is to be such as the Superintendent of Welfare deems necessary in the circumstances. The maximum amount payable, however, remains unchanged, namely, $42.50 per month for a beneficiary with one child under 16 years of age, with an additional $7.50 per month for each additional child and a similar amount in respect of the husband of the beneficiary if he is totally disabled and resides with her.

Like the former statute, the new Act provides for the appointment of an Advisory Board of not more than five persons, the majority of whom must be women, to advise the Provincial Secretary with respect to the operation of the Act. As formerly, allowances and expenses of administration are to be paid from the Consolidated Revenue Fund in the absence of a special appropriation of the Legislature.

Department of Trade and Industry

The Department of Trade and Industry Act provides for the establishment of such a Department which is to include a Bureau of Economics and Statistics. The duties of the Bureau include the collection and publication of statistical information relative to the commercial, industrial, social, economic and general activities and condition of the people of the Province, and the investigation and reporting upon such questions relating to the economic condition or to any economic problem of the Province as may be designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The latter may also authorize special economic and statistical inquiries. The Economic Council Act is repealed.

Bills not Passed

A Bill to amend the Coal Mines Regulation Act would have raised the minimum age for the employment of boys below ground from fifteen to eighteen years and above ground from fourteen to sixteen years. The Bill would also have required persons employed in a mine to appoint one of their number to accompany the mine management or government inspector during inspection of a mine after an accident.

A Bill to amend the Female Minimum Wage Act would have made that Act applicable to all female workers instead of excluding farm labourers, fruit-pickers and domestic servants as at present.

A Bill to amend the Weekly Half-holiday Act would have altered the section which permits shops to remain open on the weekly half-holiday in any week in which certain public holidays occur and in the week before and the week after such holidays. The Bill would have permitted shops to remain open on such half-holidays only by permission of the Board of Industrial Relations. Where a permit was granted, the employer would have been required to pay for work done on such weekly half-holiday, the overtime rate prescribed by orders made under the Male Minimum Wage Act or the Female Minimum Wage Act.

A Bill respecting Industrial Settlements would have provided that wherever, by reason of the operation of any factory, cannery, logging camp, mine, sawmill or other manufacturing concern, there was a concentration of population outside a municipality consisting of twenty-five or more persons in an area of one square mile or less, such area should be deemed a public settlement and its roads, streets, etc., public thoroughfares. The employees of such enterprise living on the property of the employer would have been deemed to be tenants of the employer with the rights and privileges of tenants.

Resolutions

On December 8, the Legislature agreed to a Resolution approving the action of the Government in representing to the Federal Government at the recent conference of old-age pension officials the advisability of making provisions for medical needs of old-age pensioners.

On December 9, a Resolution was adopted commending the Government for the action taken in seeking the establishment of a national policy to deal with social services for non-residents and urging that the Government continue with these efforts and approving the action of the Government in urging that the Dominion Government should assume the responsibility for assistance to needy persons coming to British Columbia from the Prairie Provinces.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

NEW regulations have been made under labour laws in Alberta, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Quebec. In New Brunswick, general regulations under the Fair Wage Act impose certain duties on employers to facilitate the operation of the Act. Similarly in Saskatchewan, under the Industrial Standards Act, general regulations for the carrying out of the Act have been made. In Alberta, Quebec and Saskatchewan, new orders have been issued under the Acts providing for the fixing of minimum wages. In Quebec and Saskatchewan, the orders apply to both male and female workers. In Alberta, nine orders relate only to female employees but a slight amendment has been made in the orders applying to men. There are also regulations in Quebec under the Act concerning wages in forest operations.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

In the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, two orders of the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations under the Male Minimum Wage Act were noted. These orders exempt from the operation of Order No. 1 fixing minimum wages for all male employees in the Province with certain exceptions, persons employed in sawmills, box factories, woodcutting plants and in the manufacture of logging and railway ties when these establishments are situated in rural districts more than ten miles from any city or in towns and villages of less than 500 inhabitants. Lower rates were established for employees in such plants.

By Orders 2A and 3A, approved by Order in Council on December 22, 1937, the above two orders are amended to make them apply to towns and villages of less than 1,000 people instead of towns and villages of less than 500 inhabitants.

Alberta Minimum Wage Act, 1925

New minimum orders applying to female workers were made by the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations and approved by order in council on November 29, 1937. They became effective on November 30, the date of publication.

Since August 1, 1925, minimum wages and maximum hours for females in certain industries in the cities and towns of Alberta have been fixed by orders made under the authority of the Minimum Wage Act, 1925. These orders were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, 1925, pp. 777-780. As amended from time to time, they applied to female workers in (1) factories; (2) laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, (3) hotels and restaurants; (4) personal service occupations as in beauty parlours, barber shops, places of amusement, garages and service stations and to elevator operators; (5) offices and (6) shops and mail-order houses.

The 1925 orders related only to cities, towns and villages named in a schedule to the Act. Since July, 1932, they have applied to cities, towns and villages with a population of 600 or over and to Banff, Lake Louise, Waterton Park and Jasper. Order No. 7 of July, 1928, covering fruit and vegetable packing and canning appears to have been applicable throughout the province. Order No. 8 of January, 1931, relating to telephone operators applied to towns and villages of 600 or more people and to any public exchanges with at least 250 subscribers.

Maximum hours under these orders were nine a day and 48 a week, except in shops and hotels and restaurants but the Minimum Wage Board could permit temporary exceptions to these limits. In shops, the maximum weekly hours were 52, hours on Saturday 10½ and on other days, 9. For females employed in hotels and restaurants for a seven-day week, 56 hours were permitted. If the establishment was open to the public for only six days a week, maximum hours were 48.

In 1936, the Alberta Legislature passed a Male Minimum Wage Act. The four Orders made under this statute were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October and December, 1937.

At the second legislative session of 1936, the Hours of Work Act was enacted providing for an eight-hour day and 48-hour week for female workers and a nine-hour day and 54-hour week for male workers in any industry, trade or occupation except that of farm labourers or domestic servants. Permanent and temporary exceptions may be made by the Board of Industrial Relations which was established to administer both the Hours of Work Act and the Minimum Wage Acts. The Hours of Work Act stipulates that unless it is otherwise ordered by the Board of Industrial Relations, every employer must allow his employees a weekly rest of 24 consecutive hours.

On November 29, 1937, all the Orders applying to female workers which were made by the former Minimum Wage Board were rescinded and replaced by nine new orders. These relate to females employed in any part of the province in (1) factories; (2) laundries and dry-cleaning plants; (3) restaurants; (4) hairdressing establishments, including all places of beauty culture and training schools; (5) theatres, including music and dance halls; (6) garages, gasoline stations and operation of elevators; (7) offices; (8) shops and (9) in telephone exchanges in cities, towns and villages with a population of 600 or more.

The minimum wage rates set out in these orders are the same as those fixed by the former orders except that there is no longer a minimum wage for a seven-day week in hotels and restaurants. Women employed in hotel dining-rooms come within the restaurants order and those employed in clerical work in hotels are within the scope of the order applying to offices.

There is no longer any limitation of hours imposed by Minimum Wage Orders but any time worked beyond the maximum number of hours fixed by the Hours of Work Act is to be regarded as overtime.

All the Orders contain uniform provisions for payment for overtime. Under the rescinded Orders, the employer was only obliged to pay for overtime at the regular hourly rate. Under the new regulations, when the overtime worked does not exceed one hour in a day and the total number of hours worked in a week is not more than 48, the rate of wages payable for such overtime is the ordinary hourly rate but when the total amount of overtime is more than one hour in a day or when the number of hours worked in a week exceeds 48, the rate of wages must be one and one-half times the ordinary rate.

As before, the minimum weekly wage for an experienced worker in factories, laundries, restaurants and shops is $12.50. In beauty parlours, theatres and places of amusement, garages and elevator operation, offices and telephone exchanges, the minimum for an experienced worker is $14 a week. In all cases the rate applies to a week of 48 hours.

Lower rates may be paid to female apprentices under all the Orders, except those applying to places of amusement, garages and elevator operation, if they do not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of female persons ordinarily employed in the establishment. This stipulation was also made in the earlier Orders. The word "female" was inserted in these sections by an amending Order 1A gazetted on December 31, 1937.

Under Order No. 1 applying to factories, the rates for apprentices vary with the class of establishment and the learning period is divided into different periods. In millinery, no wage is required to be paid for the first month, $4 must be paid weekly for the second and third months and an additional $2 weekly for each of the next three quarters. In dress-making, tailoring and fur-sewing, the first month may be worked without pay, then $6 must be paid weekly for three months, $8 for the next four months and $10 for the last four months of the learning period. In printing, bookbinding, engraving, etc., the minimum weekly rate is $7 for the first six months, $9 for the second six months and $11 for the third six months. In factories where clothing is made, tents, carpets, rugs, furniture, leather goods, draperies, dipped chocolates, paper boxes, jewellery and any allied industry, the learning period covers one year divided into three four-month periods. The minimum weekly rate rises from $6 to $8 and then to $10. In other factories including those making food products, drug and toilet preparations, beds, brooms, buttons, cans, explosives, ink, matches, munitions, pails, paints and varnish, roofing, toys, a weekly wage of $6 must be paid for the first three months, $8 for the second and $10 for the third three months.

Under Order No. 2 applying to laundries and dyeing and dry-cleaning plants, the learning period of one year is divided into three terms of four months each. The minimum weekly wage for the first term is $9.50, increasing to $10, then to $11.50.

In restaurants, Order No. 3 permits workers to be paid as apprentices only for 6 months, beginning at $9 a week for the first two months, then $10 for two months and $11 for the fifth and sixth months. It is provided in this Order that where board is furnished to a female employee as part payment of wages, the amount deducted for board may not exceed $5 for a week or 75 cents for a day.

Order No. 4 relating to hairdressing and beauty culture provides for a learning period of two years and permits employment without payment for the first month. For the second and third months, $6 must be paid a week and $2 added at the end of each of the next three quarters.

Orders 5 and 6 covering places of amusement and garages, gasoline service stations and the operation of elevators require the full minimum wage to be paid from the first day.

Under Orders 7 and 9 relating to offices and telephone exchanges, respectively, the learning period extends over one year. No wage has to be paid for the first month, $7.50 a week for the second and third months, $10 for the second quarter, $11 for the third and $12 for the fourth.

In shops, also, under Order No. 8, one year is allowed for apprenticeship. The minimum weekly wage for the first three months is $7.50, $9 for the second, $10 for the third and $11 for the last quarter.

New Brunswick Fair Wage Act

General regulations for the carrying out of this Act of 1936 were contained in an order in council of August 26 and gazetted September 1, 1937. On notice to that effect, employers are required to file with the Fair Wage Officer within ten days the names, addresses, ages and occupations of their employees, the hours of work per day and per week and the rates of wages per hour, day and week for each worker, and any other information requested by the Fair Wage Officer.

An employer must keep posted in his plant or establishment the Orders of the Fair Wage Board in such a manner as the Board may direct. These orders may fix the intervals at which wages shall be paid to the employees.

The regulations prohibit any employer discriminating against any worker who is party to or affected by any complaint, investigation or other proceedings under the Fair Wage Act. A penalty not exceeding $300 may be imposed on any employer who contravenes these regulations or any order of the Fair Wage Board.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

By-Laws Concerning Procedure

By-laws made under the Fair Wage Act, 1937, were approved by order in council on September 27, 1927. Amendments were approved on November 18. These by-laws cover certain matters which the Board was empowered by the Act to regulate.

By-law A relates to the internal government of the Fair Wage Board.

By-law B requires employers to keep registers of their employees, their addresses, wages, hours of work and the nature of their regular employment as well as any overtime worked and the wages paid for it, together with information concerning the method of payment and the periods for which payment is made. This register and the employer's payroll are to be available for inspection by the members of the Board and anyone authorized by the Board. Persons authorized by the Board may at any time check wage-rates, hours of labour, conditions of apprenticeship and any other conditions laid down in an order of the Board; they may demand of either employers or employees that any information considered necessary be given under oath.

A French and English copy of the minimum wage scale and any regulation of the Board must be posted up by every employer in four different places in his establishment, one of which must be near the main entrance. The Board will levy without delay on employers within the scope of any order, an assessment at a rate not greater than 1 per cent of the payroll.

By-law C relates to the procedure to be followed by the Board. Public hearings will be held by the Board at Quebec or other places in the province on days to be fixed and of which notice will be given to the parties concerned. Every request, complaint or communication relating to wages or other conditions of labour must be made in writing and addressed either to the Fair Wage Board or to one of its members at its head office in Quebec or at its office in Montreal. No special form is required. In the case of complaints, the name of the complainant will be treated as confidential. The Board may require, before taking any action, that the statements made must be given under oath.

On a request for the determination of wage-rates or any other conditions of labour within the scope of the Act, the Board will summon before it the interested parties or their representatives. If the parties are able to come to any agreement, the Board will register the agreement. The Board can, on its own initiative, either for the purpose of conciliation in case of differences or in connection with the making of an order, convene such conferences as often as it is considered necessary or expedient to do so. In order to promote conciliation, the Board may require the parties to transmit to it within a

specified time a statement of their respective positions as well as any papers desired. It will also fix the day for hearing the parties if the members and a committee of conciliation appointed under the Act have not been able to bring about a settlement.

In case of a dispute, except in special circumstances, the Board will appoint a committee of conciliation in order to bring about an agreement and make a report as required by the Act. Such committees of conciliation are to be composed of (1) one member of the Board, or of an officer of the Board, who will preside at the conference at which any other member of the Board may be present and take part, and (2) one or more representatives, not exceeding four, of each of the parties concerned, being employers and workmen.

Notice of a meeting of a committee will be sent to each of the members in writing at least three days before the date fixed, which date is to be fixed by the chairman. For public sessions the Board, instead of summoning all persons interested, will require employers and workmen to choose one or more persons to represent them, the number of representatives of each side to be equal and to be fixed by the Board. If several industries or similar establishments are concerned, the number will be increased in order to assure representation to persons in different places or conditions of work. Representatives may be chosen by each group in the manner agreeable to it provided that the Board is satisfied that all will be fairly represented.

In the event of failure by either employers or employed to elect a representative, the Board will determine the method of election and will have one of its own officers preside over such election. The Board may also, if it deems it satisfactory, accept as representatives those whom the employers concerned nominate in writing and those nominated in writing by the associations of workmen concerned. Meetings of employers or employees, conferences and public hearings will be called in the manner determined by the Board, by letter, advertisement in the press, notices posted in business establishments or in any other way considered satisfactory in the circumstances.

When, at a hearing before the Board, one party wishes to have the other produce papers or other documents, the former must send a list of the required documents at least three days before the date fixed for the hearings.

Provision is made for summoning witnesses and for proper notice when the latter live at a distance. The Board may, in its discretion, pay from its funds the expenses of witnesses and other costs in connection with hearings and elections.

All matters of procedure for which provision has not been made by the Act or regulations of the Board will be determined as necessary by the chairman in such a way as to conform as far as possible to the provisions of the Civil Code and rules and practices of the Superior Court.

WAGE ORDER NO. 4

On December 24, 1937, Order No. 4 of the Quebec Fair Wage Board was approved by order in council and gazetted on December 31, 1937, to come into effect on February 15, 1938, and remain in force, unless amended or revised, until February 15, 1939. A public notice was attached to the order stating that the Fair Wage Board would consider, during the month following its publication, any objections or suggestions made in writing for the purpose of modifying any provision of the order or of suspending its application.

The Fair Wage Board was established under the Fair Wage Act, 1937. The Act applies to all employees who are not covered by a collective labour agreement made binding under the Workmen's Wages Act of Quebec except persons employed in agriculture or domestic service.

Orders Nos. 1 and 2 of the Board continued in effect the orders of the former Women's Minimum Wage Board pending the making of a new order by the Fair Wage Board. Order No. 3 gave special exemption to commercial establishments with respect to wage-rates of temporary employees hired only for the Christmas season.

Order No. 4 repeals these orders and fixes minimum wages for male and female workers in the Province classified in six categories which may be described briefly as follows: (1) employees in industrial and commercial establishments with exceptions of certain classes of employees; (2) office employees in industrial, commercial or financial establishments or in any other place, nurses in clinics or laboratories other than in public hospitals; (3) persons employed in transportation, delivery and express services; (4) workers in hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, cafés, clubs, etc.; (5) persons in occupations not otherwise classified; and (6) employees of all categories whose salary is above the minimum fixed in the order.

As regards workers in Category 6, it is stipulated that the wages of the employees in all categories whose actual salary, on the date of the present order, is, by agreement or otherwise, above the minimum provided by Order No. 4 may not be reduced and are to be considered "as fixed at their actual rate by ordinance of

the Board." Where the order provides, however, that time and a half is to be paid for overtime or short time, this stipulation applies only to the minimum wage fixed by the present order for the class to which the employee may belong and not to the higher wage he may be receiving.

The order applies to all workers covered by the Fair Wage Act except members of a family employed in the family establishment, persons belonging to a religious order or employed in religious orders or educational institutions other than those of the School Commissions, cloisters, seminaries, colleges, convents, hospitals, homes for the aged, orphanages and public, charitable and welfare homes or persons performing domestic work in such institutions.

Wages must be paid in currency or, if agreeable to the employee, by cheque and must be placed in an envelope containing the employee's name, date, the number of hours for which payment is made, the hourly rate and the amount contained in the envelope. The envelope must be initialed by the person making the payment.

No agreement between an employer and employee may provide for a reduction in the minimum wage but the Board may authorize deductions for group insurance or other contracts, the purchase at reduced prices of the necesaries of life, or for contributions to charitable and other purposes, which are in the interests of the worker or his family. Lower rates than the minimum may be fixed by the Board for handicapped workers under special permit.

By regulation, the Board may modify the minimum wage scale in the case of new industries contending with special conditions.

Employers are required to furnish the Fair Wage Board every four weeks with a list of employees, the number of hours worked, wages paid, etc. Copies of the orders must be posted in the establishment unless the Board exempts certain classes of employers from this obligation. After March 1, 1938, no employer may take advantage of any exemption from the provision of the Order which has been granted prior to that date.

No direct limitations are placed by the order on hours of work but special overtime and part-time rates are required to be paid. The provisions concerning hours of work, overtime and part-time rates, however, do not apply to employees earning $60 a week or more.

Except in the case of persons employed in retail stores and in offices, the minimum rates fixed by the order apply to a 48-hour week and overtime after 48 hours must be paid at the rate of time and a half. In retail stores the overtime rate becomes payable after 54 hours in the week. Office workers are entitled to overtime rate after 40 hours in a week.

When an employee works less than 30 hours in any one week and in any one day works more than 10 hours or less than 4 hours, he must be paid at one and a half times the regular hourly rate. Any employee required to wait on the premises must be paid for the time and working hours include the time that an employee is at the disposal of his employer, meal hours excepted. The minimum wage fixed by the ordinance for each hour of work must be paid every employee even when, by agreement, he is paid on a piece work basis by commission or in any other manner.

Every employee is entitled to a weekly rest of 24 hours.

For purposes of the order, the Province is divided into three zones. Zone 1 covers the City and Island of Montreal and all places within a radius of 35 miles from the Island. Zone 2 includes the Cities of Quebec, Three Rivers and other cities and towns with a population of 5,000 or more. Zone 3 relates to all other municipalities as well as the unorganized districts of the Province. It is stipulated that when a municipality is located partly in one zone and partly in another, it is to be considered as belonging to the zone having the lower minimum rate of wages.

In some of the categories, in which workers are grouped, the workers are further divided into three classes with a different minimum rate applying to each class. When so divided, Class A must include not less than 60 per cent of the total number of employees of any employer in the same category; Class B must include not more than 25 per cent and Class C not more than 15 per cent. This method was followed by the former Minimum Wage Commission in some cases and replaced the earlier practice of fixing lower rates for learners.

The order stipulates that tips in any form are the exclusive property of the employee. Uniforms must be furnished and cleaned at the employer's expense but where made to measure, the employer may sell them to the employee at cost not exceeding $3.

Where an employer gives lodging or meals, he is not permitted to deduct from the wage more than the following amounts: for room per week, Zone 1, $2; Zone 2, $1.50; Zone 3, $1; for meals, Zone 1, 20 cents; Zone 2, 15 cents; Zone 3, 12 cents; for board and room per week, Zone 1, $5; Zone 2, $4; Zone 3, $3; for board and room for the month, Zone 1, $18; Zone 2, $16; Zone 3, $14. The deduction made for lodging or meals or for both must not be greater than the rate fixed for both board and room whether by the week

or month. In the canning industry, the deduction for meals and lodging must be that fixed for Zone 3.

Category 1, as indicated above, includes employees in industrial and commercial establishments and door to door salesmen and canvassers. The minimum hourly wage fixed for persons in this category in Zone 1 is, Class A, 26 cents; Class B, 22 cents; Class C, 17 cents; Zone 2, Class A, 24 cents; Class B, 20 cents; Class C, 15 cents and Zone 3, Class A, 22 cents; Class B, 18 cents; Class C, 13 cents. These rates apply to a 48-hour week, except in the case of retail stores where they apply to a 54-hour week. After the specified number of hours, over-time rates must be paid.

For persons employed in the canning of fruits and vegetables in establishments operating only from June 15 to October 15, a minimum rate of 14 cents must be paid in all zones. A special rate is also fixed for watchmen in the establishments in this category or in any other buildings. Where watchmen perform other duties, the minimum rate in Zone 1 is 30 cents; Zone 2, 25 cents; Zone 3, 20 cents. For watchman's duty only, the rates are 25 cents, 20 cents and 15 cents in the three zones.

For the purpose of determining the percentage of employees in this category to be paid at each rate, certain rules are laid down. Every employer is required to make a list each month of the male and female employees included in each of the Classes A, B and C and the proportion is to be observed for each sex. The wage is to be calculated over four consecutive weeks. Employees working less than 30 hours a week and not more than four hours a day are not to be included in the list. Neither may the relatives of the employer be included or any employees outside the category. Where an employer operates two or more establishments, they may be considered as one unit for the purpose of determining the percentages provided the plants are in the same zone. Where there is only one employee, he may be paid the minimum rate of Class C during the first six months of his employment, after which he must be paid at least the rate set for Class A. Where there are only two employees, one may be paid at the rate for Class C and the other at not less than that for Class A. Where there are three employees, two must be paid at the rate for Class A and the third may be listed in Class C during the first six months after which they must be transferred to Class B. The percentages apply to all the regular employees working full or part-time.

An employee may be transferred from a lower to a higher class only with the approval of the Board which may in addition control the classifying of employees in general and assure promotion from one class to another to deserving employees. No employee may be dismissed as a result of a decision of the Board.

From November 1 to December 1 in each year, commercial establishments may engage extra help at a minimum of 20 cents in Zone 1 and 15 cents an hour in the other two zones provided that such persons are employed for not less than 30 hours a week in Zone 1 and not less than 40 hours in the other zones and that the employers send to the Fair Wage Board a list of all their regular employees at work on November 1 and another list on January 5 showing the extra employees who have worked at these special rates. The number of working hours must also be shown.

The minimum hourly rates for Category 2 applying to office employees are 25 cents in Zone 1, 22½ cents in Zone 2 and 20 cents in Zone 3. These rates are based on a 40-hour week. Where the worker is employed for less than 30 hours in a week or for more than 40 hours, or for more than 9 hours in a day or less than 4 hours in a day or on Sunday, the rates must be increased by one-half.

In Category 3 covering transportation, delivery and express services, the minimum rates apply to a 48-hour week except where employment is in connection with the retail store where it applies to a 54-hour week. For automobile, truck or horse drivers, when the vehicle is supplied by the employer, the minimum hourly rate is 25 cents; for helpers on such vehicles who do not drive, 20 cents; for a driver of trucks of 5,500 pounds or over, 30 cents and for their helpers, 25 cents. If such workers are expected to eat and sleep away from their ordinary lodging, the employer must pay for the meals at the rate of 40 cents a meal and for lodging, $1. The minimum rate for messengers, distributors of circulars, etc., whether on foot or on bicycle, is 10 cents an hour. If such employees spend more than one-half their time at work inside the establishment, they must be paid the same rate as persons in Category 1, Zone 3. The minimum rates for garage employees, other than those in office work, are: for mechanics, Zone 1, 40 cents, Zone 2, 35 cents, Zone 3, 30 cents; for employees in other services, auto parking, sale of gasoline, car washing, etc., Zone 1, 30 cents, Zone 2, 25 cents, Zone 3, 20 cents.

In Category 4 relating to hotels, restaurants, etc., the minimum rates for waiters, valets,

chambermaids, bar-tenders and elevator operators are Zone 1, 20 cents, Zone 2, 16 cents, Zone 3, 12 cents; for cooks, Zone 1, 30 cents, Zone 2, 25 cents, Zone 3, 15 cents; kitchen help, Zone 1, 20 cents, Zone 2, 18 cents, Zone 3, 15 cents; for bell boys, and door-keepers in all zones, 10 cents.

In Category 5, which applies to occupations not otherwise classified, a minimum rate is fixed for male and female teachers engaged by School Commissions, $300 a year if given free lodging, otherwise $400 a year. Employees in public halls, moving-picture halls, theatres, dance halls and public meeting places, elevator operators and any day labourer or person employed at any work, manual or otherwise, for whom no other provision has been made in the Order, Zone 1, 25 cents, Zone 2, 20 cents, Zone 3, 15 cents.

Quebec Act to Assure Reasonable Wages in Forest Operations, 1937

The above statute empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations establishing minimum wages and reasonable working conditions for all classes of workmen engaged in forest operations whether on Crown lands or on privately owned lands. Account is to be taken of the special position of farmers, settlers and small operators.

On June 26, an order in council stipulated that provisions, clothing and tools required in forest operations must be bought from commercial houses doing business and having their head office and store in the Province of Quebec. The Minister of Lands and Forests is to be the final judge on such matters. Products bought from the local farmers must be paid for at market prices and, as far as possible, should be bought in the district where forest operations are being carried on. All articles sold in stores situated in lumber camps must be sold to the workmen at reasonable prices and the Minister may fix such prices. "Reasonable wages" were required to be paid and reasonable living conditions to be provided. Failure to fulfil any of these conditions rendered the forest operator liable to penalty.

A second order in council, approved on July 3, adopted regulations effective May 1, 1937, to May 1, 1938. A minimum wage of $45 for a month of 26 working days was laid down for all workers except inexperienced youths from 18 to 20 years of age, handicapped persons and men 60 years old or over. These latter classes may be paid a minimum of $30 a month of 26 working days but the proportion of such persons in any camp may not exceed 10 per cent. No person under 18 years of age may be employed in a lumber camp. In addition to the above minimum wage, workers must receive free board and proper and sanitary lodgings.

Piece-workers are required to be paid not less than $2 for a cord of unpeeled wood, except in the case of poplar and aspen, where the minimum is $1.75 a cord. One dollar must be paid for peeled wood. Men on piece-work may not be charged more than 60 cents a day for board and lodging, including bedding.

The maximum working hours to which the minimum applies are 60 in any one week and for every additional hour on week days, time and a quarter must be paid. Where it is necessary to work on Sunday, time and a half must be paid, except for work by cooks, stablemen and carters.

The employer is not permitted to make, either directly or indirectly, any deductions from wages for medical assistance, hospitalization, first aid, lodging, tools or blankets, etc. In cases where travelling is necessary, as determined by the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, transportation charges and board en route must be paid by the employer and the worker must receive wages for the time so spent. The hire of horses, trucks, tools, etc., for men on piece-work must be subject to special contract and a statement of the account and prices must be submitted to the Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests. The price list of all goods and articles to be sold or rented to the men and the price of board as well as the wage scale must be posted up in each camp.

The Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests may, if he deems it desirable, fix a different scale of wages from the above for farmers, settlers and small operators.

These regulations do not apply to private lands belonging to farmers or to lands of settlers occupied by them or operated for them. The conditions of the order in council of June 26, 1937, except those relating to wages, remain in effect.

Saskatchewan Industrial Standards Act

An order in council of November 27 approves regulations made under the Industrial Standards Act, 1937, of Saskatchewan. The regulations are made under section 15 of the Act empowering the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to lay down any regulations necessary for the efficient administration of the statute.

Except for the necessary changes due to the different administrative authorities in the two provinces, the Saskatchewan regulations are almost identical with those made in Ontario on

September 29, 1937, and summarized in THE LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, p. 1207. They require employers to keep records of the working hours and wages of their employees and lay down the procedure for appeals from the decisions of the advisory boards set up to administer the schedules of wages and hours made binding under the Act.

The Commissioner of Labour in Saskatchewan has similar authority under the Industrial Standards Act to that of the Labour and Industry Board of Ontario. In Saskatchewan, however, the advisory board set up to administer a schedule of wages and hours may require an employer who owes wages to an employee under the provisions of any schedule to pay to the board the arrears of wages. In Ontario this authortiy is given to the provincial Labour and Industry Board.

Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act

All Minimum Wage Orders made by the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan were rescinded by Orders made on October 18, 1937, effective January 10, 1938.

There is little change in the minimum weekly rates for experienced employees covered by earlier orders, but rates for inexperienced workers are slightly higher in some cases. Persons employed in dance halls and theatres, except technicians or professional workers, are brought within the scope of the Act for the first time and there has been a re-arrangement of the establishments to which the orders apply. Special rates must now be paid to all part-time workers and to employees required to work longer than the basic 48-hour week, except certain hotel employees to whom overtime rates are not payable until after 60 hours.

The Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act as revised in 1936 and amended in 1937, applies to female employees in shops and factories in the cities of the province. The Minimum Wage Board, however, has power to declare, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, the Act to apply to male employees in shops or factories and the Board may extend the operation of the Act to any portion of the province outside a city. In 1937, the Board was given further authority to apply the Act, subject to the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, to any building or part of a building in which any industry, trade or occupation is carried on and where this is done such building is to be a shop for the purposes of the Act.

Under the Minimum Wage Act, "factory" has the same meaning as under the Saskatchewan Factories Act and includes laundries, dyeworks, fur-sewing, dressmaking and millinery establishments. By orders in council, the term also covers dry-cleaning establishments, paint shops, garages and service stations.

A "shop" in the Minimum Wage Act means a retail store, mail-order house, hotel, restaurant, refreshment room, barber shop and beauty parlour. "Hotel" includes a boarding house or rooming house in which there are more than five beds for lodgers. The term "restaurant" applies to any place where meals are supplied daily, for a consideration, to more than five persons.

Orders in council issued under the authority of the Act have declared the statute to apply to male employees and to shops and factories within a radius of five miles of any city. The scope of the Act has been extended to cover warehouses, wholesale houses, draying, cartage and delivery as well as bowling alleys, dance halls, rinks, theatres and billiard halls.

The six new Minimum Wage Orders relate to all places within the scope of the Act except bowling alleys, skating and curling rinks, and billiard rooms. A reclassification of the establishments within the scope of the orders has been made.

Order No. 1, which formerly applied to retail and wholesale stores, mail order houses, warehouses, and places furnishing cartage and delivery service, now applies only to retail and wholesale stores and to mail order houses.

The former Order No. 2 which related to laundries, dyeworks, tailoring, fur sewing, dressmaking and millinery establishments and Order No. 3 which covered persons in factories, garages and automobile service stations have now been combined in the new Order No. 2 applying to factories and to shops selling fuel, lumber and building supplies. As indicated above, the places covered by the former Orders Nos. 2 and 3 are "factories" under the Minimum Wage Act.

Order No. 3 of December, 1937, applies to the business of a warehouse and to cartage and delivery services.

Order No. 4, as before, covers hotels, restaurants, refreshment rooms, boarding and rooming houses.

The new Order No. 5 relating to employment in beauty parlours and barber shops replaces the order of the same number which was made on October 23, 1936, and became effective January 1, 1937.

Order No. 6 applies to persons employed as managers, cashiers, doormen, ushers, floormen and cleaners in theatres and dance halls.

In retail and wholesale stores and mail order houses, the minimum rate of $14 for experienced employees has not been changed but the learning period has been shortened from 24 to 18 months and the minimum weekly wage for inexperienced workers raised from $6 to $8 for the first six months, from $8 to

$10.50 for the second six months and from $10 to $13 for the third six months. Under the former orders, employees engaged solely in the delivery of merchandise on foot or bicycle were entitled to a minimum of $8 per week. The new order provides for a minimum weekly wage for these workers $6 for the first three months and $8 thereafter.

Under Order No. 2, factory employees covered by the former Factories Order have a higher minimum wage, $13 for experienced workers instead of $12, and $7.50 for the first six months, $9.50 for the second six months and $11.50 for the third six months. The rates for learners represent an increase of 50 cents for each period. Laundry workers who are now within the scope of the Factories Order have the same minimum as before, if experienced, 50 cents a week more if inexperienced.

Experienced workers employed in warehouses or in cartage or delivery services have also the same minimum as before, $14 a week, but employees engaged solely in delivery on foot or on bicycle must now be paid not less than $6 instead of $8 a week. The learning period for all but office employees and messengers is reduced from two years to six months during which the minimum weekly rate is $12. Office employees in establishments carrying on these businesses must have the same minimum scales and learning period as persons empolyed in shops under Order No. 1.

In hotels, restaurants, rooming and boarding houses, the rate for experienced employees has not been changed from the minimum of $12 or $10 for dishwashers, but for elevator operators, bell boys and porters, the minimum is now $8 a week instead of $10. As before, inexperienced workers of all classes employed in these establishments may not be paid less than $8 a week for the first six months or $10 a week for the second six months. There is little change in the maximum allowance that may be deducted from wages for board or lodging in the case of persons employed in hotels, restaurants, etc. In the new Order, there is a lower rate for bell boys, porters, and elevator operators, who used to be entitled to the same minimum rates as dishwashers.

When twenty-one meals and seven days' lodging in a week are furnished by the employer, the minimum wage payable shall be $5.50 per week for experienced employees, $3.50 per week for dishwashers and employees with more than six and less than twelve months' experience and $1.50 per week for bell boys, porters, elevator operators and employees with less than six months' experience. When meals only are furnished, the minimum is $7.50 a week for experienced employees, $5.50 for dishwashers and employees with more than six and less than 12 months' experience; $3.50 per week for bell boys, porters, elevator operators and employees with less than six months' experience. Where lodging only is furnished, the minimum is $10 a week for experienced employees, $8 for dishwashers and employees with not more than six and less than twelve months' experience; $6 for bell boys, porters, elevator operators and employees with less than six months' experience. Where less than twenty-one meals or seven days' lodging are furnished in any week, not more than 20 cents for each meal and 30 cents for each day's lodging may be deducted from the weekly wage. Where a uniform other than white is required and not supplied by the employer, all rates of wages must be increased by fifty cents a week.

In barber shops and beauty parlours the minimum rates have not been changed. Experienced adults must be paid a minimum weekly rate of $13, inexperienced adults not less than $7 per week for the first six months, $9 for the second six months and $12 per week for the third six months. Persons under 21 years of age must be paid not less than $6 a week for the first six months and then at the rates for inexperienced adults irrespective of age. Minors on reaching the age of 21 years must be paid at the rates for inexperienced adult employees irrespective of the length of experience.

Under Order No. 6, applying to theatres and dance halls, managers, cashiers, doormen, ushers, floormen and cleaners must be paid a minimum rate of $12 per week.

The Saskatchewan Minimum Wage Act, as enacted in 1919, gave power to the Minimum Wage Board to limit hours of work as well as to establish minimum rates of wages. When the Act was extended by orders in council to male employees in 1936, the subsequent Orders placed no limitation on hours except in retail stores and in beauty parlours and barber shops. Under none of the present Orders are hours of work limited. The Saskatchewan Factories Act prohibits the employment of women and girls and of boys under sixteen in factories for more than 48 hours in a week without a written permit from the factory inspector.

Under all the Orders, the minimum wage fixed by the Order must be paid for any hours worked over 43 in a week. Persons working less than 43 hours are to be regarded as part-time employees and the special rates laid down in the Order must be paid. As before, under the Shops Order part-time employees may not exceed 25 per cent of the number of regular employees. The Factories Order limits part-time workers for

the first time, the proportion to the number of full-time employees being 33⅓ per cent. In hotels and restaurants, the proportion of part-time workers permitted has been increased from 25 per cent to 33⅓ per cent. In the establishments covered by other orders, there is no restriction on the proportion of persons employed for part-time.

Under all the new Orders, an employee obliged to report for duty must be paid for at least two hours work. This provision is similar to that in the former Orders except in the case of retail and wholesale stores where payment had to be made for three consecutive hours.

Changes have been made in the rates required to be paid for part-time work in shops and in warehouses and delivery services. The former Shops Order which applied to all these places, required any part-time worker to be paid a minimum hourly wage based on the weekly minimum for a 48-hour week, or for the usual working week if less than 48, provided that the hourly rate was not less than 20 cents an hour. Under Order No. 3 covering warehouses and delivery services, experienced part-time employees, other than foot or bicycle messengers, must be paid a minimum of 30 cents an hour, inexperienced, a minimum of 25 cents an hour, and employees engaged solely in delivery work on foot or bicycle, a minimum of 20 cents an hour.

Under the other Orders, the minimum rates for part-time employees remained unchanged, 30 cents an hour for experienced workers and 25 cents for inexperienced. The hotels and restaurants Order requires dishwashers, elevator operators, bell boys and porters to be paid a minimum of 25 cents an hour for part-time work, the same rate as inexperienced employees in other classes of work covered by this Order. A minimum hourly rate of 20 cents is fixed for inexperienced minor employees in beauty parlours and barber shops for part-time work and in theatres and dance halls a part-time worker must be paid at least 30 cents an hour.

Overtime work beyond 48 hours in all establishments covered by the Orders except in hotels in the case of elevator operators, bell boys and porters, must be paid for at the same rate as part-time work. The overtime rates apply to these classes of hotel employees only after 60 hours work in a week. As in the case of part-time work, the principal change made by the new Orders is in the new overtime rates for employment in shops and in warehouses and delivery service.

Under all the former orders but that applying to beauty parlours and barber shops, the proportion of apprentices or inexperienced workers that might be employed was limited to 33⅓ per cent of the total number of employees, except where not more than four workers were employed when one inexperienced employee was permitted. Under the orders effective on January 10, 1938, except those relating to beauty parlours and barber shops and to theatres, the number of inexperienced workers must not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of employees. In barber shops, etc., as before, one inexperienced worker or one indentured apprentice may be employed for every experienced worker. There is no restriction on the number of inexperienced workers employed in theatres or dance halls.

Under the Shops, Factories and Barber and Beauty Shops Orders, the wages stipulated in an indenture of apprenticeship which has been approved by the Minimum Wage Board, may supersede the rates set by the order. Similarly, the orders applying to factories, cartage and delivery service and to beauty parlours and barber shops provide that where a schedule of wages and hours has been made binding under the Industrial Standards Act of Saskatchewan, such schedule shall be deemed to comply with the provisions of the Minimum Wage Order as regards the employers and employees to whom the schedule applies.

Annual Report of Minister of Public Works for Fiscal Year 1936-37

The report of Minister of Public Works for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1937, shows that a total expenditure of $24,699,442.72 was incurred by the Department of Public Works on various works of construction, maintenance, and operation. This amount, the report states, included the sum of $10,088,108.21 expended under the provisions of the Special Supplementary Estimates of 1936-37.

Of the total amount, $9,007,953.74 was expended on public buildings, $3,182,532.67 on harbour and river works; $1,171,024.66 on dredging, plant, etc.; $71,117.54 on roads and bridges; $509,779.84 on telegraphs; $120,955.07 on miscellaneous public works; and $547,970.99 on civil government.

As compared with last year (fiscal year 1935-36) the total expenditure shows a decrease of $6,399,419.77. The decrease was made up as follows: harbours and rivers, $941,368.03; dredging, $41,567.54; public buildings, $5,504,369.93; and telegraphs, $45,681.87. An increased expenditure on roads and bridges of $26,741.93; miscellaneous public works, $92,193.08; and $14,639.59 for civil government is reported.

REPORT OF BRITISH UNEMPLOYMENT STATUTORY COMMITTEE ON THE EXTENSION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TO OUTDOOR PRIVATE DOMESTIC SERVANTS

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for December, 1937, contains a review of the report made recently by the Unemployment Statutory Committee on the question referred to it by the Minister of Labour in April last (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 599), of whether certain outdoor private domestic servants should be brought within the unemployment insurance scheme. The principal classes concerned in this proposal were chauffeurs (including lorry-drivers); gamekeepers (including warreners, ghillies, river-keepers and water-bailiffs); and grooms (including stablemen). In addition there were other smaller classes such as boatmen, coachmen, gatekeepers and lodge keepers, kennelmen and handymen, numbering in all, probably not more than 5,000.

The Committee, by a notice in the press and a broadcast wireless address by the Chairman, invited the classes of persons affected, and their employers, to express their views on the question; and they received 18 replies from employers and 108 from employees. A majority of the replies from employers, and nearly all those from employees, were in favour of the extension of unemployment insurance to outdoor private domestic servants. It was stated that, though many of these em- general security of employment, and they ployees might remain with the same employer for many years, or even for life, there was no were specially dependent upon the fortunes of an individual as employers. The hardship of losing employment, in the case of these classes of employees, is increased by the fact that very often housing is provided; so that when a man loses his employment he loses his home also. Several replies also expressed resentment at this class of employees being "singled out" for exclusion from a scheme that is now of almost general application. Various anomalies were also pointed out.

Summarizing the Committee's findings the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* states: "The Committee report that in their opinion the case for extending unemployment issurance, if practicable, to all classes of outdoor private domestic servants is established. They suggest that chauffeurs should be brought into insurance under the general scheme, and the other classes under the agricultural scheme. The extension of insurance to chauffeurs could, the Committee think, be carried out administratively, by Regulations made under section 3 (2) (*b*) of the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1935; its extension to other classes, however, would involve fresh legislation."

These recommendations made by the Committee have been embodied in a new Unemployment Insurance Bill amending the Unemployment Insurance Acts. A review of the amending measure appears on page 3.

Annual Report of Industrial Health Research Board (Great Britain)

The seventeenth annual report of the Industrial Health Research Board (Great Britain) covering the period to June 30, 1937, has been received recently.

In its introduction, the Board deals with such factors as: (*a*) Recreative Physical Training in Relation to the Industrial Worker; (*b*) Industrial Fatigue and Conditions of Work; (*c*) Physical Training for Industrial Work.

As regards industrial fatigue, the report makes reference to the new Factories Bill embodying the results of researches that have proved good in industrial practice, and observes:—

"To-day in a well-run factory an industrial worker may expect to find adequate warmth, illumination and ventilation, including special protection from dangerous dusts or fumes. Thus, fatigue of, and injury to, the body due to the breathing of vitiated air—or to the partial exposure of its surface to chill, damp or excessive warmth, is being eliminated—as is also fatigue of the eye due to inadequate illumination (though much yet remains to be done in this direction, especially in coal mines)."

The investigations covered during the period of the report were listed as follows: (*a*) Environmental conditions—lighting and vision, noise and deafness, dust, toxic solvents, heating and ventilation; (*b*) Physiology and Psychology of Work — physiological conditions, physical standards, and vibration; (*c*) Accidents and Occupational Fitness; (*d*) Occupational Sickness—sickness rates of transport workers, dust and pulmonary disease; sickness absence and labour wastage, hours of work, juvenile unemployment and ill-health.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, 1937

EMPLOYMENT as reported by leading employers in Canada was unusually active in 1937, reaching a level only surpassed by that of the boom year 1929. The movement was upward in eight months, in which the number of persons added to the working forces was exceptionally large. From the 1937 low point recorded at Mar. 1, to the peak at Oct. 1, the index showed an increase of 22 per cent, which compared very favourably with the average advance of about ten per cent between those dates in the experience of the years since 1920. The seasonal decline at the end of 1937 was rather greater than normal, partly a reaction from the very marked industrial activity of preceding months, but probably also to some extent in sympathy with the business recession in the United States and the slowing-up recently evident in Great Britain. However, the Dec. 1 index was seventeen per cent higher than at the opening of the year, an advance substantially exceeding that of just over eight per cent recorded, on the average, from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1936.

The index in the year under review, based on the 1926 average as 100, averaged 114·1; as compared with the 1936 mean of 103·7, there was an increase of ten per cent, which was decidedly larger than the gain recorded between any other consecutive years, with the exception of that reported in 1934 over 1933. In the seventeen years of the record, the 1937 average index was only exceeded by that of 119·0 in 1929.

In 1937, as in the last few years, various governmental projects[1] were undertaken primarily for the relief of unemployment, but work of that character was a factor of lessened importance last year as the industrial situation generally improved.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated an aggregate of 122,519 individual employment reports during 1937, an increase of 5,900 over the number handled in 1936. The co-operating employers averaged 10,200 per month in the year just passed; their employees varied from the minimum of 975,862 at Mar. 1 to the maximum of 1,197,647 at the beginning of October, averaging 1,085,831 in the twelve months. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 102·8 at the former date to 125·7 at the latter, when it was at its highest point since September of 1929. The seasonal declines recorded in the last two months of the year reduced the index to 121·6 at Dec. 1, 1937, but it was then higher than in any other December of the record.

The improvement recorded during 1937 as compared with 1936 extended with rare exceptions to the various geographical and industrial units; among the former, the exception was the Prairie area, where employment on the whole was unchanged from 1936. Manufacturing, logging, mining (particularly of metallic ores), communications, services and trade reported considerable advances. In transportation, employment was in much the same volume, on the whole, as in 1936. Construction, which for several years has lagged behind other classes, in 1937 showed a measure of recovery, although it continued, generally below normal.

Separate tabulations are made for the eight leading industrial centres, in which the general improvement over 1936 was not so pronounced as elsewhere in Canada; employment in these cities as a whole continues at a lower level than in the Dominion, their indexes averaging 105·8 in 1937, while that for Canada was 114·1. This phase is further discussed in the section "Employment by Cities."

Features of the 1937 Review

The feature of the present Annual Review of Employment is the presentation of estimates of the total number of wage-earners, of the total number in employment and unemployed, prepared by the Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, together with a brief discussion of these data and an explanation regarding the level of employment in 1937 as compared with 1929. Charts showing the course of employment in manufacturing and steam railway transportation in Canada and the United States, together with a brief analysis, are reproduced on page 49.

Following these brief discussions, is an analysis in some detail of employment conditions in the Dominion during 1937.

Employment, Unemployment and Population

In various quarters difficulty has been encountered in reconciling the generally high level of industrial employment recorded in 1937 (a level in some months approximating that of the boom year, 1929) with the continued existence of a large reserve of unemployed persons, the inference being that the two are incompatible. It is hoped that

[1] See footnote on page 51.

the following explanation will help to clear up misunderstanding on this point.

The monthly record is, in effect, a partial census of employment, based upon data furnished by establishments rather than upon information obtained from the worker himself. As a census of unemployment does not provide statistics on those in employment, so a census of employment, (whether complete or partial), does not directly provide data on those unemployed. These points are clearly illustrated in the statistics obtained in the population censuses, and also in the figures of the Annual Census of Industry.

In the Decennial Census of June 1, 1921, 1,778,328 persons of all occupations reported themselves as employed, a number which by June 1, 1931, had grown to 2,100,139, or by 18·1 p.c. The current employment data[1] reflect conditions among the industrial workers included in these figures, and the index (1926 =100) had risen from 87·7 at June 1, 1921 to 103·6 at June 1, 1931, or also by 18·1 p.c.

In the same period, however, the number of wage-earners had increased from 1,972,089 at June 1, 1921, to 2,570,097 at June 1, 1931, or by 30.3 p.c. and the number of unemployed from 193,761 at the former to 469,958 at the latter date. An increase of 18·1 p.c. in the number employed in the ten years was therefore accompanied by an increase in the proportion of *unemployed* from 9·5 p.c. of the wage-earners in 1921 to 18·3 p.c. in 1931. To regard either the census of employment or the census of unemployment as depicting the whole situation would obviously be out of the question.

The annual Census of Manufactures, like the decennial census figures of employment deals with the positive side of the situation: in 1921, a total of 456,076 persons was reported as employed in factories, a number which by 1931 had increased to 557,-426, or by 22·2 p.c. According to the Decennial Census, the number unemployed in manufactures at June 1, 1921, was 42,109 or 12.3 p.c., while at the 1931 Census, 101,996 men and women were unemployed in the factory group, a percentage of 16.8. As in the case of the monthly employment data, the unemployment resulting from layoffs by establishments is reflected in the comparison of the statistics of the annual census for any period with a more active period, but the picture of unemployment therefrom is necessarily incomplete, because it cannot make allowance for those who have never appeared on the reported payrolls.

From the Census inquiries, it is evident that increased industrial employment can

TABLE PREPARED BY THE CENSUS ANALYSIS BRANCH, SHOWING, IN THOUSANDS, ESTIMATES OF TOTAL NUMBER OF WAGE-EARNERS, OF THOSE IN EMPLOYMENT AND THOSE UNEMPLOYED, TOGETHER WITH INDEX NUMBERS, IN THE YEARS, 1921-1937

Year	Total Wage-earners	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Wage-earners in Employment	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Wage-earners Unemployed	Index Numbers (1926=100)	Per Cent of Unemployed in Total Estimated Wage-earners
1921	1,971	92·1	1,795	87·9	176	177·8	8·9
1922	1,967	91·9	1,830	89·6	138	139·4	7·0
1923	2,059	96·2	1,958	95·9	101	102·0	4·9
1924	2,042	95·4	1,897	92·9	145	146·5	7·1
1925	2,063	96·4	1,920	94·0	144	145·5	7·0
1926	2,140	100·0	2,042	100·0	99	100·0	4·6
1927	2,209	103·2	2,147	105·1	62	62·6	2·8
1928	2,359	110·2	2,299	112·6	60	60·1	2·5
1929	2,551	119·2	2,444	119·7	107	108·1	4·2
1930	2,654	124·0	2,313	113·3	341	344·5	12·8
1931	2,537	118·6	2,095	102·6	442	446·5	17·4
1932	2,459	114·9	1,820	89·1	639	645·5	26·0
1933	2,434	113·7	1,788	87·6	646	652·6	26·5
1934	2,574	120·3	2,045	100·1	529	534·4	20·6
1935	2,626	122·7	2,126	104·1	500	505·1	19·0
1936	2,671	124·8	2,225	109·0	447	451·6	16·7
1937 (eleven months)	2,806	131·1	2,459	120·4	346	349·5	12·3

1 The number of wage-earners reported in the Census taken on June 1, 1931, was 2,570,097, of whom 2,100,139 were at work on the date of the Census. The firms reporting for June 1, 1931, showed an aggregate payroll of 940,875 persons, or 44·8 p.c. of the census total, which included the professional classes, (notably teachers and public administration employees), agricultural workers, domestic servants and other important classes of workers not included in the monthly surveys of employment. When the census figures are adjusted, so far as is possible, to include only the classes of workers represented in the monthly employment surveys, the proportion of the latter to the former rises considerably. Since 1931, the number of co-operating firms has grown, with a consequent increase in the proportion of the total working population represented in these statistics. A memorandum comparing the industrial distribution of the workers included in the monthly employment surveys with the industrial distribution of all workers in the Dominion, as ascertained in the 1931 census, has been issued. Copies may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

exist side by side with a large reserve of unemployed workers. The fact that the employment afforded by employers in 1937 returned in some months to the 1929 volume is highly encouraging evidence of business revival, but carries with it no implication that unemployment has also approached its 1929 level; any attempt to interpret the employment figures in that way reflect simply a misconception of their purpose by the persons so using them.

The accompanying table shows that, except during the minor business recession of 1924-5, unemployment declined steadily from 1921 to 1928. This improvement was accompanied by a marked increase in the wage-earning population and in the number employed; the former gain resulted not only from the natural growth in the population, but also from an influx of immigrants of working ages, and the recruitment to the labour market of those not normally belonging in the wage-earning class, but attracted to it by a brisk demand for labour at high wages in a period of unusual prosperity. However, the estimated number of unemployed also began to increase from 1928, affording statistical evidence of a fact generally recognized only as activity receded from its maximum. During the boom days, this increase in unemployment had largely escaped public attention, since many of the unemployed were then financially able to care for themselves, or could depend on their friends, while other factors also tended in 1929 to obscure the first symptoms of a condition which soon afterwards became serious.

From 1929, unemployment increased by leaps and bounds until 1935, in which year improvement in the later months was not sufficient to reduce the average number of the unemployed to the 1932 level. Since then, the decline in unemployment has, on the whole, been steady and substantial, although its diminution has not by any means kept pace with the increase shown in the number employed.

It will also be noted that the number of wage-earners, which had increased with few interruptions from 1921 to 1930, then declined during the next three years to a level midway between the 1928 and the 1929 estimates; it is probable that this reduction in the proportion of wage-earners in the total population brought about a more normal situation in this respect, resulting partly from the cessation of immigration and the increase in emigration of those of working ages in the period when the demand for labour was negligible.

From 1934, however, the growth in wage-earning population was resumed, until the 1937 figure, at 2,806,000, was nearly six p.c. higher than the previous maximum in 1930; the natural gain in the number of citizens of working age is being augmented, as industrial activity increases, by the return to the labour market of those who had been forced from it during the depression. Immigration has not yet, of course, resumed its former importance as a factor in the employment situation.

The estimated number of persons in all categories of employment has increased by approximately 670,000 since the 1933 low level was reached, until the average for the first eleven months of 1937 slightly exceeds the 1929 figure. The number of jobless has diminished by some 300,000 since 1933, when the estimated unemployed constituted 26·5 p.c. of the total wage-earners. The discrepancy between the increase in employment and the decline in unemployment in these years is, of course, due to the increase of more than 370,000 in the potential wage-earning population in 1937 as compared with 1933.

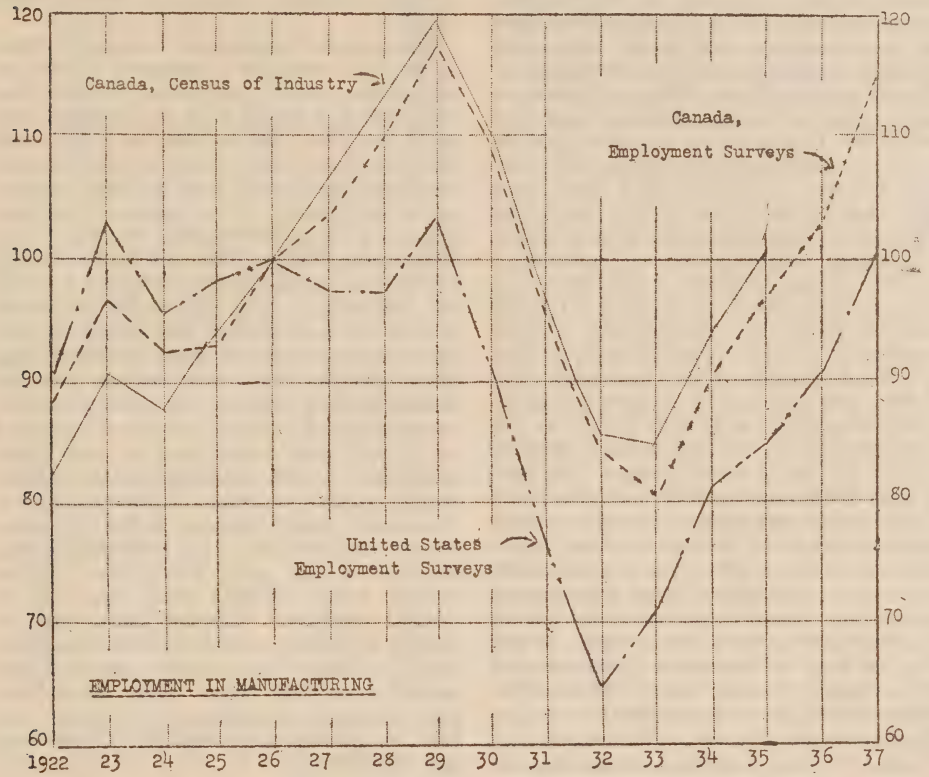
The 1937 data are based upon figures for the first eleven months; when the final estimates are available, there will be some increase in the number unemployed, as well as a decline in the average of those at work, but the statistics for the months now available show that in the year just passed the estimated number in employment attained its maximum, while unemployment dropped to its lowest proportions since 1929, although it continues abnormally high. These facts largely account on the one hand, for the record-breaking national revenues of 1937, and on the other hand, for the continued high costs of relief in the Dominion.

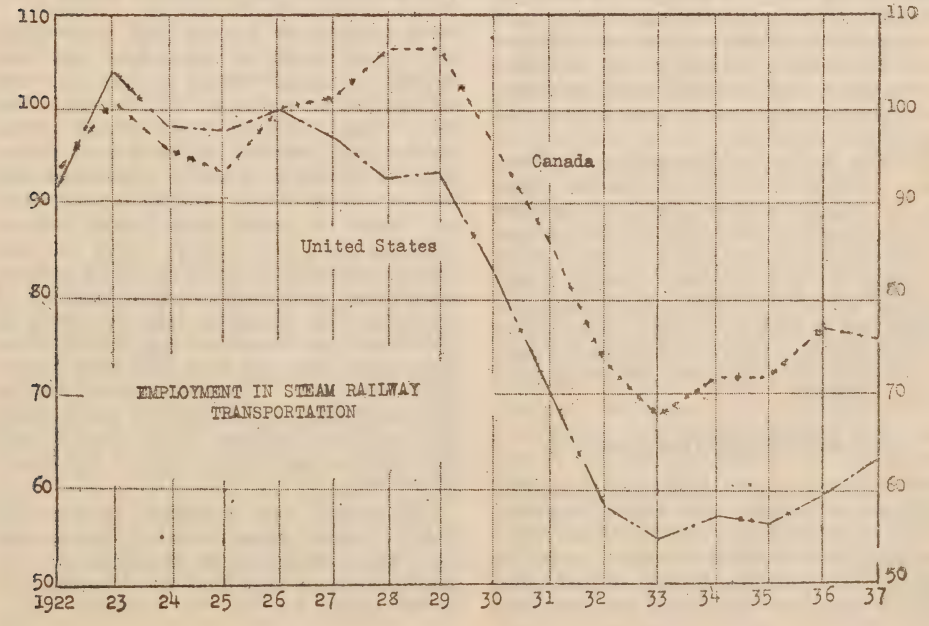
Comparison of Employment in Canada and the United States

In the accompanying chart are reproduced curves depicting for the United States and Canada the course of employment in manufacturing and steam railway transportation. Differences in the industrial groupings used in the two countries make it difficult to compare data for other industries, so that the present comparisons are confined to the two divisions above named. The industrial classifications within the manufacturing group are not identical in Canada and the States, but enough similarity exists to permit a fair, general comparison.

1. Manufacturing

Both American and Canadian figures cover a large proportion of the total factory employees. Indexes for the States are calculated on the average for the three years, 1923-1925,


Canada, Census of Industry
Canada,
Employment Surveys
United States
Employment Surveys
EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING
120
110
100
90
80
70
60
1922 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37


Canada
United States
EMPLOYMENT IN STEAM RAILWAY
TRANSPORTATION
110
100
90
80
70
60
50
1922 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37

48465—4½

as 100 p.c., while the base of the Canadian indexes is 1926; the American figures have been converted on a 1926 base to bring about greater comparability with our own data.

In the years 1921 to 1926, employment in manufactures in Canada was at a lower level than in the United States, but from 1926 the development of industry in the Dominion was rapid and the curve rose to a level much higher than in the States. It is probable that during these years, curtailment of staffs due to technological improvements was a factor of generally greater influence in restricting employment in the United States than in Canada, where the more recent establishment of many industries no doubt provided from the first for the use of labour- saving machinery. The figures of the Decennial Censuses are interesting in connection with this point; in the United States, the proportion of those gainfully occupied in manufactures dropped from 30·8 per cent of the total in 1920 to 28·9 per cent of the total in 1930 while in Canada a similar comparison shows a decline of about half a point from 1921 to 1931. The fluctuations in employment which result from technological changes are to some extent governed by the industrial distribution of the workers, as well as by the scale of operations characteristic of the various industries, factors which differ considerably in the two countries.

Factory employment in both countries was, of course, seriously affected during the depression, and apparently to somewhat the same degree; thus, the falling-off in the index from the peak year to the trough was not quite 39 points in the States and just over 36 points in the Dominion. Indeed, a very interesting feature of the chart since 1927 is the great similarity of the curves, which from 1928 to 1932 were almost parallel.

In 1933, factory employment in the Dominion, on the average, was in smaller volume than in the preceding year, despite the marked improvement recorded from the second quarter; in the United States, however, under the stimulus of the National Industrial Recovery Acts and other factors, employment was brisker than in 1932. Since 1933, the curves for the two countries have continued in the same general direction, in 1936 and 1937 being again almost parallel.

2. Steam Railway Transportation

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission tabulates statistics of the employment afforded by Class 1 railroads, while data are also furnished by the railways in Canada. The statistics in the two countries differ in scope, but the figures are sufficiently similar to warrant a comparison of their movements.

The course of employment on steam railways in the two countries is depicted in the accompanying chart; this shows that employment was at a higher level in the States than in Canada from 1922 to 1926. From then until 1928, the trend was upward in this country, comparing favourably with declining activity across the border. The number of railway employees in both countries diminished uninterruptedly between 1929 and 1933; although employment continued at a higher level in the Dominion than in the States, the curves showed the same general movements, in that, repeating the experience in manufacturing. From 1934 to 1936, some recovery was indicated in each country, but railway employment continued in both Canada and the States at a level much lower than in many other industries. In 1937, the United States railways showed further moderate improvement; but there was a slight recession in the Dominion. In part, this was due to the unfavourable crop situation of last year, which offset the increased traffic resulting from improved industrial conditions. Another factor was the decline in railway construction and maintenance, in which the number employed was smaller than 1936, when many unemployed men had been absorbed into work of that kind by agreement between the Government and the railways.

The Situation in the Dominion during 1937

Employment at Jan. 1, 1937, showed the contraction invariably indicated at that date, but the shrinkage was on a scale less than average in the experience of the years since 1921. Slight recovery was recorded at the beginning of February, followed by a contra-seasonal decline at March 1. The movement was then continuously upward from April 1 to October 1; during this period, the co-operating firms added some 218,700 men and women to their payrolls. There was a seasonal slowing up in activity at the beginning of November and December, and the losses in employment in the latter month were on a larger scale than has been customary in the years since 1921. However, general activity continued throughout 1937 at an exceptionally high level, the situation being more favourable than in any other year of the record except 1929.

Throughout 1937, industrial activity was greater than in the same period of the preceding year; the following shows the index for each month compared with that for the same date in 1936 as 100:—

1937 —Jan. 1	104·7
Feb. 1	105·8
Mar. 1	103·9
April 1	105·7
May 1	106·8
June 1	112·1
July 1	113·9
Aug. 1	113·6
Sept. 1	115·0
Oct. 1	114·2
Nov. 1	112·8
Dec. 1	110·4
1937 Average	110·0

The rate of improvement shown in this comparison varied from month to month reaching its maximum at Sept. 1, but during the last third of the year being above the average for the twelve months.

The annual average index numbers of employment as reported by employers in the seventeen years of the record are as follows:—

1921	88·8
1922	89·0
1923	95·8
1924	93·4
1925	93·6
1926	99·6*
1927	104·6
1928	111·6
1929	119·0
1930	113·4
1931	102·5
1932	87·5
1933	83·4
1934	96·0
1935	99·4
1936	103·7
1937	114·1

* As the average for the calendar year 1926, including figures up to Dec. 31, 1926, is the base used in computing these indexes, the average for the 12 months, Jan. 1—Dec. 1, 1926, generally shows a slight variation from 100.

As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews of employment, the general index in recent years has been influenced to some extent by public construction works undertaken for the relief of unemployment.[1] This factor, of decreasing importance since 1934, only indirectly affects the situation in many large industries, which reported marked improvement in the year under review—notably manufacturing, mining, trade, etc.

An analysis of the data furnished by employers throughout the Dominion shows that practically all industries shared in the improvement noted during 1937 as compared with 1936, while in most cases the situation was also more satisfactory than in any other year since 1929.

Manufacturing, employing rather more than half of the total workers included in these surveys, experienced during 1937 a lengthy period of uninterrupted expansion. All branches of factory employment contributed in greater or less degree to the recovery, which resulted in a higher level of industrial activity than in any other year since 1929. At the beginning of December, the index stood at 116·3, being then 13·6 p.c. above that at Jan. 1, 1937; this advance exceeded the average increase of 8½ p.c. in the index from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1936. Mining, particularly of metallic ores, advanced during many months of the year just passed, with the result that employment in the group as a whole was at its maximum for the seventeen years of this record. Logging showed exceptionally pronounced increases, and in that industry also, activity during 1937 reached the highest point yet recorded.

The volume of employment afforded in trade was greater than in any other year for which data are available, while in services (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), the annual index was only exceeded by that for 1929. Improvement in general business conditions in the Dominion, together with an excellent tourist season, resulted in the favourable situation in these industries during 1937. Communications provided employment for a greater number of persons than in any other year since 1932, but the index number in this industry was lower than in preceding years since 1921. Transportation showed little general change from last year; although it was slightly more active than in the period 1932-1936, it was quieter than in earlier years of the record.

Construction generally was brisker than in 1936 or 1935, and also afforded more employment than in 1933 or 1932; nevertheless, employment in this industry continued at a relatively low level. Railway construction provided work for a larger number of workers than in the period 1932-1935, but was quieter than in 1936, when many men had been transferred from the unemployment relief camps to the construction departments of the railways. The building contractors furnishing data reported, on the whole, a rather better situation than in any other year since 1931. Work on the highways was also more active

[1] The number of man-days worked on a wage basis on relief projects authorized by Dominion-Provincial Agreements, as reported by the Provinces to the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, was 2,604,752 for the first eleven months of 1937. The average number of men afforded employment per month during the period was 13,380.

During the year 1936 the number of man-days worked on a wage basis was reported as 3,346,796, and the average number afforded employment during the month was 20,213. The number of man-days relief afforded on a subsistance basis (where single men were given useful work in return for subsistence and a small cash allowance) during 1936 was 3,421,163. These figures include 2,683,461 man-days relief afforded in camps administered by the Department of National Defence; these were in operation from January to June during which period an average monthly number of 18,103 single men were cared for. (After June practically all these men were afforded employment on the railways in connection with the program of maintenance of way and betterment works carried out under arrangements made between the Dominion Government and the railways).

than in 1936, approximating the 1935 volume. In the last few years, the unemployment relief programs of the various governments have been an important factor in the employment afforded in the construction industries.

Comparison of Employment in 1937 and 1936

The following table summarizes the employment data for 1937, giving the average number of reporting firms and of their employees, and

AVERAGE NUMBER OF REPORTING FIRMS, OF THEIR EMPLOYEES, AND THE AVERAGE INDEXES FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS, JAN. 1-DEC. 1, 1937, TOGETHER WITH THE CHANGES SHOWN IN THESE FIGURES AS COMPARED WITH THOSE FOR 1936

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1937			Change since 1936 in the			
	Average Number		Average Indexes (1926=100)	Average Number		Average Index Numbers	
	Of Firms	Of Employees		Of Firms[1]	Of Employees		
				(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)			
						Points	P.C.
Economic Areas							
Maritime Provinces	708	87,305	121·0	29	8,859	11·6	10·6
Quebec	2,435	321,056	115·4	138	42,487	14·7	14·5
Ontario	4,528	460,362	118·3	227	48,965	11·6	10·9
Prairie Provinces	1,466	126,554	99·3	48	744	(no change)	
British Columbia	1,074	90,554	106·8	51	5,035	5·7	5·6
CANADA	10,210	1,085,831	114·1	493	106,090	10·4	10·0
Cities							
Montreal	1,398	152,076	101·2	70	13,763	9·1	9·9
Quebec City	177	13,399	100·3	7	738	5·1	5·4
Toronto	1,537	134,202	107·9	77	9,309	6·4	6·3
Ottawa	202	14,309	107·9	16	404	1·6	1·5
Hamilton	291	36,132	112·1	10	4,554	13·8	14·0
Windsor	177	19,984	146·4	5	3,489	25·1	20·7
Winnipeg	484	40,803	95·1	11	1,208	2·8	3·0
Vancouver	447	35,753	110·7	18	2,458	7·0	6·8
Total, 8 Leading Cities	4,713	446,658	105·8	214	35,923	8·1	8·3
MANUFACTURING	5,927	580,999	114·4	217	58,243	11·0	10·6
Animal products, edible	302	25,767	133·3	6	1,952	9·8	7·9
Fur and products	62	1,989	94·2	2	99	3·8	4·2
Leather and products	300	23,025	112·7	6	935	4·4	4·1
Lumber and products	873	45,848	85·9	44	5,244	9·0	11·7
Musical instruments	35	1,444	50·6	.....	125	4·4	9·5
Plant products, edible	483	35,111	120·1	23	1,678	4·7	4·1
Pulp and paper products	612	66,886	109·7	12	5,415	8·6	8·5
Rubber products	54	13,592	106·6	2	1,128	8·8	9·0
Textile products	1,085	108,338	125·6	72	7,385	7·9	6·7
Plant products, n.e.s.	186	17,707	129·8	8	1,200	6·9	5·6
Wood distillates and extracts	8	641	154·4	.....	61	14·7	10·5
Chemicals and allied products	203	12,561	152·3	3	1,207	14·2	10·3
Clay, glass and stone products	206	10,068	90·9	5	1,262	11·3	14·2
Electric light and power	96	15,315	121·2	−2	582	4·5	3·9
Electrical apparatus	125	19,683	143·2	4	4,852	21·6	17·8
Iron and steel products	872	137,375	105·4	20	20,289	16·2	18·2
Non-ferrous metal products	173	24,679	154·8	6	3,507	21·7	16·3
Non-metallic mineral products	143	14,934	148·5	4	943	10·3	7·5
Miscellaneous	109	6,036	135·9	2	379	8·8	6·9
LOGGING	351	54,165	189·3	30	14,931	50·6	36·5
MINING	411	70,745	153·2	40	7,907	16·7	12·2
Coal	104	24,460	90·4	2	160	·6	·7
Metallic ores	219	37,071	303·3	31	6,080	47·3	18·5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	88	9,214	133·6	7	1,667	23·5	21·3
COMMUNICATIONS	84	22,760	85·4	−1	1,304	4·4	5·4
TRANSPORTATION	452	102,436	85·2	16	1,635	1·1	1·3
Street railways and cartage	241	26,471	117·6	14	247	·5	·4
Steam railways	100	60,245	75·7	.....	831	1·0	1·3
Shipping and stevedoring	111	15,720	86·8	2	557	2·3	2·7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	1,156	118,280	99·5	74	14,484	11·3	12·8
Building	753	24,640	60·1	54	2,141	4·7	8·5
Highway	365	65,976	174·3	15	15,634	38·8	28·6
Railway	38	27,664	69·2	5	−3,291	−8·4	−10·8
SERVICES	476	28,459	130·2	12	1,431	5·7	4·6
TRADE	1,354	107,987	132·1	105	6,155	4·6	3·6
ALL INDUSTRIES	10,210	1,085,831	114·1	493	106,090	10·4	10·0

[1] See footnote on page 47.

the mean index numbers for the twelve months, Jan. 1-Dec. 1, 1937. The changes since 1936 in these three sets of figures are also given, those for the indexes being shown in points as well as in percentages. With very few exceptions, the 1937 figures are higher than those for the preceding year, but where the reverse is the case, the decline is indicated by a minus sign. The table calls only for brief explanation since the employment situation in the various localities and industries is discussed in considerable detail in subsequent pages.

According to this table, there was a gain of 5·1 per cent in the number of reporting employers,[1] while that in the reported number of employees was 10·8 per cent and the index increased by 10·0 per cent in 1937 as compared with 1936. Of the last two comparisons, that between the index numbers affords the more reliable guide to changes in the employment situation, since allowance is made therein for the inclusion of new enterprises, as well as for the losses in employment due to businesses ceasing to operate.

Heightened activity was recorded in four of the five economic areas in 1937 as compared with the preceding year. Especially in Quebec was the improvement marked, the rate of increase being greater than in the Dominion as a whole; this was also true in Ontario, though to a lesser degree. Firms in Quebec employed over 40 per cent of those added to payrolls, but only 29·6 per cent of the total numbers employed in the co-operating establishments, and in Ontario these proportions were 46·2 per cent and 42·4 per cent, respectively. On the other hand, British Columbia, with 8·3 per cent of the average staffs reported only 4·7 per cent of the total number taken on during the year. In the Maritime Provinces, the employers included in the surveys showed eight per cent of the total workers reported in all provinces, and eight per cent of the total increase. In the Prairie Provinces, the level of employment was unchanged from 1936, the small increase in the reported staffs resulting from a larger coverage of industry, for which adjustment was made in the index.

The general improvement in the cities was not so pronounced as in the country as a whole, where there was an increase of ten per cent, compared with that of 8·3 per cent in the cities. Employing some 41 per cent of the aggregate workers covered in the monthly surveys of employment, the co-operating firms in the eight industrial centres for which separate tabulations are made, reported only about 34 per cent of the total number added to the payrolls, while in 1936, some 48 per cent of the net increase had been reported by firms operating in these cities.

The gains indicated in 1937 were, of course, not uniformly distributed among the various cities; Montreal recorded the largest increase in actual numbers involved, amounting to 38 per cent of the general advance in these municipalities, a quota that exceeded the proportion of workers in Montreal to the number employed in the eight cities, viz., 34 per cent. Toronto firms reported 26 per cent of the total gain, but 30 per cent of all employees reported in the centres for which data are tabulated. Winnipeg, with 9·1 per cent of the aggregate staff, contributed only 3·4 per cent of the total increase.

Throughout the Dominion, the expansion in manufacturing again slightly exceeded the general advance in all industries. Logging, mining of metallic ores and non-metallic minerals, (except coal), and construction also showed disproportionately great improvement in 1937 as compared with 1936; employment in the last-named, however, continued in less than normal volume. In trade and services, the increases were smaller than in most other industries, but activity in these classes was maintained at a high level.

Employment by Economic Areas

As already stated, employment in the Prairie Provinces showed no general change in 1937 as compared with the preceding year, but in all other parts of the country considerable improvement was indicated in that comparison. In the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, indeed, industrial activity was higher than in any other year of the record; while in Ontario, the 1929 index, only, was higher than that for 1937.

In each of the economic areas general improvement was noted during 1937 in manufacturing, logging, mining, services and trade, although the rate of increase varied in the different divisions of the country. A higher level of employment was indicated in transportation, except in the Prairies where there

[1] A continued growth in the number of firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics must be noted in connection with the increases in the workers represented in the monthly surveys of employment. The gain in the former, however, does not wholly result from the establishment of new industries, nor from more regular co-operation on the part of those previously on the mailing list, but is also due to the fact that a steadily increasing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. Thus, the different branches of a business organization in various centres appear in the tabulation as separate firms in the centres where establishments are maintained. Similarly, employers appear under each of the industries for which separate reports are furnished. The number of firms as used here might more precisely be described as the number of reports tabulated, but the former expression is in accordance with usage in other series and other countries, and also gives a better indication of the nature of the enquiries. On the whole, the establishment now being added to the mailing list have payrolls that are smaller than the average, being in most cases the less well-known businesses.

was a slight decline due to the crop failure, in many sections. Construction in the Western area was also slacker than in 1936.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in the Maritime Provinces increased in only four month of 1937, compared with eight general advances in 1936, but the total number added to payrolls last year was decidedly larger, as were also the declines recorded in the remaining months; the index averaged 121·0 in the year under review, when it was 10·6 per cent higher than in the preceding year, being also higher than in any other year for which data are available. The curtailment at the beginning of December, 1937, was on a scale above the average for that date in the period, 1921-1936, but employment continued at a relatively high level, the index then was at its maximum for December 1.

The aggregate payrolls of the 708 co-operating employers in the Maritime Provinces averaged 87,305 persons in 1937; in the year before, 679 firms had reported a mean of 78,446 men and women. For part of 1937 data were separately tabulated for each of the three Eastern provinces; in these months, firms in Nova Scotia reported some 52 per cent of the total payrolls, those in New Brunswick reported over 46 per cent of the aggregate, while in Prince Edward Island were employed rather less than two per cent of the employees covered in the surveys for the Maritime Provinces. During the months for which statistics are available, employment in New Brunswick averaged higher than in Nova Scotia, but this would not necessarily be true for the whole year.

Manufacturing as a whole was higher in each month of the year than in 1936, the mean being 114·0, as compared with 102·0 in 1936; the 1937 average was higher than in any other year for which statistics are available. The December 1, 1937, index, at 117·1, was nearly 18 per cent higher than at the beginning of January, and nine per cent higher than in the same month of 1936. The greatest improvement over the year was in the pulp and paper and iron and steel industries, while the indexes in lumber and textiles were also considerably higher.

While employment in transportation has not attained its former volume, it was rather brisker in 1937 than in the preceding year. Communications generally showed moderate improvement. Construction on the whole was decidedly more active, particularly towards the close of the year; this was due to some extent to the large programs of highway work undertaken in 1937, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policies. Services and trade also reported general gains. Mining showed improvement, the index averaging 111·1, compared with 106·7 in the preceding year. Logging was unusually active, employment being in greater volume than in any previous year of the record.

Quebec.—At February 1, and again from May 1 to November 1, the general trend of employment in Quebec was favourable, the gains, on the whole, being on a much larger scale than those noted in the preceding year. The index rose from its 1937 low of 102·2 at April 1 to its maximum of 130·5 at November 1, or by this variation of 27·7 per cent exceeded that of 23 per cent between the 1936 trough and the peak. Activity in each month of 1937 was greater than in the corresponding month of the year before.

The labour forces of the 2,435 co-operating employers varied between 284,090 and 363,525 workers at the dates of minimum and maximum activity, respectively, averaging 321,056 for the twelve months, while the mean index was 115·4; the 1936 average payroll of the 2,297 reporting firms was 278,569, and the index averaged 100·7, while in the preceding year it was 95·4.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole was more active throughout 1937 than in 1936; the index was also slightly higher than in the Dominion as a whole, although it was a point lower than in Ontario. The 1937 index averaged 115·0, or 11·3 per cent higher than in the preceding year. The improvement in the major groups—lumber, pulp and paper, textiles and iron and steel—was especially marked, but almost all classes of manufacturing recorded a larger volume of employment.

The index in communications showed a moderate increase in 1937. Transportation, on the whole, was unchanged. In the logging group, activity was substantially greater in ten of the twelve months and the index averaged 324·0, the highest yet recorded. Mining continued extremely active, particularly in the metallic ore branch; the mining index averaged 246·2 as against 184·4 in the year before. Construction showed some recovery, being brisker than in any other year since 1931; an important program of road construction work was undertaken in 1937, partly in connection with the unemployment relief policy. Employment in services and trade was maintained at a high level; these industries both reported improvement over 1936 and earlier years of the record.

Ontario.—An average staff of 460,362 employees was registered by the 4,528 firms furnishing data in Ontario; the mean index was 118·3 in 1937, or 10·9 per cent higher than in the preceding year, when the pay-

rolls of the 4,301 co-operating establishments had averaged 411,397. Employment, on the whole, showed more fluctuation during 1937 than in the preceding year, the index showing a range of nearly 23 points, or seven points more than in 1936. The situation each month was better than in the corresponding period of 1936, the December 1 index, at 125·8, being 11·4 per cent higher than at the same date of the preceding year.

Manufacturers, on the whole, reported an unusually high level of activity in 1937; this was only exceeded by that of 1929. As in 1935 and 1936, the index in 1937 slightly exceeded that for factory employment in the second great manufacturing province—Quebec, being also higher than in the Dominion as a whole. This may be largely associated with the iron and steel industry, in which much of the great activity in 1937 was centred in Ontario. On the other hand, employment in textiles continued brisker in Quebec than in Ontario, where the improvement over 1936 was not so pronounced as in the sister province.

Employment in pulp and paper, lumber, textile, metal, food and other factories was brisker throughout the year than in 1936, in each case also showing decided improvement between the opening and the close of the year under review. Iron and steel afforded more employment than in any other year since 1929; the index for that industry in Ontario was higher than in any other of the economic areas except the Maritime Provinces, being also above that for the Dominion as a whole. The index averaged 114·8, as compared with 94·7 in 1936, and with 58·3 at the 1933 minimum, while the maximum was 130·5 in 1929. In the textile group, activity was higher during all but one month than in the same month of 1936; the 1937 mean of 116·2 was nearly four points above that of the preceding year.

Operations in logging camps continued exceptionally active, the average index of 147·7 being higher than in any other year of the record. Employment in mining also was at its seventeen-year maximum, the index averaging 246·3, as compared with 217·6 in 1936, the previous high. The extraction of metallic ores, which accounts for most of the persons engaged in mining in Ontario, continued to afford an unusually large volume of employment during the year just passed. The number having work in communications and transportation was moderately greater than in 1936, but these two groups have not yet shown recovery commensurate with that in other industries. Construction was brisker than in 1936, but here also the index was lower than that for all industries in the province, as a whole, averaging 112·7 in 1937, compared with 91·3 in the preceding year. Services and trade also reported improvement over 1936, reflecting not only recovery in the domestic market but also on active tourist season.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces was higher during some months of 1937 than in the preceding year, but declines in that comparison in the remaining months resulted in the same average index as in 1936, viz., 99·3. The 1,466 employers furnishing data in this area had an average staff of 126,554 persons during the year, while in 1936, the 1,417 co-operating firms reported an average payroll of 125,810 workers. For some months of last year, separate data were prepared for each of these provinces; during this period, the firms in Manitoba reported 45·3 per cent of the total on the payrolls, those in Saskatchewan 22·5 per cent and in Alberta, 32·2 per cent of the persons included in the surveys for the Prairie Provinces.

As has been pointed out in previous annual reviews of employment, the population of the Prairies depends to such an extent upon agriculture that much distress results from any dislocation of the world wheat market, or from any unsatisfactory crop conditions, such as the continued drought during 1937. The unfavourable effect of the latter is shown in the fact that employment in these provinces on the whole, did not share in the upward movement generally indicated in Canada. Nevertheless, activity in manufacturing, logging, mining, services and trade in the Prairie Provinces was rather greater during the year under review than in 1936; although the improvement in these industries was not equal to that recorded in the same divisions elsewhere in Canada. Within the manufacturing group, there were advances in the textile, pulp and paper, lumber, iron and steel and some other industries. Little difference, on the whole, was indicated in transportation, while there was a decline in construction.

British Columbia.—The 1,074 firms reporting in British Columbia employed an average working force of 90,554 employees, while in the preceding year a mean of 85,519 was reported by 1,023 employers; the 1937 index averaged 106·8, as compared with 101·1 in 1936. In these years, it was higher than in any other year since 1930.

All groups of manufacturing indicated heightened activity during the year under review. The lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories generally reported a better situation than in 1936.

Logging showed some improvement; towards the close of the year, government forestry camps were opened up in British Columbia to provide work for unemployed transients, but a higher level of employment was indicated in nine months of 1937, than in the same months of 1936. Mining provided work for a record number of persons, as mineral production in British Columbia attained an unusually high level. Transportation, communications, services and trade were brisker than in 1936, the mean index in each of these also being higher than for several years past. On the other hand, construction continued dull; this industry was not so active in the year under review as it had been in 1935 or 1936.

Employment by Cities

Improvement was reported in each of the eight centres for which statistics are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver affording more employment than in 1936. The greatest gains, proportionately, were in Hamilton and Windsor, where marked activity in the iron and steel industries brought employment to an unusually high level, only exceeded in the former by that of 1928 and 1929, and in the latter by that of 1929. The indexes in these two centres were higher than in any other of the eight, while the lowest indexes were in Winnipeg, Quebec City and Montreal.

Despite the generally upward movement indicated in the year under review, industrial activity in the leading cities taken as a unit continued to lag behind that in the Dominion as a whole, their 1937 indexes averaging 105·8, as compared with the Canada index of 114·1. In the four years of general industrial revival from the low point of the depression, indeed, the improvement in these eight cities has not kept pace with that in the Dominion as a whole. This has probably been due in part to three main factors, the first two being of greatest importance: (1) the marked growth in industries normally carried on in rural areas, notably logging, mining, food-canning and highway construction and maintenance; (2) the unemployment relief works of the various governments, which in many cases, have been carried on at a distance from the cities, and (3) the movement of industry from the larger to the smaller centres where taxation and wages are frequently lower.

In 1929, which was, in general, the year of maximum activity, the level of employment in the cities approximated that for the Dominion as a whole. Again, in 1933 when the most acute stage of the depression was reached, little difference was recorded. In 1934, however, the cities' index, at 88·2, showed an increase of only 6·3 per cent over the preceding year, compared with that of 15·1 per cent in the Dominion, which brought the general index for 1934 to 96·0.

Employment in the cities during 1933 showed a greater increase over the preceding year than was the case in the Dominion as a whole, and this slightly accelerated rate of improvement was again evident in 1936 as compared with 1935; this quickening was not sufficient, however, to raise their employment to the general level throughout Canada.

In 1937 when the Dominion index increased by 10 per cent over the preceding year, there was a gain of only 8·3 per cent in the cities. The general index averaged 114·1, while that for the cities averaged 105·8. If the employment data for these centres are eliminated from the Canada total, the 1937 index would be 120·8, where it would slightly exceed the similar average for 1929.

The following table shows indexes of employment in Canada, in the eight leading cities and outside these centres, in the last few years:—(1926=100)

Year	Canada	Eight Leading Cities	Elsewhere
1929. . .	119·0	119·3	118·9
1933. . .	83·4	83·0	83·7
1934. . .	96·0	88·2	102·1
1935. . .	99·4	93·1	104·5
1936. . .	103·7	97·7	108·4
1937. . .	114·1	105·8	120·8

Employment in manufacturing, communications, trade and construction in the larger cities generally does not yet appear to have reached a level equal to that in other parts of Canada. The most outstanding difference in this comparison is, of course, in construction, in which index for the cities averaged 62·7 during 1937, compared with the Canada figure of 99·5; in the building division, the indexes were 50·9 and 60·1, respectively. On the other hand, transportation in the cities appears relatively more active, their index, at 91·9, being 7·8 per cent higher than the figure for the Dominion as a whole. In the service division, the level of employment in the larger cities was similar to that elsewhere recorded.

The growth in the population of the cities has continued since the years when employment in the eight centres marched in step with that in the Dominion as a whole; indeed, the opinion is commonly expressed that their populations have increased at a more than normal rate since the depression because of circumstances surrounding unemployment relief. If this opinion is correct, it would be necessary for the cities' employment index

to be relatively higher than that in the smaller centres and rural districts to insure a measure of equality in employment opportunities throughout Canada. The data of the monthly employment surveys indicate that this is not the case.

Montreal.—The staffs of the 1,398 Montreal firms making returns averaged 152,076 persons, while the 1937 mean index, at 101·2, was higher than in any other year since 1931. Employment increased in seven months of the year during which some 26,500 persons were added to the payrolls of the reporting employers. In 1936, the upward movement had extended over eight months, but the number then obtaining work was smaller. The index rose from 90·4 at January 1, 1937, to 107·6 at the beginning of September, when activity was at its highest point in six years. Manufacturing generally was more active in every month of 1937, when the index averaged 106·9, as compared with 95·8 in 1936; in each of these years, the average was lower than that for the province of Quebec, or for Canada as a whole. The greatest improvement during the year under review was in iron and steel and textile plants, which together employ nearly half of the persons on the staffs of the manufacturers making returns in Montreal. Food, beverage and tobacco, paper products and printing and publishing and other factories also reported general gains over 1936.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, services, trade and construction also showed heightened activity, while there was a slight falling-off in transportation. Certain unemployment relief works carried out in Montreal during 1937 provided work for a considerable number of men, but construction generally was brisker.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec City during 1937 showed greater fluctuation than in 1936, the variation between the minimum and the maximum index amounting to over eighteen points, as compared with that of six points in 1936, when the average index, at 95·2, was lower than the 1937 mean of 100·3. The staffs of the 177 employers furnishing data averaged 13,399, as compared with the mean of 12,661 reported by 170 firms in 1936. Activity in manufacturing generally was at a slightly higher level, the mean index standing at 103·8, as against 97·5 in the preceding year; leather plants, on the whole, were not so busy as in 1936, but other branches of manufacturing showed improvement. Employment in transportation and construction, on the whole, was not quite so active.

Toronto.—Employment advanced during eight months of 1937; at the close of the year, the index was 8½ points higher than at the beginning, while the annual mean of 107·9 was higher than in any other year since 1930, that for 1931 having been insignificantly lower. The employees of the 1,537 firms co-operating during the year under review averaged 134,202, while in the year before the mean payroll of the 1,460 reporting employers was 124,893. The manufacturing division showed continuous improvement over 1936, the average index of 106·8 being 7·7 per cent higher. The 1937 average in Toronto was practically the same as in Montreal, in each of these centres, the index was decidedly lower than in the province in which the city is situated, being also lower than in the Dominion as a whole. In Toronto, activity in food, textile, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other manufacturing industries afforded more employment in the twelve months under review than in the preceding year. The greatest gains were in iron and steel works; but activity in this division in Toronto continues relatively dull, the index averaging only 97·0 per cent of the 1926 average as 100, as compared with 114·8 in Ontario and 105·4 in the Dominion as a whole.

Transportation during 1937 showed moderate improvement over the preceding year, the index averaging 96·8, as compared with 93·4 in 1936. Communications also afforded rather more employment. In construction, the mean index was 66·0, compared with 58·6 in the year before. Trading establishments also showed heightened activity; the index averaged 129·9 in 1937, as compared with 126·9 in the preceding year. The Canada index for this division was 132·1.

Ottawa.—There were advances in Ottawa during seven months of last year, as compared with six monthly increases in 1936; the number of persons added to the payrolls of the co-operating employers was greater in the year under review, but there were also larger losses in the remaining months, so that the average index, at 107·9, was only 1·5 per cent higher than in the preceding year. Manufacturing reported rather more employment; lumber, pulp and paper and other plants showed moderately greater activity. Trade also showed improvement, but construction was slacker. An average payroll of 14,309 workers was employed by the 202 firms whose data were received, as compared with the 1936 average of 13,905 reported by 186 employers.

Hamilton.—Industrial activity in Hamilton showed a pronounced increase during 1937,

which resulted in a higher level of employment than in any other year since 1930. The mean index, at 112·1, was 14 per cent higher than in 1936. The 291 co-operating firms reported an average working force of 36,132 persons; in 1936, 281 establishments had 31,578 workers, on the average. Manufacturing showed considerable improvement, being generally more active than in any of the last seven years; the index in this division in Hamilton approximated that in the Dominion as a whole. Iron and steel, electrical appliances, textiles and other groups of factory employment, on the whole, reported improvement over 1936, that in the two industries first-named being most pronounced. As in most of the cities for which data are tabulated, construction in Hamilton was at a low level, the index averaged 50·8, compared with 49·4 in the preceding year. Trade afforded greater employment than in 1936.

Windsor.—The index number of employment in Windsor averaged 146·4, and the recorded payrolls of the 177 co-operating firms averaged 19,984 workers in 1937, compared with the mean index of 121·3 and 16,495 employees in 172 establishments reported during the preceding year; in 1929, when employment was at its maximum for this record, the average index was 153·2. Manufacturing showed general improvement during the year under review, the index averaging 158·0, or 28 points higher than in 1936. Automobile and other factories showed substantially greater employment. Construction continued quiet, although it was more active than in 1936, the index standing at 62·6, as compared with 32·2 in the year before.

Winnipeg.—There was a slight improvement in industrial conditions in Winnipeg, but employment continued dull, the index again being lower than in any other of the cities for which separate data are compiled. As the great distributing centre of the Prairie Provinces, this city has been particularly affected by the unfavourable agricultural situation of recent years, intensifying the ill effects of the general depression in business. During 1937, an upward movement was noted in seven months, the difference between the low and the high index of employment being nearly ten points. The mean index for the year was 95·1, compared with 92·3 in 1936. The manufacturing division as a whole was brisker in every month of the year under review than in 1936; improvement occurred in iron and steel, food, textile and other factories. Transportation reported a slightly larger volume of employment. There was no general change in trade, while construction, on the whole, was rather quieter, in spite of improvement towards the close of the year over the same period in 1936. An average staff of 40,803 was employed by the 484 firms whose data were received during the twelve months under review, compared with that of 39,595 reported by 473 establishments in 1936.

Vancouver.—Data were furnished by 447 employers in Vancouver with an average payroll of 35,753 workers in 1937, while in 1936 the means were 429 establishments and 33,295 employees. The index averaged 110·7. This is slightly higher than in any other year for which statistics are available, but there has not been a corresponding diminution in the number of unemployed in Vancouver, where the comparative mildness of the winters attracts many transients in search of work or relief.

Manufacturing showed improvement during most months of 1937, when the index averaged 113·3, or 7·3 per cent higher than in 1936. Until the latter part of the year, the lumber trade showed heightened activity, but partly as a result of the war in China, there was then a slowing-up in activity, on the average, however, employment in this industry was brisker than in the preceding year. Other manufactures, on the whole, reported more employment, and a better situation was also indicated in communications, transportation, construction, services and trade. In spite of the improvement recorded, in 1937, employment in construction continued dull, the index in the twelve months averaging only 66·2 per cent of the 1926 average.

Employment in Manufacturing

With only one interruption at midsummer, employment in manufacturing generally increased month by month from January 1 to October 1, during which period some 98,000 men and women were added to the staffs of the co-operating establishments. In 1936, there had been continuous advances from the first of the year to October 1, but in those nine months the firms making returns had enlarged their forces by a much smaller number of persons, (viz. some 62,800). Seasonal losses on a scale greater than average in the experience of the years since 1921 were noted at November 1 and December 1, 1937; nevertheless, employment continued at an unusually high level, the index standing at 116·3 at the latter date, when it was higher than in any other December for which data are available, that for December 1, 1928, the previous maximum, having been 112·9.

The December 1 index was 13·6 per cent higher than at January 1, 1937, an increase over the twelve months that exceeded the average advance of 8½ per cent indicated between January 1 and December 1 in the period 1921-1936. Employment in each month of last year was in

greater volume than at the same date in the preceding year, while the index at the 1937 peak of 121·7 at October 1, was practically the same as at the previous high of 121·6 at August 1, 1929. However, employment last year was rather lower, on the average, than in 1929.

Statistics were received during 1937 from 5,927 manufacturers employing, on the average, 580,999 operatives, as compared with the mean of 522,756 reported by the 5,710 establishments making returns in 1936. The index averaged 114·4 per cent of the 1926 payrolls of the co-operating firms, as compared with a mean of 103·4 in the preceding year, 97·1 in 1935, 90·2 in 1934, 80·9 in 1933, 84·4 in 1932, 95·3 in 1931, 109·9 in 1930 and 117·1 in 1929.

Index numbers are prepared for 45 different divisions and sub-divisions of factory employment in each of which activity was generally greater than in 1936.

The most pronounced advances during the year under review again occurred in iron and steel, in which a gain of over 18 per cent brought the 1937 index to 105·4, the highest since 1930. The electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, clay, glass and stone and lumber industries also recorded improvement over 1936 that exceeded the average. The gains in these industries manufacturing capital goods, are interesting, as marking a second stage in the recovery movement, which first became evident in the production of goods for immediate consumption.

Employment in Logging

Employment in logging during the last few years has been unusually brisk, and this activity continued with increasing force during 1937, when the annual index stood at 189·3, as compared with 138·7 in 1936, the previous maximum. Improvement in this comparison was indicated in all five economic areas, but the gains in Quebec and the Maritime Provinces were on a particularly large scale. The working force of the 351 logging firms supplying information during 1937 averaged 54,165. The reported payrolls varied between 24,822 at May 1 and 101,946 at the first of December. Towards the close of the year, forestry camps for unemployed transients were opened in British Columbia, improving the situation in that province, where bush operations were curtailed to some extent as a result of the war in China and other factors. During 1936, the number employed by the 321 employers co-operating was 39,234.

Employment in Construction and Maintenance

Employment in construction showed general advances in six months of 1937, during which period approximately 109,000 workers were taken on by the co-operating contractors; in the preceding year, increases were also recorded in six months, but the number of persons then added to the pay-rolls was only about 48,500. In 1937, the persons engaged on Dominion-Provincial unemployment relief projects [1] were fewer than as in 1936 or 1935 so that the recent improvement represents an encouraging revival in these industries. There were declines last year in railway construction, to which many workers had been transferred in 1936 from the unemployment relief camps. On the other hand, road work was decidedly more active than in 1936, although the index was rather lower than in 1935, and much lower than in 1934. Building contractors reported moderate improvement, which resulted in a better situation in that industry than in any other year since 1931. As a result of these various changes, employment in construction as a whole was in greater volume than in 1936 or 1935. The forces of the 1,156 co-operating employers aggregated 118,280 in the year being reviewed, varying from 62,462 at March 1, to 171,966 at the beginning of September.

Building construction gained in seven months in 1937, as compared with only five monthly increases in 1936; the mean index in the year under review, (60·1 per cent of the 1926 average), though higher than in the period 1936-1932, was very much lower than in years of normal building activity. The average number of persons employed by the 753 reporting contractors was 24,640. In 1936, 699 contractors had reported an average of 22,499 employees. As already stated in connection with logging, there is an increasing tendency for the larger contractors to sublet their contracts, by trades, to sub-contractors, who usually employ a comparatively small number of workers. When they have fewer than 15 employees, they are not asked to furnish data on employment, so that the number employed in building is undoubtedly substantially in excess of that covered in these statistics. This is particularly true at the present time, when much of the considerable volume of work resulting from the Dominion Housing Act and the Government Home Improvement Plan, being carried out by the smaller contractors, will not be reflected in the monthly surveys of employment.

Road construction as reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics afforded less employment in the first five months of 1937 than in the same period of 1936, but from then on activity was greater in the year under review, when the reported payrolls averaged 65,976, ranging between 25,429 at Mar. 1 and 106,382 at the beginning of October. In 1936, the average was 50,342. The 1937 indexes averaged

[1] See footnote on page 51.

174·3, compared with 135·5 in 1936, 175·5 in 1935 and 221·3 in 1934. In many districts, road work normally is supplementary to the occupations usually followed by nearby residents, particularly agriculturists during slack periods on their farms, but in the last few years, has provided work for men on unemployment relief projects. The number[1] so engaged under agreements made by the Dominion and Provincial governments was smaller in 1937 than during 1936.

Railway Construction.—As already stated, employment in railway construction generally was not so active as in the preceding year, when many of the unemployed had been absorbed into such work under agreements made with the Dominion Government. The working forces averaged 27,664, as compared with 30,955 in 1936. The reporting employers averaged 38, five more than in 1936. The mean index was 69·2, while in 1936, it was 77·6. In 1928, when activity was at its maximum in this record of seventeen years, an average payroll of 46,148 persons was reported, and the mean index stood at 116·7.

Employment in Services

In the service division, monthly data were furnished by 476 firms, whose employees averaged 28,459. The situation showed improvement during seven months of the year under review, while activity in each month was greater than at the same date of 1936. The index averaged 130·2, compared with 124·5 in the preceding year; the maximum was 131·6 in 1929. Employment in hotels and restaurants was brisker than in 1936, reflecting the generally improved business situation, as well as a very good tourist season. In laundering and dry-cleaning establishments, employment was also in greater volume than in the preceding year.

Employment in Trade

As in the last few years, employment in trade was well maintained during 1937, when the index reached its maximum for this record. There were recessions in the first few months of the year, but the trend was upward from April 1 to Aug. 1, and again improved in the last quarter, while the general situation reported throughout the year was better than in 1936. The payrolls of the 1,353 firms co-operating in 1937 averaged 107,987 persons, and the index, 132·1, compared with 127·5 in 1936.

Of the workers reported in the trade group during 1937, 79,063 were reported by retail stores, in which activity was relatively greater than in wholesale houses. Improvement over 1936 was reported in the distributive industries in all five economic areas. In recent years, there has been a growing tendency for the larger stores and chain organizations to absorb the small businesses which would otherwise not be represented in these statistics, and this change in organization has no doubt been a factor in keeping the index of employment in trade at a high level.

[1]See footnote on page 51.

Construction Industry in 1936

The total value of work performed in the construction industry in 1936 amounted to $258,040,000, or an increase of $42,491,527 over the 1935 value, according to figures issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. New construction accounted for $170,645,824, and alterations, maintenance and repairs for $87,394,576, increases over the corresponding 1935 figures of $29,657,596 and $12,833,931, respectively. The percentage increases are: Total value, 19·7; new construction, 21·0; alterations, maintenance and repairs, 17·2.

An encouraging factor in these figures is that work performed by general and trade contractors, builders, etc., amounted to $196,737,443 in 1936, as against a value of $147,530,111 in 1935, thereby showing an increase of $49,207,332 or 33·4 per cent. The 1936 value was made up of $141,802,644 for new construction with $54,934,799 credited to alterations, maintenance and repairs, increases over the 1935 figures of $36,932,403 or 35·2 per cent and $12,274,929 or 28·7 per cent, respectively.

The consumption of materials by contractors, builders, etc., in 1936, amounted to $122,189,238, an increase of $27,455,654 or 28·9 per cent over the 1935 cost, which was $94,733,584. As these materials represent, in practically every case, the finished product of manufacturers, it can readily be seen that this increase represents greatly increased employment in numerous other industries and would apparently support the contention of leading contractors that their industry, directly or indirectly, supplies employment to one person out of every three employed in Canada.

According to a pamphlet entitled *The Agricultural Situation and Outlook,* 1938, published by the Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Department of Trade and Commerce, "wages of farm labour have been increasing since 1933, when they reached a low point in a very sharp decline from 1929. They increased sharply in 1936 and again in 1937. A further increase may be expected in 1938, as there has been a general upward trend of industrial production and diminishing unemployment."

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN NOVEMBER, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reported on December 1 was 10,459, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,159,727 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,918, having an aggregate membership of 222,084 persons, 11·2 per cent of whom were without employment on December 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from the 64 offices of the Employment Service of Canada showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of December, 1937, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of December showed a large seasonal contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,459 employers, whose staffs declined from 1,194,171 in the preceding month to 1,159,727 at Dec. 1. This reduction of 34,444 persons exceeded the average loss indicated at Dec. 1 in the period, 1921-1936, although it was smaller than at that date in certain of these years, notably 1929 and 1930. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 125·2 at Nov. 1 to 121·6 at Dec. 1, while the seasonally-adjusted index declined from 120·3 at the former to 119·1 at the latter date; this corrected index was then higher than in any other month since the autumn of 1929, with the exception of Oct. 1 and Nov. 1, 1937. Despite the curtailment at the beginning of December, industrial activity therefore continues at a high level.

In the years since 1920, the crude index at Dec. 1 has been as follows:—1937, 121·6; 1936, 110·1; 1935, 104·6; 1934, 98·9; 1933, 91·8; 1932, 83·2; 1931, 99·1; 1930, 108·5; 1929, 119·1; 1928, 116·7; 1927, 108·1; 1926, 102·3; 1925, 96·5; 1924, 91·9; 1923, 96·9; 1922, 96·3 and 1921, 88·3.

Manufacturing (notably of food and lumber products), communications, transportation and construction showed seasonal recessions at Dec. 1, 1937, those in construction and maintenance being especially pronounced. On the other hand, logging, coal-mining and retail trade reported substantial improvement, also of a seasonal character.

The staffs of the 10,106 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1936, had aggregated 1,044,969, a decline of 8,579 from the preceding month; the loss in employment then recorded had been exceptionally small for the time of year.

A brief survey of the situation at the end of 1937 shows that the general index of 121·6 at Dec. 1, was 17·1 per cent higher than at the opening of the year; since the average advance between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the last sixteen years has been just over 8 per cent, the improvement effected during the last twelve months has considerably exceeded the normal. Outstanding features of the 1937 situation have been the continued activity in manufacturing, mining and logging, together with further advances in communications, services and trade. Construction was also decidedly brisker than in 1936, while transportation showed little general change. Employment in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia continued at a high level, while in the Prairie area no general change from 1936 was recorded.

A review of employment during the year 1937, in considerable detail, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Employment by Economic Areas

Each of the five economic areas recorded lowered activity at Dec. 1; firms in Ontario laid off the largest number of persons, but the greatest percentage loss was in the Prairies. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of December of last year.

Maritime Provinces.—Improvement was indicated in Nova Scotia, largely in coal-mining, but curtailment in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island resulted in a decline in the Maritime Provinces as a unit. Returns were furnished by 718 firms employing 88,478 workers, as against 91,909 at Nov. 1. This loss exceeded the average recorded at Dec. 1 in the years, 1921-1936, although it was smaller than in certain other years of the record, notably in 1929, when approximately 7,600 men and women had been laid off by the employers whose data were tabulated. The index at the latest date, standing at 122·5, was higher than at the beginning of December of other years of the record, including 1929, when the extraordinarily large contraction mentioned above had considerably reduced the general index. Most of the decrease at the date under review took place in construction, although manufacturing, particularly of pulp and paper and lumber products, was also slacker than in November. Logging showed substantial gains, and coal-mining and retail trade were seasonally active.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



The following shows indexes for each of the Maritimes in the last seven months:—

Index Numbers (1926=100)

Provinces	Relative weight	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937
Prince Edward Island	1·7	79·4	83·0
Nova Scotia	55·4	127·6	124·9
New Brunswick	42·9	118·9	132·8
Maritimes	100·0	122·5	127·3

At Dec. 1, 1936, the 706 reporting establisments had 83,093 employees, as compared with 86,060 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—There was a falling-off in Quebec, according to statements from 2,513 employers of 361,048 persons, or 2,587 fewer than at the first of November. Employment has decreased at the beginning of December in thirteen of the preceding sixteen years for which statistics have been prepared; the reduction at the latest date was smaller than the average in the experience of these years. The index declined from 130·5 at Nov. 1 to 129·6 at Dec. 1, 1937 when it was 15·1 per cent higher than at Dec. 1, 1936. Manufacturing reported curtailment as compared with Nov. 1, 1937; the largest losses were those of a seasonal character in the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, metal and textile divisions, while tobacco and beverage factories were busier. Transportation and building and highway construction were seasonally slacker. On the other hand, heightened activity was noted in construction and maintenance work on the railways. Logging and trade also recorded greatly increased employment, as is usual at the time of year. Statistics for Dec. 1, 1936, had been tabulated from 2,395 firms with a combined payroll of 312,279 persons; this was a contra-seasonal increase of 6,422 over their Nov. 1 staffs.

Ontario.—Employment in Ontario showed a substantial seasonal contraction at the beginning of December, when manufacturing, mining, communications, transportation and construction reported reductions, those in the last-named being especially marked. Within the group of factory employment, tobacco and beverage and non-metallic mineral product factories showed marked improvement, but there were large seasonal losses in the vegetable food and lumber divisions, together with smaller declines in leather, rubber, textiles, electrical apparatus and some other classes. On the other hand, logging and retail trade recorded seasonal improvement on a large scale. The 4,632 firms making returns for Dec. 1, 1937, had 490,413 employees, compared with 508,193 at the beginning of November. This decrease exceeded the usual seasonal loss experienced in Ontario in the years, 1921-1936. The index, at 125·8 at Dec. 1, 1937, compared favourably with that of 112·9 at the same date in 1936; the 4,499 employers whose reports were then compiled had 438,641 persons on their paylists.

Prairie Provinces.—Seasonal declines were indicated in the Prairie Provinces at the date under review, when the 1,499 co-operating firms reported they had released 7,234 workers, reducing their staffs to 128,315 at Dec. 1; while this decline was smaller than at the same date in either 1935 or 1936, it exceeded the average loss indicated in the years since 1920. Retail trade, coal-mining and logging showed seasonal improvement, but transportation, manufacturing and construction afforded less employment, the losses in personnel in the last-named being considerable. Industrial activity at the beginning of December was at a rather higher level than at the same date in 1936; data were then received from 1,460 establishments with 125,321 employees, compared with 134,641 at the first of November, 1936. The following shows indexes in each of the Prairie Provinces in the last seven months:—

(1926=100)

Provinces	Relative weight	Dec. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1937
Manitoba	45·9	96·0	99·3
Saskatchewan	20·5	99·8	115·9
Alberta	33·6	108·0	110·5
Prairies	100·0	100·5	106·2

British Columbia.—Further contractions occurred in British Columbia, in accordance with the movement almost invariably noted at the beginning of December in this record of seventeen years. There were gains in logging, but manufactuirng was slacker, chiefly in food and lumber factories, and mining transportation and construction also released employees. A similar decrease had been recorded at December 1, 1936, when the index was several points lower. The 1,097 firms reporting for the date under review had 91,473 employees, as compared with 94,885 in their preceding statement. At December 1, 1936, 1,046 employers had reported a staff of 85,635 persons.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Lessened activity was indicated in each of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made; Montreal, Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver all showed reduced employment. The situation in each of these cities was better than at December 1 in 1936 or any of the last few years.

Montreal.—There was a considerable decline in the employment afforded by the 1,418 co-operating firms, whose staffs were reduced by 3,112 persons to 156,790 at the beginning of December. Manufacturing on the whole reported less employment, mainly in textile, leather and iron and steel plants. Transportation and road construction also showed curtailment, while there were substantial gains in building construction and

in retail trade. A large increase had been noted at the same date of last year, but the index of employment was then several points lower than that of 104·3 at the latest date. The 1,371 establishments furnishing returns for December 1, 1936, had reported 147,709 men and women on their paylists.

Quebec.—Industrial activity in Quebec City declined, 623 workers being laid off by the 177 employers whose returns were received, and who had 13,248 employees at December 1; this reduction was rather larger than the average loss indicated at that date in the years since 1923. The largest contractions since November 1, 1937, were in manufacturing, mainly of leather products, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The general recession indicated at the beginning of December in 1936 had been on a smaller scale, but the index was then slightly lower; statements for December 1, 1936, had been received from 174 firms with 12,706 persons on their payrolls.

Toronto.—Decreases in personnel were recorded in Toronto by 1,562 firms who employed 139,312 persons, as compared with 140,269 at the beginning of November. Trade showed noteworthy improvement, and hotels and restaurants were also more active. Manufacturing, as a whole, however, was seasonally dull, the textile group reporting the greatest reductions, and construction released a considerable number of persons. Smaller losses had been registered at December 1 of last year, but the index of employment then was over six points lower than that of 111·9 at the latest date. For December 1, 1936, 1,521 establishments had made returns, showing that they employed 131,398 workers, compared with 131,784 at November 1.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1921	88·3	100·4	79·8	91·5	94·9	78·9
Dec. 1, 1922	96·3	103·4	89·5	100·5	100·8	84·8
Dec. 1, 1923	96·9	102·3	93·9	99·5	98·6	86·7
Dec. 1, 1924	91·9	89·0	90·8	94·1	91·1	88·7
Dec. 1, 1925	96·5	93·7	93·9	98·6	96·7	96·7
Dec. 1, 1926	102·3	95·5	102·7	103·1	104·7	100·0
Dec. 1, 1927	108·1	99·1	110·1	109·1	110·8	101·0
Dec. 1, 1928	116·7	108·1	112·6	119·7	125·3	107·9
Dec. 1, 1929	119·1	113·3	118·4	123·1	119·0	108·3
Dec. 1, 1930	108·5	109·5	106·7	108·2	118·6	100·0
Dec. 1, 1931	99·1	112·7	94·7	99·3	106·0	90·5
Dec. 1, 1932	83·2	83·8	82·9	84·1	86·7	73·8
Dec. 1, 1933	91·8	93·4	92·4	93·3	89·3	85·4
Dec. 1, 1934	98·9	106·9	96·4	101·7	94·3	92·9
Dec. 1, 1935	104·6	107·5	103·8	107·0	101·3	99·3
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Feb. 1	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Mar. 1	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
April 1	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
May 1	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
June 1	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·0
July 1	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Aug. 1	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Sept. 1	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Oct. 1	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Nov. 1	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Dec. 1	110·1	115·3	112·6	112·9	98·6	101·5
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1937	100·0	7·6	31·1	42·3	11·1	7·9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Ottawa.—There was a falling-off in Ottawa, where manufacturing, communications and construction reported curtailment. Two hundred and four concerns recorded a combined payroll of 13,961 workers, as against 14,813 in their last report. Employment was in much the same volume as at the beginning of December, 1936, although the decline then indicated by 202 employers of 13,811 persons had been on a small scale.

Hamilton.—A decrease occurred in Hamilton, where an aggregate working force of 37,466 persons was employed by the 294 firms furnishing data, who had 38,485 employees on their November 1 staffs. Manufacturing as a whole was slacker, the losses taking place mainly in food and iron and steel plants. Little general change was reported in the non-manufaturing industries. The index, at 116·2, was decidedly higher than at the same date of a year ago, although the tendency had then been upward, according to the 289 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had aggregated 32,725 men and women.

Windsor.—There was a slight falling-off in Windsor, mainly in construction, while manufacturing showed moderate improvement. Statements were tabulated from 179 employers with 20,886 workers, compared with 21,019 in the preceding month. An increase had been indicated at December 1, 1936, when statements had been received from 174 firms with 17,653 employees. The index was then many points lower.

Winnipeg.—Employment showed a recession in Winnipeg, according to data received from 489 firms employing 41,096 persons, as compared with 42,174 at November 1. A substantial reduction took place in manufacturing, mainly in food, textile and iron and steel plants; there was also a decline in communications, transportation and construction, while retail trade showed greatly heightened activity of a seasonal character, and services

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Dec. 1, 1922	95·9	.....	102·7	.....	.....	.....	100·1	78·5
Dec. 1, 1923	94·8	.....	99·7	100·4	93·1	.....	90·3	84·9
Dec. 1, 1924	94·3	99·6	96·6	98·3	81·4	.....	85·5	90·0
Dec. 1, 1925	98·3	95·4	100·4	96·3	93·3	92·9	93·7	95·8
Dec. 1, 1926	101·9	102·3	103·8	99·9	101·7	98·7	107·9	101·4
Dec. 1, 1927	108·7	119·9	110·5	108·3	107·3	84·2	111·5	98·7
Dec. 1, 1928	113·0	122·1	120·5	115·1	118·0	142·5	116·8	102·8
Dec. 1, 1929	117·1	127·1	122·9	121·8	128·7	123·5	113·8	109·4
Dec. 1, 1930	108·6	128·0	113·8	116·0	104·6	113·6	104·3	107·4
Dec. 1, 1931	96·7	108·7	104·8	112·7	94·0	72·3	93·2	98·3
Dec. 1, 1932	85·1	95·9	91·2	92·6	76·6	63·7	82·2	85·8
Dec. 1, 1933	84·5	92·9	92·0	95·4	80·0	78·2	83·3	84·9
Dec. 1, 1934	86·7	92·4	97·1	96·0	86·1	77·9	87·1	89·0
Dec. 1, 1935	91·9	99·0	100·8	103·6	100·4	118·7	94·1	100·3
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Feb. 1	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Mar. 1	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
April 1	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
May 1	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·7	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
June 1	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
July 1	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Aug. 1	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Sept. 1	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Oct. 1	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Nov. 1	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Dec. 1	98·3	95·2	105·7	104·3	101·7	129·4	94·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1937	13·5	1·1	12·0	1·2	3·2	1·8	3·5	3·1

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

were also brisker. The general index, at 95·4, was fractionally higher than at the same date of last year, when a small decrease had been recorded by the 483 concerns furnishing data, whose working force had aggregated 40,639.

Vancouver.—Employment in Vancouver again declined, according to 462 employers of 35,478 workers, as compared with 37,254 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, mainly of food and lumber products, was slacker, and transportation and construction also afforded less employment; on the other hand, retail trade showed improvement in preparation for the holiday season. A smaller loss on the whole had been reported at the beginning of December, 1936, when 437 establishments had employed 34,130 men and women; the index then was a few points lower than that of 109·5 reported at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—A seasonal decrease in employment occurred at December 1 in manufacturing establishments, 6,003 of which employed 590,919 operatives, compared with 604,942 at November 1. This decline of 2·3 per cent rather exceeded the average loss indicated at the beginning of December in the experience of the sixteen preceding years for which data are available, so that the index, after correction for the seasonal movement, showed a slight falling-off from the preceding month, standing at 117·5 at December 1, as compared with the seasonally-adjusted index of 117·8 at November 1.

Tobacco works reported considerably heightened activity at the beginning of

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Dec. 1, 1921	88·3	85·8	110·5	102·5	89·2	98·7	69·4	78·0	95·5
Dec. 1, 1922	96·3	94·9	152·9	107·5	87·2	106·5	75·2	79·9	96·2
Dec. 1, 1923	96·9	95·5	148·4	110·8	91·1	105·1	76·7	88·7	96·0
Dec. 1, 1924	91·9	88·7	153·6	103·8	94·0	99·9	71·5	89·5	98·3
Dec. 1, 1925	96·5	95·3	139·3	101·3	96·8	101·4	78·7	90·6	103·1
Dec. 1, 1926	102·3	101·5	139·2	109·0	102·2	101·5	91·3	97·9	108·9
Dec. 1, 1927	108·1	104·3	182·7	113·1	104·6	107·1	99·5	106·9	121·2
Dec. 1, 1928	116·7	112·9	178·1	121·0	114·7	112·2	113·2	117·2	127·4
Dec. 1, 1929	119·1	112·8	212·3	127·2	127·5	108·4	119·0	125·3	135·4
Dec. 1, 1930	108·5	100·6	106·5	117·8	115·3	102·5	127·3	123·9	134·8
Dec. 1, 1931	99·1	89·6	73·1	107·5	100·5	93·5	128·8	116·1	125·6
Dec. 1, 1932	83·2	80·3	56·2	99·9	89·3	83·9	67·6	103·7	117·8
Dec. 1, 1933	91·8	84·4	166·5	105·5	81·0	79·8	94·6	108·8	119·1
Dec. 1, 1934	98·9	91·3	198·6	122·9	79·8	80·1	100·3	115·2	126·0
Dec. 1, 1935	104·6	101·4	183·5	131·1	81·0	84·0	95·9	116·3	131·1
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Feb. 1	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Mar. 1	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
April 1	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
May 1	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
June 1	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
July 1	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Aug. 1	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Sept. 1	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Oct. 1	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Nov. 1	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Dec. 1	110·1	107·0	265·7	150·3	81·7	86·5	80·1	122·4	136·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1937	100·0	50·9	8·8	6·5	2·0	8·7	10·7	2·5	9·9

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

December, and there was moderate improvement in non-metallic mineral products manufacturing. On the other hand, there were reductions (in most cases of a seasonal character) in the food, lumber, textile, leather, pulp and paper, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, rubber and other industries. Although a smaller decline had been indicated at December 1, 1936, the crude index then was over nine points lower.

Marked improvement in manufacturing has been a satisfactory feature of the situation during 1937. The December 1 index of 116·3 was 13·6 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year; this was an increase in the twelve months that considerably exceeded the average advance (8·5 per cent) indicated between January 1 and December 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. During 1937, the general movement in manufactures was almost uninterruptedly favourable from the beginning of January until October 1; seasonal curtailment occurred in the last two months of the year, but factory employment continues at an unusually high level. The gains during the year have been widely distributed among the various industries grouped under manufacturing, while all five economic areas have shared in the general recovery in these important classes.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (based on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at December 1 in the years since 1920; 1937, 116·3; 1936, 107·0; 1935, 101·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 84·4; 1932, 80·3; 1931, 89·6; 1930, 100·6; 1929, 112·8; 1928, 112·9; 1927, 104·3; 1926, 101·5; 1925, 95·3; 1924, 88·7; 1923, 95·5; 1922, 94·9 and 1921, 85·8.

For December 1, 1936, returns were received from 5,841 manufacturers having 542,803 operatives, as against 546,159 at the beginning of November a year ago.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were further seasonal declines in this industry, meat-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Dec. 1, 1937	Nov. 1, 1937	Dec. 1, 1936	Dec. 1, 1935	Dec. 1, 1934	Dec. 1, 1933	Dec. 1, 1932
Manufacturing	50·9	116·3	119·0	107·0	101·4	91·3	84·4	80·3
Animal products—edible	2·3	136·8	138·2	128·4	115·4	108·9	101·0	95·0
Fur and products	·2	93·4	99·5	95·5	101·5	89·0	88·7	81·0
Leather and products	1·8	102·8	109·2	106·0	103·8	94·3	86·8	86·7
Boots and shoes	1·2	101·3	109·1	103·2	102·6	92·3	87·7	90·8
Lumber and products	3·7	79·9	89·0	77·7	69·8	64·5	59·0	50·6
Rough and dressed lumber	1·9	63·8	77·4	67·2	57·2	52·5	46·0	36·2
Furniture	·7	92·0	93·5	90·3	85·4	78·1	79·1	73·9
Other lumber products	1·1	120·3	121·4	100·8	96·2	90·7	76·5	76·2
Musical instruments	·1	52·2	56·8	50·2	51·8	52·3	44·4	43·9
Plant products—edible	3·1	122·3	138·0	122·5	114·7	103·7	103·1	102·9
Pulp and paper products	5·9	111·8	113·9	105·5	98·7	94·7	88·1	86·1
Pulp and paper	2·7	103·8	109·0	96·7	87·4	83·4	74·1	70·2
Paper products	1·0	138·8	139·0	127·9	118·1	109·4	103·7	99·3
Printing and publishing	2·2	113·0	111·7	109·5	106·9	104·5	101·4	102·9
Rubber products	1·2	111·6	115·1	101·2	98·3	92·3	89·2	86·1
Textile products	9·4	126·6	128·9	120·8	117·0	107·1	103·5	96·3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·7	143·2	140·9	136·2	136·9	121·2	116·6	105·4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	105·5	104·1	97·8	97·8	86·3	82·3	76·9
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	150·2	144·9	150·0	142·4	123·9	130·7	112·9
Artificial silk and silk goods	·9	535·2	530·4	517·2	538·7	476·7	427·3	367·2
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	128·7	129·2	128·2	127·6	117·6	120·2	115·1
Garments and personal furnisnihgs	3·0	116·9	123·3	109·0	99·4	94·2	88·8	85·0
Other textile products	·9	102·0	108·6	97·7	94·5	87·7	81·9	73·5
Plant products (n.e.s.)	1·7	150·4	125·2	134·8	143·8	128·3	118·7	121·7
Tobacco	1·0	141·5	100·3	119·5	144·1	122·7	119·9	125·4
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	161·6	161·3	157·2	141·0	137·1	115·9	115·6
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	162·9	153·7	158·1	140·0	127·2	128·0	105·2
Chemicals and allied products	1·1	157·4	159·9	143·7	135·5	122·4	114·8	106·9
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	92·9	94·4	82·3	75·8	68·9	57·7	53·9
Electric light and power	1·4	128·4	129·6	117·5	116·2	113·1	104·9	110·6
Electrical apparatus	1·8	152·9	158·6	125·0	124·5	111·3	96·3	101·5
Iron and steel products	12·2	108·7	109·3	92·1	86·8	71·4	63·0	60·1
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	139·2	144·3	120·9	115·7	92·3	74·3	63·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	133·3	134·9	110·4	93·6	83·3	68·3	67·7
Agricultural implements	·5	74·4	80·2	51·8	52·5	39·1	30·6	24·2
Land vehicles	5·2	100·0	98·0	87·1	83·7	67·8	63·3	62·1
Automobiles and parts	2·0	159·1	151·9	140·5	120·0	69·8	61·3	50·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·3	79·9	68·2	61·0	59·5	52·2	43·2	54·5
Heating appliances	·5	126·8	135·0	121·6	105·3	92·8	84·7	72·0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·7	123·4	130·4	85·o	89·5	61·5	51·3	46·2
Foundry and machine shop products	·5	120·0	120·6	104·7	94·8	77·1	64·7	62·8
Other iron and steel products	1·8	112·3	113·5	95·3	87·2	77·4	68·8	65·3
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	158·3	159·7	140·4	125·8	110·4	93·8	79·8
Non-metallic mineral products	1·3	151·4	149·5	142·5	137·5	132·2	125·9	118·2
Miscellaneous	·5	133·2	139·8	133·5	125·0	119·2	103·6	98·4

[1]The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

packing plants and dairies being rather slightly slacker. There was a reduction of 254 in the staffs of the 296 firms making returns, who had 26,469 employees. This decrease involved fewer persons than that recorded at the same date in 1936, and employment was then at a lower level.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this industry showed a considerable loss at the beginning of December, occurring largely in boot and shoe factories. Statements were tabulated from 300 manufacturers, employing 20,977 persons, as compared with 22,305 at November 1. Smaller reductions had been noted at December 1, 1936, when the index was several points higher.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal curtailment of operations on a much greater scale than at the beginning of December, 1936, took place in this group; the reductions were principally in rough and dressed lumber mills, in Quebec and British Columbia. Data were received from 889 lumber firms, whose staffs declined from 47,759 workers at November 1 to 42,850 at December 1. The index was slightly higher than at the same date a year ago.

Plant Products—Edible.—There was a seasonal contraction of 4,650 employees in the vegetable food factories whose returns were received; they reported a combined working force of 35,854 operatives. The decrease took place chiefly in canneries, but flour and cereal mills were also slacker, while increased activity was indicated in chocolate and confectionery manufacturing. The largest losses, on the whole, were in Ontario. The index of employment at December 1, 1937, was practically the same as at the beginning of December, 1936.

Pulp and Paper.—Statements were received from 615 manufacturers in the pulp and paper industry, whose payrolls declined by 1,312 persons to 68,130 at the beginning of December. Employment was brisker than at the same date in 1936, although a smaller loss had then occurred. Improvement took place at the date under review in printing and publishing establishments, while pulp and paper mills released employees. The largest reductions in personnel were in Quebec.

Rubber Products.—Curtailment was reported in the rubber group. The working forces of the 55 co-operating establishments stood at 14,224, compared with 14,670 at November 1. Little general change had been shown at the corresponding date in 1936, but the level of employment was then lower.

Textile Products.—There was a seasonal recession in employment in these industries; most of this occurred in clothing and headwear factories, while cotton, woollen and some other mills showed greater activity. Returns were compiled from 1,117 manufacturers employing 109,263 workers, or 1,972 fewer than in the preceding month. This was a decidedly greater loss than that recorded at the beginning of December, 1936, but the index was then lower.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in tobacco factories greatly advanced, while little general change was noted in other divisions of this industry. An aggregate payroll of 20,478 persons was indicated by the 184 co-operating firms, compared with 17,046 at the beginning of November. Smaller gains, on the whole, had been shown at the same date in 1936, and the index was then lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further seasonal reductions occurred in this industry, 160 persons being released by the 213 co-operating manufacturers, who had 10,310 on their payrolls. A downward tendency had also been in evidence at December 1, 1936, when the volume of employment was smaller.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—A falling-off was indicated in the chemical group at December 1, according to data received from 205 firms having 12,988 employees, as compared with 13,189 in the preceding month. A loss had also been noted at the beginning of December, 1936, and employment then was quieter than at the date under review.

Electric Light and Power.—There was a decrease in employment in electric current plants, 96 of which had 16,227 employees, or 154 fewer than at November 1. A larger recession had been reported at the beginning of December, 1936, when the index number was several points lower.

Electrical Appliances.—A decline was noted in electrical apparatus plants; 125 manufacturers employed 21,018 persons, as compared with 21,803 in their last report. Employment at December 1, 1936, was at a much lower level than at the date under review, although the reductions then reported had involved fewer workers.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was a contraction in employment in iron and steel factories; the rolling mill, machinery, agricultural implement, heating appliance, structural iron and steel and some other groups reported lowered activity, while automobile and other land vehicle and shipbuilding

plants were busier. There was a decrease of 743 in the staffs of the 877 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 141,696. The general level of employment in this group was decidedly higher than at the same date in the preceding year, although improvement had then been indicated.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—A decline occurred in this division at the beginning of December, according to data received from 177 employers of 25,267 persons, as compared with 25,496 in the preceding month. The index was much higher than at December 1, 1936; a rather smaller loss had then been registered.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.—There was an increase in the manufacture of non-metallic mineral products; 146 firms employed 15,229 workers, or 195 more than at the beginning of November. Activity in this group was higher than at December 1, 1936, when slight curtailment had been noted.

Logging

Continued advances were shown in logging, in which activity increased in all provinces. Statements were tabulated from 378 logging camps having 101,946 employees, or 14,075 more than in their last report. This gain was smaller than that registered at the same date in 1936, but greatly exceeded the average increase from November to December in the years since 1920, while the index was higher than at December 1 in other years of the record.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in coal mines increased at the beginning of December, 1,401 persons being added to the payrolls of the 104 co-operating operators, who had 26,617 employees. There was improvement in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. A smaller advance had been shown at the corresponding date in 1936, and the index number then was slightly lower.

Metallic Ores.—There was a decrease in employment in metallic ore mines; 444 workers were laid off since November 1 by the 215 employers from whom information was received, and who had 38,690 persons on their paylists. A loss had also been indicated in December, 1936, when the number employed by the firms reporting in this division was decidedly smaller.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.—Curtailment in employment was noted in the extraction of non-metallic minerals other than coal. In this division, 96 firms furnished data showing that they employed 9,756 persons, as compared with 10,143 at November 1. Activity was greater than in the same month of 1936, when a larger loss had been indicated.

Communications

Decreases in personnel were noted on telegraphs and telephones; 789 persons were released by the co-operating companies and branches, which had 22,950 employees at the date under review. The index was slightly higher than in the early winter of 1936.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—This division was seasonally quiet, the largest reductions in employment occurring in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Data were compiled from 246 firms whose staffs declined from 26,348 at November 1 to 25,641 at the beginning of December. This loss was more pronounced than that recorded at the same date in 1936, when the index was higher.

Steam Railways.—The trend of employment in railway operation was downward, 99 employers and branches reporting 59,669 workers, as compared with 61,588 in the preceding month. There were decreases in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces. The index number was practically the same as at December 1, 1936, when a much smaller contraction had been indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Further curtailment was registered in shipping; a decrease of 1,023 persons was reported by the 115 co-operating employers, whose staffs aggregated 15,925. A slight increase had been noted at December 1, 1936, and the index then was several points higher.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction showed a seasonal falling-off from the preceding month. Statements were compiled from 802 contractors employing 31,004 persons, as compared with 35,009 at November 1. The most extensive curtailment was in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Shrinkage on a rather smaller scale had been reported at December 1, 1936, but employment was then in lesser volume.

Highway.—Important reductions were noted in the staffs of the 421 highway contractors furnishing statistics, who employed 69,332 workers at December 1, as compared with 95,289 in the preceding month. Employment

decreased in all five economic areas, the greatest losses taking place in Ontario. Although fewer persons had been released from this group at December 1, 1936, the index then was many points lower.

Railway.—Activity on railway construction and maintenance showed another seasonal decline, which involved a smaller number of workers than that occurring at the same date in 1936; the index then was the same as at the date under review. Statistics were received from 40 contractors and divisional superintendents whose staffs were diminished from 26,479 men at November 1, 1937, to 23,794 at the beginning of December. The most pronounced contractions were in the Prairie Provinces, although there was general shrinkage except in Quebec.

Services

Reductions were reported by the 483 co-operating firms, who had 28,726 employees, or 78 fewer than in the preceding month. Hotels and restaurants showed improvement, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were slacker. Employment was more active than at December 1, 1936, a much larger loss having been recorded at that date.

Trade

Important seasonal increases were again noted in retail trade, but wholesale houses released some employees. Returns were received from 1,374 trading establishments with 114,758 employees, or 2,097 more than at November 1. The index was higher than at the same date in the preceding year, or indeed, than in any other December on record, being slightly higher than at December 1, 1929. The additions to payrolls recorded at December 1, 1937, were smaller than the average increase at that date in the years since 1920; this was probably partly due to the fact that unusually pronounced gains had been recorded in the preceding report, when the date of the enquiry had fallen upon a Saturday, resulting in an abnormally large increase at Nov. 1.

TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of November, 1937

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be undertsood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

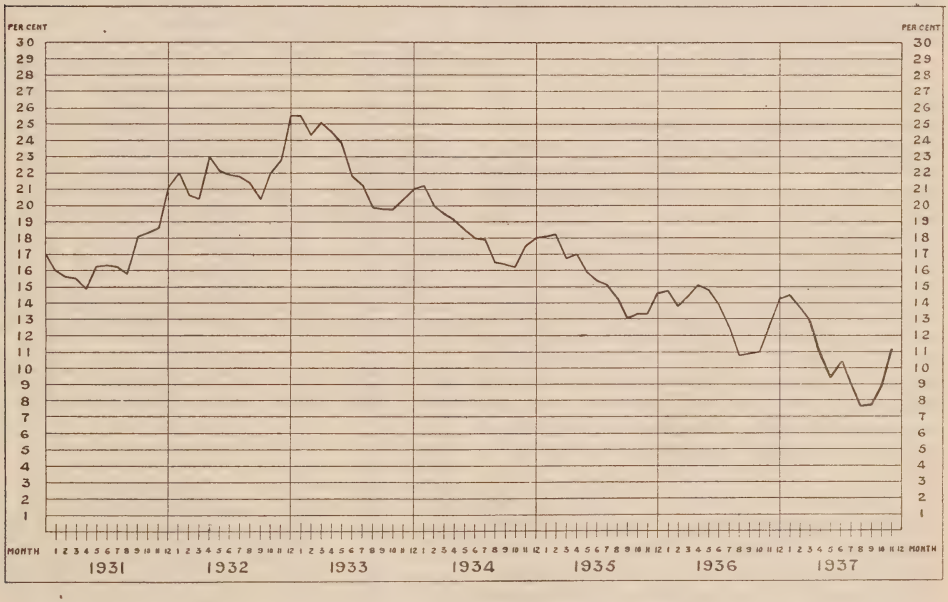
Some slowing up in industrial activity was evident among local trade unions at the close of November when compared with the reports for the previous month, the 1,918 labour organizations making returns with a total of 222,084 members showing an unemployment percentage of 11·2 as compared with 8·9 per cent in October. The level of employment was slightly above that of November, 1936, when 12·7 per cent of the members reported were out of work. The situation in Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia declined by over 3 per cent from October, seasonal reductions in the majority of trades and industries being the determining factor in this less favourable employment movement. In Quebec and Manitoba also, minor contractions were noted, while in Nova Scotia the tendency was toward retarded activity though the change from October was practically negligible. In Alberta fractional improvement only from October was evident. Conditions in New Brunswick, as a whole, remained unchanged from October. When contrasted with the returns for November, 1936, Quebec unions showed a gain in work afforded of over 4 per cent and in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Ontario increases of lesser magnitude occurred. The trend in Saskatchewan and Alberta also, was toward heightened activity. In British Columbia, however, curtailment in employment of moderate proportions was recorded from November, 1936, while Manitoba unions registered losses in activity on a small scale.

Each month the records of unemployment among local trade unions in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Of these, Edmonton unions showed an increase in employment of nearly 4 per cent from October and in Halifax improvement of somewhat lesser degree was noted. Saint John members showed

but a fractional rise in work afforded. In Vancouver, on the other hand, activity was curtailed by over 4 per cent, while Montreal, Toronto and Regina unions recorded losses of more than 2 per cent. In Winnipeg the tendency was also toward lessened employment, though the change from October was very slight. In comparison with the returns for November, 1936, Saint John, Edmonton, Toronto and Montreal members were afforded a moderately better volume of work during the month under review. Less favourable conditions, however, prevailed in Vancouver than in November a year ago, and in Winnipeg, Regina and Halifax employment eased off slightly.

advancement, however, was manifest from November, 1936, when 15·6 per cent of the members reported were without work. Hat, cap and glove, wood and leather workers showed a pronounced increase in slackness from October and among garment, jewellery and glass workers noteworthy employment cessation was evident. Contributory declines, on a smaller scale, were registered by general labourers, textile and carpet, and iron and steel workers, metal polishers and printing tradesmen. Paper makers, however, showed a moderate increase in work afforded and some improvement in conditions was recorded by cigar and tobacco, and brewery workers, bakers and confectioners, and meat cutters and

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The chart which appears with this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1931, to date. The curve during November continued in the upward course of the previous month, an evidence of increasing unemployment. In this movement the curve parallelled its course of November, 1936, when the tendency was also toward lessened activity, but the level attained at the close of the month surveyed remained below that of November a year ago.

The manufacturing industries during November, with 531 local unions reporting a combined membership of 82,957 persons showed that 10,687 or a percentage of 12·9 were idle on the last day of the month as compared with 10·2 per cent in October. Some employment

butchers. Compared with the reports for November, 1936, glass workers, general labourers, garment and leather workers showed extensive employment expansion during the month under review, while gains of much lesser proportion were noted by brewery, cigar and tobacco, hat, cap and glove, and iron and steel workers, printing tradesmen, bakers and confectioners, and metal polishers. Wood workers, and meat cutters and butchers were considerably slacker than in November a year ago and quieter conditions prevailed for papermakers. Among textile and carpet, and jewellery workers also, moderate curtailment of activity was reflected.

Coal miners were afforded a slightly better volume of employment during November than in the preceding month according to the

reports compiled from 52 local unions, with 18,009 members. Of these, 935, or a percentage of 5·2 were without work at the close of the month contrasted with 6·4 per cent of idleness in October. Unemployment for British Columbia miners eased off considerably from October and in Alberta also, the situation was somewhat improved. Nova Scotia members showed little variation in the volume of employment afforded, though the tendency was in an unfavourable direction. Nominal curtailment in activity only was indicated in coal mining, as a whole, from November, 1936, when 5·0 per cent of unemployment was recorded, the falling off in work apparent in Alberta and British Columbia mining areas being in large measure counteracted by the gains evident in Nova Scotia. In addition to the total idleness reported among the coal miners, a number were indicated as working at reduced time.

The building and construction trades showed seasonal quietness during November, the volume of inactivity at the close of the month somewhat exceeding that of the previous month. Returns for November were compiled from a total of 227 associations of these tradesmen, embracing a membership of 25,731 persons, 7,286 of whom, or 28·3 per cent, were idle compared with 21·4 per cent in October. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, alone reported decided gains in available work from October, while in all other trades the employment movement was downward. Of the contraction in activity those noted by steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, and hod carriers and building labourers were the most extensive, though a considerable falling off in activity was indicated by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters. Granite and stonecutters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers, showed recessions of moderate degree and among electrical workers slight declines in employment were manifest. A better level of activity was evident in the building and construction trades, as a whole, from November, 1936, when 34·1 per cent of idleness was recorded. In this comparison plumbers and steamfitters, granite and stone-cutters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and steam shovelmen all showed pronounced improvement in conditions over the corresponding month in 1936, and a more favourable situation obtained for painters, decorators and paperhangers, and electrical workers. Hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers, however, suffered considerable losses in activity, while among carpenters and joiners there was practically no change in the volume of work accorded.

The transportation industries at the end of November reported a fractional drop in activity when compared with the previous month, as shown by the reports tabulated from 846 unions, including 65,684 members. Of these, 4,082 were idle at the close of the month, a percentage of 6·2 contrasted with 5·3 per cent of unemployment in October. A favourable employment tendency was apparent from November, 1936, when 6·6 per cent of the members

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	**3·4**
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	**4·9**
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	**12·7**
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	**7·1**
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	0·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	**4·9**
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	**7·2**
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	**7·0**
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·0	3·0	4·9	5·5	**5·1**
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	**4·9**
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	**4·5**
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Nov., 1919	1·2	1·6	2·8	2·0	2·1	1·2	·5	17·1	**3·6**
Nov., 1920	2·2	·5	14·7	6·4	4·3	4·1	3·6	24·7	**10·2**
Nov., 1921	6·9	5·7	20·8	6·1	8·5	5·5	5·9	18·0	**11·1**
Nov., 1922	3·0	3·4	11·9	2·2	5·7	2·5	2·9	11·4	**6·2**
Nov., 1923	2·4	3·9	12·0	4·2	3·2	3·2	6·5	3·7	**6·2**
Nov., 1924	7·3	4·5	18·1	5·4	5·2	4·2	7·1	11·7	**9·7**
Nov., 1925	4·4	4·7	9·8	4·4	2·0	2·5	3·5	6·1	**5·7**
Nov., 1926	1·3	2·1	4·9	4·0	2·2	·9	6·7	10·0	**4·7**
Nov., 1927	2·5	1·7	7·8	3·5	5·1	3·4	4·6	8·0	**5·2**
Nov., 1928	1·1	1·1	6·3	2·8	5·4	1·4	2·9	7·8	**4·2**
Nov., 1929	5·1	3·0	13·6	6·3	10·5	8·8	10·8	9·8	**9·3**
Nov., 1830	4·4	5·1	19·2	13·9	10·9	12·7	10·9	14·0	**13·8**
Nov., 1931	12·8	10·0	22·1	18·8	18·3	17·0	14·7	20·6	**18·6**
Nov., 1932	7·9	13·6	27·6	25·2	20·6	17·3	19·8	24·4	**22·8**
Nov., 1933	17·1	10·7	22·8	22·1	10·4	10·1	15·0	21·3	**20·4**
Nov., 1934	5·3	7·9	25·7	16·3	16·3	11·7	10·7	21·3	**17·5**
Nov., 1935	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	**13·3**
Dec., 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	**14·6**
Jan., 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	**14·8**
Feb., 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	**13·8**
March 1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	**14·5**
April, 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	**15·1**
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	**14·8**
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	**13·9**
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	**12·5**
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	**10·8**
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	**10·9**
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	**11·0**
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	**12·7**
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	**14·3**
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	10·4	**14·5**
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	**13·7**
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	**12·9**
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	**11·1**
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	**9·5**
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	**10·4**
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	**8·9**
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	**7·6**
Sept., 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	**7·7**
Oct., 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	**8·9**
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	**11·2**

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
November, 1919	20·8	....	10·0	2·8	1·0	1·5	2·2	1·1	....	·5	·3	·1	·5	·1	1·3	4·3	1·3	2·7	.....	....	5·8	4·5	32·4	1·4	1·4	·1	·1	....	·2	2·1	·5	3·8	3·6
November, 1920	6·5	....	·6	13·1	4·2	2·3	1·8	2·6	....	7·3	38·1	2·1	59·2	....	8·9	9·9	7·8	·5	0	3·3	12·4	2·5	2·7	3·4	1·3	·2	·2	....	0	3·3	3·1	3·4	10·2
November, 1921	61·6	18·6	8·7	17·7	8·0	3·1	4·0	2·6	....	11·8	44·0	4·7	59·8	....	14·0	10·1	9·5	35·7	.....	3·5	17·8	4·3	29·0	4·7	·4	·3	·3	....	·8	5·7	5·1	7·2	11·1
November, 1922	38·8	3·1	1·7	10·6	6·6	2·6	·9	3·2	....	9·0	30·3	3·3	38·9	3·1	15·8	4·0	·0	5·6	·3	4·4	10·4	1·8	10·1	1·6	·7	·5	·5	....	·2	2·7	1·4	6·1	6·2
November, 1923	3·1	....	4·8	10·4	21·9	2·3	·3	3·4	....	12·0	32·7	4·5	41·8	1·3	2·4	4·0	5·6	2·0	0	·4	13·0	3·3	3·5	3·4	2·7	·6	·6	....	·6	1·8	1·1	3·7	6·2
November, 1924	0	47·8	16·8	17·5	2·7	8·1	7·2	8·6	....	14·7	43·4	28·0	46·0	16·6	9·5	11·7	30·1	33·1	.....	17·2	14·2	4·0	8·9	4·2	2·4	·4	·4	0	·9	2·9	·9	7·7	9·7
November, 1925	0	40·6	4·6	9·2	2·9	3·1	·9	4·2	....	1·1	28·5	23·0	29·1	21·2	2·9	4·2	10·5	8·0	0	2·7	12·4	3·1	9·1	3·0	2·4	·3	·3	0	0	2·5	·9	6·4	5·7
November, 1926	12·9	0	10·8	6·3	2·4	3·3	3·4	3·3	....	12·1	5·9	7·3	4·7	15·8	15·1	7·1	4·9	1·4	0	7·3	12·7	1·5	2·7	1·7	0	·1	·1	0	0	3·2	1·6	6·4	4·7
November, 1927	19·9	0	2·9	7·2	2·0	3·2	4·8	2·5	....	22·0	7·7	·3	7·3	19·6	10·9	6·4	6·5	7·4	0	17·1	13·3	3·3	43·5	2·7	·2	·1	·1	0	·2	2·3	·7	6·7	5·2
November, 1928	19·9	0	·7	5·6	4·9	2·1	1·8	2·2	....	23·4	2·1	4·2	·4	40·4	11·7	5·3	2·1	11·4	0	11·9	9·3	2·6	36·3	1·9	·1	·2	·2	0	·7	3·6	1·5	9·1	4·2
November, 1929	19·7	6·3	3·9	12·8	1·5	2·0	1·1	2·5	....	8·5	43·2	2·6	46·5	....	19·8	8·3	3·3	16·6	0	27·9	16·3	7·6	20·2	7·6	·8	·7	·7	0	10·2	4·1	2·3	6·2	9·3
November, 1930	13·6	20·2	2·2	14·8	7·0	11·2	19·7	7·2	....	21·1	37·3	14·1	39·6	28·7	16·0	7·7	22·8	23·9	0	40·7	37·7	8·2	25·6	8·9	·7	6·3	6·4	0	·3	7·1	1·3	14·2	13·8
November, 1931	30·0	30·1	9·5	19·5	10·6	12·2	15·3	10·8	....	45·6	28·9	11·6	30·3	24·3	24·1	16·6	43·5	37·2	0	48·1	51·9	11·1	29·1	12·5	1·4	7·5	7·6	0	·5	9·3	1·4	19·2	18·6
November, 1932	27·0	46·5	7·0	26·0	10·3	16·0	17·6	15·4	0	49·1	37·7	24·4	36·6	72·9	20·6	28·3	46·9	32·3	0	39·5	63·5	13·5	19·6	15·8	1·5	13·4	13·7	0	5·8	10·8	5·6	21·3	22·8
November, 1933	26·3	20·3	12·7	20·5	10·4	14·0	14·0	14·0	0	15·4	11·6	15·4	6·7	53·8	41·5	23·2	13·3	35·1	0	44·4	67·6	13·2	31·4	14·0	1·1	11·6	11·8	0	0	8·2	3·2	16·8	20·4
November, 1934	83·3	38·8	6·2	18·0	5·9	8·4	5·6	10·4	0	33·0	25·2	16·8	27·2	18·0	9·2	20·2	15·8	9·5	100·0	63·1	61·6	10·4	54·3	10·0	1·0	11·8	12·1	0	5·9	5·9	1·2	15·4	17·5
November, 1935	31·6	12·1	5·7	13·6	16·5	6·2	3·4	8·6	0	55·7	17·2	17·5	14·3	32·8	21·3	12·9	4·3	10·7	0	29·1	42·5	7·5	30·3	8·0	1·4	10·5	10·8	0	1·8	5·4	2·0	10·6	13·3
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	25·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	19·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	10·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	23·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	18·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·0	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	23·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·8	15·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	1·38	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·1	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·0	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·0	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2

reported were without work. In the steam railway division, which included over 77 per cent of the entire group membership reported, activity declined slightly from October, though conditions were nominally improved from November a year ago. Operations for navigation workers were somewhat restricted during November from the previous month, but the volume of employment available showed a rather noteworthy increase from November a year ago. Street and electric railway employees registered a very small gain in work afforded over both the preceding month and November, 1936, while among teamsters and chauffeurs employment eased off slightly in each comparison.

From retail shop clerks reports were tabulated from 3 associations during November with 1,255 members, all of whom were shown at work on the last day of the month as in October. In November, 1936, however, 4·7 per cent of the members recorded were unemployed.

Civic employees with 81 associations combining a membership of 9,806 persons at the end of November indicated that 222 or 2·3 per cent were out of work in contrast with percentages of 1·6 in October and 1·4 in November, 1936.

In the miscellaneous group of trades employment curtailment on a small scale was indicated during November when compared with the previous month according to the reports furnished by 142 local unions, with an aggregate of 9,920 members. Of these, 639 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 6·4, compared with 5·5 per cent of inactivity in October. More favourable conditions, however, prevailed than in November, 1936, when 10·3 per cent of idleness was recorded. Theatre and stage, and hotel and restaurant employes, and stationary engineers and firemen all showed a slight tendency toward lessened activity during November from the previous month, while among barbers and unclassified workers the improvement noted was but nominal. Stationary engineers and firemen, however, were much busier than in November, 1936, and among hotel and restaurant employes moderate advancement was noted. Slight gains only were apparent among theatre and stage employees and barbers. Activity for unclassified workers, on the other hand, was somewhat retarded.

The 3 unions of fishermen from which reports were compiled during November, involving a membership of 650 persons, showed that 243, or 37·4 per cent were idle at the close of the month, as compared with a percentage of 23·6 in October. Little variation in conditions was evident from November a year ago, unemployment for that month standing at 38·8 per cent.

Among lumber workers and loggers the percentage of idleness at the close of November was 2·4, the same as was recorded in the preceding month. The situation changed but slightly from November, 1936, with 2·1 per cent of the members reported were without work.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1936 inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for November of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and for each month from November, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for November, 1937

A loss of nearly 7 per cent was registered in the volume of business transacted during November, 1937, as indicated by the average daily placements when compared with those of the preceding month, but a gain of over 7 per cent was noted in comparison with the work effected in November a year ago. Under the first comparison construction and maintenance, services and farming showed marked declines, with minor losses in mining and trade. Gains, however, were recorded in logging, manufacturing and transportation, the highest being in logging. Substantial increases over November, 1936, were registered in logging, services and manufacturing and smaller gains in transportation and trade, but heavy declines occurred in farming and construction and maintenance and a nominal one in mining.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1935, as represented by the ratios of vacancies offered and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined abruptly during the first half of the month, but rose about one point during the latter half and at the close of the period under review both levels were slightly above those recorded at the end of November, 1936. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 52·0 during the first half and 53·4 during the second half of November, 1937, in contrast with the ratios of 51·0 and 51·2 during the corresponding periods of 1936. The ratios

of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 49·0 and 50·1 as compared with 47·5 and 48·1 during the corresponding month of 1936.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during November, 1937, was 1,494, as compared with 1,614 during the preceding month and with 1,397 in November a year ago.

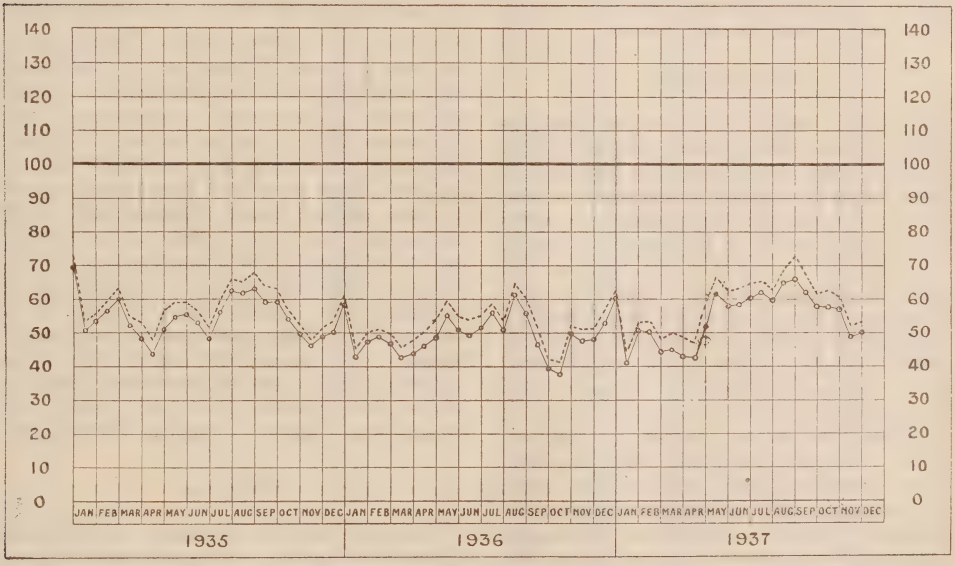
The average number of applications for employment received daily by offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,835 in comparison with 2,623 in October, 1937, and with 2,732 during November, 1936.

The average number of placements made daily by offices of the Service during November, 1937 was 1,405, of which 1,048 were in regular employment and 357 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,505 during the preceding month. Placements in November a year ago averaged 1,307 daily, consisting of 994 placements in regular and 313 in casual employment.

During the month of November, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 36,586 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 35,109 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 26,187, of which 20,651 were of men and 5,536 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 8,922. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 26,638 for men and 10,710 for women, a total of 37,348, while applications for work numbered 70,860, of which 53,652 were from men and 17,208 from women. Reports for October, 1937, showed 40,347 positions available, 65,551 applications made and 37,605 placements effected, while in November, 1936, there were recorded 33,522 vacancies, 65,556 applications for work and 31,347 placements in regular and casual employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications —————— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937 (11 months)	255,024	101,403	356,427

NOVA SCOTIA

Orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia during November called for 8 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 28 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1936. There was a decrease in placements of over 7 per cent when compared with October, but an increase of over 29 per cent in comparison with November of the previous year. All industrial divisions participated in the gain in placements over November a year ago, although the only increases of importance were in services, construction and maintenance and logging. Placements in these groups numbered 520, 464 and 103, respectively. Of the 520 placements in services 326 were of household workers. During the month 531 men and 117 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

During the month of November positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick were over 8 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 42 per cent above the corresponding month of 1936. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 9 per cent when compared with October, but a gain of 41 per cent in comparison with November, 1936. Except for minor declines in logging and farming, all industrial divisions showed increases in placements over November a year ago. The gains, however, were all small except in services, the increases in which group accounted for most of the gain for the province as a whole. The majority of the placements also were in this group and numbered 695, of which 449 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 10 of men and 104 of women.

QUEBEC

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec, were nearly 1 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 23 per cent below the corresponding month of 1936. There was an increase of nearly 4 per cent in placements when compared with October, but a decline of nearly 24 per cent in comparison with November of the previous year. The reduction in placements from November, 1936, was due to a substantial decline in construction and maintenance. Placements in the highway division of this group were exceptionally high in 1936, owing to the work provided in relief of unemployment and considerably less work of this kind was undertaken during the month under review. The decline in this group was partly offset by gains in all other divisions, the most noteworthy increases being in logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 167; logging 1,557; farming 53; transportation 64; construction and maintenance 2,107; trade 102 and services 2,834, of which 2,596 were of household workers. There were 3,931 men and 1,901 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ONTARIO

Employment offices in Ontario received orders for nearly 25 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 29 per cent more than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease of nearly 22 per cent in placements when compared with October, but an increase of nearly 32 per cent in comparison with November, 1936. Logging showed the largest increase in placements over November a year ago, but there were also important gains in services, manufacturing, farming and transportation. The only decline of importance was in construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 1,108; logging 2,832; farming 1,010; transportation 408; construction and maintenance 2,034; trade 316 and services 3,729, of which 2,376 were of household workers. During the month 6,177 men and 1,741 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during November were nearly 21 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 39 per cent above the corresponding month of the previous year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 9 per cent when compared with October and of over 40 per cent in comparison with November, 1936. With the exception of a fairly large reduction in farm placements, all industrial groups showed gains over November a year ago, the most important being in construction and maintenance, logging and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 439; farming 1,568; construction and maintenance 1,365 and services 703, of which 603 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 3,376 of men and 458 of women.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**1,166**	**23**	**1,364**	**1,164**	**648**	**508**	**2,192**	**197**
Halifax	809	21	962	802	530	272	1,408	92
New Glasgow	146	2	204	162	91	63	337	87
Sydney	211	0	198	200	27	173	447	18
New Brunswick	**782**	**6**	**832**	**781**	**114**	**667**	**919**	**95**
Chatham	23	2	23	21	3	18	168	2
Fredericton	10	0	34	10	0	10	41	0
Moncton	395	4	394	396	80	316	121	65
St. John	354	0	381	354	31	323	589	28
Quebec	**7,783**	**1,002**	**13,286**	**8,059**	**5,832**	**1,071**	**4,227**	**8,394**
Bagotville	100	5	128	102	102	0	15	.....
Chicoutimi	374	0	496	374	373	1	14	381
Hull	536	9	1,011	615	595	11	374	397
Matane	434	75	499	426	404	20	40	.....
Montreal	3,660	549	7,320	3,658	2,071	746	3,005	4,644
Quebec	1,445	241	2,024	1,455	1,134	109	484	2,240
Rouyn	441	1	665	550	519	31	72	245
Sherbrooke	225	88	427	294	239	12	107	334
Three Rivers	447	20	550	482	292	141	82	153
Val d'Or	121	14	166	103	103	0	34	.....
Ontario	**12,135**	**304**	**29,043**	**11,679**	**7,918**	**3,574**	**46,178**	**5,137**
Belleville	130	0	284	130	64	66	335	59
Brantford	643	6	1,061	696	656	40	1,277	92
Chatham	197	0	280	197	109	88	301	142
Fort William	826	0	863	826	727	99	579	240
Guelph	121	14	300	142	61	46	877	22
Hamilton	669	4	2,044	649	357	283	3,772	215
Kenora	264	0	492	263	204	59	302	71
Kingston	243	19	290	228	189	39	193	437
Kitchener	283	12	708	306	150	123	864	52
London	479	37	966	521	339	154	1,769	311
Niagara Falls	122	21	305	119	74	30	720	84
North Bay	281	0	589	451	412	37	496	211
Oshawa	250	0	374	233	51	184	1,131	149
Ottawa	520	3	2,406	563	422	141	4,261	319
Pembroke	183	0	347	256	185	71	46	40
Peterborough	116	12	279	115	94	21	978	71
Port Arthur	1,427	1	1,223	1,201	1,188	13	447	536
St. Catharines	286	12	534	275	168	107	1,863	208
St. Thomas	156	2	197	147	124	23	208	50
Sarnia	396	0	447	395	89	306	437	125
Sault Ste. Marie	378	62	592	293	251	38	164	164
Stratford	85	0	368	98	88	10	1,257	48
Sudbury	239	0	517	248	176	72	170	230
Timmins	952	70	1,085	529	383	146	807	335
Toronto	2,128	2	10,952	2,024	923	1,038	15,357	685
Windsor	455	9	1,073	470	224	246	7,129	241
Woodstock	306	18	467	304	210	94	438	.....
Manitoba	**4,032**	**9**	**6,122**	**4,174**	**3,834**	**337**	**14,055**	**2,678**
Brandon	201	7	345	191	179	12	625	202
Winnipeg	3,831	2	5,777	3,983	3,655	325	13,430	2,476
Saskatchewan	**3,728**	**902**	**4,367**	**3,049**	**2,741**	**308**	**2,892**	**4,158**
Estevan	86	0	73	74	74	0	0	90
Melville	125	0	125	125	125	0	0	0
Moose Jaw	375	67	528	334	260	74	682	632
North Battleford	347	96	375	302	299	3	85	310
Prince Albert	362	157	347	268	247	21	173	422
Regina	933	220	1,508	776	676	100	1,099	1,184
Saskatoon	576	222	469	381	353	28	402	639
Swift Current	204	71	274	156	155	1	411	160
Weyburn	318	0	286	285	259	26	0	131
Yorkton	402	69	382	348	293	55	40	590
Alberta	**2,800**	**123**	**6,732**	**2,688**	**2,330**	**314**	**10,854**	**2,431**
Calgary	661	2	2,898	690	644	46	5,227	760
Drumheller	122	0	309	110	90	20	197	92
Edmonton	1,618	98	2,672	1,497	1,381	72	4,320	1,235
Lethbridge	127	7	463	122	111	11	691	194
Medicine Hat	272	16	390	269	104	165	419	150
British Columbia	**4,922**	**22**	**9,114**	**4,992**	**2,770**	**2,143**	**8,845**	**746**
Kamloops	30	3	291	38	24	3	14	10
Nanaimo	259	7	273	247	237	10	213	292
Nelson	186	0	218	186	94	92	21	14
New Westminster	122	1	117	121	37	84	355	43
Penticton	59	3	115	57	34	23	88	11
Prince George	8	4	9	4	4	0	4	2
Prince Rupert	36	0	72	36	18	18	91	8
Vancouver	3,389	4	6,579	3,470	2,074	1,328	6,897	212
Victoria	833	0	1,440	833	248	585	1,162	154
Canada	**37,348**	**2,391**	**70,860**	**36,586**	**26,187**	**8,922**	**90,162**	**23,836**
Men	26,638	963	53,652	26,257	20,651	5,440	74,695	18,994
Women	10,710	1,428	17,208	10,329	5,536	3,482	15,467	4,842

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decrease of 17 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during November, when compared with the preceding month and of over 25 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements also were over 24 per cent less than in October and nearly 32 per cent below November, 1936. Farm placements were very much lower than in November a year ago and accounted for the decline for the province as a whole under this comparison. Services also showed a moderate decrease. The only increase of importance was in construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 53; farming 1,654; construction and maintenance 472 and services 811, of which 737 were of household workers. There were 2,067 men and 674 women placed in regular employment during the month.

ALBERTA

During the month of November, orders received at employment offices in Alberta called for nearly 4 per cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 6 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1936. There was a decrease in placements of over 4 per cent when compared with October, but a nominal gain in comparison with November a year ago. Although there was only a nominal increase in placements for the province as a whole, there was considerable change in some industrial divisions. The largest was in farming where a decline was recorded. Construction and maintenance and logging, on the other hand, showed fairly substantial gain. There was a small decrease in mining and a somewhat smaller gain in manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 193; farming 1,564; mining 54; construction and maintenance 311 and services 442, of which 334 were of household workers. During the month 2,036 men and 294 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was an increase of nearly 39 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during November, when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 140 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of 1936. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. Except for nominal declines in transportation and trade, all industrial divisions showed increases in placements over November, 1936. The most important gains were in logging and construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 68; logging 1,806; farming 103; construction and maintenance 2,102 and services 751, of which 487 were of household workers. During the month 2,523 men and 247 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of November, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 26,187 placements in regular employment 16,142 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,500 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,344 journeying to centres within the same province as the despatching office, and 156 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the Railway Companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during November 50 certificates for reduced transportation were granted, one provincial and 49 interprovincial. The former was issued to a bushman despatched from Hull to a point in the Montreal zone. Of the persons going outside the province, the Hull office was instrumental in transferring 43 bushmen to Timmins and 3 bushmen to Pembroke. The Timmins zone was also the destination of 3 bushmen conveyed from Montreal. Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during November, 1,197 persons journeyed to provincial centres. Of these, the Port Arthur office was responsible for the despatch of 592 bush workers, 7 highway construction workers, 3 cookees, 2 carpenters and one housekeeper, and the Fort William office of 181 bushmen and 5 labourers to centres within their respective zones. From North Bay 126 bushmen went to Timmins, 38 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie, and 9 bushmen, one delivery man and one highway construction worker to points in the North Bay zone. The Sudbury office shipped 20 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie, 5 bushmen to Timmins, 3 miners to Pembroke and 57 bushmen within the Sudbury zone. Travelling from Ottawa, 25 bushmen were bound for Timmins, 19 bushmen for Sault Ste. Marie and one lumber worker for North Bay. To

the North Bay zone, in addition, 10 bushmen and to the Timmins zone 12 bushmen were transported from Brantford. At the St. Catharines office 4 bushmen secured certificates for transportation to Sault Ste. Marie and 2 building carpenters to Timmins. The Toronto office assisted in the despatch of 5 carpenters to St. Thomas, 3 bushmen to Pembroke, 2 bushmen to Ottawa, one bushman each to the Peterborough, Sudbury and Windsor zones, and 4 farm boys and 3 bushmen within the Toronto zone. From Pembroke 3 bushmen travelled to North Bay, one bushman to Timmins and 10 bushmen to employment within the Pembroke zone. On certificates granted at Timmins 2 bushmen were carried to Fort William and 8 bushmen within the Timmins zone, while from Stratford 6 bushmen also proceeded to the Timmins zone and one bushman to Sault Ste. Marie. The New Toronto zone received one farm hand from Hamilton, the North Bay zone 3 bushmen from Niagara Falls and the Sault Ste. Marie zone 3 bushmen from Windsor. Under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan there was a movement of students during November within the province, 13 of whom were male nurses travelling at the reduced rate to Oshawa to enroll for training there, and 2 were bound for mine training courses in the North Bay zone. The labour movement in Manitoba during November originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 128 persons, 21 of whom were carried to provincial situations and 107 outside the province. All workers travelling within the province were destined to centres in the Winnipeg zone and included 19 bushmen, one farm hand and one hotel waitress. Transferred to other provinces, 96 bushmen, 4 bridge builders, 3 farm hands and one farm domestic, proceeded to Port Arthur, one hydro worker to Timmins, one hotel worker to Regina and one farm housekeeper to Edmonton. In Saskatchewan 26 certificates for reduced transportation were granted during November entirely to provincial points. Of these, the Saskatoon office issued 20 to bushmen and one to a cook, and the Prince Albert office 5 to bushmen bound for employment within the Prince Albert zone. Alberta transfers at the reduced rate during November numbered 95, and were effected by the Edmonton office, which despatched 78 bushmen, 5 mine workers, 3 farm hands, 3 hotel employees, 2 sawmill workers, one mechanic, one store clerk, one fisherman and one foreman to various sections of the Edmonton zone. In British Columbia during November 4 persons secured certificates at Vancouver for transportation to provincial employment, among whom were 2 mine engineers and one gardener going to Penticton and one mine worker to Kamloops.

Of the 1,500 workers who travelled at the Employment Service reduced rate during November, 495 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 872 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 130 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 3 by the Northern Alberta Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During November, 1937

The aggregate value of the construction represented by the building permits issued by 58 cities during November was $4,906,689. This was an increase of $521,737 or 11·9 per cent, as compared with the October figure of $4,384,952, while the total was also higher by $1,809,181, or 58·4 per cent, than in November, 1936, when the estimated value of the building authorized by these cities was $3,097,508. The aggregate for the month under review was larger than in any other November since that of 1931.

The value of the building permits taken out in the first eleven months of the present year was $52,042,087; this was higher than the aggregate of $38,043,527 reported in the period, January-November, 1936, and also substantially exceeded the total for the same months in any other year since 1931. However, the cumulative total in each of the last six years has been very much lower than in preceding years since 1919; while the wholesale prices of building materials have recently advanced, the index for the elapsed months of 1937 was below the average for the years since 1919.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for November 1, 1937, showing that they had issued over 300 permits for dwellings estimated to cost more than $1,158,000, and about 1,800 permits for other buildings estimated at almost $3,495,000. There were also two engineering projects, valued at $18,271. During October, permits were issued for the erection of about 400 dwellings and 2,500 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $1,360,000 and $2,828,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with October, 1937, that of $411,208 or 18·7 per cent in Ontario being largest. Reductions in this comparison were indicated in the remaining provinces, that of $333,183 or 72·6 per cent in Manitoba being most pronounced.

As compared with November, 1936, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia showed increases, of which the greatest were those of $948,944 or 56·9 per cent in Ontario, and $365,224 or 111·9 per cent in British Columbia.

Of the four most populous centres, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver recorded large increases in the value of the building authorized in November as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with November of last year. In Winnipeg, the aggregate value was higher than in November, 1936, but lower than in October of this year. Of the other centres, Halifax, Moncton, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Galt, Guelph, Port Arthur, Sarnia, Welland, Woodstock, Moose Jaw Medicine Hat, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria reported higher building authorizations than in either comparison.

The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during November and in the first eleven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The January-November index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in these years are also given (average 1926 = 100).

The aggregate for the first eleven months of this year was higher by 36·8 per cent than in 1936, being also greater than in the same period of any other year since 1931. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in any of the years, 1930-1936, was lower than in the months January to November of other years since 1920.

Year	Value of permits issued in November	Value of permits issued in first eleven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eleven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials, in first eleven months (Average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1937.....	4,906,689	52,042,087	35·9	94·5
1936.....	3,097,508	38,043,527	26·3	85·1
1935.....	3,447,653	44,158,767	30·5	81·2
1934.....	2,622,534	24,935,704	17·2	82·7
1933.....	1,624,138	19,793,204	13·7	78·1
1932.....	2,553,373	40,750,142	28·1	77·4
1931.....	7,282,117	104,327,739	72·0	82·1
1930.....	11,821,292	150,939,044	104·2	91·4
1929.....	16,171,400	220,255,867	152·0	99·1
1928.....	15,830,836	203,010,555	140·1	96·9
1927.....	12,857,622	172,858,176	119·3	96·2
1926.....	9,975,451	144,877,789	100·0	100·1
1925.....	7,988,765	117,665,590	81·2	102·9
1924.....	10,212,908	120,119,829	82·9	107·1
1923.....	8,228,206	126,547,365	87·3	111·8
1922.....	11,182,030	138,698,005	95·7	108·6
1921.....	12,192,414	111,257,084	76·8	123·9
1920.....	5,627,949	112,175,268	77·4	144·3

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in October and November, 1937, and November, 1936. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus*.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	Nov., 1937	Oct., 1937	Nov., 1936
	$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—			
Charlottetown.....	2,000	11,200	2,250
Nova Scotia.....	144,035	58,242	98,627
*Halifax.....	141,255	35,627	80,727
New Glasgow.....	2,780	4,200	6,000
*Sydney.....	1/—	18,415	11,900
New Brunswick.....	54,881	22,809	66,552
Fredericton.....	850	Nil	36,600
*Moncton.....	33,896	14,089	2,975
*Saint John.....	20,135	8,720	26,977
Quebec.....	1,086,751	853,453	748,325
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve.....	812,401	596,494	503,773
*Quebec.....	83,715	192,111	43,690
Shawinigan Falls....	37,050	9,700	3,002
*Sherbrooke.....	63,300	19,000	44,850
*Three Rivers.....	85,185	27,835	123,010
*Westmount.....	5,100	8,313	30,000
Ontario.....	2,615,991	2,204,783	1,667,047
Belleville.....	7,950	41,200	1,200
*Brantford.....	11,136	30,320	22,138
Chatham.....	9,300	14,975	1,000
*Fort William.....	18,550	21,700	6,800
Galt.....	93,216	29,712	10,305
*Guelph.....	8,990	5,830	2,420
*Hamilton.....	89,477	119,485	179,805
*Kingston.....	11,987	15,572	7,915
*Kitchener.....	47,789	64,510	31,560
*London.....	41,525	70,940	38,310
Niagara Falls.....	1,550	27,820	5,010
Oshawa.....	2,450	113,275	3,100
*Ottawa.....	73,290	207,120	76,455
Owen Sound.....	690	16,598	5,600
*Peterborough.....	4,133	25,076	31,779
*Port Arthur.....	22,755	18,915	6,526
*Stratford.....	5,430	54,230	4,355
*St. Catharines.....	41,960	29,240	185,385
*St. Thomas.....	1,300	17,627	825
Sarnia.....	40,650	35,529	4,150
Sault Ste. Marie....	11,090	45,086	11,655
*Toronto.....	1,824,737	1,031,029	821,353
York and East York Townships.	115,310	58,495	136,870
Welland	45,310	8,920	3,712
*Windsor.....	55,055	72,543	60,872
Riverside.....	10,000	10,600	250
Woodstock.....	19,761	18,436	7,697
Manitoba.....	126,027	459,210	68,200
*Brandon.....	Nil	2,750	700
St. Boniface.....	1,877	26,760	8,800
*Winnipeg.....	124,150	429,700	58,700
Saskatchewan.....	97,275	48,417	25,845
*Moose Jaw.....	84,130	2,655	4,520
*Regina.....	10,845	43,327	12,850
*Saskatoon.....	2,300	2,435	8,475
Alberta.....	87,999	209,133	94,156
*Calgary.....	18,601	49,248	66,081
*Edmonton.....	21,910	140,940	13,005
Lethbridge.....	10,488	15,070	14,740
Medicine Hat.....	37,000	3,875	330
British Columbia...	691,730	517,705	326,506
Kamloops.....	3,625	10,645	7,120
Nanaimo.....	25,895	8,259	3,685
*New Westminster...	51,875	42,450	17,000
Prince Rupert.....	18,420	780	275
*Vancouver.....	487,900	354,970	254,015
North Vancouver.	8,615	28,523	1,055
*Victoria.....	95,400	72,078	43,356
Total—58 cities.....	4,906,689	4,384,952	3,097,508
*Total—35 cities.....	4,400,812	3,845,294	2,823,102

[1] Report not received.

Employment Conditions in Canada at the End of December, 1937, Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of December was reported by Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Little activity, other than ordinary chores and the delivery of firewood, was reported in farming in the Maritime Provinces. During the holiday season there was a brisk sale of turkeys, fowl and vegetables with prices good. Apple shipments for the month of December consisted of 88,000 barrels from Halifax and 23,939 from Port Williams, all consigned to the United Kingdom. Logging was good. Fishing was only fair, owing to adverse weather. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from 1 to 5 days, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from 3 to 5 days. Some manufacturing concerns were operating on short time and others, though on full time, recorded the volume of business somewhat reduced; no idleness was reported from the iron and steel industry. Little new construction was in evidence, but that already under way was progressing favourably. Highway construction also continued. Passenger and freight traffic was lighter after the holidays and heavy snow storms had handicapped motor transportation. Trade, both wholesale and retail, showed a decline. Many requests were received for housemaids and charworkers in the women's division and placements were made.

Farming in the province of Quebec was very quiet and logging in some centres recorded a decline. Mining, likewise, was very dull. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Hull, Quebec city and Chicoutimi—nearly all factories operating at capacity; Montreal—clothing fair, but other plants, including tobacco and cigars, boots and shoes, metals, rubber, and textiles, not so active; La Tuque—unable to fill the demand for joiners; Bagotville—production showed a decrease; Sherbrooke—factories operating normally; Matane—smaller industries active, but some of the sawmills closed. Building construction and road work provided employment for many persons throughout the province, in Montreal, alone, over 5,000 workers, mostly labourers, being placed on relief projects, and 5,000 more engaged for snow removal. Trade was better, a number of additional hands having been hired for the holiday season. Little change was noted in the women's division; vacancies were numerous, but placements were sometimes difficult to make, due to the scarcity of suitable applicants.

48465—6½

The call for farm help in Ontario was very light. Nearly all lumber camps in the province were filled to capacity, hauling was under way and a number of loaders and teamsters had been placed recently. Mining was very quiet and many experienced miners were available. The usual seasonal slackness following augmented production for Christmas, was evident in manufacturing, although tobacco, textiles, breweries and box factories were working full time. Industrial conditions in automobile factories were changeable, some plants having laid off a large number of their employees for an indefinite period, while others had increased their staffs. Building construction was slack and, as a result, there was an increased registration of building tradesmen. A few also had found work on the highways, but road construction was not likely to absorb many workers until after the winter season. Trade was favourable. The demand was good for all classes of house, char, hotel and restaurant workers and applicants were plentiful, though lack of experience in some instances proved a handicap. Domestic graduates from the Training Centre in Toronto, who were sought after by local employers, were placed, following their three months' training period.

Farming was very quiet in the Prairie Provinces and placements were few, except at Winnipeg, where the greater number of rural workers had identified themselves with the Farm Placement Plan. Logging was more active at Edmonton and in the Winnipeg district the majority of orders were from Manitoba operators—only a few men having been transferred to Ontario. Nearly all coal mines reported increased production, due to colder weather; this resulted in a fair demand for miners. Manufacturing was dull. Not much building construction was in progress, but numerous single men were employed on the highways. Although trade had eased after the Christmas rush, conditions were most satisfactory for the time of year. With the holiday season past, there was also a greater readiness on the part of domestic workers in the women's section to accept out of town employment. Some girls and women also had been placed through the Vocationl Training schools.

There was no demand for farm help in British Columbia. Logging, likewise, was quiet, as most of the camps and sawmills

had been closed over the holidays. Mining was unchanged. Unfavourable weather had stopped nearly all outside construction, but had afforded employment for hundreds of men, who worked as snow shovellers on streets and highways, or were hired by the railways as extra gangs to handle snow slides and washouts, caused by snow storms and sudden thaws. Almost all highway work, other than maintenance, had been brought to a conclusion for the season. Drydocks and shipyards were slack at Prince Rupert and Victoria, but the waterfront was busy at New Westminster and Victoria and quiet at Vancouver. While business was very good during the Christmas season, temporary help had afterwards been laid off and trade showed the usual seasonal dullness. The women's division also reported few calls for help in domestic service, the greater part of those received being for casual work.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, December, 1937, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a further decline in employment between October 18 and November 15, affecting most of the principal industries. The decline was most marked in building and public works contracting, the textile, clothing, motor vehicle and tinplate industries, electrical apparatus manufacture, hotel and boarding house service, road transport, and the distributive trades. There was also a decline in agricultural employment. Employment in coal mining, however, showed an improvement.

It is estimated that at November 15, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,573,000. This was 86,000 less than at October 18, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 353,000 as compared with November 23, 1936.

Among persons, aged 16-64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed at November 15, 1937, was 11·0, as compared with 10·2 at October 18, 1937. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·0 at November 15, 1937, and 3·4 at October 18, 1937. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at November 15, 1937, was 10·7, as compared with 9·9 at October 18, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was a decrease at November 15, 1937, as compared with November 23, 1936, of about 0·6 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, but an increase of about 2·5 among persons within the agricultural scheme (exclusive of private gardeners, who first became insurable in February, 1937). For both schemes combined there was a decrease of about 0·5 between these dates.

At November 15, 1937, the numbers of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,227,600 wholly unemployed, 216,806 temporarily stopped, and 54,797 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,499,203; this was 108,954 more than at October 18, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 69,860 as compared with November 23, 1936.

The total of 1,499,203 persons on the registers at November 15, 1937, included 745,493 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 550,661 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 51,643 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 151,406 other persons, of whom 31,134 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at November 15, 1937, was 1,579,914, as compared with 1,460,080 at October 18, 1937. On a comparable basis there was a decrease at November 15, 1937, of about 58,330 as compared with November 23, 1936.

United States

Secretary of Labour, Miss Frances Perkins, announced recently that on the basis of data made available to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, by approximately 125,000 important establishments, nearly 570,000 fewer workers were employed in November than in October in the combined manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed, and weekly wage disbursements were $25,900,000 smaller.

The following paragraphs from the official press release indicate the situation to be as follows:—

Aggregate employment in these combined industries in November, 1937, was at approximately the same level as in November, 1936, the yearly comparison showing about 4,000 fewer workers employed in November, 1937. Weekly payrolls were $11,000,000 greater in November than in the corresponding month of last year.

In addition to the sharp decline in factory employment, each of the 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed reported employment declines, with the exception of brokerage firms, in which a small gain in number of workers was noted over the month interval.

Manufacturing Industries.—The decline of 5·8 per cent in manufacturing employment in November indicates the release of more than 480,000 factory wage earners from jobs over the month interval. Declines in factory employment are normal in November. Decreases have been shown in 14 of the past 18 years for which data are available. The current decrease, however, exceeds, with but one exception (November, 1920), those shown in any preceding November. The factory payroll decrease is considerably in excess of the usual November decline.

The November 1937 index of manufacturing employment (94·7) is 2·3 per cent below the level of November, 1936. The November, 1937, payroll index (89·3) is 1·5 per cent below the level of November of last year (90·7). These comparisons indicate 183,000 fewer wage earners employed in factories in November, 1937, than in November, 1936, and $2,800,000 less disbursed in weekly wages than in the corresponding month of last year.

The declines in factory employment were widespread. Eighty-one of the 89 manufacturing industries surveyed reported losses in employment over the month interval and a similar number reported payroll decreases. Employment decreased sharply in both the durable and non-durable goods groups, the decline in the durable goods group being 5·3 per cent and in the non-durable goods group, 6·1 per cent. In the latter group, employment in November, 1937, was 5·8 per cent below the November, 1936, level, while in the durable goods group, employment was 1·4 per cent above the level of November, 1936. The November, 1937, employment index for the durable goods group (92·3) indicates that for every 1,000 workers employed during the index base period (1923-25=100), 923 were employed in November, 1937. In the non-durable goods group there were 973 workers employed in November, 1937, for every 1,000 employed during the index-base period.

Among the 8 manufacturing industries reporting employment gains between October and November, with the exceptions of the gains of 11·4 per cent in the silverware and plated ware industry and 18·0 per cent in aluminum manufactures, the expansions were relatively small. In the silverware and plated ware industry, the expansion was primarily seasonal while in the aluminum manufactures industry, the gain resulted largely from resumption of operations following the settlement of labour difficulties.

The most pronounced losses in employment in the 81 manufacturing industries reporting declines were of a seasonal nature. In many instances, however, the usual seasonal curtailments were accentuated by slackening of business activity. Among the industries in which seasonal recessions were factors contributing to the sharply reduced forces in November were canning and preserving (36·9 per cent), radios and phonographs (22·8 per cent), millinery (15·3 per cent), stoves (15·9 per cent), woollen and worsted goods (12·7 per cent), men's clothing (12·2 per cent), sawmills (10·0 per cent), women's clothing (10·2 per cent), and boots and shoes (10·4 per cent).

In practically all instances, the payroll declines in manufacturing industries were more pronounced than the employment decreases, due principally to generally reduced operating schedules and to plant shut-downs in a number of States for the Armistice Day holiday and election day. Decreases in weekly payrolls ranging from 20·0 per cent to 42·3 per cent were reported in 11 industries (boots and shoes, woollen and worsted goods, wirework, blast furnaces-steel works-rolling mills, carpets and rugs, women's clothing, men's clothing, millinery, radios and phonographs, stoves, and canning and preserving), and payroll losses ranging from 16·6 per cent to 19·9 per cent were shown in the bolts-nuts-washers-rivets, iron and steel forgings, plumbers' supplies, steam and hot-water heating, typewriter, sawmill, brick-tile-terra cotta, cotton small wares, and silk and rayon goods industries.

Non-Manufacturing Industries.—Approximately 86,000 fewer workers were employed in the combined 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed in November than in the preceding month and weekly payrolls were estimated to be $3,900,000 lower.

Private Building Construction.—A further recession in employment in the private building construction industry was reported in November, reports supplied by 9,114 building construction contractors employing 102,677 workers in November showing a decrease of 7·3 per cent over the month interval. Weekly payrolls in November were 9·1 per cent less than in the preceding month. Decreases in employment have been shown between October and November in each of the 5 preceding years for which data are available. With the exceptions of the years 1934 and 1936, in which smaller losses were reported, the current percentage decline is quite similar to the decreases in the remaining three years. Payrolls have also decreased in November

in each of the 5 preceding years, the decreases in three instances being of approximately the same proportions as the current decline.

Comparison of employment and payrolls in November, 1937, with November, 1936, shows a decline of 5·2 per cent in employment while payrolls show a gain of 3·7 per cent over the year interval. The reports received from co-operating firms cover only employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings and do not include projects financed by Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriatious of the Federal, State and local governments.

Public Employment.—Employment on projects of The Works Program totalled in excess of 2,129,000 in November, an increase, compared with the preceding month, of 49,000. Approximately 182,000 of the total were working on Federal projects, 1,565,000 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, and 382,000 on National Youth Administration work and Student Aid projects. During the month payrolls amounted to $105,335,000. Material orders placed exceeded $41,460,000.

There were 120,000 workers employed on P.W.A. construction projects during November. This was a decrease of 29,000 compared with October. Of the total, 40,000 were working on Federal and non-Federal projects financed from N.I.R.A. funds and 80,000 employees were working on projects financed from E.R.A.A. 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds. Included in this figure are projects financed by the Public Works Extension Act of 1937. This is the first month for which data were available on these projects. Pay-roll disbursements on all P.W.A. projects amounted to $10,581,000 and material orders placed exceeded $15,079,000.

The number of workers employed in the Civilian Conservation Corps totalled 348,000, a decrease of 15,000 compared with October. Decreases in employment were registered for all classes of workers with the exception of nurses. Of the total number of workers in camps during November, 302,000 were enrolled workers, 6,000 reserve officers, 300 nurses, 2,000 educational advisers, and 38,000 supervisory and technical workers. Payrolls for all classes of workers amounted to $15,828,000.

A total of 207,000 were employed on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations. Compared with October this was a decrease of 11,000. The amount of payrolls was more than $20,122,000 and the value of orders placed during the month for material to be used on these projects was $22,871,000.

In November, 193,000 workers were employed on the construction of State roads, an increase of 5,000 compared with the preceding month. Of the total, nearly 30,000 were working on new construction and 163,000 on maintenance. Payroll disbursements for both types of work totalled $12,777,000.

Cement-Making Industry and Cement Products Industry in Canada, 1936

Producers' sales of Portland cement in Canada during 1936 totalled 4,508,718 barrels valued at $6,908,192 compared with 3,648,086 barrels worth $5,580,043 in 1935, according to finally revised statistics issued by the Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of barrels of cement sold and the apparent consumption of same during 1936 were the largest since 1931 in which year sales and consumption totalled 10,161,658 and 10,085,986 barrels, respectively.

Four firms were reported as active in 1936 and $53,343,991 was employed as capital; the number of employees totalled 1,052 compared with 924 in 1935; salaries and wages distributed were recorded at $1,196,664 against $1,027,416 in the preceding year. The industry in 1936 consumed $1,576,142 worth of fuel and electricity, 1,180,358 tons of limestone, 25,447 tons of gypsum, 94,943 tons of clay and 8,549 tons of sand. The high selling price per barrel for cement in 1936 was $2.68 and the low, $1.25, compared with $2.79 and $1.25 in 1935.

Output of manufactured cement products in 1936 was valued at $1,713,347 compared with $1,154,138 in 1935, $1,596,998 in 1933, $3,807,188 in 1931, and $4,419,417 in 1929. Production in 1936 was the highest reported by the industry since 1932 and was 48 per cent above the 1935 figure; it was, however, lower than for any of the years from 1925 to 1932 inclusive and amounted to only 39 per cent of the value for 1929.

A total of 97 manufacturing plants were included in this industry in 1936; 59 were in Ontario, 22 in Quebec, 8 in British Columbia, 2 in each of New Brunswick, Manitoba and Alberta, and 1 in each of Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan. Many of these plants were very small, there being 51 with outputs of less than $5,000, 16 in the $5,000 to $10,000 group, 20 between $10,000 and $25,000, and only 10 with outputs in excess of $25,000. The works in Ontario accounted for 64 per cent of the total production and the factories in Quebec accounted for 15 per cent.

FAIR WAGE CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada and which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision is retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to male and female workers under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament konwn as "The Fair Wages and Eight-Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms followingg:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person, doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wage rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages

clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Reconstruction of the downstream face of Alexandra Pier, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Foundation Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 26, 1937. Amount of contract, $542,835.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Boilermakers (construction)	0 75
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Crane operators—Gasoline or electric	0 55
	Per day
Divers	14 00
Divers' tender	5 00
Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time	
	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians—Inside wiremen	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Pipe fitters, surface, temporary work	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Pile driver engineers	0 65
Pile driver labourers	0 40
Pile driver firemen	0 50
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 50
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers—General	0 55
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Shovel operators—Gasoline	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 75

	Per hour
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, hammer, X-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—Acetylene or electric	0 60
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

	Per shift
Lock tenders	$6 50
Assistant lock tenders	4 00
Gauge tenders	4 50

Men Working under Compressed Air (Sand Hogs):—

Pressure			Hours		Wages
Min. No. of lbs.	Max. No. of lbs.		Maximum 1st and 2nd working period in compressed air	Minimum rest interval in open air	
Maximum Total					Rate per per day
Normal	up to	18 lb.	8	¼	$ 6 50
18	"	26 "	6	1	7 25
26	"	33 "	4	2	8 00
33	"	38 "	3	3	8 70
38	"	43 "	2	4	9 40
43	"	48 "	1½	5	10 15
48	"	50 "	1	6	10 90

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of four magazine buildings for the Royal Canadian Air Force at Kamloops, B.C. Name of contractors, Baynes & Horie, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $21,798. The following fair wages schedule was included in the contract:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finisher	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam—Single or double drum	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen—Stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers—Felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen—Reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—Gasoline	1 12½
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	1 12½
Cranemen	0 90
Firemen	0 74⅛
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Tilesetters	0 90
Tilesetters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Welders on steel erection	1 12½
Watchman	0 40

Supply and installation of a Fire Alarm System at the Joint Service Magazine, Bedford Basin, Halifax Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Pierce Electric Shop, Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 11, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,320. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract for the installation as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 97½
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Tile setters	0 97½
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Welders and burners—Acetylene or electric	0 70
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a garage at No. 1 Aircraft Depot, Victoria Island, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. A. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 3, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,297. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners:	
Up to and including Sept. 30, 1937	0 75
On and after Oct. 1, 1937	0 80
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Compressor operator—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers, on steel erection	0 80
Engineers, operating steam—Single or double drum	0 70
Firemen—stationary	0 45
Hoist operators	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83
Rodmen—Reinforced steel	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel-patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Watchman	0 35

Construction of water mains to the two hangars at the R.C.A.F. Station, Jericho Beach, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Archie Sullivan, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $6,180. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Carpenters	$0 90
Cement finishers	0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 90
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to tons	1 45
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Pipe layers	0 57½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Teamster, team and wagon	1 00
Teamster	0 45
Watchman	0 45

Construction of an extension to the Pier at the R.C.A.F. Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors Fundy Construction Co., Ltd. Date of contract, December 18, 1937. Amount of contract, $12,522. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 50
Carpenters	0 60
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Pile driver engineers	0 65
Pile driver labourers	0 40
Pile driver firemen	0 45
Tractor operator	0 50
Timbermen & cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, crosscut saw, auger, hammer)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a Battery and related buildings at York Island, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Co., J. W. Stewart Ltd., and E. J. Ryan Contracting Co., Ltd., jointly, all of Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 18, 1937. Amount of contract, $77,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters & joiners	0 70
Cement & concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse & cart	0 55
Driver, team & wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—gasoline or electric	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 "	2 45
5 "	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters & glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing & tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers & steamfitters	0 80
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—Gasoline	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel firemen	0 74⅞
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Watchmen	0 40

Construction of three magazines, heating plant, and caretaker's quarters at the Dominion Arsenal, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers et Fils, Ltée., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, December 23, 1937. Amount of contract, $50,408.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	0 60
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick & hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick & hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finisher	0 55

	Per hour
Cement & concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse & cart	0 55
Driver, team & wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam—	
Single or double drums	0 60
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Firemen—stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—gasoline or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Lathers, wood	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters & glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing & tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers & steamfitters	0 65
Roofers—felt & gravel	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tilesetters	0 80
Tilesetters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Installation of steel lightning protection poles at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. E. A. Roberge, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, December 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,379. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters & joiners	0 60
Cement & concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver, horse & cart	0 55
Driver, team & wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Plumbers & steamfitters	0 65
Rodmen-reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a gun shed, store room, and heating accommodation at the Armoury, Port Elgin, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. E. W. Vaupel, Port Elgin, Ont. Date of contract, December 28, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,460. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick & hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick & hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement & concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, horse & cart	0 50
Driver, team & wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineer, operating, steam—single or double drums	0 65
Hoist operator—gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters & glaziers	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 30

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Repairs, etc., to the hull, housing, machinery, boiler, etc., of the tug *Fredericton*. Name of contractor, The Pictou Foundry and Machine Co., Ltd., Pictou, N.S. Date of contract, December 23, 1937. Amount of contract, $8,652. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boilermakers	$0 58
Blacksmiths	0 58
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Chippers & caulkers	0 58
Crane operators	0 48
Drillers & reamers	0 45
Driver, team & wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electric welders	0 58
Flangers	0 58
Fitters	0 58
Iron moulders	0 58
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 58
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Platers	0 58
Patternmakers	0 58
Painters	0 48
Riveters	0 58
Rivet holders	0 45
Rivet heaters	0 40
Riggers	0 48
Shipwright & joiner	0 58

Construction of a public building at St. Paul, Alberta. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, December 20, 1937. Amount of contract, $13,760 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement & concrete mixer operator, gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finisher	0 55
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Brick and hollow tilelayers	0 90
Brick & hollow tilelayers' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 42½

	Per hour
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Carpenters & joiners	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Painters & glaziers	0 70
Plumbers & steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers & steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
M. T. driver & truck:	
1 ton & 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Watchman	0 30
Stonecutters	0 80

Construction of a public building at Bedford, P.Q. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, December 17, 1937. Amount of contract, $19,441 and unit prices for any additional work.

	Per hour
Brick & hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick & hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 35
Cement & concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or Elec	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters & joiners	0 50
Driver, horse & cart	0 45
Driver, team & wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver & truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Lathers, metal	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing & tempering material)	0 35
Painters & glaziers	0 50
Plumbers & steamfitters	0 55
Plumbers & steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Roofers, felt & gravel	0 35
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing & tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters (Granite, Sandstone, Limestone)	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Watchman	0 25

Extension of Albion Dyke No. 2, Steveston, Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. William Greenless, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, December 15, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $52,203.06. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile Driver Foreman	$1 25
Pile Driver Engineer	1 12½
Pile Driver Man	1 00
Pile Driver Boomman	1 00
Derrick Scow Engineer	1 12½
Derrickman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Bridgeman	1 00
Labourers	0 45
Watchman	0 45

Construction of an industrial minerals and ceramics laboratory building for the Department of Mines and Resources. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $124,637 plus $4,652 for laboratory fittings. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or Electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners:	
Up to and including Sept. 30 1937	0 75
Effective Oct., 1st 1937	0 80
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Lathers, metal	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Marble and Tile Setters	0 90
Marble and Tile Setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 75
Mastic floor rubbers, finishers and kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Stonecutters (Granite, Sandstone and Limestone)	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an ore dressing laboratory for the Department of Mines and Resources. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, Dec. 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $86,280. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of a freight shed on the new Canada Steamship Lines wharf in Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Co., Montebello, P.Q. Date of contract, November 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $17,930.20. A fair wages schedule was included in the schedule as follows:—

	Per hour
Machinists	$0 55
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and Joiners	0 55
Compressor Operators—Gasoline or Elec	0 45
Cement Finishers	0 50

	Per hour
Cement and Concrete Mixer Operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or Electric	0 45
Crane Operator—gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Drill Runners	0 45
Electricians	0 60
Hoist Operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor Truck Drivers	0 40
M. T. Driver and Truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and Glaziers	0 50
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Watchman	0 30

Construction of rock rip-rap bank protection at Blair Point on Lulu Island, and at Woodwards Island, Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $42,105.60. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month
Tug Boat Captain:	
Class A	$200
Class B	190
Class C	180
Tug Boat Engineer:	
Class A	190
Class B	180
Class C	170
	Per hour
Tug Boat Fireman	0 56½
Tug Boat Deckhand	0 54
Derrick Engineer	1 12½
Derrick Fireman	0 68¾
Derrick Deckhand	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Gasoline Engine Runner	0 60
Launch Operator (work boat)	0 50
Piledriver Foreman	1 25
Piledriver Engineer	1 12½
Piledriver Fireman	0 68¾
Piledriver Boomman	1 00
Piledriver Bridgeman	1 00
Piledriver Man	1 00

NOTE.—From tug-boat captain to derrick fireman, current hours apply in this contract; for all other labour, the hours are 8 per day and 44 per week.

Reconstruction of the Armoury at Moose Jaw, Sask. Name of contractors, P. W. Graham & Sons, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, November 3, 1937. Amount of contract, $82,400 and $1,646 for a new boiler, plus unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Mastic floor layers	0 85
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 47½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Stonecutters	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo layers' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Construction of rock rip-rap bank protection, Fraser River, Lulu Island, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, Pacific Engineers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 23, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $21,470.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month
Tug Boat Captain—	
Class A	$200
Class B	190
Class C	180
Tug Boat Engineer—	
Class A	190
Class B	180
Class C	170
	Per hour
Tug boat deckhand	0 54
Derrick Engineer	1 12½
Derrick Fireman	0 68¾
Labourers	0 45
Gasoline engine runner	0 60
Launch operator (work boat)	0 50
Piledriver engineer	1 12½
Piledriver foreman	1 25
Piledriver fireman	0 68¾
Piledriver boomman	1 00
Piledriver bridgeman	1 00
Piledriver man	1 00

NOTE.—From tug-boat captain to *derrick* fireman, current hours apply in this contract; for all other labour the hours are 8 per day and 44 per week.

Construction of a concrete protection wall at Lachine, Jacques-Cartier Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Paul Viau, Valleyfield, P.Q. Date of contract, November 24, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,848.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boatman	$0 40
Blacksmith	0 60
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Derrick engineers (steam)	0 65
Derrick foremen	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Hoist operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50

	Per hour
Labourers	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Rivermen	0 45
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of fender pile clusters in the winter storage basin at Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. David G. Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, November 27, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $15,366.30. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Carpenters	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators	0 50
Crane operators	0 70
Engineers, operating steam:	
1 or 2 drums	0 65
3 or more drums	0 75
Firemen—Stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Piledriver engineers	0 65
Piledriver labourers	0 40
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an additional story to the Fuel Laboratory of the Department of Mines and Resources, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. William D'Aoust, Eastview, Ont. Date of contract, November 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $24,432.04. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners:	
Up to and including Sept. 30, 1937	0 75
On or after Oct. 1, 1937	0 80
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Driver	0 40
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineer on steel erection	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Hoist operators, gasoline or electric	0 50
Lathers, metal	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 83
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a public building at Trenton, N.S. Name of contractors, Rhodes Curry Ltd., Amherst, N.S. Date of contract, November 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $14,800 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1-2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Electricians	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Stonemasons	0 75
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Stonecutters	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 60
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Gore Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. John McLarty, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, December 6, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $9,899.35. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operators—Gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35

	Per hour
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist engineers:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers (ordinary)	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Pile driver engineers	0 65
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of an infectious diseases unit at the Immigration Hospital at Rockhead, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, December 6, 1937. Amount of contract, $26,950.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 97½
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or Electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Lathers, metal	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Stonemasons	0 97½
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Terrazzo labourers	0 45
Watchman	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Erection of a steel highway swing bridge over the Trent Canal near Bensfort, Ont. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 17, 1937. Amount of contract, $9,450. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators—	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Drivers, horse & cart	0 50
Drivers, team & wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen (stationary)	0 40
Hoist operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Locomotive crane operators	0 70
Labourer	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters (spray)	0 65
Pipe fitters	0 50
Pumpmen	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 80
Timbermen	0 42
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of a steel highway swing bridge over the Trent Canal at Burleigh Falls, Ont. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 17, 1937. Amount of contract, $9,745. The preceding wages schedule was inserted in this contract also.

Erection of a steel highway swing bridge over the Trent Canal at Buckhorn, Ont. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 17, 1937. Amount of contract, $9,745. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Erection of a radio meteorological building at the Intermediate Aerodrome at Porquis Junction, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. G. Theobald & Son, Cochrane, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,915. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver	0 40
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Electrician	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 75
Mastic floor finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pumpmen	0 50

	Per hour
Roofers:	
Composition	0 50
Felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal	0 70
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Rodmen, reinforcing steel	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a radio beacon station, including the construction of four antenna tower foundations at Sioux Lookout, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. J. E. Bilodeau, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Date of contract, December 9, 1937. Amount of contract $6,776. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Driver	0 40
Electrician	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 75
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pumpmen	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, composition	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Tractor operators (gasoline)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Erection of a power house at Sioux Lookout, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. J. E. Bilodeau, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Date of contract, December 4, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,007. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Erection of a radio beacon station, including construction of four vertical antenna tower foundations at the Intermediate Aerodrome at Reay, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. G. Aainsbury & Son, Novar, Ont. Date of contract, December 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $3.570. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 35
Carpenters	0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Cement finishers	0 55
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Electricians	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Sheet metal Workers	0 65
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and 1 to 2 ton truck	1 40
Motor truck driver and 3 ton truck	1 90
Motor truck driver and 4 ton truck	2 40
Motor truck driver and 5 ton truck	2 90

Construction of a radio range building and four antenna tower foundations at Malton Airport, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Rock Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,600. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 70
Concrete mixer operator—gasoline	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Driver	0 50
Electricians	1 00
Labourers	0 50
Truck driver	0 55
Truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 55
3 tons	2 05
4 tons	2 55
5 tons	3 05
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers, sheet metal	0 87½
Roofers, shingle	0 85
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 80
Watchmen	0 40

Erection of a radio meteorological building at Killaloe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. F. W. Fischer, Pembroke, Ont. Date of contract, December 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,245. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 80
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operator—gasoline	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Truck driver	0 40
Truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Roofers, shingle	0 60
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of a radio beacon station, including the construction of four antenna tower foundations, at Killaloe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. F. W. Fischer, Pembroke, Ont. Date of contract, December 8, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,248. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Erection of a radio beacon station, including the construction of four antenna tower foundations at Regina, Sask. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, December 9, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,960. A fair wages schedule was included in this contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$1 10
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Concrete mixer operator—gasoline	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Truck driver	0 45
Truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Roofer, shingle	0 75
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Erection of a radio beacon station, including the construction of four antenna tower foundations at Swift Current, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. W. Dawson, Swift Current, Sask. Date of contract, December 8, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,878.10. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operator—gasoline	0 45
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Roofers—shingle	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of a radio beacon station, including the construction of four antenna tower foundations, at Lethbridge, Alberta. Name of contractors, Oland Construction Co., Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta. Date of contract, December 8, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,958. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gasoline	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70
Roofers—shingle	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Erection of a radio beacon station, including the construction of four antenna tower foundations, at Rivers, Man. Name of contractors, Rivers Bakery, Rivers, Man. Date of contract, December 8, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,935. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operator—gasoline	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Roofers—shingle	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Development of the Intermediate Aerodrome Site at Ekapo (Broadview), Sask. Name of contractors, Messrs. Dorosz Brothers and Ross, Regina, Sask. Date of contract, December 15, 1937. Amount of contract, $16,902. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Tractor driver	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Power shovel operator	1 00
Horse-drawn grader operator	0 40
Road grader operator—gasoline	0 50
Driver	0 35
Drivers, team and wagon	0 70
Blacksmith	0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a radio meteorological building at the Intermediate Aerodrome at Broadview (Ekapo), Sask. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. R. Webb and W. G. Wellbelove, Broadview, Sask. Date of contract, November 18, 1937. Amount of con-

tract, $3,867.60. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers	0 42½
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operator—gasoline	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Truck driver	0 40
Truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Roofers—shingle	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of a radio beacon station, including the construction of four antenna tower foundations at Broadview (Ekapo), Sask. Name of contractors, Wm. R. Webb and W. G. Wellbelove, Broadview, Sask. Date of contract, November 29, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,867. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Erection of a radio meteorological building at the Intermediate Aerodrome at Cranbrook, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. J. T. Dixon, Cranbrook, B.C. Date of contract, November 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,750. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator, steam, gasoline or electric	0 65 0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers—shinglers	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 40
Labourers	0 40

Fabrication, delivery and erection of 56 self-supporting insulated antenna towers, four only at each of 14 radio beacon stations at the following locations: Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, Alta.; Regina, Broadview and Swift Current, Sask.; Rivers, Man.; Sioux Lookout, Pagwa, Wagaming, Kapuskasing, Earlton, Reay, Toronto and Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont. Date of contract, December 8, 1937. Amount of contract, $111,795. Fair wages schedules were included in the contracts for the erection of these respective towers as follows:—

Lethbridge, Alta.

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 85
Labourers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Watchman	0 35

Medicine Hat, Alta.

	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	$0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Structural steel erectors	0 85
Watchman	0 35

Rivers, Man., Broadview and Swift Current, Sask.

	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	$0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Structural steel erectors	0 85
Watchman	0 30

Regina, Sask.

	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Structural steel erectors	0 85
Watchmen	0 35

Toronto, Ont.

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 80
Labourers	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Driver, horse and cart	0 65
Drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 55
3 tons	2 05
4 tons	2 55
5 tons	3 05
Watchman	0 40

Ottawa, Ont.

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 80
Labourers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Driver, horse and cart	0 55

	Per hour
Drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Watchman	0 35

Sioux Lookout, Ont.

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 80
Labourers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Watchman	0 35

Kapuskasing and Wagaming, Ont.

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 80
Labourers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Drivers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Watchman	0 30

Pagwa, Earlton and Reay, Ont.

	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	$0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Structural steel erectors	0 80
Watchman	0 30

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note: Each of the contracts noted under this heading contain the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Blue serge	Downs, Coulter & Co. (Canada) Ltd. Trenton, Ont.
Broadcloth collars and shirts	Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Seamen's Overcoats	T. M. Vaughan, Halifax, N.S.
Field Service Caps	The Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Drill jumpers and trousers	Bloomfield Men's Wear, Halifax, N.S.
Caps, Tank battalion	Buffalo Cap & Neckwear Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Map cases	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Equipping Aerodrome tender with fire equipment.	LaFrance Fire Engine & Foamite Ltd. Montreal, P.Q.
Winches (2)	Letson & Burpee Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Fire extinguisher sets (2).	Pyrene Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Dinghies (2)	Canadian Canoe Co. Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Powder cases, metal lines.	Green Valley Lumber Co., Eastview, Ont.
Keys, mattocks and pickets	Victoria Foundry Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Apparatus, aerial sig. ground indicators	S. S. Holden, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Whalers (2)	John Etherington, Ltd., Shelburne, N.S.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Metal dating stamps and type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co.,Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co.,Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Boston Clothing Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Kaufman Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co.,Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machine parts	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	J. Spener Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Northern Bolt, Screw & Wire Co., Owen Sound, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Cubok Mfg. Supply Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	United-Car Fastener Co., Ltd., Hamliton, Ont.
Letter boxes and locks.	Canadian Repair Shop Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks.	Pritchard-Andrews Co.,Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter boxes and locks.	Eastern Steel Products Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks.	Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Blue cloth caps	Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Felt hats	John B. Stetson Co. (Canada) Ltd., Brockville, Ont.
Chevrons and badges	Wm. Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Fur coats	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Combination underwear	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Socks	The Supreme Knitting Mills, Toronto, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Fifty-six self-supporting insulated antenna towers. Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings in Postal Station "J," Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, December 6, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,255.50.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Eastend, Sask. Name of contractors, Regina Sash & Door Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, December 6, 1937. Amount of contract, $730.

Construction of Post Office lock boxes and drawers. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, December 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $5,929.

Construction and installation of 1,128 metallic wardrobe lockers for the Post Office Department, Postal Terminal Building, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Le Maison Arthur Leblanc, Inc., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 20, 1937. Amount of contract, $7,614.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

Note: The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Complete overhaul of Jaguar Mark VIB Aeroplane engine. Name of contractors, Armstrong, Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 2, 1937. Amount of contract, $1,283.85. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine Assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Air frame construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Construction of four Northrop "Delta" aeroplanes, convertible land, ski or seaplane, excluding engines. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 6, 1937. Amount of contract, $201,873.17. The foregoing fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of five Tiger Moth Aeroplanes complete with engine. Name of contractors, the DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, December 20, 1937. Amount of contract, $40,445. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was included in this contract also.

Construction of four Armstrong Civet Mark IA Aero Engines, including streamline exhaust manifold and other accessories. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, December 21, 1937. Amount of contract, $12,910.32. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was included in this contract also.

Construction of three "Link Trainers, type "D" including the Lorenz system of landing. Name of contractors, Link Aviation Training Devices, Gananoque, Ont. Date of contract, December 20, 1937. Amount of contract, $23,700. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also inserted in this contract.

Partial reconditioning of Ballance Landplane 610. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 23, 1937. Amount of contract, $3,600. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of three Stranraer Boat Seaplanes. Name of contractors, Canadian

Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 22, 1937. Amount of contract, $459,150. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of four Noorduyn "Horseman" Aeroplanes, complete with engines. Name of contractors, Noorduyn Aircraft Ltd., St. Laurent, P.Q. Date of contract, December 18, 1937. Amount of contract, $142,173.32. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of Fleet Model 7 Landplane 208. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, December 16, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,500. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was included in this contract also.

Construction of four Fleet Trainer Airframes, Civet Model 7C. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, December 20, 1937. Amount of contract, $21,550.88. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fleet Model 7 Landplane 205. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, December 7, 1937. Amount of contract, $2,845. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was included in this contract also.

Men's Factory Clothing Industry and Clothing Contractors in Canada, 1936

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has just issued a report entitled "The Men's Factory Clothing Industry and Clothing Contractors in Canada, 1936." The report covers the operations of 188 establishments whose principal output consisted of men's factory made clothing.

The report states that in 1936 conditions in the industry improved materially, the gross value of production rising from $36,578,897 in 1935 to $40,526,745 in 1936, a gain of more than 10 per cent. The number of persons given employment also showed a substantial increase in 1936, the number of employees increasing from 9,296 to 10,578, or more than 13 per cent. Salaries and wages paid to these employees amounted to $10,255,745, an increase of $1,265,375 over the amount paid in 1935.

An expansion in capital investment was also registered for 1936, there being $2,299,094 added to bring the capital investment of the industry to $18,570,959, and the cost of materials used by the firms reporting increased by $2,051,232 or over 9 per cent more than that paid in 1935.

The industry is centered chiefly in the provinces of Quebec and Ontario, approximately 60 per cent of the total capital being invested in establishments located in the Province of Quebec, producing 62 per cent of the value of the total output, and providing employment for 54 per cent of the total employees who were paid 50 per cent of the total salaries and wages paid by the industry as a whole. The Province of Ontario in its 50 factories produced 35 per cent of the total output, employed 35 per cent of the capital and 42 per cent of the employees, who received 46 per cent of the total sum paid in salaries and wages. In the other provinces the industry was located as follows: Nova Scotia, 2 establishments, Manitoba, 10, Alberta, 2, and British Columbia, 1.

Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews of the New York State Department of Labour announced recently that all registration for employment and unemployment insurance benefits during the month of January will be by mail.

"During the first month of the coming year it is expected that several hundred thousand persons in New York State who were employed sometime during 1937 but who are unemployed in January will file applications for jobs and for unemployment insurance benefits," said Commissioner Andrews. "In order to eliminate any possibility of applicants having to wait in long lines in order to file their applications, all registrations for the first month of 1938 may be made by mail."

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A summary is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the LABOUR GAZETTE. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—THE OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 93.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937 to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. The accredited representatives of the union to be allowed access to all jobs to confer with the shop steward.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays and from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturday, time and one half. All other overtime including work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time. In case of two or more shifts they shall receive 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Minimum hourly wage rates: from May 1, to September 30, 1937, 75 cents; from October 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938, 80 cents; from May 1, 1938 to April 30, 1939, 85 cents.

An industrial council consisting of five members of each party with an independent chairman to be formed for the adjustment of disputes. The decision of this council to be binding on both parties.

The terms of this agreement as to wages and hours were made binding by Order in Council under the Industrial Standards Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, page 1389).

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN BUS COMPANY AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILROAD TRAINMEN (BUS DRIVERS).

Agreement reached, following the strike of bus drivers in the United States which affected drivers employed by the same Company driving buses into and out from Windsor (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, page 1321). Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1937 to December 1, 1938 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Wage scale for drivers, from 2½ cents per mile to start to 3¼ cents after 18 months' service and 3½ cents for "star drivers". To each of these rates a bonus of ¼ cent per mile is added, this bonus subject to revocation for specific periods as penalties. From July 1, 1938, an increase of ¼ cent per mile to be paid. Drivers working on an hourly basis, 50 cents per hour; on a daily basis, $5 or amount equivalent to his earnings on regular run (expense allowance $4 per day). Monthly minimum salary for all drivers $80.

The agreement also provides for recognition of seniority, payment for delays and other clauses.

Trade:

KIRKLAND LAKE, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN RETAIL STORE AND SIX NAMED EMPLOYEES, MEMBERS OF THE UNION OF OFFICE AND STORE EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 127 (RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES).

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 14 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from December 24, 1937 to April 14, 1938.

Hours: 50 per week for all female employees.

Overtime for female employees to be paid at prevailing wage rate.

Wages: weekly wage rates for both male and female employees in effect at time of making the agreement to be maintained.

The employees parties to the agreement are guaranteed permanent employment for the duration of the agreement.

In case of a dispute, the employer agrees to recognize a committee representing the employees who are members of the union for the purpose of discussing and settling such dispute and no strike or lockout to occur pending such discussion.

Workmen's Wages Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted in the next article:

Bakers and Bread Salesmen, Montreal.

Men's Hat and Cap Workers, Province of Quebec.

Granite, Marble and Stone Quarrymen and Cutters, Province of Quebec and Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers, Montreal (Amendment).

Paint Factory Workers, Province of Quebec.

Building Trades, Quebec (Amendment).

Plumbers and Roofers, Three Rivers.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec (Amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in the article beginning on page 104:—

ONTARIO

Loggers, Rainy River Zone.
Bakers, Ottawa.
Electrical Workers, Windsor.
Barbers, Pembroke.
Barbers, Trenton.
Barbers, Owen Sound.
Barbers, Fort Frances.

SASKATCHEWAN

Sign Painters, Moose Jaw.
Barbers, Swift Current.
Hairdressers, etc., Swift Current.

ALBERTA

Creosote Workers, Calgary.
Tile, Marble and Terrazzo Layers, Edmonton.

WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, QUEBEC

Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Other Proceedings

AN Act respecting Workmen's Wages which was summarized in the July, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 745, replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act but stipulates that the agreements and regulations made under the former Act continue in effect for the period for which they were made. Under the Workmen's Wages Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act are noted in the issues beginning July 1937.

Recent proceedings under this Act include the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting bakers at Montreal, the men's hat and cap industry, the paint manufacturing industry throughout the province and plumbers and tinsmith roofers in Three Rivers and district, which are summarized below. Amendments were made effective by Orders in Council to the agreements affecting bakers at Montreal, the manufacture of building materials throughout the province, building trades at Quebec and barbers at Quebec, which are also summarized below. Requests for the extension of the following new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette:* operators (female) and blockers on fine gloves throughout the province in the issue of December 4, printing trades in the Montreal district in the issue of December 4, lithographers throughout the province in the issue of December 31, garage and service station employees in Quebec city and district in the issue of December 31, barbers and hairdressers at Victoriaville in the issue of December 4. Requests for the extension of amendments to the following agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette:* boot and shoe manufacturing industry throughout the province in the issue of December 11, clerks and accountants at Jonquière and Kenogami in the issue of December 18, shoe repairers at Montreal in the issue of December 24, barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe in the issue of December 4, barbers and hairdressers at Hull in the issue of December 24.

Notices of the approval by Orders in Council of the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees are also noted below.

Mining: Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

GRANITE, MARBLE AND STONE QUARRYMEN AND CUTTERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—See below under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc."

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS AND BAKERY SALESMEN, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved December 23, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 31, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1937, page 217) by adding a number of bakery firms to the parties to the agreement. A new agreement was made obligatory by Order in Council approved December 24 and also published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 31.

The Order in Council makes obligatory a new agreement, between certain bakeries and Le Syndicat des Employés de la Boulangerie et de la Pâtisserie, Inc. (The Union of Bakery and Pastry Shop Employees, Incorporated) and is in effect from December 31, 1937, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. It applies to bakeries including the making of bread, cakes, doughnuts, pastry. The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal and any bakeries outside the Island of Montreal who sell part or all of their production on the Island of Montreal.

Hours for all employees except salesmen: 60 per week.

The weekly minimum rate of wages may not be reduced if hours are less than 60 per week.

Overtime: all work over 60 hours per week, except for foremen, to be paid for at the regular rates.

Minimum weekly wage rates: in bakeries of three or four men, there must be a foreman who must be paid a minimum of $25 per week; in bakeries of five men and over, the foreman to be paid a minimum of $28 per week and in addition another man must be designated an oven-man or a dough-man and be paid at least $24 per week; assistant dough-men, assistant oven-men, journeymen-bakers and pastry cooks $20; helpers $17; apprentices $10 for first year and $12 after first year. Jobbers to be paid 40 cents per hour if doing work of a journeyman-baker, 30 cents if acting as helper and 25 cents if acting as an apprentice; they are entitled to the minimum of 7 hours' pay.

Minimum weekly wage rate for salesmen: $18 per week. Salesmen are only responsible for credit granted to a customer if they have been forbidden in writing to give such credit.

Apprentices: in bakeries with three or four men, one apprentice allowed; in all other bakeries, the number of apprentices may not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of bakers, helpers and apprentices.

Any baker selling bread or cakes to jobbers for resale must exercise control so that such jobbers sell their product at a price to cover the cost of production, plus a profit enabling the jobbers to earn the minimum wage paid to regular salesmen and stipulated in this agreement; in cases where these jobbers, besides the cost of delivery, would not earn an amount equivalent to this minimum wage, the baker must pay the difference between the amount earned and the minimum wage of $18.

Manufacturing: Textiles, Clothing, Etc.

MEN'S HAT AND CAP WORKERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council approved December 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 31, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain manufacturers of men's and boys' cloth hats and caps and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union and Local No. 36 of the same union, from December 31, 1937, to January 1, 1939. Four months prior to the expiration date, the parties will meet to study its renewal or amendment.

Hours: 44 per week, to be worked either in 5 or 5½ working days.

Overtime limited to 2 hours in any day or 10 in any week. No work on Saturday afternoons or Sunday.

Minimum wage rates for a 44-hour week: cutters $22 (50 cents per hour), operators $20 (45½ cents per hour), blockers, $15.40 (35 cents per hour), lining makers (female), $12.50 (28½ cents per hour). In establishments where piece-work rates are in effect, piece-work prices in the above classification of work must be fixed so that at least the above minimum rates are earned, and must not be lower than the rates now being paid in the majority of piece-work shops in the industry. Every worker employed in an establishment in any of the above classes of work, if being paid less than $25 per week, shall receive an increase of 5 per cent in wages. No reduction in wages may be made. Any employees not in any of the above classifications may continue but if they ever work more than half of the week in any of these classifications, their wages will be adjusted accordingly.

There shall be equal distribution of work among all the workers in any employer's establishment, and no reduction in the number of workers may be made on account of seasonal slackness.

The joint committee may issue certificates to workers who have not acquired the necessary skill or who are handicapped.

The employer may not discharge any employee without just cause. In case of dispute, the question of discharge of any worker will be referred to the joint committee.

No strike or lockout on account of the wages or hours established in this agreement to occur during the term of the agreement. All disputes to be referred to the joint committee whose decision is binding.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS, MONTREAL.—These trades are included in agreement covering production of building materials as noted below under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc."

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.

GRANITE, MARBLE, STONE QUARRYMEN AND CUTTERS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, AND ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS, MONTREAL.—The agreement covering these workers which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 694 (granite industry), September, 1937, page 1034 (marble and stone industries), December, 1937, page 1387, and August, page 921 (ornamental iron and bronze workers, Montreal) has been amended by an Order in Council published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December, 31, 1937, to provide that the whole agreement covering all the above sections of the production of building materials, remain in effect until December 31, 1938.

PAINT FACTORY WORKERS.—An Order in Council, approved December 4 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 11, makes obligatory throughout the whole province of Quebec the terms of an agreement between certain manufacturers of paints, varnishes and kindred products and their employees, from December 11, 1937, to September 1, 1939, or for 30 days longer pending negotiations for a new agreement.

Hours: 48 per week except employees on continuous operations, namely, boiler house employees, watchmen, janitors and workmen in white lead manufacturing who shall work a 56-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Minimum hourly wage rates: in paint and lacquer factory—labourers, fillers, mixer's helper 35 cents, mixers and mill men 40 cents, charge hands and shaders 45 cents; in varnish factory —labourers 35 cents, semi-skilled workers 40 cents, kettlemen 50 cents, foreman varnish maker 65 cents; in white lead and dry colour factory—labourers 37½ cents, charge hands and colour strikers 45 cents; receiving, packing and shipping department—charge hands 40 cents, other men engaged in this department 35 cents, coopers 45 cents, shipping clerks, stock keepers, watchmen, time keepers, janitors and firemen $20 per week, maintenance men including carpenters, electricians, plumbers, machinists, etc., 50 cents; overprinting labels and multigraphing incidental to the business (but not those under the printing trades agreement)—employees under 18 years of age 25 cents, over 18 years 35 cents, apprentices—under 18 years 25 cents, apprentices over 18 years 30 cents; female employees—65 per cent of female employees a minimum of 23 cents, 15 per cent a minimum of 19 cents, remaining 20 per cent a minimum of 15 cents; linseed oil department—labourers 35 cents, hydraulic press or expeller men 37½ cents; maintenance men 50 cents. These minimum wage rates to be paid employees whether employed by the hour or on piece-work. A handicapped worker may be employed at a lower wage rate to be determined by the joint committee.

Vacation: one week's vacation with pay to be given all employees who have worked continuously for any firm for one year. This provision does not, however, apply to maintenance men.

Apprentices: the maximum length of apprenticeship is two years.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC.—A correction to the Order in Council for these trades was published in *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 11. This does not, however, affect the summary of this Order in Council as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1387.

PLUMBERS AND TINSMITH ROOFERS, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council, approved November 26 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 4, makes obligatory in the counties of Maskinongé, St. Maurice, Laviolette, Champlain, Nicolet and Three Rivers, the terms of an agreement between certain plumbing, steamfiitting, refrigerating, automatic sprinkler, tinsmith-roofing and other roofing contractors of Three Rivers, Shawinigan Falls and district and L'Union Nationale Catholique des Plombiers, Inc. des Trois-Rivières (The National Catholic Union of Plumbers, Incorporated, of Three Rivers) and Le Syndicat National Catholique des Mécaniciens en Tuyauterie de Shawinigan Falls (The National Catholic Union of Pipe Mechanics of Shawinigan Falls), from December 4, 1937, to December 3, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m., time and one half. No work on Sundays, church holy days and two other holidays but if required to work on these days, double time to be paid.

Minimum wage rates (to be paid from November 1, 1937): journeymen plumbers, steamfitters, refrigerating installers, automatic sprinkler installers and tinsmith roofers, 50 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents per hour over the previous rates); foremen pipe mechanics at least 10 cents per hour over journeymen's rate; contractors and artisans "hiring their personal services to any person, individual, society, firm or corporation", at least 20 cents per hour over journeymen's rate.

Minimum hourly wage rates for apprentices: first year 10 cents, second year 15 cents, third year 25 cents, fourth year 35 cents.

A certificate of competency is required of journeymen and apprentices.

Travelling expenses of workers sent out of town to work to be paid by the employer.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved November 27 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* December 4, amends the previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1158):

Zone I is extended to include with the city of Quebec, the neighbouring municipalities of Sillery, St. Foy, Petite Rivière, Quebec West, Charlesbourg and Giffard.

It is now provided that where a municipal by-law is enacted governing the opening and closing hours of barber shops, this by-law shall have priority over the hours established by the agreement only if the by-law provides for shorter hours. In zone I, working hours on Saturday from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m., with two hours off for meals.

The weekly half holiday is changed from an afternoon to a morning, but certain changes may be made from this by the joint committee.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* in the following issues:

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec (December 4).

Bakers, Quebec (December 4).

Women's Millinery, Montreal (amendment) (December 11).

Building Trades, Quebec (amendment) (December 11).

Clerks and Accountants, Jonquière (December 18).

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Province of Quebec (December 11),

Horseshoers and Wheelwrights, Victoriaville (December 11).

Plumbers, Three Rivers (December 31).

Painters, Three Rivers (December 31).

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council

In four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers or employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410 and May, 1937, page 505; Alberta, June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501 and June, 1937, page 640; Nova Scotia in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan in the issue of June, 1937, page 635.

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

Logging

LOGGERS, RAINY RIVER ZONE.—An Order in Council, dated December 8, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 11, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the logging industry in the Rainy River Forestry Division, from December 21, 1937, to September 1, 1938.

Minimum wage rates which must be paid in addition to suitable board and lodging for all the days in the calendar month: cookees, bullcooks (warehouse men's helper employed in logging camps) $42.50 for a calendar month; hookers on jammer and lever men, swampers, sawyers, landing men, chain tender and skidway men, general bushmen, road cutters, $42.50 for a maximum of 26 days work per month; barn bosses employed in small logging camps $44 for a calendar month; saw filers in small logging camps, single teamster, loaders employed in logging camps and pulpwood loaders employed in pulpwood camps, $45 for a maximum of 26 days per month; bull-cooks employed in pulpwood camps $45 for a calendar month; barn bosses in small pulpwood camps $49 for a calendar month; two-horse teamsters and single skid teamsters employed in pulpwood camps and four-horse teamsters employed in logging camps $50 for a maximum of 26 days work per month; special meat cutters employed in logging camps, handymen's helper in pulpwood camps $50 for a calendar month; saw filers employed in large logging camps $52 for a maximum of 26 days work per month; barn bosses in large logging camps $52 per calendar month; special meat cutters employed in pulpwood camps, handymen's helpers employed in logging camps, $55 for a calendar month; four-horse teamsters in pulpwood camps, $55 for a maximum of 26 days work per month; barn bosses employed in large pulpwood camps, $57 for a calendar

month; garage men, second cooks, in logging camps $60 for a calendar month; handymen in logging camps $75 for a calendar month; handymen in pulpwood camps, $80 for a calendar month; truck drivers, warehousemen in logging camps, $85 for a calendar month; blacksmiths in logging camps, $90 for a calendar month; blacksmiths in pulpwood camps and tractor drivers in logging camps, $95 for a calendar month; harness makers in logging camps $108 for a calendar month; river drivers, alligator men, men engaged in putting in landings and rear gangs $3 per day; all men watching rapids, dams and running water, $2.75 a day.

Prices are set for cutting pulpwood on a piecework basis, and employees engaged on a piecework basis may be charged an amount not exceeding 85 cents per day for suitable board and lodging.

The Board appointed under the Act for this schedule may set lower wage rates for handicapped workers.

Poor and scattered timber to be cut by monthly paid men.

Tools, goods and merchandise sold by an employer to an employee may not be sold at higher retail prices than in the town of Fort Frances.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated December 8 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 11, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the baking industry in the city of Ottawa and adjacent suburban area.

Hours: 56 per week.

Minimum weekly wage rates: cake-makers, doughmakers, machine operators, bench hands and oven men $23, (an increase of $2 per week) bread salesmen, wagon drivers, truck drivers and bread-room checkers $20 (an increase of $2 per week); helpers with more than three years' experience $20; helpers with from two to three years' experience $18; helpers with from one to two years' experience $16; helpers with less than one year's experience $14.

In the event that the baking industry is designated as a trade under The Ontario Apprenticeship Act, helpers who are eligible to become apprentices will no longer be governed by this schedule.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated December 8 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 11, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the electrical repair and construction industry in the city of Windsor and adjacent suburban area from December 21, 1937 "during pleasure."

The schedule does not include employees regularly engaged in maintenance work, in manufacturing processes or in repairing equipment as part of the manufacturer's contract.

Hours: 8 per day, Monday to Fridays, a 40-hour week.

Overtime including work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen electrical workers, $1.15 per hour. In case of shift work, the night shift to be paid $1.31 per hour. A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the advisory committee for a handicapped worker.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, PEMBROKE.—An Order in Council, dated December 8, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 11, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the town of Pembroke and within two miles of it.

Hours are as governed by municipal by-law. No work on Sundays, eight specified holidays and after noon on Wednesdays except the Wednesday of a week in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wage rates: those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; those who are given full-time employment on a percentage or commission basis, $12.50 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds over $19 from the work of the employee; those working four hours or less per day and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $12.50; those working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; persons employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; persons working on Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.

No deduction of any kind may be made from wages established for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind. A scale of minimum prices for the various operations is included and no employer or employee may contract for or accept less.

BARBERS, TRENTON.—An Order in Council, dated December 8 and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 11, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the town of Trenton and within two miles of it.

Except for some differences in the prices charged for certain operations in the trade, the terms are the same as for Pembroke as noted above.

BARBERS, OWEN SOUND.—An Order in Council, dated December 8, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* December 11, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering trade in the city of Owen Sound and the adjacent suburban area, from December 21, 1937, "during pleasure".

The terms are the same as those noted above for barbers at Pembroke, with the exception of the wage scale.

Minimum wage rates: for those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; those employed full time on a commission basis, $13 per week plus 70 per cent of proceeds in excess of $20; those employed four hours or less from Monday to Friday inclusive

and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50; those employed on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50; those employed Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $6; those employed on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.

BARBERS, FORT FRANCES.—An Order in Council, dated December 8 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, December 11, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the barbering trade in the town of Fort Frances and within two miles of it, from December 21, 1937, "during pleasure".

The terms are the same as noted above for barbers at Pembroke, with the exception of the wage scale.

Minimum wage rates: those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $27.50 per week; those employed full time on a commission basis, $15 per week plus 70 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $25 from the work of the employee; those employed four hours or less from Monday to Friday and all day or less on Saturday, $11 per week plus 70 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $16; those employed Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $8 per week plus 70 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $11; those employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $6 per day or part thereof, plus 70 per cent of proceeds in excess of $8; those employed on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday $3 per day or part thereof plus 70 per cent of proceeds in excess of $4.50.

Industrial Standards Act of Saskatchewan

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

SIGN PAINTERS, MOOSE JAW.—An Order in Council, approved November 27 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, December 15, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the proprietors of the Moose Jaw sign shops and the employed sign painters and helpers, from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938.

Hours: 44 per week. The time spent on delivering, estimating and collecting of signs shall not be considered as working hours.

Overtime to be paid at the regular rate.

Minimum wages: experienced sign painters regularly employed on a percentage basis by a sign shop proprietor or a master sign painter who personally performs work at the trade or any person carrying on a business in a one man establishment or experienced sign painter who is employed on a wage basis by a sign shop proprietor, to receive 65 cents per hour or 42 per cent of the amount taken in at the job prices specified in the agreement, whichever is greater. Sign shop helpers (those employed as assistants in sign shops and doing any kind of work in the shop except the work of actual lettering) a minimum of 40 cents per hour.

The list of prices for the different types of signs does not include theatre signs, window backgrounds, displays or stage scenery.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, SWIFT CURRENT.—An Order in Council, approved November 27 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, December 15, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the Swift Current employers of the barbering trade and the employed barbers, from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938.

Hours: from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays inclusive and from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturdays and the day preceding a holiday; 57 hours to constitute a week's work. No work on nine specified holidays.

Minimum wages: those employed regularly in a barber shop and master barbers working at the trade or those carrying on a one chair establishment or operating a barber chair in a shop as a separate unit, such earnings as will ensure to the barber a minimum wage for the work done according to a list of minimum earnings for each operation as specified in the agreement (hair cut 22 cents, shave 17 cents, etc.). In no case may the wages be less than $15.70 for a 57 hour week or the amount earned at the specified job rates, whichever is greater. Those employed part time must receive $3 per day except for Saturdays for which the minimum is $5.

No deduction may be made from the above wages for materials supplied, laundry or operating expenses of any kind.

Apprentices to be governed as to numbers and wages by the orders of the Minimum Wage Board of Saskatchewan.

HAIRDRESSERS, ETC., SWIFT CURRENT.—An Order in Council, approved November 27 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, December 15, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the Swift Current Beauty Culture Industry and the Employed Beauticians from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938.

Hours: 50 per week, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. from Monday to Friday inclusive and between 9 a.m. and 9 p.m. on Saturdays and the day preceding a holiday. No work on Sundays or nine specified holidays.

Overtime to be paid at regular wage rates.

Minimum wages: a regularly employed beauty culture operator or master beautician personally performing work at the trade or any person carrying on a business in a one chair establishment or the operator of a chair in any beauty parlour as a separate unit and any employed in the trade to receive such earnings as will ensure to him or her a minimum wage according to a scale of prices for each operation (permanent wave $1.40, shampoo and finger wave 45 cents, manicure 30 cents, etc.). In no case may the wage be less than $13.60 per week of 50 hours or the amount earned at the specified wage for each operation, whichever is greater. For experienced operators employed part time, $2.70 per day except

where employed only on Saturday or the day preceding a holiday, in which case they will receive $3.50 per day. If employed on an hourly basis, 35 cents per hour with a minimum of two consecutive hours.

No deduction to be made from minimum wages for material supplied or operating expenses of any kind.

Apprenticeship to be for 18 months, the number of apprentices in any shop to be governed by the orders of the Minimum Wage Board.

Minimum wage rates for apprentices: $7 per week for first six months, $9 during second six months and $12 during third six months; 25 cents per hour if employed at an hourly rate.

Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

CREOSOTE WORKERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated December 14 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* December 31, corrects the wording of the previous Order in Council for these workers, which does not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1937, page 1038.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

TILE, MARBLE AND TERRAZZO LAYERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated December 14 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* December 31, corrects the wording of the previous Order in Council for these trades, which does not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1391.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, DECEMBER, 1937

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight, the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices being both slightly higher than in the previous month.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.78 at the beginning of December the same as for November as compared with $8.36 for December, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years), and $11.83 for December, 1929. Changes during the month were slight, declines being more numerous than advances. Among the latter the most important occurred in the cost of butter and eggs and in the former in the cost of beef, mutton, pork, bacon and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.58 at the beginning of December as compared with $17.56 for November. Fuel increased in cost somewhat because of advances in coal and wood in some cities. Rent was practically unchanged. The cost of this budget at certain earlier dates was, $16.99 for December, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.11 for December, 1929; $20.97 for December, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.26 for December, 1914.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 advanced gradually during the month, being 83·0 for the week ended December 31 as compared with 82·5 for the week ended December 3 and 83·6 for that ended November 5. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for November when the index number was 83·1 as compared with 79·7 for December, 1936; 72·7 for December, 1935; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·0 for December, 1929; 96·4 for December, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·4 for December, 1914. The chief factor in the advance of the index number during December was the upward movement in grain prices. The vegetable products group was the only one of the eight principal groups in the chief component material classification to record advance, the other groups being lower at the end of the month than at the beginning. The index number for grains was at the same level for the last week in December, 1937, as for the last week in 1936, while that for live stock was 10 per cent higher in the same comparison, prices of steers, calves and hogs showing advance and lambs a decrease. Non-ferrous metals continued to decline during the month.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of December of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and

(Continued on page 115)

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**25·0**	**20·8**	**18·4**	**13·7**	**11·3**	**14·9**	**21·2**	**21·9**	**20·8**	**31·6**	**34·7**	**56·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**27·3**	**22·0**	**19·3**	**14·7**	**12·3**	**12·7**	**15·6**	**21·9**	**20·5**	**29·9**	**33·2**	**55·1**
1—Sydney	31·1	24	21·3	16·7	13·1	13·5	16·7	24·4	20	28·9	33·4	56·1
2—New Glasgow	30	25	20·7	15·5	12·6	12·3	15	21·7	18·7	29·8	32	55·4
3—Amherst	20	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	19·3	30	32·2	50
4—Halifax	25·9	18·4	18·1	12·9	11·6	11·2	15	22	21·6	28·3	32·2	54·8
5—Windsor	28·5	23·5	19·5	14·5	13·5	14·2	.....	21·5	20·7	32·7	35	60
6—Truro	28·3	23·3	17	13·7	10·7	12·5	.....	22·7	22·4	29·9	34·6	54·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·0**	**22·7**	**23·0**	**15·8**	**15·3**	**12·0**	**23·0**	**22·7**	**19·2**	**29·4**	**33·1**	**54·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**28·7**	**22·0**	**18·4**	**14·3**	**11·6**	**15·1**	**18·8**	**21·5**	**21·5**	**30·5**	**35·0**	**58·2**
8—Moncton	26·8	21	18·7	14·2	11·2	14·3	15	22·3	20·2	30·2	35·2	57·1
9—Saint John	27·9	18·9	19·1	13	11·5	14·6	22·5	22·2	22·1	29·7	33·6	56·4
10—Fredericton	30	23·1	15·7	15	12	16·3	17·5	21·5	21	31·3	35·7	59·3
11—Bathurst	30	25	20	15	11·5	.....	20	20	22·5	30·7	35·4	60
Quebec (average)	**22·0**	**19·3**	**17·6**	**12·9**	**8·6**	**14·4**	**22·6**	**19·5**	**19·1**	**28·6**	**31·9**	**55·2**
12—Quebec	21·9	18·2	13·5	13	7·5	17·2	23·1	17·9	17·1	25·4	28·9	48·7
13—Three Rivers	23·8	19	15·6	13·8	7·3	16·5	23·2	21·2	18·7	32	33·7	57·2
14—Sherbrooke	26·7	22·7	19·1	13·9	9·6	13·9	25·6	21·3	19·7	25·9	29·2	56·7
15—Sorel	18	16·8	16·4	10·2	7	11·2	16·2	16·2	19·1	28	32·5	51
16—St. Hyacinthe	18	16·3	15	12·5	8·5	17	20·5	16·5	18·3	31·4	35·8	53·5
17—St. Johns	.....	21·7	22·3	13·5	9·3	13·3	25	22·3	20·2	30	31·6	62
18—Thetford Mines	20	18·7	16·3	13·7	9	15	23·5	19·3	19·6	26	30·7	55
19—Montreal	24·6	20·4	21·5	12·1	9·4	11·3	22·7	20·3	20	27·7	31	57·1
20—Hull	22·9	19·7	18·4	13·2	9·7	13·9	23·9	20·6	19·2	31	33·6	55·9
Ontario (average)	**25·8**	**21·8**	**19·4**	**14·9**	**12·3**	**16·8**	**22·2**	**22·7**	**21·4**	**30·7**	**33·7**	**56·2**
21—Ottawa	26·9	22·1	22·4	15·7	11·4	15	21·4	19·9	19·5	31	33·6	58·5
22—Brockville	26·7	22·5	19·5	13·5	10·3	13	25	20·5	21·2	31·7	33·4	55·4
23—Kingston	24	19·2	18·9	12·6	10·4	13·4	21·7	22·6	20·6	28·2	31·9	54·4
24—Belleville	19·8	17·2	17·4	13·4	9·7	17	20	19·8	17·7	31·3	33	54·5
25—Peterborough	27·6	23·6	19·5	17·2	14·5	19	24·3	23	22·5	30·8	34·7	56·2
26—Oshawa	23·2	20·1	18·8	14·1	12·7	17·5	23·5	21·8	20·3	28·8	32·4	57
27—Orillia	25	20	19	15	15	18	25	25	23	32	36·3	60
28—Toronto	28·6	23·5	22·3	15·4	14·2	17·4	22·3	23·6	22·6	32·4	36·2	57·3
29—Niagara Falls	28	23·4	21·2	15·5	12·3	16·7	21·5	22·2	21·2	31·1	33·6	58·1
30—St. Catharines	26	22·3	22·4	15·2	12·3	17·7	17	22	22·7	28·5	32·8	54·5
31—Hamilton	27	23·7	22	16·1	14·3	19·1	20·4	22·5	26	29·7	33	57
32—Brantford	25·4	21·6	18·8	14·8	11·8	17·4	24·3	22·7	22	30	33·3	55·9
33—Galt	27·5	23·6	21·2	17·7	15·5	20	26·7	26·7	21·5	30·9	33·8	55·2
34—Guelph	21·6	20·1	19·4	14·6	12·6	16·5	21·5	21	21	29·3	31·7	55·3
35—Kitchener	22·8	20·3	17·5	15	12·8	16·3	23·5	22	18	29	32·3	54·2
36—Woodstock	25·7	22·3	17·7	14·2	11·2	18·3	18·7	23·3	21	30·5	33·2	53·7
37—Stratford	25	22·2	16·4	15	13·6	18·3	25	22·2	22·5	30·3	32·4	53·9
38—London	25·3	22·4	19·3	14·6	12·1	17	21·2	23·6	21·2	29·8	33·7	56
39—St. Thomas	27·6	23·1	20·2	15·5	12·2	17·7	24·3	23·4	21·6	30·5	33·7	57·4
40—Chatham	27·7	22	20·4	15·4	10·8	17·9	20·7	22·2	20·8	31·8	34·3	56·7
41—Windsor	27·9	22·5	19·4	14·8	12·7	16·6	24	23·7	19·2	29·5	32	57·6
42—Sarnia	25·3	20·6	18	16·3	12·5	17·1	20	22·6	22·1	29·1	31·6	56·4
43—Owen Sound	24·9	20·4	18·1	14·6	12	16·4	17·5	22·1	20·7	30·9	32·9	52·3
44—North Bay	26	21·7	18·3	13·3	11·7	14·8	.....	21·3	21·4	31·7	34·1	53·7
45—Sudbury	27·8	23	20·2	14·8	11·8	13·6	20·3	21·4	21·1	30·3	33·7	57·4
46—Cobalt	27·5	25·5	19·5	17	12·5	.....	.....	21·5	22·5	30·6	32·7	55·6
47—Timmins	25·5	21·7	19	14·5	10·7	16·5	23·7	25·4	23·1	31·3	34·2	56·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	26·4	22·9	21	14·7	11·4	16·2	23·2	24·1	22·1	31·7	34·9	57·1
49—Port Arthur	24·2	20	17·6	13·3	11·5	15·6	22	24·6	22·4	33·7	37	57·8
50—Fort William	26·1	21·2	17·6	14·5	11·9	16·6	23·7	24·4	21·8	34·3	37·3	59·6
Manitoba (average)	**22·3**	**18·7**	**18·2**	**12·2**	**10·9**	**12·3**	**18·4**	**21·3**	**19·9**	**34·3**	**38·2**	**58·0**
51—Winnipeg	24·6	19·6	18·7	12·2	11·4	12·1	20·6	21·8	18·8	33·6	37·9	58·1
52—Brandon	20	17·7	17·7	12·2	10·3	12·5	16·2	20·7	21	35	38·5	57·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**20·1**	**16·3**	**14·6**	**10·8**	**8·0**	**10·6**	**17·2**	**19·8**	**18·7**	**35·4**	**37·9**	**56·2**
53—Regina	20·6	15·7	14·5	9·6	8·6	10·2	16·4	19·1	19·2	33·4	37·2	58·7
54—Prince Albert	17·5	14	13·5	9	6·5	9·5	20	20	18	37·5	38	51·2
55—Saskatoon	20·1	16·5	14·9	10·6	8·3	11·2	16·3	20·3	19	33·5	37·9	55·7
56—Moose Jaw	22·2	19·1	15·3	11·1	8·4	11·6	16·2	19·7	.....	37·1	38·4	59·3
Alberta (average)	**22·0**	**18·0**	**14·8**	**10·4**	**8·7**	**11·8**	**17·0**	**20·4**	**19·6**	**33·4**	**36·6**	**55·8**
57—Medicine Hat	22·5	19	14·5	10	9	11	15	20	19·3	32·7	37·5	55
58—Drumheller	21·5	18·5	13·5	10·5	8	13·5	18·5	21	20	33·2	36·2	56·7
59—Edmonton	18	14·7	13·4	9·2	7·3	11·1	15	18·6	19·2	31·2	34·4	55·4
60—Calgary	23·8	18·4	16·2	11·3	10·1	11·9	21·6	21·9	19·3	37	39·3	55·8
61—Lethbridge	24·3	19·3	16·3	11	9	11·5	15	20·7	20	33	35·8	56
British Columbia (average)	**26·3**	**21·3**	**18·4**	**13·2**	**12·6**	**14·9**	**24·4**	**24·1**	**22·3**	**36·5**	**39·6**	**58·1**
62—Fernie	22	18	15	13	12	13	20	22	23	33	35·2	60
63—Nelson	23·3	19·3	18·7	12·3	11·7	14·7	21·5	26	22	35·7	38·6	61·2
64—Trail	28·5	25	18	15·2	14·5	16	28	28	24·7	39·2	43·7	59·5
65—New Westminster	26·4	21·8	19	12	12·9	12·4	22·7	22·8	22	34·7	38·1	55
66—Vancouver	29·4	23·9	21	14·8	14·6	17·2	26·2	23·8	23·9	35·2	39·5	57·9
67—Victoria	28·5	23·1	21·8	15·1	14·9	15·7	24·1	25·5	21	37·6	40·8	58·2
68—Nanaimo	26	21	18·7	13·2	12·5	18	27·7	23	20	37	40	56·7
69—Prince Rupert	.....	18	15	10	8	12	25	22	21·6	39·5	41	56

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1937

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·9	**24·5**	**16·9**	**12·7**	**51·5**	**18·3**	**17·2**	**21·8**	**16·9**	**45·0**	**35·1**	**11·0**	**30·4**	**34·5**	
10·7	**29·8**	.....	.....	**43·0**	**12·9**	**13·7**	**17·1**	**17·7**	**50·2**	**40·3**	**10·3**	**30·0**	**36·8**	
8·8	20·5	.....	.....	43·3	11·9	13·9	16·2	17·1	53·6	39	10–12	25	35·4	1
.....	30	.....	.....	50	13·5	14	21	18	47·5	38·9	11b	30·7	36·2	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·7	14	14·9	16·5	50	40·4	8c	32·2	37·2	3
11·4	33·7	.....	.....	41·7	12·2	11·4	17·1	17	48·1	36·6	11·8a	.....	36	4
12	35	.....	.....	.....	13	15	16·6	19·3	50	42·5	10c	30	38·2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·3	14	16·9	18	51·8	44·5	10	32	38	6
15·0	**28·0**	.....	.....	**53·3**	**13·2**	**15·0**	**18·1**	**16·2**	**42·5**	**34·9**	**9·0–10·0**	**30·4**	**35·4**	7
14·1	**30·3**	**15·0**	.....	**49·4**	**13·8**	**15·5**	**18·5**	**17·5**	**50·6**	**36·7**	**10·8**	**31·4**	**35·8**	
14·5	27·3	.....	.....	45·8	14·1	14·5	17·5	17·6	52·9	37	10	32·1	35·9	8
12·3	28·3	15	.....	49·2	13·5	14·5	22·5	16·9	53·	35	12	30·6	36·5	9
15·5	35·7	.....	.....	53·3	14·7	17·6	19·7	18·1	46·4	37·2	11	34·7	37·3	10
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	12·8	.....	14·1	17·5	50	37·7	10	28·3	33·6	11
13·5	**26·5**	**21·2**	**9·1**	**42·5**	**16·7**	**15·5**	**14·4**	**16·4**	**44·5**	**35·2**	**10·2**	**29·9**	**32·7**	
11·5	19·5	18	.....	.....	.....	13·5	15·3	16·9	46·6	33·6	11	29·5	32·9	12
14	27·7	.....	.....	40	.....	16·8	19·7	17·2	47·8	38·3	11b	.....	32·6	13
.....	35	23	.....	.....	16·8	17·5	12	15·4	46·7	36·9	11·1a	29·3	32·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11·2	15·4	39·6	32·2	9c	29·5	32·7	15
15	25	.....	10	.....	19	15	13·4	14·4	45	38·6	9	.....	33·1	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	13	17·8	45	37·8	9	.....	32·1	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·7	16	36	32	9	29	32·4	18
13·5	29·8	22·7	8·3	45	21·1	17·3	19·8	16·2	49·3	34	11–12	32·1	33·8	19
.....	22	.....	9	.....	11·5	14	13·9	18	44·2	33·6	11	30	32	20
16·0	**24·2**	**20·3**	**11·1**	**53·4**	**17·7**	**17·1**	**24·5**	**16·6**	**44·3**	**35·6**	**11·3**	**31·5**	**34·5**	
15	26·3	17·2	.....	50	21·2	15·6	24·3	16·1	48·8	38·4	11	32·3	33·5	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	17·7	15	22·1	17·5	43·2	34	10	.....	33·7	22
15	25·7	22·7	.....	55	17·8	16·5	25·3	15·7	46·8	38·1	10	29·5	33·3	23
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	19	15	24·3	16·1	39·2	33·8	10	32·8	33·7	24
20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17	25·3	17·9	41	34·9	11	31·5	33·4	25
.....	.....	18	.....	50	15	17	23	16·4	44·7	37·8	11b	32	34·4	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	23·9	17·5	42	36·2	11	32	35·1	27
16·3	29·9	21·8	12·2	60	.....	20	27·7	15·8	45·9	34·4	13	30	34·8	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	18	24·7	16·4	48·7	37·8	12	33	34·5	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·2	15	29·9	16·6	42·6	35·2	12	32·7	34	30
17·7	27	25·6	.....	56·7	15	15	26·8	15·8	43	33·4	12	32·5	34·8	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	16·4	27·5	15·7	38·8	31·7	11	.....	34·8	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	27·9	17·2	40·3	33·3	11	32	35	33
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	15·3	26·1	16·3	42·4	35·8	11	33·2	35·4	34
.....	25	17	.....	50	.....	20	22·5	15·9	39·3	32·7	11	31·2	34	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·7	17	26·5	17	37·5	32·8	11	.....	34·8	36
.....	23	22	.....	.....	20	16·6	26·4	16·1	39·9	32·8	11	.....	34	37
12·5	20	20	.....	40	16	17·1	28·1	16·2	40·5	33	11	31	34·2	38
.....	22	25	.....	50	17·3	17·7	29·8	16·3	44·7	39·1	11	34·6	35·4	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	18·6	25·5	15·1	42·2	35	11	30·5	34·3	40
15·2	23	21·4	12·5	60	18·3	16·5	25	15·3	43·6	34·5	12	.....	33·5	41
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	16·8	17·3	27	15·4	41·9	37·4	11	30	34·8	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	24·4	14·5	40·2	33·3	11	28·5	34·4	43
.....	23	.....	.....	50	15	17·2	22·5	16·6	50	35·6	12	30	34·5	44
.....	22	18	10	.....	18·2	15	18·2	17·5	49	36·5	13	.....	34·6	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	16·6	17	15·8	19	51·7	42·7	10	.....	35·9	46
.....	23·3	22·5	10·7	67·5	18·2	20	13·7	18·2	50·8	36·6	14·3a	34	34·6	47
.....	21·5	19·8	10	.....	18·1	18·7	27·1	17·7	50	37·5	12	31·3	35·3	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	17·1	20·4	18·5	50·2	37·7	11	32·3	34·6	49
.....	25	17·5	.....	55	16·2	18·1	24·7	17·6	50	36·3	11	28	34·9	50
21·0	**22·8**	**16·0**	.....	**60·0**	**21·4**	**17·8**	**23·9**	**15·5**	**44·4**	**31·1**	**9·2**	**29·0**	**33·2**	
.....	22·5	15·8	.....	.....	21	18·3	29·1	15·5	44·1	30·7	10	30	33·7	51
21	23	16·2	.....	60	21·8	17·3	18·7	15·5	44·7	31·5	8·3a	28	32·7	52
22·0	**21·8**	**10·7**	**11·8**	**67·5**	**23·2**	**18·8**	**17·9**	**16·8**	**42·1**	**31·1**	**11·8**	**27·4**	**32·8**	
20·8	22·7	10·9	13·3	75	23·6	17·6	16·5	17	42·1	28	12	27·5	31·8	53
21·5	21	10·5	8·3	.....	25	18·7	18·2	17·5	38·5	32·8	11	25·8	33·1	54
21·4	21·8	9·2	13·7	60	20·7	18	19·7	16·5	44·7	30·9	12	28·7	32·7	55
24·2	21·6	12	.....	.....	23·3	21	17·1	16·2	43·2	32·5	12	27·5	33·7	56
21·9	**22·1**	**11·8**	**16·1**	.....	**23·3**	**20·3**	**21·6**	**17·4**	**43·1**	**31·6**	**10·8**	**27·3**	**32·9**	
.....	20	12	.....	.....	25	20	16·7	18·2	46·2	36·3	11	28·2	32·1	57
25	22	11·5	17·5	.....	25	20	16	18·5	40	31·4	10	26·5	32·9	58
20	22·5	13·5	12·5	.....	21·5	19·3	23·2	16·5	39·9	28	11	28·5	33·5	59
21·6	23	11·7	16·5	.....	22·5	21·2	32·8	16·2	44·5	28·5	11	26·6	33·2	60
21	22·8	10·5	18	.....	22·5	21	19·3	17·5	44·8	34	11	26·5	33	61
17·6	**21·0**	**12·7**	**14·1**	.....	**22·8**	**20·2**	**27·5**	**18·1**	**44·3**	**33·7**	**11·6**	**31·7**	**36·2**	
23	25	.....	20	.....	21·5	25	24·5	19	45	32·7	10	28	35·8	62
21	26	13	16	.....	23·9	22	21·7	18·7	51·9	33·3	12·5a	30	36·9	63
21	26	15	18	.....	23·7	21	37·3	18·7	49·5	38·7	12·5a	32	36·2	64
15·2	18	.....	7·2	.....	21·9	17·6	22·3	17·1	38·3	32·2	10	32	35·1	65
15·5	18	.....	11	.....	21·9	18·4	25·3	16·3	38·9	32·5	10	.....	35·3	66
12·5	20	10	12·5	.....	23·8	19·4	26	17·6	41·9	34·4	12·5a	36·5	36·9	67
15	20	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	37·5	17·5	45	33·6	11a	.....	36·2	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	23·9	19·7	43·7	32·2	4·3a	.....	37·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·2**	**7·3a**	**16·1**	**4·5**	**5·9**	**8·2**	**10·9**	**11·9**	**11·6**	**11·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·8**	**7·2**	**17·6**	**5·1**	**6·0**	**7·9**	**13·1**	**12·5**	**12·0**	**11·9**
1—Sydney	22·1	8	17	4·9	5·8	7·1	12·3	12·1	11·4	11·5
2—New Glasgow	22·5	7·3	18	5	6·2	8·3	12·4	11·3	11·4	11
3—Amherst	21·3	7·3	.....	5	5·9	7·2	10·7	11·8	11·9	11·5
4—Halifax	23·1	6–6·7	17·7	5·1	5·7	8·3	16	12·9	11·5	11·6
5—Windsor	23·5	7·3–8b	19	5·4	6·5	8·5	13·5	13·5	13·2	13·2
6—Truro	24	6–7·3	16·5	5·1	6	8	13·4	13·4	12·6	12·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·4**	**8·0**	**18·0**	**5·0**	**5·8**	**7·7**	**13·8**	**13·0**	**12·4**	**12·6**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·9**	**7·9**	**17·1**	**4·9**	**5·9**	**7·6**	**13·3**	**12·4**	**11·8**	**11·9**
8—Moncton	22·7	8	17·2	5	5·8	8·3	13·4	12·4	11·8	11·9
9—Saint John	23·6	6–7·3	19·1	5	6	7·8	13·3	12·1	11·3	11·7
10—Fredericton	22·4	8	15·7	4·9	6·2	7·2	13·3	12·3	11·2	11·6
11—Bathurst	23	8·7b	16·3	4·8	5·7	7	13	12·7	12·7	12·4
Quebec (average)	**20·3**	**6·0**	**14·0**	**4·5**	**5·6**	**6·5**	**10·7**	**10·0**	**11·0**	**11·1**
12—Quebec	21·8	5–9·5c	14·3	4·7	5·6	6·7	10·6	9·9	10·8	10·3
13—Three Rivers	21·1	5·3–6	14·1	4·8	5·7	7·4	11·8	10·2	12	11·8
14—Sherbrooke	20	6	12·8	4·3	6	5·4	11·5	9·8	10·9	10·6
15—Sorel	20·4	4·7b	13·7	4·1	5·3	5·9	9·4	10·3	10·5	10·9
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·8	5·3	13·4	4·3	5·6	7	10	9·9	10·9	12·8
17—St. Johns	19·5	6	14·8	4·3	5·2	7·4	11	10	11·2	12·2
18—Thetford Mines	19	6	14·2	4·9	6	5·2	10	9·9	12·1	11
19—Montreal	21·2	6–7·3	15	4·8	5·3	7·3	9·9	10·1	10·8	10·4
20—Hull	19·8	5·3–7·3	13·9	4·7	5·6	6·2	11·8	9·8	10	10·1
Ontario (average)	**22·7**	**6·8**	**15·3**	**4·0**	**5·7**	**8·7**	**10·9**	**11·4**	**11·2**	**11·2**
21—Ottawa	22·3	7·3	13·4	5	6·1	8·4	11·1	10·5	10·5	10·7
22—Brockville	21	6·7	14·8	4·6	5·6	7·7	12	10·7	10·9	10·6
23—Kingston	21	6–6·7	14·1	4·4	5·1	8	11·3	10·8	10·2	10·1
24—Belleville	21·6	6–6·7	13·3	3·4	5·4	7·9	10	10·8	10·5	10·8
25—Peterborough	21·9	6–6·7	14·6	3·4	5·2	8·4	10·2	10·1	10·3	10·6
26—Oshawa	23·2	6·7–7·3	15	3·7	5·7	8·4	10	10·6	10·6	10·6
27—Orillia	22·6	6·7b	18·5	3·6	5·6	8·8	10·5	11·9	12·2	12·2
28—Toronto	25	7·3	17·7	3·6	5·8	8·8	10·1	11	10·8	10·7
29—Niagara Falls	21·7	7·3	15·2	4·1	5·8	8·3	10·8	10·6	10·7	10·9
30—St. Catharines	23·3	7·3	17	3·7	5·6	9·3	11	10·8	11·6	11·5
31—Hamilton	26·6	6·7–7·3	13·4	3·4	5·4	8·2	9·7	10·9	10·6	10·8
32—Brantford	24	7·3	18	3·4	5·8	9·6	10·1	11·4	10·7	10·7
33—Galt	25·8	7·3	16·7	3·6	5·4	9·3	10·9	11·4	11	11
34—Guelph	22·3	6·7	16·1	3·3	5·5	9·6	11·2	11·1	11·2	11·4
35—Kitchener	24	6·7	15·6	3·7	5·7	9·1	10·4	11	10·9	11·2
36—Woodstock	22	6·7	13	3	5·5	8·7	9·7	12	11	10·9
37—Stratford	22·7	6·7–7·3	18	3·4	6·1	9·3	11·4	11·8	10·7	11·3
38—London	23	6·7–7·3	17·3	3·6	5·5	8·7	10·5	11·9	11	10·5
39—St. Thomas	23	6–6·7	18·8	3·8	5·7	9·8	12·6	12·1	11·9	11·7
40—Chatham	20·5	6	14·7	3·7	5·5	8·6	10·5	11·8	11·7	11·5
41—Windsor	21·8	6·7–7·3	15·4	3·8	5·5	7·5	10·1	11·2	11·1	11·1
42—Sarnia	22·8	6·7–7·3	13·8	3·2	6·1	8·5	10·8	12·2	11·3	11·1
43—Owen Sound	21·8	6·7	14·1	3·4	5·5	8·8	11	10·7	10·4	11·
44—North Bay	24·1	6–7·3	14	4·8	5·4	8·9	11·5	12	12	11·6
45—Sudbury	21·3	7·3	13·6	5	6·4	8·4	12·5	11·3	11·7	11·8
46—Cobalt	22·7	6·7	15·5	5·5	6	9·1	11·8	12·3	11·7	12·7
47—Timmins	22·3	6·7	12·5	5	6·5	9·6	11·8	12·4	11·9	12·3
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·3	6–6·7	12·7	4·8	6·7	8·8	12·3	11·9	12·2	12·5
49—Port Arthur	22·4	6·7–7·3	17·7	5	6·4	9·3	10·9	12·1	11·6	11·7
50—Fort William	22·9	6·7–7·3	14	4·9	5·9	8·6	10·4	12·2	11·9	11·8
Manitoba (average)	**25·3**	**7·0**	**15·2**	**4·8**	**6·1**	**9·5**	**10·7**	**13·5**	**12·3**	**12·7**
51—Winnipeg	25·2	6·4–8	15·4	4·8	5·8	8·8	9·7	12·9	12·4	12·5
52—Brandon	25·4	6·4–7·1	15	4·7	6·4	10·2	11·6	14·1	12·2	12·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·6**	**7·3**	**17·2**	**4·8**	**6·0**	**9·2**	**10·6**	**13·6**	**12·2**	**12·7**
53—Regina	24	7·2–8	19	4·9	6·3	9·6	10	13·6	11·3	11·8
54—Prince Albert	24	6·4	16	4·7	5·7	8·8	10·7	14	13·5	13·4
55—Saskatoon	22·2	7·2	.....	4·8	6	9·3	10·4	13·4	12·1	12·8
56—Moose Jaw	24·1	8	16·5	4·9	5·8	9·1	11·1	13·4	11·9	12·8
Alberta (average)	**25·9**	**7·8**	**18·5**	**4·9**	**6·4**	**8·5**	**11·0**	**13·2**	**12·1**	**12·1**
57—Medicine Hat	26	8	16·5	4·8	6·4	8·1	10·7	13·8	11·8	11·7
58—Drumheller	25	6·8–8	.....	4·9	6·7	7·5	11·5	13·7	12·2	12·2
59—Edmonton	24·6	7·2–8	19	4·9	6·5	8·5	10·8	12·8	12·5	12·7
60—Calgary	28·1	8	20	4·9	5·7	8·4	10·2	12·7	12·1	12·1
61—Lethbridge	25·7	8	.....	4·8	6·5	9·8	11·6	13	11·7	11·8
British Columbia (average)	**26·3**	**9·5**	**19·4**	**5·5**	**6·5**	**7·5**	**8·5**	**13·5**	**12·9**	**13·0**
62—Fernie	26	10	19	5·1	6·4	8·4	9	13	13·7	13·1
63—Nelson	27	10	20	5·7	6	8	10	15	14·7	15
64—Trail	24·3	10	18	5·7	6·5	8·1	8·8	13·7	14·3	12·3
65—New Westminster	25·7	9–9·6	19·5	5·3	6·1	6·7	7·8	12·5	12·2	12·5
66—Vancouver	26·1	9–9·6	21	5·4	6·4	6·7	7·8	12·6	11·3	11·8
67—Victoria	27·7	9	20	5·4	6·7	7·8	7·8	12·9	12·4	12·5
68—Nanaimo	28·7	9	.....	5·7	.....	7	8·5	13·5	11·2	12·5
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	9–10	18	5·4	7·2	7·5	8·4	15	13·4	14

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1937

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·9	4·8	·950	20·1	20·7	15·9	11·5	17·0	15·1	59·6	18·0	55·4	43·9	
6·0	5·4	·917	19·4	18·5	13·8	11·8	16·4	15·1	58·8	17·9	60·1	47·8	
5·1	5	·88	18·5	.....	13	12·1	15·6	14·9	.....	17·2	65	49·8	1
5·1	6·1	·93	19·3	.....	.....	12	15·8	14·7	55	18·7	55	43·3	2
5·3	4·7	·95	18·5	18·9	15	11·5	16	13·7	.....	15·6	.....	.....	3
6·7	5·4	·828	17·9	18·6	.....	12·8	17	16·9	67·5	17·1	61·7	47·5	4
7	5	1·012	22·5	.....	.....	10	17·5	15	.....	20	59	49·5	5
6·6	6·3	·90	19·8	18·1	13·5	12·4	16·4	15·1	54	19	59·7	49·1	6
5·5	5·0	·733	15·0	14·9	.....	13·2	16·5	15·0	55·0	18·8	55·0	47·6	7
5·8	5·2	·788	17·5	17·7	14·7	12·1	16·2	14·9	53·8	17·3	60·4	48·7	
5·4	5	·864	17·5	19	14·2	12·2	16·8	15	.....	17·6	60	54·4	8
6·3	5·4	·788	17·1	19·7	15·6	11·2	15·6	13·7	57·5	17	59	42·5	9
6	5·1	·765	18·6	18·4	14·3	12·4	16·3	15·1	.....	17	62·7	47·8	10
5·3	5·2	·733	16·7	13·5	14·7	12·7	16·2	15·8	50	17·4	60	50	11
5·2	5·8	·823	17·5	25·3	14·2	11·5	16·5	14·4	60·5	17·9	59·7	43·2	
5·5	6·1	·813	16·8	25	14·1	12·5	17	14·2	70	20	65·6	43·7	12
5	5·4	·836	19·4	21·2	14·5	11·4	17·2	14·4	53·1	17·7	55	46·9	13
4·9	5·6	·89	19·8	33	15·5	12·1	17·2	15	45·8	18·3	62·5	44·1	14
5·3	6·8	·735	15·6	.....	11·5	11·7	15	13·4	48·3	16·8	.....	42·5	15
4·7	6·1	·771	16·2	32	15·3	12	16·7	14·2	.....	17·4	58	42	16
5	6·4	·753	14·5	24	13	10·6	16	15·7	57·5	16·8	65	42·6	17
5	5·2	·888	19·5	.....	15	11·3	17	13·2	65	18·1	.....	44·3	18
6	5·3	·917	18	21·6	14	11·1	16·5	13·9	87·7	18·1	56·6	41·3	19
5·6	5·5	·803	17·4	20·2	14·5	10·7	15·6	15·7	56·3	17·6	55	41	20
5·6	4·7	·880	18·9	20·4	15·9	11·8	16·7	15·5	58·6	17·1	57·1	42·7	
5·2	5·9	·893	21·1	22·2	15	11·5	16·6	16·3	53·3	17·9	55·4	42·4	21
5·2	5·8	·93	20·1	20	.....	11·5	16·3	15·6	.....	18	60	44·7	22
5·6	5	·987	20·6	20	.....	12·1	17	15·7	51·7	17·1	55·2	43·1	23
4·9	4·7	·954	19·9	20·3	.....	11·8	16·1	14·9	56·3	16·3	58	41·1	24
5·3	4·7	·796	15·6	23·2	.....	12	17·2	15·2	56·3	17·6	53·5	42·1	25
6·1	4·8	·744	15·7	21	.....	12·2	17	14·6	47	16	65	42·5	26
5·6	4·6	·768	17	27·3	15	12·6	16·4	15	49	18·2	59·5	44	27
5·6	4·9	·807	16·7	18·2	.....	9·9	16·8	15	65	15·9	60·7	42·5	28
7	4·8	·921	19·3	15	.....	10·8	17·7	15	70	14·2	60	43·3	29
6·8	4·8	·82	16·8	16·2	.....	11	17·1	15·7	65	14·7	.....	43	30
6·3	4·9	·80	18·9	19·6	.....	11·4	16	15	.....	15·3	.....	40·9	31
5·1	4·5	·759	16·1	17	15	12·1	17·3	14·9	50	16·5	.....	40·7	32
5	4·5	·775	17·5	16·4	.....	13	17·2	15	60	18·6	58	41·2	33
6·2	4·5	·70	17·1	20·3	.....	11·4	17·3	15·3	65	15·9	59	41·7	34
5·3	4·3	·786	16·2	15	.....	11·6	16·5	16	.....	18	.....	42·3	35
4·7	4	·825	18	14	.....	11·7	16	14·4	.....	16	.....	39·7	36
5·3	4·3	·687	14·8	17·2	.....	12·9	17	14·4	.....	17·2	61	41·7	37
5·2	4·8	·825	17·1	16	.....	11·5	15·7	14·5	.....	15·6	60	42	38
5·5	5	·938	19·2	17·5	.....	12	16·7	15	46·7	18·8	.....	41·6	39
4·5	4·7	·937	17·5	28·1	.....	11·4	15·5	15	.....	16·7	58·5	41·5	40
4·8	3·9	·962	17·8	19·2	.....	10·2	15·5	14·7	.....	17·3	55	40·9	41
5·4	4·9	·905	18·4	19·6	.....	11·3	16·5	15·1	.....	15·6	.....	42	42
5·5	3·9	·677	14·5	15	.....	12·2	16·5	14·7	55	18·4	55	40·5	43
5	4·8	·844	21·9	22·2	14·5	12·2	15·8	16·6	63·4	18	57	45	44
5·1	5·1	1·033	22·3	32·5	18	11·6	17·6	17·1	62·8	17·4	54·2	44·8	45
6·4	5·3	1·005	24·1	25	17	13·7	17·8	16·8	62·6	19·2	55·7	47	46
5·8	4·7	1·288	29·8	25	16·2	12·6	16·3	17·5	66·7	20	57·2	46·6	47
7·5	4·8	1·023	21·7	22·5	17·5	10·3	16·9	16·2	62·5	17·1	55	44·5	48
6	4·6	1·025	22	25	16	12·1	17·2	17	59·9	18·2	49·9	44·2	49
5·7	4·3	·997	20·3	.....	14·7	12	17·7	17·5	61·4	17·2	51	43·4	50
6·4	4·0	·700	15·2	.....	15·4	10·8	17·9	15·2	63·4	18·2	48·8	43·0	
6·6	3·5	·687	15·3	.....	15·4	10·5	17·5	15·2	61·7	16·8	46·2	42·3	51
6·2	4·4	·712	15	.....	.....	11	18·3	15·2	65·1	19·5	51·4	43·6	52
6·5	4·4	1·088	22·6	.....	17·3	11·4	17·8	15·7	63·7	19·9	50·6	46·7	
6·2	4·2	1·06	22·9	.....	21	11·6	18·8	15·1	64	19·6	51	46·8	53
7·4	5·1	1·15	22·2	.....	18·2	10·6	19·1	17·3	63·8	21·7	52·6	48·7	54
5·9	4·4	1·10	22·1	.....	15	11·3	17·5	14·9	65·3	19·2	48·7	45·7	55
6·4	4	1·04	23·2	.....	15	12·2	15·7	15·6	61·7	19·1	50	45·7	56
6·5	4·2	·846	20·9	.....	16·4	10·9	18·8	15·2	61·9	20·2	51·9	44·5	
7	3·6	·914	.22	.....	17·5	10·8	18·4	15	63	19·6	54·2	45	57
6·6	4·8	1·04	25	.....	15	10·3	18·7	15	65·7	20	53·3	46·7	58
6·3	4·7	·646	16·1	.....	16·7	11·1	17·8	15·2	61·1	20·3	51·6	45·1	59
6·9	4·2	·916	23·6	.....	.....	10·8	19·3	14·8	59·5	20	49·3	43·8	60
5·8	3·6	·716	17·8	.....	.....	11·5	19·7	16	60·2	21	51·2	42	61
7·3	4·5	1·550	29·8	.....	19·1	10·4	17·9	14·4	59·5	19·6	47·3	42·4	
7·8	3·7	1·22	25·0	.....	20	12·5	20	16·4	62·5	22	43·3	47·2	62
7·5	5	1·75	32·5	.....	20	10	20	15	62·5	22·5	55	50	63
7·4	4	1·77	36·5	.....	20	10·7	18	15	61	24	51	45	64
5·7	4·5	1·26	26	.....	16·5	9·7	16·8	13·1	61·4	17·6	42	36·3	65
6	4·4	1·27	26·5	.....	.....	9·7	16	13·2	53·8	15·5	45·1	38·9	66
7·1	4·5	1·55	28·5	.....	19	10·2	17·4	13·1	59·3	17·1	45·8	39	67
8·3	4·7	1·47	25	.....	.....	10	16·7	14	54·3	17	49	40	68
8·2	4·8	2·15	38	.....	19·3	10	18·4	15	61·2	20·7	47·5	42·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**35·4**	**56·4**	**19·6**	**13·7**	**2·6**	**37·3**	**49·5**	**11·8**	**5·0**	**14·419b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·5**	**6·2**	**41·3**	**57·0**	**19·9**	**9·5**	**2·8**	**41·8**	**37·8**	**12·3**	**5·2**	**14·500**
1—Sydney	6·5	6	43	56·2	20	9·8	3	42	42	12	5·1	.....
2—New Glasgow	7	6·6	42·2	55·3	21·6	9·4	2·7	47·5	37·4	12·2	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·4	6	40	59·1	15·6	9·1	2·7	40	36·6	12·2	4·7	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	6·2	39·4	54·8	22·3	9·4	2·7	44	40	12·6	5·4	14·50
5—Windsor	6	6	42·5	60	20	9·5	2·6	40	35	12·5	5·2	.....
6—Truro	6·9	6·2	40·6	56·5	20·1	10	3	37·2	35·6	12·5	5·7	.....
7—P.E.I.–Charlottetown	6·2	6·0	41·5	53·0	17·9	13·8	3·0	41·6	38·4	13·0	5·0	13·400
New Brunswick (average)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**41·7**	**56·2**	**18·7**	**10·0**	**2·6**	**38·3**	**37·6**	**12·1**	**5·1**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·7	6·2	42·3	57·1	18·9	9·5	2·7	42·5	38	12·3	5·3	g
9—Saint John	6·7	6·5	39·8	58	18·4	10·1	2·5	40·7	37·8	12	5·2	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·9	6·4	39·6	55	17·4	9·4	2·4	32·3	34·5	11·7	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	6·6	6·2	45	54·6	20	10·9	2·8	37·5	40	12·2	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**34·5**	**53·7**	**20·0**	**13·0**	**2·6**	**41·4**	**50·5**	**10·7**	**4·8**	**13·804**
12—Quebec	6	5·8	33·4	59·6	20·7	15·2	2·5	38·2	53·3	10·7	4·9	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·1	6	37·9	59·7	21·2	15·1	3	44·4	60	12·5	5·1	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·9	5·9	30·6	57·7	20·8	11·7	2·8	42	47·1	10·7	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·9	5·7	36·8	41·9	18·3	10	2·5	39·2	55	10	4·5	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·9	34·9	47·2	20·6	12·9	2·5	38·3	44	10	5	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	6	30	50	19	13	2·7	42	52·5	10	3·8	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·5	35·7	54	17·7	12·7	2·6	40	46·7	11·2	4·7	.....
19—Montreal	5·9	5·8	34·8	58	18·9	13·8	2·5	45·8	49·3	10·5	4·9	14·00–14·25
20—Hull	6	5·9	36	55·2	22·7	12·7	2·7	42·6	46·5	10·4	4·9	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**34·7**	**59·9**	**19·3**	**11·9**	**2·4**	**35·6**	**49·9**	**10·9**	**5·0**	**14·188**
21—Ottawa	6·2	6·1	34·6	59·5	20·2	13·1	2·6	43·1	56·2	10·9	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6·2	6·1	35·9	59·3	20	10	2·7	36·7	44	10·3	5	13·00
23—Kingston	6·3	6	36·5	53·5	19·4	12·1	2·7	38·2	45·7	10·5	5	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·2	35·1	58·8	19·5	10·3	2·5	33·8	49·8	10	5·3	14·00
25—Peterborough	6·2	6·2	36·6	58·5	19·1	13	2·5	35	54	10·6	5·1	14·75
26—Oshawa	6·2	6	34·5	53·7	19	10	2·5	32	55	11	5·2	13·50
27—Orillia	6·4	6·4	36·2	64·5	19	10	2·2	39	53·3	10	5·1	14·50
28—Toronto	6	5·9	37·5	58·9	17·1	11·4	2·4	35·5	48·6	10	4·6	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	7	6·7	35·7	60	20·3	10	2·1	30	.....	10·8	4·7	12·50–13·00g
30—St. Catharines	6·5	6·4	36·7	62·7	19·7	11·3	2·5	35·8	42·5	11·1	5·3	13·25g
31—Hamilton	6·1	5·9	32·1	58	19·4	10·6	2·1	31·5	44·6	9·9	5	13·50
32—Brantford	6·5	6·5	35·8	61·1	20·1	11·3	2·5	34·5	45·8	10	5·4	13·50
33—Galt	6·7	6·5	32·6	59	18·1	11·4	2·1	43	55·4	11	5·2	14·00
34—Guelph	6·2	6·2	33·5	57·1	19·6	10·5	2·4	39	48	10·8	5	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·3	6·3	32·6	59·4	19·3	11·1	2·3	33·6	46·7	10	4·7	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·5	6·6	34	53·2	21·5	10	2·4	33·7	49·5	10·7	5·4	14·00
37—Stratford	6·6	6·3	36·5	b0·9	21·1	11·6	2·4	37·5	41·7	10·6	5·5	13·50
38—London	6·4	6·3	36	60·8	17·3	12	2·1	33·8	45	10·3	5·2	14·00
39—St. Thomas	6·7	6·7	38·7	62·3	21·2	12·2	2·4	40·7	50·7	10·8	5·6	13·50
40—Chatham	6·6	6·6	34·4	55·4	17·2	11·7	.....	36·2	60	10	4·8	g
41—Windsor	6·1	6	31·2	59	18·3	10·5	2	29·4	51	10	4·7	13·75g
42—Sarnia	6·9	6·9	32·9	61·1	17	10·7	2·1	32·8	46·5	10·3	5	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·2	39·4	62·7	18·6	10·2	2·2	30·6	55	10·6	5·1	14·00
44—North Bay	6·7	6·5	38·4	57·3	17·9	14·7	2·6	39	55	12·1	4·8	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·6	6·4	32·1	66·8	21·7	14·9	2·5	34·1	60	12·8	5·2	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·2	7·2	32·4	61·7	18·7	14·2	2·7	33	48·3	13·3	5	.....
47—Timmins	7·1	6·9	35·4	65·7	18·2	15·4	2·7	38	43·5	13	4·8	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·5	6·5	29·7	66	17·7	15	2·6	35	54	12·8	4·5	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·3	6·1	32·5	60·9	22·1	15·3	2·5	35	53·7	12·4	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·5	6·5	31·8	58·4	19·3	13·3	2·4	38·7	45	11·5	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·8**	**6·7**	**34·1**	**53·0**	**20·2**	**13·2**	**2·6**	**32·0**	**54·2**	**13·2**	**5·3**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·8	34	51·8	18·3	10·9	2·6	32·7	56·2	12·3	5·7	18·50
52—Brandon	6·7	6·5	34·2	54·1	22	15·4	2·5	31·3	52·2	14	4·9	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·2**	**7·2**	**33·0**	**53·9**	**19·7**	**18·9**	**2·7**	**35·0**	**56·0**	**14·3**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·2	32·8	53·3	19·6	17·5a	2·7	35·5	57·3	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·3	7·1	34·8	54·3	19	19·8a	2·7	38·3	56·7	14·5	5·2	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·7	7·5	32·9	54·6	18·4	19·8a	2·4	30·5	55	14·5	4·8	.....
56—Moose Jaw	7	7	31·5	53·5	21·8	18·4a	2·9	35·8	55	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**33·0**	**52·4**	**20·1**	**17·7**	**2·9**	**33·1**	**55·7**	**13·8**	**5·0**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·9	29·2	51·6	23	20a	2·7	29·2	62·5	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·2	7	35	54·3	21·7	18a	3·1	31·7	60	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	7	7	35	51·7	20·8	16·3a	3	35	52·5	14·1	5	g
60—Calgary	6·9	7·1	33	50·7	17·8	17·2a	2·8	36·7	50	12·2	5·2	g
61—Lethbridge	6·7	6·5	33	53·6	17·4	17a	2·8	33	53·3	15	5	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**33·7**	**51·0**	**20·8**	**20·9**	**2·7**	**39·7**	**55·2**	**12·8**	**5·3**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·6	35	49·7	17·5	21·7a	2·7	40	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·5	37·5	55	25	20a	2·8	45	60	15	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·8	6·4	35	51	18	25a	2·8	38	50	14	6·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·8	30·2	49	19	19·3a	2·6	37·8	53·3	11·6	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	31·2	49·1	19·3	19·3a	2·6	33·7	56·7	11	5·2	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	34·8	50·3	22·3	20·1a	2·7	41·7	56·4	11·3	5·1	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·3	6·2	32·5	51	24	20a	.....	.....	.....	15	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·5	6·1	33·7	52·5	21·2	21·7a	2·9	42	55	12·2	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50 according to condition and confrom mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF DECEMBER, 1937

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·378	**12·244**	**9,677**	**11·589**	**7·275**	**8·589**	**7·465**	**26·9**	**9·5**	**23·773**	**17·485**	
7·975	**9·875**	**6·333**	**7·500**	**5·250**	**6·750**	**6·250**	**29·2**	**9·9**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50 -7·25s	9·50	6·00	7·00	.....	.....	.....	29·3	10	16·00-26·00	12·00-16·00	1
6·50	8·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·7	9·8	15·00-25·00	10·00-15·00	2
6·75- 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	10	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·50-10·25	11·00	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	6·00-7·00	7·00- 8·00	6·50	30	9·3	23·00-33·00	15·00-23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	10	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·000-9·900	**11·300**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	27·8	9·7	**19·00-25·00**	**10·00-15·00**	7
10·125	**11·667**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·4**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	8
10·50-12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00- 8·00	28	9·8	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
9·00-11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·4	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·3	9·4	20·00	15·00	11
9·121	**11·667**	**10·917**	**12·348**	**8·140**	**8·932**	**8·450**	**23·3**	**9·3**	**20·778**	**14·938**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	22·1	9·8	20·00-28·00	.....	12
7·00- 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25	9·4	20·00-28·00	14·00-20·00	13
9·50-11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·6	9·5	21·00-27·00	18·00-22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·9	9·1	15·00-17·00	8·00-12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	[6·50c	21·5	9·4	18·00-22·00	14·00-20·00	16
8·50- 9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	9·5	18·00-25·00	12·00-18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	8·9	10·00-12·00	6·00- 8·00	18
8·00- 8·50	11·50	16·67c	18·67c	9 00	10·00	12·00-14·00	26	9·2	19·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·25	7·50	8·25	.....	24·2	8·7	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
10·211	**12·352**	**10·139**	**12·214**	**8·042**	**9·734**	**8·667**	**25·0**	**9·2**	**25·553**	**19·018**	
10·25	11·50-12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00-9·00	23·8	9	20·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	21
7·50-8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	9	18·00-23·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·4	9·4	20·00-27·00	18·00-20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	23·4	9·4	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·00	12·50-13·25	9·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·50	23·2	9·1	20·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	9·1	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
9·50-10·00	13·00	7·50-8·00	9·00	6·00	7·50	.....	24·3	9·5	20·00-24·00	14·00-20·00	27
10·25	11·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12 00	12·00	25	8·8	27·00-35·00	20·00-27·00	28
7·50- 9·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	g	9·1	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
8·00g	11·00-12·00g	g	15·00-16·00g	g	g	g	22·7g	9·2	25·00-35·00	16·00-25·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	24·7	8·7	25·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·3	9·6	20·00-32·00	15·00-25·00	32
10·00-12·00	12·50	13·00	15·00	11·00	13·00	10·00c	24	9·1	22·00-27·00	16·00-22·00	33
9·50-10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·2	9·1	23·00-29·00	15·00-23·00	34
9·00-12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23·8	9·3	22·00-32·00	18·00-23·00	35
9·50-12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·7	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	36
8·50-12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12.00-12.50	14·00	.....	23·6	9·5	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	37
10·75-12·00	12·00-12·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·2	22·00-32·00	16·00-24·00	38
9·50-11·50	12·50	.....	13·00-16·00	.....	12·00	8·00	24·9	9·5	23·00-30·00	18·00-23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	23·3g	8·9	20·00-25·00	14·00-20·00	40
9·00-10·00g	11·50g	g	14·00-16·00g	g	10·00-12·00g	7·00-10·00g	g	9·1	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	41
8·25- 8·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·4	9·3	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	42
7·50- 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·6	9·4	19·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	43
13·00	14·00	7·00	7·50- 9·75	6·50	7·00	.....	29·6	9	.....	.....	44
10·00-13·50	13·50-14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	28·6	9·8	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	8·25- 9·00c	.....	31·7	9·3	17·50	15·00	46
14·50	16·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	9·5	p	p	47
7·50-10·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·1	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
12·00-13·25	12·50	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	28·3	9·7	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	49
12·00-13·25	12·50	7·50	8·25	7·00	7·75	.....	25	9·3	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·313**	**8·188**	**7·500**	**27·2**	**9·6**	**25·000**	**18·250**	
5·75-12·75h	14·25-15·50	.....	.....	6·00-9·75	6·75-10·50	8·00	26·5	9·7	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	51
5·75-11·00h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·00-7·50	7·00- 8·50	7·00	27·8	9·4	18·00-22·00	12·00-18·00	52
8·106	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·906**	**9·000**	**28·8**	**9·8**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75-12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50- 9·00	.....	27·4	9·8	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	53
8·00- 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·25- 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	29·1	9·9	20·00-27·00	14·00-20·00	55
5·00- 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00-11·00c	11·00c	28·8	9·6	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·6**	**9·6**	**23·375**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·3	20·00-23·00	14·00-18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31g	9·6	18·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	59
6·00- 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	30g	9·5	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	60
4·00- 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	9·8	20·00-30·00	14·00-20·00	61
10·029	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·469**	**6·911**	**4·825**	**33·0**	**9·8**	**22·750**	**17·250**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50-7·50	7·50- 8·50	4·88- 5·33c	40	10	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25-6·50	7·25- 7·50	6·50c	.....	9	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·7	16·00-22·00	12·00-16·00	65
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	30	9·7	22·00-27·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30c	4·77c	30·7	10·3	19·00-24·00	14·00-17·00	67
7·70- 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	30	9·5	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·00-14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00-10·00i	7·00-12·00i	.....	32·5	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. Including veniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Dec. 1914	Dec. 1918	Dec. 1920	Dec. 1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1934	Dec. 1935	Dec. 1936	Nov. 1937	Dec. 1937
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	47·4	73·4	71·2	52·8	56·8	69·2	70·2	63·2	38·0	38·6	45·0	44·2	51·4	50·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·4	50·8	46·0	28·6	31·2	42·6	44·4	37·2	20·4	20·6	24·2	23·6	27·8	27·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	27·5	28·0	18·0	19·8	23·4	24·9	21·8	11·3	11·6	13·5	13·3	14·8	14·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·7	34·2	33·4	26·5	28·6	30·0	30·2	26·7	17·4	18·9	20·2	20·5	22·0	21·2
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·3	36·7	38·8	26·4	28·7	27·1	28·9	26·8	15·6	19·1	20·8	20·4	22·9	21·9
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	69·6	70·6	52·2	54·2	53·2	54·6	53·2	30·8	38·2	40·6	38·8	42·0	41·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	51·3	57·0	41·0	42·6	39·0	39·7	39·0	21·1	32·7	30·0	29·2	32·4	31·6
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·2	73·8	70·4	46·0	47·2	45·2	42·8	41·6	26·8	29·4	36·6	31·8	34·2	33·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·1	71·3	88·8	60·3	64·9	64·1	65·2	58·5	44·8	41·4	43·5	45·7	44·0	45·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	34·5	59·7	73·9	46·1	50·8	50·8	50·5	45·9	30·9	31·0	34·7	35·2	34·4	35·1
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	82·2	93·6	71·4	72·6	74·4	76·8	72·6	58·2	61·2	61·2	62·4	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	104·4	118·6	76·4	79·0	87·4	87·6	69·8	44·4	44·2	53·2	52·0	57·2	60·8
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·9	58·1	65·3	44·4	43·2	47·8	47·5	38·2	25·6	25·1	30·4	29·4	32·5	34·5
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	34·8	40·0	$30·6	$30·4	$33·6	$33·1	$29·9	$19·6	$19·4	$20·4	$22·4	$23·2	$23·2
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	32·8	37·9	$30·6	$30·4	$33·6	$33·1	$29·9	$19·6	$19·4	$20·4	$22·4	$23·2	$23·2
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	118·5	133·5	100·5	114·0	115·5	118·5	99·0	88·5	90·0	91·5	99·0	109·5	109·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	69·0	70·0	$44·0	$52·0	$50·0	$53·0	$38·0	$31·0	$34·0	$35·0	$39·0	$46·0	$45·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	40·5	38·5	27·5	30·0	31·0	32·5	27·0	25·5	26·0	26·0	27·0	29·5	29·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	25·2	30·8	$20·8	$21·6	$20·6	$20·6	$19·6	$16·0	$16·0	$15·6	$16·0	$16·4	$16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	32·0	21·8	16·8	16·2	20·6	21·6	16·2	8·6	9·6	10·8	13·6	12·4	11·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·2	22·8	28·2	22·5	20·0	21·0	21·5	19·7	15·1	15·3	15·4	16·2	16·0	15·9
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·8	19·4	26·1	19·1	15·6	13·5	15·8	12·9	12·4	12·6	11·3	11·3	11·7	11·5
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	49·6	53·6	37·2	32·4	30·4	29·2	25·6	32·0	26·0	24·8	24·8	26·0	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·4	22·6	25·2	17·6	15·4	14·4	13·8	12·4	15·4	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·7	15·6	15·1	$14·8	$18·0	$17·6	$17·6	$14·4	$11·0	$13·3	$13·0	$13·0	$14·1	$14·1
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	15·1	16·1	$14·8	$18·0	$17·6	$17·6	$14·4	$11·0	$13·3	$13·0	$13·0	$14·1	$14·1
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	11·6	15·2	13·5	15·3	15·1	15·1	13·5	9·9	9·5	9·2	8·9	8·9	8·9
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	32·7	62·0	75·3	37·9	68·0	41·4	75·5	42·2	35·4	24·1	40·5	50·0	31·4	31·7
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·96	$ 13·65	$ 14·84	$ 10·39	$ 11·18	$ 11·31	$ 11·83	$ 10·10	$ 7·37	$ 7·54	$ 8·14	$ 8·36	$ 8·78	$ 8·78
Starch, laundry	⅛ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	81·8	125·9	114·3	105·2	101·9	101·4	101·0	95·0	94·8	92·7	92·4	89·6	90·1
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	63·6	92·3	75·3	64·9	62·9	63·1	62·8	57·9	58·9	58·7	58·5	58·6	58·6
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·2	79·8	87·8	78·8	76·0	74·9	76·2	75·6	59·2	61·9	60·4	59·4	59·8	60·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	57·7	69·1	58·9	55·8	55·3	54·3	54·1	45·4	46·4	45·1	44·9	45·5	45·5
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	27·8	40·5	31·1	31·5	31·0	31·1	30·7	27·6	27·3	27·1	27·0	26·7	26·9
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·88	$ 3·11	$ 4·16	$ 3·58	$ 3·33	$ 3·26	$ 3·26	$ 3·21	$ 2·85	$ 2·89	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·80	$ 2·82
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·39	$ 4·83	$ 6·62	$ 6·95	$ 6·85	$ 6·94	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·57	$ 5·54	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·95	$ 5·94
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·26	$ 21·64	$ 25·67	$ 20·97	$ 21·40	$ 21·56	$ 22·11	$ 20·46	$ 15·83	$ 16·02	$ 16·65	$ 16·99	$ 17·56	$ 17·58

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

					$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·76	13·92	14·63	10·51	11·18	11·29	11·76	10·42	7·64	7·75	8·34	8·36	8·81	8·86
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·90	12·00	12·79	9·48	10·21	10·26	10·85	9·85	7·21	7·32	7·73	8·14	8·63	8·68
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·76	13·58	14·76	10·51	11·26	11·28	11·60	10·37	7·67	7·94	8·32	8·50	8·90	9·02
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·37	13·07	14·05	10·00	10·37	10·54	11·02	9·45	6·72	7·00	7·58	7·79	8·05	8·11
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·74	13·62	14·91	10·31	11·31	11·33	11·75	10·05	7·37	7·53	8·19	8·35	8·80	8·75
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·25	13·29	14·38	9·87	10·51	10·95	11·64	9·59	6·85	7·21	7·74	8·46	8·37	8·40
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·80	13·86	14·52	10·25	11·12	11·36	12·03	9·83	7·02	7·33	7·66	8·15	8·47	8·58
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·09	8·33	8·47	13·80	14·56	10·09	11·07	11·37	12·13	9·90	7·14	7·34	7·87	8·20	8·56	8·61
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·94	14·54	15·93	11·45	11·99	12·34	12·99	11·14	8·22	8·19	8·87	9·15	9·73	9·75

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

(Continued from page 107)

every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities, required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	†132
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133

* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20% †Revised.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Dec. 1926	Dec. 1928	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1930	Dec. 1933	Dec. 1934	Dec. 1935	Dec. 1936	Nov. 1937	Dec. 1937‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	97·9	94·6	96·0	77·7	69·0	71·1	72·7	79·7	83·1	83·0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	95·0	86·3	93·9	59·3	60·4	66·7	67·1	84·3	84·7	86·6
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·0	109·4	109·8	90·5	63·7	66·2	73·0	73·9	80·6	77·9
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·2	93·2	89·6	76·9	71·7	71·5	69·6	71·0	69·5	68·9
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	99·0	98·3	93·2	85·2	64·4	64·5	65·9	69·6	75·9	75·5
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	93·0	93·4	89·0	86·7	86·8	87·2	91·4	104·2	104·1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	95·7	95·1	96·5	71·6	66·5	63·7	71·5	77·8	73·5	71·8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	103·1	93·4	93·4	89·4	85·8	86·1	85·4	85·8	87·2	87·0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·3	94·2	95·1	90·3	80·8	80·4	77·5	79·1	81·3	80·9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	97·3	94·5	95·3	83·2	73·3	72·9	74·4	76·9	79·3	–
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·0	97·4	103·3	81·0	67·4	67·9	72·5	77·4	80·5	–
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	96·1	92·5	90·0	84·6	77·3	76·2	75·6	76·5	78·5	–
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·8	93·4	95·9	71·3	64·3	68·3	69·4	80·4	82·4	–
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	110·4	94·5	96·2	91·5	87·2	89·6	90·1	91·8	94·3	–
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	96·4	93·3	95·9	69·0	61·8	65·9	67·1	79·1	81·1	–
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	97·8	98·1	97·9	85·0	80·6	81·4	82·1	88·0	91·9	–
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	96·1	92·3	95·5	65·5	58·6	63·3	64·5	77·6	79·3	–
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	95·2	86·0	91·5	60·5	60·3	64·9	64·6	79·5	79·7	–
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	99·8	106·5	106·7	88·0	65·3	67·7	73·4	75·5	80·5	–
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	97·7	95·5	104·5	61·8	53·6	61·6	65·5	82·4	84·0	85·7
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	103·7	107·7	107·0	87·0	66·8	70·5	68·0	69·6	76·0	–
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	99·0	98·3	93·1	85·1	64·7	64·6	66·0	69·8	75·6	–
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	100·2	92·3	92·3	85·3	82·2	82·1	83·0	85·1	88·1	–
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	98·2	94·0	98·9	67·3	58·9	64·3	67·2	79·3	81·2	–
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	97·5	93·8	93·2	81·5	72·0	72·5	72·9	77·3	80·6	–

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended December 31, 1937, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Prices of fresh meats continued the downward movement in progress for some months. The largest changes occurred in sirloin steak which averaged 25 cents per pound in December, 25·7 in November, and 29·2 cents in August; roast of mutton which averaged 21·2 cents per pound in December, 22 cents in November and 24·7 cents in July; and fresh pork which averaged 21·9 cents per pound in December, 22·9 in November, and 23·7 cents in August. Breakfast bacon at 34·7 cents per ponnd averaged nearly 1 cent per pound lower in December than in the previous month. The seasonal advance in the price of eggs continued, fresh grades being up from 44 cents per dozen in November to 45 cents in December. The price in July was 27 cents per dozen. Butter also averaged higher, creamery being up from 32·5 cents per pound in November to 34·5 cents in December. Milk was unchanged at an average price of 11 cents per quart. Flour averaged fractionally lower at 4·5 cents per pound. In canned vegetables tomatoes have declined gradually since the summer averaging 11·9 cents per tin in December and 13·4 cents in August. The price of potatoes advanced in cities in British Col-

umbia and were considerably higher in that province than elsewhere in the Dominion. The Dominion average price was 95 cents per ninety pounds in December as compared with the British Columbia average of $1.55. Increases in the price of United States anthracite were reported from several localities and the Dominion average rose from $14.34 per ton to $14.42. The price of hardwood in stove lengths advanced 10 cents per cord to an average of $11.59 per cord.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $13,40; Moncton $16; Saint John $15 and $14; Quebec $13.50; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $14.50; Montreal $14.25 to $14.75; Ottawa $16; Kingston $15; Peterborough $16.75; Oshawa $14.75; Toronto $14.25 and $13.75; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $14.50 and $14; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16; St. Thomas $16; Timmins $18.50; Port Arthur $17.25; Fort William $17.25; Winnipeg $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1937," which will be issued shortly as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade Index number, on the base 1930 = 100, was 108·5 for November as compared with 110·6 for October, a decrease of 1·9 per cent for the month. Food prices fell by 0·8 per cent in November and prices of industrial materials declined 2·5 per cent. Compared with November, 1936, there was an increase in the general average of 10·4 per cent, the increase in respect of industrial materials and manufactures being 11·4 per cent and that for food 8·1 per cent.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 96·8 at the end of November, a decrease of 3·9 per cent for the month. The "all materials" group declined 4·6 per cent, due to decreases of 7·8 per cent in textiles, 5·8 per cent in sundries, and 1·3 per cent in minerals. The "all foodstuffs" group declined 2·7 per cent as a result of declines in all its sub-groups.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 160 at the first of December, showing no change from the figure for the first of November. The figure for the food group was unchanged at 146, decreases in the prices of butter being offset by increases in the prices of eggs.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914 = 100, was 590 for November as compared with 611 for October, a decrease of 3·4 per cent for the month. Food prices declined only 0·5 per cent while industrial materials declined 5·9 per cent. The index based on gold currency, 1914 = 100, was 61 for November, a decline of 3·2 per cent for the month.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 105·5 for November, a decrease of 0·4 per cent from the figure for the previous month. As in October, the greatest decreases were in the non-ferrous metals and rubber groups which declined 8·7 and 4·3 per cent respectively. The changes in the other groups were of a minor nature.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914 = 100 was 124·9 for November, as compared with 124·8 for October, an increase of 0·1 per cent. Small increases were recorded in the food, heat and light, and clothing groups; rent and sundries were unchanged.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 106 in September, which was the same figure as that for the previous three months.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933 to June, 1934 = 100, was 108 for October. The food group increased 0·9 per cent over the previous month but all other groups were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics' index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 85·4 for October, a decrease of 2·3 per cent from the September figure. Compared with the high point for the year, 88·0 in April, the current index number dropped 3·0 per cent, but it was still 4·8 per cent above the level for October, 1936. All groups showed declines from the levels of the previous month, the most important decreases being as follows: farm products, 6·4 per cent, foods, 2·8 per cent, textile products, 2·4 per cent, and the miscellaneous group 1·0 per cent.

Dun and Bradstreets' index number (in continuation of Bradstreets' index number) which is based on the sum total of prices per pound of 96 articles of common use was $9.7712 at December 1 as compared with $10.3478 at November 1, a decrease of 5·6 per cent for the month.

Dun's index number based on the cost per capita of a year's supply of commodities, was $176.824 at December 1, as compared with $183.453 at the beginning of the previous month, an increase of 4·1 per cent for the period.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923 = 100, was 89·0 for November, a decrease of 0·6 per cent from the October index which was 89·5. Food prices declined 1·5 per cent, clothing prices declined 0·5 per cent and housing and sundries each declined 0·1 per cent. The decline in rents during November is significant, inasmuch as this is the first decrease in the housing group since January, 1934. The only group to show an increase during November was fuel and light which increased 0·5 per cent.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Action by Calgary Printers for Wrongful Dismissal Rejected by Appeal Court

Typographical Union No. 499 of Calgary, a local of the International Typographical Union, made an agreement in 1933 with the Calgary Herald Ltd. by which the latter agreed to employ in its composing room and departments only members of the Union, provided that the Union furnished enough competent members to enable the company to issue its paper promptly. It was further agreed that the by-laws of the International Typographical Union would be adhered to except those dealing with a five-day week. Provision was also made for the settlement of differences by arbitration. The agreement was to be subject to the approval of the International but no action was taken to obtain this approval.

Shortly before the agreement was entered into, the International Union had adopted the principle of a five-day week. It was stipulated in the by-laws that a member working five days or nights on any six or seven-day newspaper in any week, would engage for the sixth day the first available competent substitute and any member failing to comply with this provision, "in offices where it is operating," was to be fined one day's pay. According to this wording, the by-law was not compulsory for all locals.

'In January, 1934, the defendant company agreed with the local union to make a trial of the five-day week on the understanding that the arrangement could be abandoned at the option of either party. In May, the company notified the union that the scheme was unsatisfactory.

Later in the year, however, the International Union amended its by-laws making the forty-hour week compulsory for its locals. The collective agreement of June, 1933, between the local and defendant, contained a clause, No. 26, stating: "Foremen are required to make any switch for the convenience of the journeymen similar to that which may have been made at any time for the convenience of the office." The Union contended that under this clause the foreman could switch off any member when he had worked 40 hours and put on a substitute for the remainder of the week. The same hourly rate was to be paid so there would be no higher cost in wages to the employer and the Union's object of giving employment to more men would be attained. The defendant refused to accept this view and the dispute was referred to arbitration as required by the agreement. The decision of February 14, 1935, was against the union.

In March, 1935, sixty days before the date when the agreement was to expire, both sides gave notice of changes desired in the agreement. The local union proposed that the by-laws of the International concerning the 40-hour week should be applied and all reference to the five-day week eliminated. The defendant company, on the other hand, definitely rejected the five-day or 40-hour week and any reference to the by-laws of the International Union.

In the controversy, which followed, 31 of the 50 members of the Union employed in the defendant's composing room abandoned their old union and formed a new one affiliated

with the All-Canadian Congress of Labor. In July, 1935, they made an agreement with the defendant company by which the latter's composing-room became a closed shop to all but members of the new union.

The plaintiffs who remained with their union were refused employment on July 9. They accordingly considered themselves dismissed and brought action for breach of agreement by wrongful dismissal and for a declaration that the matters in dispute should be referred to arbitration. The action was tried by Mr. Justice Ives and dismissed. An appeal was disallowed by the Alberta Supreme Court on December 15, 1937.

The first difficulty the plaintiffs have to meet, which is at the threshold of their case, is that of establishing an agreement for there can be no breach of an agreement until an agreement is shown to exist.

The statement of claim alleges that "the plaintiffs were separately and individually employed by the defendant as typesetters and composers in the composing room etc., under the terms and conditions of the agreement dated June 5th, 1933". . . The truth of that allegation is established by the evidence, but it does not take the plaintiffs very far for it does not suggest that there was any contract of service between the plaintiffs and the defendant. The alternative plea is that "each of the plaintiffs was employed by the defendant previous to July 9th, 1935, as a typesetter, etc." That again is established by the evidence but it does not suggest that there was any contract of service which required the defendant to continue to employ them.

However, it was assumed on the argument that the plaintiffs were entitled to show that there was a contract of service with them and it was argued on their behalf that the agreement referred to of May 16, 1933, was such contract...

It is contended that the Union has contracted for its members, which I think is quite correct, but it was contracting for them collectively and not individually. It was a collective agreement in the full sense of the word. It is not a contract with the defendant that it will hire only union members on the terms specified in the agreement leaving it to make its contracts of service with the members it desires to employ but it is a contract by which the Union will furnish the services just as an ordinary contractor would. The other terms of the contract and of the general rules of the Union are consistent only with this view, e.g., sec. 1 of article 3 states:

"Contracts between local unions and employers are collective agreements in which the local union as such is a contracting party with an employer or association of employers."

And sec. 2:

No member holding active membership in any local union shall sign an individual or private contract with any employer agreeing to work for any stated length of time, wages or conditions. The union alone has the power to contract for conditions, wages and hours.

Reference was made by the Court to three cases in which actions have been brought by trade union members for wrongful dismissal, *Caven v. C.P.R.* (Alta.), *Young v. C.N.R.* (Man.) and *Zigar v. Shiffer* (Ont.):

In all these cases the plaintiff failed but in each one of them the plaintiff had an individual contract of service with the defendant so they could be of no value for the plaintiffs on this point even if the plaintiff had succeeded. There is, however, one dictum in the *Young* case which though not directly in point seems to have some bearing upon the question of the enforceability of such collective agreements...

"It [the collective agreement] appears to their Lordships to be intended merely to operate as an agreement between a body of employers and a labour organization by which the employers undertake that, as regards their workmen, certain rules beneficial to the workmen shall be observed. By itself it constitutes no contract between any individual employee and the company which employs him. If an employer refused to observe the rules, the effective sequel would be, not an action by any employee, not even an action by Division No. 4 against the employer for specific performance or damages, but the calling of a strike until the grievance was remedied."

Considering the above evidence, the Court stated that it appeared clear "that the plaintiffs have failed to show any contract of service with the defendant of which there could be a breach".

As the trial judge had dismissed the action, however, on the ground that assuming a contract and a dismissal, such dismissal was justified, the Court dealt with this aspect of the case with the judgment on which it agreed.

It was argued on behalf of the plaintiffs that they had the right to work only five days a week as they had insisted on doing since, under the rules of the International Union, it was stipulated that a foreman should not designate any particular day or how many days a member should work in any week provided the member engaged a substitute when absent.

The board of arbitration had dealt only with clause 26 of the agreement, the plaintiffs contended, and its decision did not affect any other section.

The Court held, however, that

though it was not dealt with on the arbitration in terms yet the result of the arbitration was that par. 26 could not be resorted to to defeat par. 8 which was the controlling provision because it would allow to be done indirectly what could not be done directly. There is no doubt that ground would apply with equal force to this law so that if not in form yet in substance the point was settled by the arbitration. . . .

There seems no room for doubt as to what the intention of the plaintiffs was and as it was in distinct breach of the agreement a dismissal would have been entirely justified if they had been in fact in the employ of the defendant.

It was considered that this rule was in effect "a clause dealing with the principle of the five-day week" and such clauses in the by-law were expressly excluded from the collective agreement by section 8. *Wright v. Calgary Herald Ltd.* (1938) *1, Western Weekly Reports 1.*

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] FEBRUARY, 1938 [NUMBER 2

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment showed its customary seasonal contraction at the beginning of January, 1938; the percentage loss was slightly smaller than the average in the experience of the last seventeen years, but as employment in recent months has been at an extraordinarily high level, the actual number of persons released in the January slackening of industry was unusually large. The firms furnishing data laid off some 78,288 workers at the date under review, or 6·8 per cent of their December 1 payrolls, as compared with an average decline of about seven per cent recorded at January 1 in the years, 1921-1937. Returns were tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,437 employers whose payrolls aggregated 1,081,471 employees, as compared with 1,159,759 in the preceding month. The index (average, 1926 =100) stood at 113·4, compared with 121·6 at December 1, 1937, and 103·8 at January 1, 1937. The indexes for the beginning of January in the preceding ten years are as follows: 1936, 99·1; 1935, 94·4; 1934, 88·6; 1933, 78·5; 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1; 1928, 100·7 and 1927, 95·9.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of January, 1938, the percentage of unemployment among local trade unions stood at 13·0 in comparison with percentages of 11·2 at the beginning of December, 1937, and 14·3 at the beginning of January, 1937. For January, reports were compiled from a total of 1,931 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 219,369 persons.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline from November, 1937, but a gain over December a year ago, as shown by the average daily placements effected. Logging was mainly responsible for the decrease under the first comparison and construction and maintenance and logging for the expansion under the second. Vacancies in December, 1937, numbered 34,479, applications 56,711 and placements in regular and casual employment 33,109.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $17.48 at the beginning of January, 1938, as compared with $17.58 for December, 1937, the decrease being due to a decline in the cost of foods. Comparative figures for certain earlier dates are $17.04 for January, 1937; $16.68 for January, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933, (the low point in recent years); and $22.17 for January, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 declined gradually after the first week in January being 83·6 for the week ended January 28, as compared with 84·3 for the week ended January 7. All of the eight principal groups were lower at the end of the period than at the beginning with the exception of the Non-Metallic Minerals group which advanced slightly. On a monthly basis the index number was 82·7 for December, 1937; 81·3 for January, 1937; 72·9 for January, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 95·3 for January, 1930.

Business Statistics.—The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 122. The index of the physical volume of business in December, 1937, was higher than in December, 1936, but lower than in the preceding month when the highest level since 1929 was recorded. The index of mineral production in December, 1937, was 11 per cent lower than in November but 9 per cent higher than in December, 1936. The production of copper for the year 1937 was 28 per cent higher than for 1936, nickel 13 per cent higher, lead 8 per cent and zinc 9 per cent higher. Gold production in 1937 exceeded four million ounces for the first time. The index of manufacturing in December indicated a lower level of activity than in the preceding month but for the year it indicated a volume about 10 per cent greater than in 1936 and about equal to that of 1929. Construction and electric power out-

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1938	1937		1937	1936	
	January	December	November	January	December	November
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	131,611,038	188,486,588	135,298,742	152,403,159	189,035,536
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	53,125,039	80,669,072	51,882,618	52,996,494	66,169,416
Exports, Canadian produce... $	.....	77,681,780	106,662,684	82,242,056	98,074,320	120,971,384
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	8,018,692	10,270,206	7,280,313	7,597,823	8,320,565
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	3,081,414,768	2,925,615,844	3,227,354,600	3,404,591,886	3,302,561,645
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	101,676,294	106,787,781	108,947,321	109,149,085	116,023,209
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,582,825,511	1,570,213,802	1,548,604,580	1,547,822,474	1,546,776,305
Bank loans, commercial, etc.... $	.....	748,817,240	768,263,684	687,349,679	675,451,831	692,647,974
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	103·7	103·1	137·4	129·2	131·8
Preferred stocks.....	.....	81·0	82·0	99·2	93·9	91·1
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	71·2	72·7	70·4	69·7	71·8
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†82·9	82·7	83·1	81·3	79·6	77·2
(2) Prices, retail, family budget. $	17·48	17·58	17·56	17·04	16·99	16·96
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	116·3	83·9	62·8	107·8	77·6
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	89·2	79·3	73·8	80·9	75·6
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	113·4	121·6	125·2	103·8	110·1	111·0
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	13·0	11·2	8·9	14·3	12·7	11·0
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	179,839	170,499	218,253	185,006	171,421	211,573
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	13,321,632	15,722,180	16,773,527	14,043,352	16,227,225	16,151,674
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,615,073	11,797,632	11,901,261	11,695,200
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	12,262,235	12,992,167	10,194,064	12,253,203	12,116,559
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines..... $	.....	9,336,869	9,528,334	9,280,554	8,711,396	8,577,907
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,543,902,854	2,053,315,753	2,160,608,462	2,375,894,024
Building permits..... $	.....	3,543,073	4,956,000	1,696,000	3,282,000	3,098,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	9,140,000	10,763,600	14,716,300	6,622,200	6,118,800	13,840,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	74,862	81,032	81,463	66,400	68,499	74,337
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	112,307	98,334	110,688	115,237	103,952	98,534
Ferro-alloys.....tons	5,497	5,846	6,302	6,519	6,775	5,950
Lead.....lbs.	.....	26,373,673	33,824,605	34,112,307	40,373,432	38,316,019
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	30,792,798	30,596,302	19,782,526	21,319,075	22,779,772
Copper.....lbs.	.....	49,246,080	50,735,281	37,282,247	43,608,309	37,007,475
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	20,624,079	19,733,115	16,173,486	18,049,789	15,087,856
Gold.....ounces	.....	361,671	352,829	328,545	331,758	320,835
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,366,034	1,615,990	1,390,476	1,847,308	1,676,751
Coal.....tons	.....	1,573,148	1,622,270	1,477,621	1,497,081	1,467,155
Crude petroleum imports.....gal.	.....	57,060,000	159,620,000	54,640,000	60,570,000	146,190,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	5,867,000	10,723,000	3,656,000	2,673,000	9,649,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	13,723,000	23,183,000	15,189,000	20,843,000	21,105,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	623,000	1,244,000	1,961,000	1,770,000	1,878,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	224,902,684	271,439,636	115,001,704	245,172,491	254,370,200
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,010,971	1,449,419	1,008,630	1,090,392	1,459,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	19,962,780	62,258,391	141,431,258	21,952,270	95,656,430	157,483,110
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,385,289	1,622,765	1,482,000	1,539,942	1,602,000
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	79,290,000	80,488,000	74,811,000	75,024,000	75,369,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	36,459,000	37,901,000	27,492,000	33,883,000	36,437,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	293,040	302,240	287,690	289,310	285,770
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	14,384	13,793	15,009	16,542	10,086
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	121·4	127·9	116·9	118·4	118·0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	125·2	133·5	119·4	121·1	121·7
Mineral production.....	.....	133·8	207·9	156·8	168·5	157·2
Manufacturing.....	.....	120·5	132·4	122·8	123·1	125·5
Construction.....	.....	64·3	48·3	37·7	40·8	42·7
Electric power.....	.....	231·8	230·2	223·4	219·4	215·6
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	110·5	111·8	109·8	110·6	107·4
Trade employment.....	.....	134·1	132·4	131·1	129·5	129·0
Carloadings.....	.....	84·4	79·5	79·4	85·0	74·4
Imports.....	.....	90·3	108·4	93·3	93·5	95·7
Exports.....	.....	81·9	102·7	107·4	107·6	106·1

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended February 1, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending January 29, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending January 29, 1938, December 31, and December 4, January 30, 1937, December 31 and November 28, 1936. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

put both showed increase in the month under review over the previous month and over December, 1936. The total value of construction contracts awarded in 1937 exceeded the total for 1936 by 38 per cent. Residential construction was up 31 per cent in this comparison, industrial construction 126 per cent and business building construction 46 per cent. The index of car loadings after adjustments for seasonal changes was higher in December, 1937, than in November but slightly lower than in December, 1936. Imports and exports showed decline in both comparisons. Information available for January, 1938, showed advance in wholesale prices both as compared with December, 1937, and with January, 1937, while employment and the value of contracts awarded were lower than in the previous month but higher than in January, 1937. The number of cars of revenue freight exceeded the previous month's figures by 5 per cent but was 3 per cent less than in January, 1937.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during January was twenty-four, involving 4,293 workers and causing a time loss of 31,939 man working days, as compared with eighteen disputes in December, involving 3,342 workers and time loss of 29,898 days. The important disputes in January were those involving fishermen and fish handlers in Nova Scotia, pulpwood cutters in Ontario and sawmill workers in Alberta. In December the most important dispute was that of coal miners in New Brunswick which was terminated early in January. In January, 1937, there were fifteen disputes, involving 6,009 workers, with a time loss of 67,082 days, most of which was due to strikes of cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., and loggers near Flanders, Ont. Of the twenty-four disputes recorded for January, nineteen were recorded as terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers affected, five in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in nine cases, while the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. Five disputes, involving approximately 124 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month the Department received the report of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in connection with a dispute between the City of Winnipeg and certain of its hydro electrical workers, a minority report being submitted by the nominee of the city. The texts of these reports are given on pages 129-133.

Unemploment Insurance Forecast in Throne Speech—Provincial Co-operation Sought

The Speech from the Throne, opening the nineteenth Parliament of Canada, referred to the possibility of enacting a national unemployment insurance measure during the present session. In this respect the Speech stated:

"The co-operation of the provinces has been sought with a view to an amendment of the British North America Act, which would empower the Parliament of Canada to enact forthwith a national scheme of unemployment insurance. My ministers hope the proposal may meet with early approval, in order that unemployment insurance legislation may be enacted during the present session of Parliament."

In a letter to the provincial premiers, under date of January 20, the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King indicated the extent of the proposed amendment to the British North America Act to permit of the establishment of a federal system of unemployment insurance. The proposed amendment consisted of the addition of the two words "Unemployment Insurance" to Section 91 of the Act, (the section which designates the matters over which the Dominion Parliament has specific jurisdiction).

The Prime Minister asked the early consideration of this proposed amendment by the Provincial Governments in order that it might be submitted to Parliament.

National Employment Commission Dissolved

On February 2, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, announced the dissolution of the National Employment Commission. The Commission was established by the National Employment Commission Act, which received Royal Assent on April 8, 1936 (Labour Gazette, March, 1936, page 230 and July, 1936, page 601), and the appointment of its personnel was by Order in Council under date of May 14, 1936 (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 391).

In accordance with the provisions of the Act a Youth Employment Committee (Labour Gazette, September, 1936, page 769) and a Women's Advisory Committee (Labour Gazette, November, 1936, page 975) were set up. The Youth Employment Committee was appointed for the purpose of giving special attention to the youth aspect of unemployment and relief, and to assist the Commission

in the formulation of measures to utilize unemployed youth on work and training projects and to improve existing facilities for vocational guidance and placement. The Women's Employment Committee was appointed to investigate and report upon means to aid unemployed women in securing employment.

In the September, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 975) there appeared a review of the Commissions' Interim Report and it was indicated by the Minister in his statement that the final report is in the process of being printed.

The Minister's complete statement in regard to this matter was as follows:

"With the presentation of its final report to the Government and the completion of its advisory duties the National Employment Commission has now been dissolved. The final report of the Commission is now in process of translation and printing and will be tabled and released as soon as it is available.

The two special committees on youth employment and women's employment have also been dissolved. These committees reported directly to the National Employment Commission and their active duties were completed some time ago. It is possible that the services of former members of these committees will be used on a voluntary basis in connection with the supervision of training projects for unemployed young people. As announced in the Speech from the Throne it is proposed to continue these training projects through the coming year."

In making this announcement the Minister of Labour, expressed warm appreciation of the valuable services rendered by the National Employment Commission and the two special advisory committees.

December Statistics indicate reduction in relief recipients from 1936.

Early totals of unemployed persons receiving non-agricultural material aid throughout Canada in December, 1937 revealed another material reduction from unemployment aid figures for the final month of 1936.

Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, on February 9 issued early approximations from the National Employment Commission's registration of persons receiving material aid throughout Canada. They showed that approximately 148,000 fully employable persons were receiving non-agricultural material aid in December, 1937. This was a decrease of nearly 38 per cent from December, 1936, when the number was 237,694. In comparison with the total for November, 1937, an increase of approximately 10 per cent was indicated. More than three-quarters of the total of fully employable persons on aid was reported from the 52 aid distributing cities.

When totals of all those in receipt of non-agricultural material aid in December last were compared with the corresponding month of 1936, a decrease of 32 per cent was shown. The total number, including totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable, together with all dependents of family heads, was approximated to be 551,000 in December last. This was an increase of 9 per cent over November, 1937.

Saskatchewan drought conditions continued to reflect themselves as an overwhelming factor in swelling totals of persons in receipt of agricultural aid. The early December figures from the registration showed 90,000 farmers (resident farm operators) as receiving agricultural material aid for subsistence. These, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 400,000. Of this total, 358,000 or approximately 90 per cent were located in Saskatchewan. The number of all classes dependent upon agricultural aid in Saskatchewan showed an increase of 104 per cent over December, 1936.

Introduction of legislation in Saskatchewan on right to organize, etc.

A Bill respecting the right of employees to organize was introduced in the Saskatchewan Legislature on January 25. The legislation proposed in the Bill (to be known as the "Trade Union Act, 1938") would grant the right of organization to all employees and recognition of collective bargaining in employee-employer relationships.

"Trade Union" is defined as meaning "any association or organization of employees, whether employed by one employer or more than one employer, formed for the purpose of advancing in a lawful manner the interests of such employees in respect to the terms and conditions of their employment."

On the right to organize, the Bill specifically provides: "It shall be lawful for employees to form themselves into a trade union or to join a trade union"; also, it is provided that collective bargaining shall be lawful "for members of a trade union to conduct such bargaining through the duly chosen officers of such union resident in Canada."

Another section nullifies any contract, written or verbal, whereby an employer attempts to "restrain any employee from exercising his rights under the Act."

The Bill declares that "any person who, by intimidation, by threat of loss of position or employment, by causing actual loss of position or employment or by any other threat seeks to compel any person to join or refrain from joining a trade union shall be guilty of an offence and liable upon summary conviction, in the case of a natural person, to a fine not exceeding $100 and in default of payment to imprisonment for a term not exceeding thirty days, and in the case of a corporation, to a fine not exceeding $1,000."

The right of employers to "suspend, transfer or lay off or discharge employees for proper and sufficient cause," is guaranteed in the Bill.

It is also provided that certain returns be filed with the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare. Such returns to give information concerning certain phases of union activity—finances, membership, etc.

Collective bargaining and the right of employees to organize has been established in legislation in Manitoba by the enactment of the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 508); in Alberta by the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act (Labour Gazette, June, 1937, page 639); in Nova Scotia under the Trade Union Act (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 479 and August, 1937, page 860); and in British Columbia by the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, page 1298 and January, 1938, page 30).

Revision of Government Annuities Rate

It was brought out at proceedings of the special committee appointed by the Senate to consider and report upon the operations of the Government Annuities Act that the longevity of persons had increased through recent years and since rates for Government annuities were computed. As a result a flat increase of 15 per cent was made in rates for annuities effective on and after September 5, 1936. Professor M. A. Mackenzie of Toronto University was engaged to make investigation into the actuarial experience of annuity contracts issued by the Department since the inception of the Government Annuities Act, and in accordance with recommendations made in the report of Professor Mackenzie new tables of rates for annuities were made effective on and after February 1, 1938, by authority of Order in Council P. C. 129 dated January 19, 1938, providing for an increase in rates, over the interim tables, at some ages on some plans, and a downward revision from the interim tables on other plans and at different ages.

Annual Report of United States Secretary of Labor

In the twenty-fifth annual report of the United States Secretary of Labor covering the activities of the Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, reference is made to the forthcoming twenty-fifth anniversary of the establishment of the Department.

In view of this anniversary of the Department, Miss Frances Perkins, the Secretary of Labor, outlines the objectives of Congress in establishing the Department. "Congress," Miss Perkins states, "definitely left the impression that it sought to conserve the interests of the worker without drawing a line between the unorganized and organized working man, but rather with the fundamental idea of assisting the wage earner and thus improving the general welfare."

Miss Perkins then proceeds to review the events which have taken place since the inception of the Department, events which she states are "responsible in greater or lesser degree for the situation at the moment."

Reviewing the great technical advances and the resultant technological unemployment, the Secretary notes the paradox of increased employment, production of goods and per capita income.

The Secretary then refers to the trade union development of the last twenty-five years stating that "as the union gained in strength and influence, through agreements, legislation and other means the employee's ambitions rose, and his demands for a better living and more security for himself and his dependents increased."

Dealing with the improvement in the conditions of employment of wage earners in the United States since the Department of Labor was created in 1913, Miss Perkins states that "the recent years have seen many gains through legislation and by custom. The Department has continued to promote and assist in developing a program of reasonably short hours of labor; adequate annual income from wages; safe and healthful conditions of work; practical industrial relations based on collective bargaining, conciliation, mediation and arbitration through government agencies; and the elimination of child labor."

Referring to wages of workers during the fiscal year reviewed, the report states that the Bureau of Labor Statistics records show that the average weekly earnings of factory workers in the United States were 13·4 per cent higher in June, 1937, than in June, 1936. In June, 1936, they were almost 11 per cent higher than in the corresponding month of the previous year.

According to the records of the Department, there were 3,743 strikes in the United States during the fiscal year, there being more than 1,745,000 workers involved, and the loss in man-days of work was more than 27,000,000.

The report also observed that approximately 1,500,000 persons found employment during the period reviewed. Commenting on the strife between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. (LABOUR GAZETTE November, 1937, page 1178), the report states: "The Department of Labor and every officer and bureau in it has consistently refrained from taking any part, or showing any favours or partiality in this internal upheaval in the labor movement." The Secretary of Labor noted that there were strong forces at work within these unions tending towards an equitable resolving of the differences and a move toward reconciliation between the two organizations.

In an Appendix to the report summaries of the activities of the Bureaus and Services of the Department are given including the Conciliation Service; Employment; the office of the Solicitor; Division of Public Contracts; Office of the Chief Clerk; the Division of Labor Standards; the office of the Director of Personnel; Department Library; the Bureau of Labor Statistics; the Immigration and Naturalization Service; the Children's Bureau; the Women's Bureau; and the United States Housing Corporation.

U. S. Social Security Board's second annual report

In its second annual report submitted to Congress recently, the Social Security Board states that "the second fiscal year's operations under the Social Security Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1935, page 801) marked broad advances on all the fronts of economic security, health, and welfare designated in the act by Congress."

The present report which covers the activities of the Social Security Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, summarizes the progress made under each of the various programs designated in the Social Security Act as follows:

"1. The beginning of payment of old-age benefits and unemployment compensation under the two social insurance programs of the Act.

"2. Receipt of more than 30,000,000 applications for account numbers from workers in every part of the country covered by the old-age insurance program.

"3. Enactment of unemployment compensation laws in all 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii, and approval of all these laws by the Board. Some 21,000,000 workers are employed in jobs covered by these unemployment compensation laws.

"4. Provision of regular monthly financial assistance to some 2,000,000 households having needy aged persons, blind persons or dependent children, this assistance being rendered under a joint Federal-State program in operation in 44 States and Territories."

According to tabular statistics given in an appendix to the report, cases receiving public assistance under the Social Security Act in June, 1937, were divided as follows: 1,293,964 persons were in receipt of old-age assistance; 35,974 received aid on account of blindness; aid to dependent children was granted to 425,065 children in 170,768 families. The number of cases receiving general relief in June, 1937, was 1,274,000, while the number of persons certified as in need of relief employed under the Works Program was 1,753,876 under the Works Progress Administration and 453,071 under "Other Federal Agencies." Cases for which subsistence payments were certified by the Resettlement Administration totalled 191,248 for June, 1937.

In another appendix to the report figures are given showing obligations incurred for payments to recipients of special types of public assistance, for general relief extended to cases in the United States, earnings of persons certified as in need of relief under the Works Program, and Subsistence payments under the Resettlement Administration, for the period February 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937. During the 17 months period, the total expended on all public relief, exclusive of administration expenses, was $3,407,934,445.

Total administrative expenditures of the Social Security Board for the fiscal year 1936-37, amounted to $17,438,864.25.

The report also stated that programs provided for under the Social Security Act, but administered by Federal agencies other than the Social Security Board, were in effect on a substantially nation-wide scale according to data supplied by these agencies.

At the close of the fiscal year 51 programs for services for maternal and child health, 45 for child welfare, and 45 for crippled children had been approved by the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor for States and other jurisdictions. In all, 51 States and territories, public-health services had been extended and developed through grants of Federal funds administered by the United States Public Health Service of the Treasury Department. In 46 States and Hawaii, services for vocational rehabilitation had been extended by Federal grants, administered by the Office of Education of the Department of the Interior.

Forty-Hour Week for Metal Miners in New South Wales

The October, 1937, issue of the New South Wales *Industrial Gazette*, official publication of the Department of Labour and Industry, records that Mr. Justice A. M. Webb, sitting as an Industrial Commission on October 5, awarded a forty-hour week

for underground employees and bracemen in metalliferous mines in that State.

The matter arose out of an application to make the terms of an agreement between the Australia Workers' Union and the Australian Mines and Metal Association an award of the Commission. (In the clause relative to hours, the agreement provided for a week of forty hours for underground employees and bracemen to be worked in five periods of eight hours each on Mondays to Fridays inclusive. A week of forty-four hours was stipulated for surface employees.)

Mr. Justice Webb pointed out that under the Industrial Arbitration (Eight Hours) Amendment Act, 1930, the Industrial Commission only had jurisdiction to grant a week of forty hours if it were satisfied that the industry was one which was prejudicial to health. He had, therefore, requested Dr. Charles Badham, New South Wales Government Medical Officer of Industrial Hygiene, to give evidence concerning the health hazards of underground workers in metalliferous mines.

Dr. Badham stated that he gave considerable time to the study of dust disease of both metalliferous and coal miners. In his opinion, there is a hazard to health from dust diseases of the lungs in most of the metalliferous mines in New South Wales. Generally, the incidence of disease appears to be greater where the percentage of free silica or quartz is higher. The methods of work, however, have to be taken into account. As dust chiefly comes from blasting and the use of drills, the control of these two factors is of importance in relation to the incidence of disease. He read a monograph written by himself dealing with pathology of the lungs of about eighty individuals who had worked in various mines of the State. It would be an exception to find metalliferous mines in the State where the underground workings were not prejudicial to the health of those employed underground. He considered that the shortening of hours of work in those mines would be an important measure of relief, although he would not put it down as the foremost hygienic measure.

Forty-Hour Week award in Queensland

The same issue of the *Industrial Gazette* also summarized a forty-hour week award in Queensland as follows:

In a judgment issued on the 6th October, 1937, the Full Bench of Queensland Industrial Arbitration Court granted a 40-hour week without reduction of pay, to employees covered by the Northern Australian Breweries Ltd. The Court said that at present the weekly rate for unclassified labour under the award was £5 6s. a week, being 18s. above the basic wage. This exceptionally high rate had been considered by the employers, who had not hesitated to share with their employees the increased profits that had from time to time accrued from this brewery's operations. The following statements however, were made by the representatives of the Australian Workers' Union, who made application for the reduced hours, and such statements had passed unchallenged, that the assets of the company are approximately 90 per cent greater than subscribed capital; that the profit for the year ended 30th June, 1936, represented approximately 22 per cent of the subscribed capital; that it could safely be assumed that for the year ended 30th June, 1937, the profits were as great, if not greater; that the cost of the 40-hour week would still leave employers with a profit of 20 per cent on subscribed capital.

However, the employers did challenge the Union's claim that the reduction of the weekly hours to 40 would result in a commensurate increase in employment. Although their managing director admitted that some further employment would be caused, the advocate for the employers claimed that the only result would be the employment of the present staff on Saturdays at overtime rates.

The Court had frequently observed within the last few years that it would award a 40-hour week where the employers could afford it, and more employment would result.

Modification of Forty-Hour Week in France

According to the *London Times* correspondent in Paris three decrees modifying the 40-hour week appeared in the *Journal Officiel* fixing the conditions in which employers may seek to recover lost hours—that is, legal working time lost owing to lack of work or lack of qualified workmen.

In addition to the extra hours that may be worked in case of exceptional pressure of work, establishments which can show that they have been unable to recruit sufficient qualified personnel are allowed an exceptional "credit" of 75 hours a year. The Ministry of Labour, after consulting employers and unions, will decide which trades this shall apply to. If, however, the unions can find sufficient qualified men unemployed in the neighbourhood they are to inform the local inspector of their names and qualifications, and he will take such information into account in granting permission to use the exceptional "credit."

Furthermore the Ministry will decide in which industries hours lost owing to reduced activity not of a seasonal nature may be recovered; in these cases not more than 100 hours extra a year nor more than one hour

extra a day, may be worked. Employers may not take advantage of this modification without promising (1) to keep their workmen for at least a month after the recovery of the hours, and (2) to re-engage, if occasion arises, within six months the same men whom they had laid off for lack of work."

Survey of World Unemployment situation.

Industrial and Labour Information for January 3, published by the International Labour Office, records a further decrease in unemployment, and an increase in employment, as compared with the corresponding month of 1936 in practically every country for which figures are available. The quarterly statistics, in which this almost universal improvement is reflected, show that the only country in which an increase in unemployment is recorded is Denmark. However the real position of that country is not clear, since the employment statistics also show an increase.

Previous quarterly statistics issued by the International Labour Office dealing with the world employment and unemployment situation have been reviewed in the *Labour Gazette* (November, 1937, page 1181; August, 1937, page 838, etc.).

Commenting on this continued improvement, the International Labour Office notes that "the differences indicated this month between the figures for 1937 and those for the corresponding months of 1936 are in general much the same as those shown in the previous table, a fact which shows that the improvement has been regularly maintained. The most notable exception was in the case of the United States, where the index of employment published three months ago recorded an improvement of 10 points in comparison with the previous year, whereas the index now shows an improvement of only 3·5 points. In that country the employment situation thus seems to have approached last year's level."

In presenting these statistics of employment and unemployment, the International Labour Office emphasizes the limitations of such figures, and states they do not afford any comparison of levels of unemployment or employment in the various countries as methods applied in compiling such statistics differ from one country to another, and the figures only serve as an indication of the trend of employment and unemployment in the countries concerned.

Statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes, indicate declines in unemployment over the corresponding period of 1936, ranging from 7·4 in Switzerland, to 1·0 in the United Kingdom. Other decreases are recorded in Austria, 3·3; Belgium, 1·4; Czechoslovakia, 4·2; the Netherlands, 7·1; while the only increase in unemployment was registered in Denmark, 4·3.

Statistics obtained from returns made by trade unions also reflected the decline in unemployment. In Australia the reduction in unemployment was 2·7; Canada a decrease of 2·1; Sweden, 2·3; and the United States, 1·0.

Indices of employment computed from statistics obtained from the operation of Social insurance schemes register improvement as follows: Belgium, 1·9; Czechoslovakia, 8·2; Great Britain, 3·4; Hungary, 6·7; Latvia, 10·5; the Netherlands, 7·6; and Yugoslavia, 12·7.

Returns from selected establishments also reflect the general improvement in the world employment situation, the index of employment advancing in all countries reporting. The advance ranged from 17·2 in Estonia to 3·5 in the United States. The index of employment based on returns from selected establishments in Canada showed an improvement of 11·9 over the corresponding period of 1936. The improvement in other countries was registered as follows: Finland, 9·8; France, 6·2; Italy, 11·1; Japan, 12·8; Luxemburg, 9·2; Norway, 5·0; Poland, 11·9; South Africa, 5·4; Sweden, 9·7; and Switzerland, 10·4.

NOTE.—*More recent and detailed statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in the article (four sections) entitled "Employment and Unemployment in Canada in December, 1937," to be found elsewhere in this issue.*

Prison-Made Goods in U.S.A.

The *Monthly Labor Review* for December, 1937, published by the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics, contains a review of state laws regulating the sale of prison-made goods.

The review is based upon a survey made recently by the Prison Industries Reorganization Administration, it being generally concluded that the movement to eliminate competition between prison and private industry is meeting with success. The survey showed that 12 states prohibit entirely the sale or distribution of prison-made goods on the open market; 16 additional states have enacted general prohibitions with certain exemptions; and 8 States including 3 of the foregoing have legislation specifically prohibiting the sale or distribution of imported prison-made goods. In all, 33 states have placed some restriction on the sale of prison products and every state has laws regulating the use of prison labour and the manufacture of goods in prisons.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

AN application for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on January 26 from all classes of employees of the Temiscouata Railway Company other than those engaged in the running trades. The request of the employees, 100 in number, for increased wages is stated to be the cause of the dispute. The matter of the application has been taken up with the employing company.

A change occurred on February 14 in the personnel of the Board established in December to deal with the Minto coal mines dispute, Mr. John S. McKinnon, of Saint John, N.B., being appointed a Board member on the employees' recommendation, succeeding Mr. James A. Whitebone. Mr. Whitebone had tendered his resignation following examination by the Department of a protest received from the coal operators regarding statements attributed to him. These statements were in the nature of public comments on matters under investigation by the Board and upon which it had not yet reported.

Report of Board in Dispute Between City of Winnipeg and Its Employees Being Members of the Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls Units of the Union of Hydro Electrical Workers

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a wages dispute between the Corporation of the City of Winnipeg and certain of its employees being members of the Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls Units of the Union of Hydro Electrical Workers were received in the Department of Labour on January 21. The report was signed by the chairman, the Honourable E. A. McPherson, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba, and Mr. E. Ingles of London, Ontario, the employees' nominee on the Board. Mr. Travers Sweatman, of Winnipeg, the Board member nominated by the civic authorities, submitted a minority report. The texts of these reports are given below:

Report of Board

In the matter of a dispute between The Corporation of the City of Winnipeg (Employer) and certain of its employees being members of the Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls Units of the Union of Hydro Electrical Workers (Employees).

To the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

DEAR SIR,—The Board appointed by you for the purpose of hearing the above dispute was duly sworn on the 6th day of January, 1938, and immediately commenced holding sessions on said date.

The Employers were represented by Messrs. Brown, Sanger and Bond, and the Employees by Messrs. Keely and Lawton.

The question submitted for the consideration of the Board was the request of the Employees "that their wages should be immediately restored to the basic rate of wages existing in 1931, prior to the reduction which took place in 1932."

The applicants are all employees of the Winnipeg Hydro System, a department of the City of Winnipeg. The system was inaugurated by the City for the purpose of obtaining light and power for its citizens at a lower cost than existed under the private corporation then operating within the City. The undertaking was originally—and still is—financed by the City on its general credit. The result of the construction by the City of its Hydro System has been of great value to its citizens as a whole. Light and power was made available at a very low rate, not only to the users of the city supply, but also to those consumers dealing with the competitive corporation by reason of the general reduction in rates. The Hydro System out of its earnings has also paid to the City during the period it has been in operation over $1,140,000 in taxes, based on the amount it would have been liable to pay if it had been a private undertaking.

The City found itself in a difficult financial condition in the year 1932, partially as the result of the heavy relief burden it was carrying. In addition the Hydro System also shows an operation deficit of $350,653.51 in that year, which was followed in the next three years by similar operating deficits.

Representation was made by the City to the Employees in the year 1932 that it was necessary to reduce the rate of wages in order to partially cope with the financial difficulties then existing, and as a result, a reduction of ten per cent on all wages of hydro employees was agreed upon. In the following year a further reduction of ten per cent on the

salaries as they existed in 1933 was made for the same reason. It is not disputed that these reductions were considered by both parties as being only temporary, and that the basic rates, as agreed upon in 1931, were not altered, and a return to them was to be made as soon as the financial position made it possible.

Submissions made by the employees in support of their application, and by the employers in objecting to same, cover several grounds, which we shall deal with in order:

First, that on account of the hazardous nature of the work, consideration should be given. The evidence, which consists of Exhibit 9, only shows the number of deaths from accidents and disablements over a period of years among electrical workers in the United States and Canada, but gives no information as to percentages of employees affected in comparison with other industries. In any event, if it had a bearing on the rate of pay, it would only apply when arriving at a basic rate of wages in the industry, and not to the present application.

Secondly, the comparative rates of wages paid with those paid by similar institutions. The employees based their contention on the fact that the Winnipeg Electric Company employees had only received a deduction of 15 per cent in their wages, and have had approximately two-thirds of this restored as at May 1, 1937, and that the Manitoba Government Telephones had made its reduction of 7 per cent in 1932, and a further reduction in the hours per week of work in 1933, which latter change had been restored to them in 1936. The only restoration given to the applicants was in 1934, when 3½ per cent was granted to the electricians and mechanics. On the other hand, the employees of the Hydro in 1931 were on the whole receiving higher wages than that paid by the Winnipeg Electric Company. Comparative statements were filed to show the present relative standing of the wages paid by these two corporations, which was objected to as not being correct by the representatives of the employees. There is considerable difficulty in making actual comparison owing to the different classification and the different duties assigned to apparently the occupants of the same positions. A general picture would indicate, however, that there is not at the present time a very serious difference between the wages paid. In some cases one company paid higher and in other lower wages than the competing company.

Thirdly, the representatives of the employers strongly urged that any restoration of part of the cuts to any one group would necessitate a similar restoration to all of the city's employees. It would appear, however, that the city, of its own initiative, has already granted restoration to firemen which did not apply to all employees on the ground that it was to place them on equality with increases granted in other cities. There also appears to have been given additional restorations to the city machine shop workers to equalize them with rates of pay paid to similar employees by the railroads; so that the actual condition exists that other employees of the city have been granted restorations in wages which did not apply to all employees.

Fourthly, it was also contended by the employers that the cost of living had decreased, thereby giving additional purchasing power to employees which is equal to partial restoration. The evidence submitted by both parties was conflicting as to the present cost of living, although obtained from the same source; but it was agreed by all parties that the figures submitted were only estimates based on partial information, and that both the geographical location and the seasonal cost of living would affect any figures as to the average cost in the whole Dominion. Your Board was further of the opinion that the reduction, if any, was very slight.

Fifthly, in the opinion of your Board, the main controlling factor upon which wages should be raised is in reference to the financial ability of employers to pay, and the effect of it upon the application. The employers submitted that the city was not in a financial condition to restore any portion of the reductions; that they had not improved their financial position since the deductions were made, and that the deductions were to stand until there was a recovery and improvement in the city's position.

The employees distinguished between the general financial situation of the city and the financial position of the Hydro as a single unit. At the time of the reductions mentioned above the Hydro showed an annual deficit on operating costs, and the city was also in financial difficulties; so that each of the parties in agreeing to the reduction was to a certain extent justified in assuming that the recovery was on the one hand in reference to the Hydro as a unit, and on the other hand to the city as a whole.

If the contention of the employees is correct, that they should have their cuts restored as and when the Hydro improves its position, it is necessary to analyze to a limited degree the financial standing of the Hydro at that time and since.

According to the annual statement of the Hydro Electric System for 1936 (Exhibit 2), it appears that the Hydro had surpluses in their operating account from 1923 to 1931, both inclusive. Since 1931 the following deficits were incurred:—

1932	$350,653 51
1933	389,481 09
1934	301,910 08
1935	219,421 20

and in the year 1936 there was an operating surplus of $33,819.53. During the same period, from 1932 to 1936, there was an increase each year in the quantity of units generated and purchased, and a corresponding increase in the revenue each year, with the exception of 1933, which was approximately $20,000 less than the previous year, but which loss was regained in 1934 and increased thereafter. At the end of 1936 there was a deficit of $800,124.51. It is, however, of importance to note that the deficits shown since 1931 were not caused by a reduction in production and sale of power, but were the result of the fact that the Hydro had previously entered into a contract with the Winnipeg Electric Company for the purchase of power to give them sufficient available supply during the period of the construction of additional plant at Slave Falls. As additional units were installed at Slave Falls, the quantity of power purchased under that contract was gradually reduced until it ceased altogether and the Hydro was producing sufficient for its full requirements. The effect of this situation, while necessary and quite proper, was that the Hydro was being charged up during those four years with the cost of the power purchased and the carrying charges on the construction work which took place each year, thereby causing the deficit shown in those four years pending the arrival of the time when the construction was completed and the utility was selling its own energy, which was eventually arrived at, as is shown by the gradual reduction in the annual deficit from 1933 to 1936, when no power was being purchased and an operating surplus was obtained.

The evidence further shows that the estimated surplus for the year 1937 was $150,000, but on the actual figures to date it might amount to $190,000.

It was further shown that while the annual increase in the sale of power had not during the depression increased at the same rate as in previous years, there was, however, a gradual increase each year, and there is no present reason for expecting a reducion in the same.

It would therefore appear that the Hydro as a utility had improved its position since 1932.

Your Board is of the opinion that the contention of the City that the City did not improve its financial condition as a whole is correct.

Both parties to the dispute referred frequently to the Brittan report of 1926. Your Board is of the opinion that that report was only effective in dealing with the basic rates established in 1931, and has no bearing upon the present dispute.

The employers also filed a copy of their submission to the Royal Commission now dealing with the financial position of the various governments, and information as to relief costs and the cause of their present financial situation. Your Board recognizes the difficulties and the problems with which the city is faced, but think that their responsibility is to answer the question submitted to them.

Your Board feels that the employees in making their application are in a different position to the general employees. The Hydro Electric System was originally undertaken not for the purpose of making a profit for the general benefit of the city, but for the purpose of supplying power and light at as low a cost as possible after making provisions for the proper financing of its production cost; that it has justified itself by the benefits the citizens of the district have received, either directly or indirectly; that the deficits incurred on the books during the four years during which the new construction was going on were only temporary deficits, not caused by decrease of business or reduction in revenue; that it has improved and is improving its financial position each year; and that until such time as the city alters its policy to one under which the Hydro would be operated for the purpose of making a profit to pay into the general revenue of the city for the purpose of reducing taxes generally, the same should be considered as a separate unit. The effect of a restoration will not increase the taxation of the city, but will only delay the date at which the present deficit will be wiped out. We are of the opinion that this deficit should be gradually reduced, and that the wage cut should be gradually restored.

We, therefore, recommend that at the present time the wages of the applicants be restored as at the 1st January, 1938, to the extent of eliminating the reduction made in 1933, leaving only the first deduction of 10 per cent in effect.

Dated at the City of Winnipeg this 12th day of January, 1938.

(Sgd.) E. A. McPherson,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) E. Ingles,
Member.

Minority Report

Minority Report of Travers Sweatman, K.C., a member of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation

In the matter of a dispute between The Corporation of the City of Winnipeg (employer) and certain of its employees being members of the Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls units of the Union of Hydro Electrical Workers (employees).

Winnipeg, Manitoba,
January 12, 1938.

To: The Hon. Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Sir:—

After most careful consideration, I regret that I am compelled to dissent from the majority opinion of this Board.

The city raised two defences to the application of the employees affected by this report—first, that wage rates now in force are as high and in some cases higher than the rates paid for similar services by private firms and corporations in the city, particularly the wages paid by the Winnipeg Electric Railway Company; second, that the condition of the city's finances is such that the city is now unable to increase the rates of pay.

I have already discussed this whole matter at length in my Minority Report dated December 4, 1937, and filed in the Report of the Conciliation Board covering the various other employees of the City of Winnipeg who made application for a restoration of wages. This Board was composed of The Hon. Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, Chairman, Mr. Marcus Hyman and myself. It is unnecessary for me to repeat these reasons in this report, but in my opinion they are applicable to the present application.

The majority opinion of this Board is based upon the principle that because "the Hydro Electrical System was originally undertaken not for the purpose of making a profit for the general benefit of the city, but for the purpose of supplying power and light at as low a cost as possible after making provisions for the proper financing of its production cost; ... and that until such time as the city alters its policy to one under which the Hydro would be operated for the purpose of making a profit to pay into the general revenue of the city for the purpose of reducing taxes generally, the same should be considered as a separate unit." This principle, in my opinion, is unsound. The very expression "employees of the Hydro" is an inaccurate one. They are not employees of the Hydro but employees of the City of Winnipeg. Upon a final analysis the reasoning of the majority opinion of this Board is premised on treating the Hydro as if it were a separate corporation, which is not the case. The whole Hydro development was financed on the credit of the City of Winnipeg. The debentures which the City of Winnipeg sold for the purpose of raising the money contain no lien against the plant of the Hydro. These debenture-holders have no rights in the event of default, against the Hydro plant. They are simply creditors of the City of Winnipeg, upon whose credit the whole Hydro project has been financed.

If preferential treatment is given to the employees of the City Hydro Department because the Hydro happens at present to be showing an operating profit, then the same reasoning logically applies to many other departments of the City of Winnipeg. For example, what is the difference between a billing clerk in the Hydro Department handling light and power bills and a billing clerk in the Water Works Department handling water bills? It is obvious that there is no difference. If these premises upon which the majority of the Board rest their opinion are sound, then the billing clerk in the Water Works Department is entitled to an increase because the Water Works Department is making money. The employees of the Licensing Department who collect a large amount of revenue at a very small expense are entitled to special consideration, and so on throughout the entire city service. If we follow this argument to its logical conclusion, then the unfortunate employees who are working in the various departments of the city from which no revenue is secured, are just "out of luck." Could anything be more absurd?

Let us test this reasoning in another way. Supposing the general revenues of the city were in excellent shape and the affairs of the city were prosperous, but the City Hydro was in very bad shape and was showing large operating losses, would the employees in the Hydro be prepared to consider themselves a separate unit and take lower wages, or would they argue that they were employees of the City, not of the Hydro, and were entitled to share in the general prosperity of the City? Could any reasonable person doubt what stand they would take? If this argument that the Hydro employees are entitled to preferential treatment were sound, it should stand up under an analysis of this kind.

Then again, when you examine the present position of the Hydro you cannot overlook the fact that *it now has a deficit of over eight*

hundred thousand dollars. This is not a mere bookkeeping entry. It represents the operation of the Hydro at a loss in past years. True it is that the Hydro has been making progress the last few years, but it is mere conjecture to say that this improvement will continue. No one could have foreseen the collapse in Saskatchewan which occurred last year. Business in the city is now feeling the full force of this calamity. How far it will affect the City Hydro we do not know. Who can foretell what business the Hydro is going to do this year?

The majority opinion of the Board finds as a fact that the City has not made progress but points out that it will be unnecessary for the Hydro to raise rates or the City to increase taxation in order to give the restoration which they recommend. In other words, they recommend that the City use its present Hydro operating surplus to increase wages instead of paying off its debt for accumulated losses of the past. What will happen next year if this operating surplus disappears? In that event the City will be compelled to endeavour to borrow additional moneys to pay these increased wages.

I cannot see why the municipal business of this City should not be conducted on the same sound principles of finance upon which our successful private corporations are managed. No private business would be justified in increasing wages while still carrying a very large operating deficit. I cannot conceive of any private corporation in the financial condition in which this City now is—owing its bank a large sum of money with decreased revenues and looking forward to a very critical year—going to its bank and asking for a loan to increase the wages of its employees. This is all the more unsound in this case when you consider that the wages of those same employees are as high, and in many cases higher than wages now paid by private corporations for similar services. For example, the rates of pay in the Hydro Department are at least as high as the rates paid by the Winnipeg Electric Railway, notwithstanding the fact that the Winnipeg Electric Railway have recently given effect to an increase in wages in accordance with the recommendation of a Board of Conciliation.

In conclusion, I think that the majority opinion of this Board has failed to take a realistic view of the very serious financial situation now facing the City. I am well aware that Boards of Conciliation are supposed to conciliate, but I do not think that recommendations involving unsound finance are, in the long run, in the best interests of the employees and such recommendations certainly make the task of the City Council a very difficult one. I cannot see that the cordial relationship which should at all times exist between the City and its employees will be strengthened by a recommendation which, according to the evidence placed before us, the City cannot possibly carry out.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) Travers Sweatman.

Immigration to Canada during 1937

The Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources has issued a statement of immigration to Canada covering the year 1937.

During the year 15,101 immigrants entered Canada compared with 11,643 in 1936, an increase of 29·7 per cent. Of the total entering the Dominion, 2,859 were from the British Isles; 5,555 from the United States; 1,144 from Northern European countries; while other races numbered 5,543. In each classification, increases in the numbers entering Canada, were recorded in comparison with 1936, the largest increase (47·7 per cent) being under the classification "other races"; 30·1 per cent increase in the number of persons coming from the British Isles; 13·9 per cent increase in the number coming from the United States; and a 40·0 per cent increase in the number coming from Northern European countries.

Adult males entering Canada during 1937 numbered 3,573; adult females, 6,126; and children under eighteen comprised 5,402 of the total of all persons entering the Dominion during the year.

Of this total, there was listed under farming class 1,223 males, 728 females and 1,361 children. The labour class comprised 349 males, 74 females and 99 children; mechanics 483 males, 191 females and 154 children; trading class—662 males, 366 females and 153 children; mining class—53 males, 17 females and 11 children; female domestic servants eighteen years and over numbered 648, under 18 years, 137; "other classes" accounted for the remainder of the total, there being 803 males, 4,102 females and 3,487 children in this classification.

The destination of the largest number (6,463) of the immigrants to Canada during 1937 was given as Ontario, 2,611 were going to Quebec; 1,649 to British Columbia; 1,430 to Manitoba; 1,175 to Alberta; 775 to Nova Scotia; 616 to Saskatchewan; 305 to New Brunswick; 56 to Prince Edward Island; 18 to the Yukon Territory; and 3 to the Northwest Territories.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1938.

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for January, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*January, 1938.....	24	4,293	31,939
*December, 1937.....	18	3,342	29.898
*January, 1937.....	15	6,009	67,082

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts during January showed a considerable increase over the number during December and there was a similar increase in the number of workers involved, most of the disputes involved small numbers of workers and caused comparatively little time loss. Approximately one-half of the time loss was due to strikes of fishermen and fish handlers in Nova Scotia and lumber workers in Ontario and Alberta. In December one-half of the time loss was due to a strike of coal miners in New Brunswick, which was terminated early in January. In January, 1937, nearly eighty per cent of the time loss was due to strikes of cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., and of loggers in the district around Flanders, Ont.

Six disputes, involving 1,803 workers, were carried over from December, and eighteen disputes commenced during January. Of these twenty-four disputes, nineteen were terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers affected, five in favour of the workers involved, compromise settlements being reached in nine cases while the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of January, therefore, there were five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: shoe factory workers, Perth, Ont., two disputes of dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont., and two disputes of cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., May 20, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; hotel employees, Toronto, Ont., December 6, 1937, one employer; and cotton dress factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., November 25, 1937, one employer, the last being added to the list this month.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistance or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

Cleaners and dyers in one establishment in Toronto, Ont., became involved in a dispute early in January when the employer dismissed seven workers, members of the Cleaners and Dyers Union, with which the employer was stated to have an agreement. The union did not call a strike but a settlement was not reached.

A minor strike involved three union heating engineers in one building at Hamilton, Ont., on January 14 when they ceased work demanding an increase in wages. It was reported that they were replaced. At the request of the union a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour interviewed the parties to the dispute on January 29 but a settlement was not reached.

A minor strike involved eighteen truckers and helpers employed by a retail coal dealer at Toronto, Ont., on January 13 for five hours, an increase in the rate per ton being secured.

A strike of fifty pulpwood cutters near Mobert, Ont., on January 19 has been reported in the press but reports on particulars have not been received. The cause was stated to be the dismissal of one worker who complained of food and camp conditions.

A dispute involving 150 coal miners at Drumheller, Alberta, for one day, January 29, has been reported in the press. It was stated that the dispute was over payment for removing rock and that a settlement was reached.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to January

Fishermen, Lunenburg, N.S.—The dispute resulting in a stoppage of fishing on December 30, 1937, was settled by January 10 when the fish companies at Lunenburg and Halifax made an offer to the representatives of the Fishermen's Federation of Nova Scotia to state the price of fish before the vessels sailed to the fishing grounds instead of on their return. Current prices were raised. The union had requested the buyers to negotiate with the union as to increases in prices for the winter season. A resumption of fishing was delayed until January 19, pending the settlement of a dispute with members of the fish handlers' union at Halifax who had ceased work on January 7.

Coal Miners, Minto, N.B.—As stated in the Labour Gazette for January, the miners reported for work on January 10, shortly after a Board of Concililation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act commenced its inquiry. Many of the miners affected were reported to be working in a few days and the remaining three hundred were expected to be employed when needed.

Textile Factory Workers, Coaticook, P.Q.—As a result of conciliation by an officer of the Quebec Department of Labour at the request of the Mayor, who with members of the municipal council had for some time been in consultation with the parties to the dispute, work was resumed on January 21, pending an investigation into grievances. It was arranged that the official objected to, and another official as to whom complaints were raised, would work at the Montreal plant of the company pending the inquiry.

Dress Factory Workers (Cotton), Montreal, P.Q.—An interpretation of an injunction against picketing by certain persons was obtained by the union. Under this interpretation picketing by others was permitted. The union asked the cotton dress manufacturers for a conference to negotiate an agreement for the industry but apparently this was not accepted. As the strikers have been replaced to a great extent the dispute is recorded as terminated and included in the list of those where employment conditions are no longer affected but which have not been declared terminated.

Mattress and Couch Factory Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—This dispute was settled on January 10, when an agreement with a committee of employees was signed, providing for the increases in wages requested but not for union recognition. Officials of the Trades and Labour Council of Winnipeg assisted in the negotiations. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

Cleaners and Dyers, Toronto, Ont.—In connection with this dispute which was unsettled at the end of the month, two men were arrested on charges of assaulting a foreman on January 12. The officers of the Ontario Department of Labour met the management and union officials early in January but a settlement was not reached.

Disputes Commencing During January

Pulpwood Cutters, McKirdy, Ont.—A number of the employees in the camps of one company ceased work on January 8 demanding improved living conditions, and were joined by others later. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached on January 22, the camps being closed as the wood required had been cut but other operations were continued. It was arranged that the camps would not be reopened until the Department of Health had approved conditions and that transportation to their homes would be paid for certain workers.

Tie Cutters, Truck Drivers, Etc., Edson, Alberta.—Employees of three operators of logging camps and sawmills ceased work on January 28 in protest against a reduction in wages following the issue of a special provincial minimum wage order for lumbering in rural districts, setting twenty-eight cents per hour for experienced workers and twenty-five cents for inexperienced instead of thirty-three and one-third cents and twenty-eight cents as in other industries. It was also claimed that the employers had raised the rate for board. As a result of conciliation by representatives of the provincial government, a settlement was reached providing that board would not be more than seventy-five cents per day and that the employers would recognize the International Woodworkers of America.

Fishermen, Lockeport, N.S.—Fishermen ceased work for one day, on January 4, to secure an increase in the price of fish. A settlement was reached when the buyers signed an undertaking with the union to pay higher

prices, subject to alteration after notice according to market conditions. It was also agreed that fish would not be shipped to Lunenburg or Halifax during the strike involving the Fishermen's Federation of Nova Scotia.

TRAWLER FISHERMEN, HALIFAX, N.S.—The fishermen on one trawler, out of three operated by one fish company, ceased work from January 11 to January 18 in sympathy with striking fish handlers and cutters employed by the same company. Work was resumed when a settlement with the fish handlers was reached.

FISHERMEN (HERRING SEINERS), PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.—Fishermen engaged in seining herring for two reduction plants ceased work from January 10 to January 22 to secure an increase in the price per ton for fish. A settlement at a rate of $1.28 per ton instead of $1.10 as offered has been reported.

COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER, ALBERTA.—Employees in one mine ceased work on January 11 demanding extra tonnage pay for certain work for six men. The management offered some increase over the rate in the agreement but this was not accepted. The district president of the union ordered the men to resume work as a stoppage was in violation of the agreement and work was resumed on January 15.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, PERTH, ONT.—A number of the employees in one factory ceased work on January 6 demanding increases in wages and recognition of the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts. An agreement in settlement of a strike in June, 1937, had terminated in December and the management stated that it had been verbally extended. The strikers were replaced to some extent and the plant continued in operation. A number of persons were arrested on charges of assault, intimidation and damage to property from time to time, some being fined while others were given suspended sentence on payment of damages. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of employees in one factory ceased work on January 12 in protest against the employment of new workers on new machines, claiming discrimination against members of the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reported which provided for union recognition and arbitration for future disputes. Work was resumed on January 20. At the end of the month another strike, against violation of the agreement, was reported in the press.

DRESS FACTORY WORKERS (CUTTERS), TORONTO, ONT.—Cutters in two establishments making blouses, sportswear, etc., were called out on strike by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union on January 21 when the employers refused to sign agreements. The union was reported to have organized the cutters in some of the establishments but secured agreements with three only. In one establishment the management granted increases in wages but refused to sign an agreement. At the end of the month the dispute was not terminated.

DRESS FACTORY WORKERS (CUTTERS), TORONTO, ONT.—Cutters in one establishment making blouses and waists were called out on strike on January 26 in a dispute similar to that noted above, and a termination was not reported by the end of the month.

DRESS FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in forty-two establishments ceased work for one day on January 27, the agreement between the employers and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union having expired on January 20. A new agreement was reached providing for certain wage increases and arbitration of disputes while the agreement is in force.

SAWMILL WORKERS, ETC., WINFIELD, ALBERTA.—Employees in one sawmill and logging camp ceased work on January 21 in protest against increases in the rate for board from 75 cents per day to $1. It was also alleged that the new minimum wage rate set by the provincial authorities was being evaded. A member of the provincial legislature visited the locality and explained the regulations. On January 31 the employees resumed work, it being understood apparently that the rate for board would be 75 cents per day.

FISH HANDLERS, CUTTERS, ETC., HALIFAX, N.S.—Employees of one establishment ceased work on January 7 when eighty employees were paid off in a reduction of staff owing to a falling off in the supply of fish during the strike of fishermen in the Lunenburg district. The Fish Handlers' and Cutters' Union alleged that the men laid off were those active in the union and many of them had worked for the company many years although new employees were kept on. It was also claimed that the union had asked for recognition and collective bargaining as provided for in the Nova Scotia Trades Union Act, 1937, but this had been refused. The union took legal action to sum-

(Continued on page 138)

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to January, 1938				
FISHING, ETC.—				
Fishermen, Lunenburg, N.S.	9	800	11,000	Commenced Dec. 30, 1937; for increased price for fish and for union recognition; terminated Jan. 18, 1938: conciliation (provincial); compromise.
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Minto, N.B.	8	650	3,900	Commenced Oct. 13, 1937; for recognition of union; terminated Jan. 8, 1938; reference under I.D.I. Act; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Textile factory workers, Coaticook, P.Q.	1	130	3,250	Commenced Nov. 24, 1937; for dismissal of foreman; terminated Jan. 29, 1938; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Dress factory workers (cotton), Montreal, P.Q.	1	130	1,000	Commenced Nov. 25, 1937; against dismissal of union workers and for union recognition; employment conditions no longer affected by Jan. 31, 1938; in favour of employer.
Miscellaneous—				
Mattress and couch factory workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	85	500	Commenced Dec. 28, 1937; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated Jan. 8, 1938; negotiations; compromise.
SERVICE—				
Business, Etc.—				
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	8	200	Commenced Dec. 9, 1937; against dismissal of union employees and for continuation of union agreement; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during January, 1938				
LOGGING—				
Pulpwood cutters, McKirdy, Ont.	1	420	4,000	Commenced Jan. 8; for improved living conditions; terminated Jan. 22; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Pulpwood cutters, McKirdy District, Ont.	1	100	200	Commenced Jan. 18; for discharge of foreman; terminated Jan. 19; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Tie cutters, etc., Edson, Alta.	3	300	600	Commenced Jan. 28; against reduction in wages and higher rate for board; terminated Jan. 29; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
FISHING, ETC.—				
Fishermen, Lockeport, N.S.	2	250	250	Commenced Jan. 4; for increased price for fish; terminated Jan. 4; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Fishermen (trawlers), Halifax, N.S.	1	15	90	Commenced Jan. 11; sympathy with fish handlers and cutters; terminated Jan. 18; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Fishermen (herring seiners), Prince Rupert, B.C.	1	50	500	Commenced Jan. 10; for increase in price of fish; terminated Jan. 22; negotiations; compromise.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JANUARY, 1938*—Concluded

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during January, 1938—*Concluded*				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.....	1	84	336	Commenced Jan. 11; for increased wage rates for certain work; terminated Jan. 14; return of workers; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING—				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Perth, Ont.....	1	70	1,500	Commenced Jan. 6; for increased wages and union recognition; unterminated.
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	1	35	245	Commenced Jan. 12; for employment of union members only; terminated Jan. 19; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont.	2	12	100	Commenced Jan. 21; for union agreement with increased wages; unterminated.
Dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont.	1	12	48	Commenced Jan. 26; for recognition of union; unterminated.
Hosiery factory workers, Granby, P.Q.....	1	100	300	Commenced Jan. 27; for increased wages; terminated Jan. 29; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Dress factory workers, Toronto, Ont.....	42	500	500	Commenced Jan. 27; for union agreement with increased wages; terminated Jan. 27; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Sawmill workers, etc., Winfield, Alta.....	1	150	1,200	Commenced Jan. 21; against increased rates for board; terminated Jan. 31; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Truck drivers, Scotstown, P.Q.....	1	20	20	Commenced Jan. 14; for increased wages (piece rates); terminated Jan. 14; negotiations; compromise.
TRADE—				
Fish handlers, cutters, etc., Halifax, N.S.....	1	150	1,500	Commenced Jan. 7; for union recognition and against dismissal of union workers; terminated Jan. 18; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Coal handlers, drivers, etc., Toronto, Ont.....	3	200	150	Commenced Jan. 19; for increased wages; terminated Jan. 19; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Business, etc.—				
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.....	2	22	550	Commenced Jan. 3; alleged lockout of union employees; unterminated.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(Continued from page 136)

mons the officers of the company for violation of the Trades Union Act in refusing to recognize the union. As a result of conciliation by the Prime Minister of Nova Scotia, at the request of the Halifax Trades and Labour Council, a settlement was reached providing that the dismissed men would be restored to the company's list as laid off employees and that a vote of all employees would be taken as to whether the union should represent the employees and, if a majority voted for it, the company would negotiate with the union as to wages and working conditions. Work was resumed on January 19. The fishermen at Lunenburg who had in the meantime settled

the points in dispute with the fish companies and the fishermen employed on one of the company's trawlers, who had ceased work in sympathy with the fish handlers, also resumed work. During the strike the premises of the company were picketed and some damage to property occurred. When the vote was taken a majority in favour of the union was not secured.

Coal Handlers, Drivers, Etc., Toronto, Ont.—Employees of three retail coal dealers ceased work on January 19 to secure increases in wages. The Coal Drivers, Handlers and Truckers Union had been attempting for some time to secure an agreement with the fuel dealers under the Industrial Standards Act. As a result of conferences of the dealers and the union with the Industry and Labour Board a schedule of wages was agreed upon to be made applicable to all employers and employees in the business in Toronto. It was reported that most of the dealers in the city, including those not involved in the strike, agreed to this. The wages of drivers and coal handlers was raised from 40 cents per hour to 50 cents with increased tonnage rates for work on that basis. Work was resumed on January 19.

Cleaners and Dyers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees of one firm operating two establishments, members of the Cleaners' and Dyers' Union, became involved in a dispute when notified of dismissal on January 3. The union officials stated the employer was violating an agreement with the union to be in effect until May, 1938, and that the employer had refused conciliation of the Ontario Department of Labour. The employer stated that the work was unsatisfactory. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

REPORT OF COMMISSION ON LABOUR DISPUTES IN LAUNDRIES AND MEAT PACKING PLANTS IN EDMONTON

A commission was appointed by the Government of Alberta on May 28, 1937, to inquire into the hours of work and conditions of labour in laundries and meat-packing plants in Edmonton, following strikes in April, 1937 (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, pp. 495 and 487; June, 1937, p. 611). A meat packing strike in Calgary in February was dealt with by a Board of Conciliation under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act (Labour Gazette, April, 1937, p. 400). The Commission consisted of Mr. A. E. Ottewell, Chairman of the Edmonton Public School Board; Mr. Clayton Adams, Chairman of the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations, and Mr. Daniel Powers, a retired railwayman. The Commission made its report on August 4, and a summary of the report was issued by the Minister of Trade and Industry in December. A copy of the report has been received by the Department and is outlined below.

The report contains an account of the circumstances prior to and during the strikes, with the text of the draft agreements which were presented to the employers involved by the unions concerned, the National Cleaners and Dyers and General Workers Union and the Edmonton Meat Packing and Purveying Union, affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. The strike in the laundries began on April 8 and all of the employees but 17 returned to work in two weeks. The meat packing strike began in one plant on April 3, involving about 25 per cent of the 450 employees, and most of them returned to work by April 15. In another plant only 61 out of 179 employees ceased work on April 9, and 18 returned to work and the rest were replaced within two weeks. In a third plant only a small number ceased work and all but 15 soon returned. In a fourth plant there was no cessation of work.

The employers in the laundries stated that negotiations for a schedule under the Alberta Industrial Standards Act were in progress and it had been arranged with the government to hold a hearing on April 15. On April 28 an application was made on behalf of the strikers for a Board of Conciliation under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act. A similar application being made on behalf of the meat packing strikers, the government appointed the commission of inquiry as boards under the Labour Disputes Act were for the purpose of preventing impending strikes or lockouts.

In regard to the laundries, the Commission found that while there were some conditions which required attention, particularly as to toilet and dressing room facilities, none were of a really serious nature and that the management were taking steps to progressively eliminate them; that recommendations of the government inspectors received reasonably prompt attention; that there were no serious irregularities as to the payment of minimum wages, that the main difficulty was with reference to recognition of the union and that the management might have adopted a more conciliatory attitude; that the action of the union had been precipitate and unreasonable and that a board of conciliation should have been applied for after giving reasonable notice of a strike.

With respect to the laundry industry the Commission found that the steam laundries were subject to competition from hand laundries, from persons taking in washing for other families and from the installation of electric washing machines in homes, and that very slight increases in prices would result in hotels and other large establishments establishing their own laundries. As labour was the greatest item in costs, a small increase might make it impossible to continue in business. It was found that the rates of wages paid were about as high as the business would stand and compared not unfavourably in other occupations for similar classes of work.

In regard to the meat packing disputes, the Commission found that the action of the union was ill advised and precipitate and that while there were some matters which required discussion they could have been dealt with by negotiation through the machinery available for that purpose, that the real issue was union recognition and that in all cases the active strikers constituted a minority of the employees.

The Commission commended the working conditions and rates of pay in the packing industry, stating that minimum rates of forty-five cents per hour for men and thirty-six cents for women may well challenge comparison with other industries, increases having been made in comparatively recent times but prior to the strikes. It was found that all the plants investigated have some form of organization whereby employees may make representations to the management, and it was stated it was conceivable that there may be undue influence from the management in the operation of such a plan. An account of the plan of the Swift Canadian Company for the welfare and security of employees as described by the company was included in the report. (An article on this plan appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, 1937, on pages 652-653.)

The Commission recommended that the Minimum Wage Act of Alberta should be rigidly enforced even to the extent of calling employee witnesses under oath to disclose particulars of their actual pay when any employer is under suspicion; that strike notice of reasonable time should be made statutory to enable employers and employees to negotiate; that unions should be urged to exercise the utmost discretion in selecting men of experience and ability in conducting negotiations; that when labour organizations have been formed in accordance with a desire of a majority of the employees in any plant rather than have a "company union" they should be free to do so and the management should be required to afford such recognition as is provided for in the Alberta Freedom of Trades Unions Asosciation Act, 1937; that the fullest possible publicity should be given concerning existing machinery for conciliation and both parties to a dispute should be urged to use it before an open break is reached; that employers should be urged to adopt a conciliatory attitude when approached by accredited representatives of labour organizations even though such representatives may not be personally popular or acceptable; that serious consideration be given to establishing a minimum wage schedule for every considerable industry in Alberta.

The first order under the Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936, was issued by the Board of Industrial Relations, applicable to all male employees, excluding agriculture, domestic service and certain other classes of work, to be effective as from October 1, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, p. 1100).

In regard to laundries it was recommended that a schedule of minimum prices should be established through a code agreed upon by representatives of the laundry industry, based upon what is agreed to be the actual cost of operation, and that this schedule should be rigidly enforced.

In regard to the meat packing industry, it was suggested that the management in the various units carefully study the co-operative committee system operated by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, of Trail, B.C., with special reference to the open transfer system in dealing with labour and the system of wage and salary adjustment on a sliding scale basis related to the cost of living in the various localities. (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1936, page 271.)

Industrial Dust and Fume Control in Massachusetts

According to the December issue of *Survey of Labor Law Administration,* published by the Division of Labor Standards, United States Department of Labor, a committee has been appointed to assist the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industry in the preparation of rules and regulations for the control of hazardous dusts and fumes in the manufacturing establishments of the State.

The appointment of this committee and the effort being made towards industrial dust control is a result of the investigation and report made by the Massachusetts Industrial Disease Commission of 1933-34 and the findings of a granite dust control project, conducted during 1935 and 1936 by the Division of Occupational Hygiene of the Department.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month bringing down to date that given in the March, 1937, issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1936. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in December, 1937, was 40 and 16 were still in progress from the previous month making a total of 56 in progress during the period, involving 9,200 workers, with a resultant time loss of 45,000 man working days.

Of the 40 disputes beginning in December, 6 arose out of demands for increases in wages, and 11 were over other wage questions; 1 was over questions of working hours, 15 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 3 were over questions respecting working conditions, and 3 were over questions of trade union principle. One stoppage was due to sympathetic action in support of workers involved in other disputes.

During December, final settlements were reached in 37 disputes. Of these 12 were settled in favour of the workers, 12 were settled in favour of the employers and 13 resulted in compromises. In the case of 9 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

France

Negotiations arising out of the strike of 100,000 municipal and suburban employees in and about Paris, which was reported in the Labour Gazette, January, 1937, were carried on during January. The dispute arose from demands of the workers for wage increases to compensate for the increased cost of living. When the strike was called off after intervention of the government, the Seine General Council voted increases, but the Municipal Council of Paris refused to make the change asked. On January 25, the Minister of State for the Co-ordination of Social Reform placed before both councils a plan which would give municipal workers compensation as high as that of government employees. This plan was unanimously accepted, according to a government communiqué.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in November, 1937, which, as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received," show 260 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 215 unterminated at the end of October, made a total of 475 in progress during the period. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 115,000, with a resultant time loss of 1,100,000 man working days. These estimates as compared with those for October, indicate reductions of about 13 per cent in the number of strikes and about 9 per cent in the number of workers involved. Time loss in November was 15 per cent less than in October and was smaller than in any preceding month in 1937.

As compared with November, 1936, the preliminary estimates for November, 1937, show an increase of 91 per cent in the number of strikes, substantially the same number of workers involved, but a decrease of 43 per cent in time loss. The number of man working days lost through strikes in November, 1936, was high, principally because of the large maritime strikes in progress during the entire month.

On or about January 4, longshoremen in Puerto Rico ceased work demanding that their wages be increased from 32 to 75 cents per hour. The strike was called by an organizer affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization but was joined by members of a union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The actual number of longshoremen involved is not stated in the press reports but, as most of the island's industry is dependent on supplies from the mainland and most of the agricultural products are exported to the United States, the effect of the strike has been serious. Negotiations between the shipping companies and the workers were carried on throughout January, but no settlement was reported by the end of the month. The employers offered to increase wages to 40 cents per hour but this was refused by the strikers.

DOMINION LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM OF CANADIAN LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

Presentations of Trades and Labour Congress—Railway Transportation Brotherhoods—Canadian Federation of Labour—All-Canadian Congress of Labour—Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada

DURING the week from January 14 to 20, five labour organizations—The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, the Canadian Federation of Labour, The All-Canadian Congress of Labour and the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada—submitted programs of proposed federal labour legislation to the Dominion Government. Each organization was represented by a large delegation, and the Prime Minister, or the Minister of Justice, received the respective programs on behalf of the Government. A thoroughly representative number of the Cabinet was also present at each submission, and since the Department of Labour was most directly concerned in the majority of the proposals, the Minister of Labour addressed each delegation on certain of the legislative recommendations. A summary is given in the following pages of each memorandum and the proceedings relative thereto.

TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

On January 14, the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, together with the Dominion Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods, presented submissions of proposed legislation to the Dominion Government.

The representatives of these organizations were received by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and the following members of the Cabinet: Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources; Hon. J. A. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health; Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce; and Hon. J. C. Elliott, Postmaster-General.

From the Department of Labour there were also present Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister, and Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.

Associated with President Draper in the presentation were the three vice-presidents—Messrs. P. R. Bengough (International Association of Machinists); D. W. Morrison (United Mine Workers of America); Raoul Trepannier (Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees)—together with the secretary-treasurer, Mr. R. J. Tallon (International Association of Machinists) and Mr. Rod Plant, Associate Editor of the *Canadian Congress Journal*, Ottawa.

Following the extension of best wishes by the Prime Minister on behalf of the Government, Mr. P. M. Draper, President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, prefaced his presentation of that organization's memorandum by reciprocating the kind wishes of the Prime Minister and the Cabinet.

Mr. P. M. Draper

Mr. Draper stated that the combined organizations present constituted "the most representative delegation of labour that has ever appeared before a Dominion Cabinet since Confederation." Represented were 175,000 organized workers including those of such key industries as steel, lumber, coal, railway transportation and textiles. Concluding his introductory remarks, Mr. Draper stated that during the last year there had been a very large increase in the membership of the Trades and Labour Congress. Then he proceeded to read the printed Memorandum of legislation.

Unemployment and Relief

The memorandum—after surveying the aggravated world situation, reiterating faith in democracy, and urging a strengthening of the democratic system by removal of grievances—concentrated on unemployment and its kindred problems.

Unemployment was ranked "as our greatest national problem," and while evidences of improvement were noted, the government was urged that, so long as the need continued, "there be no easing of efforts" in providing

work "where at all possible," or otherwise, "to meet the consequences of enforced idleness by satisfactory financial provision."

Works programs were advocated "not only to ease the condition of the individual but to conserve for the nation the morale of its human power," and so "to avoid the intangible but real loss which the country faces through moral deterioration of its workers."

In recommending a planned works program, the projects listed included necessary public buildings, provision of transportation facilities, elimination of level crossings, highways, etc.

Housing.—Pointing to the "admitted success of the present housing legislation," the Trades and Labour Congress requested that the basis of such legislation be broadened in two ways: "first, in order to eradicate slum conditions where they now exist, that a government house building program be proceeded with; and second, that low-wage employees be brought within the scope of existing home building plans by making money available to them at an interest rate not to exceed one and a half per cent—the rate now paid on personal bank deposits."

Such action, it was suggested, would bring the plans within reach of many more wage earners; stimulate business and reduce relief costs; and "pay large dividends" in better citizenship.

Hours of Work.—Recording regret that the eight-hour day legislation was declared unconstitutional, the Congress advocated a six-hour day and a five-day week without any wage reduction in the transition. It considered that "reliance upon provincial laws to set limits on hours of work is uncertain," and in order to obtain uniform standards, provide certain enforcement, and give workers "their share of the benefits of modern industry," it was urged that the Dominion should seek amendment to the B.N.A. Act and "then pass suitable legislation to fix a maximum limit of hours in industry."

Holidays with Pay.—"In so far as the Dominion has jurisdiction," it was recommended that action be taken first to cover all the Government's own employees in order "to give a lead to other employers."

National Employment Commission.—Reviewing the history of the Commission and the Congress endorsation of its establishment, the memorandum suggested that, "even though the National Employment Commission may feel that it has about finished its work, the Government will continue to provide some suitable agency or agencies to carry forward the studies started by the Commission, with a view to applying broader remedies to unemployment than were applied in the first several years of the depression."

Unemployed Youth.—Heartily commending the youth employment and training program, the Congress sought its continuation and extension.

Transportation of Workers.—To eliminate "the illegal, though understandable," travelling of workers on trains, it was suggested that transportation be provided for workers moving to jobs in cases where the worker was unable to pay rail fare.

Social Insurance.—Briefly reviewing the history of social insurance and its implications, the Congress "heartily endorsed the recent action of the Dominion Government in trying to bring about unemployment insurance in Canada. It was a cause of widespread disappointment to the employees in Canadian industry when the Privy Council found the Act of 1935 to be invalid, but hope has been restored in part by the latest move of the Government. We trust that the Government will do what it can to bring unemployment insurance into effect as soon as circumstances will allow—and that the steps already taken will be followed up with all possible vigour."

The Congress asked that before the proposed measure was enacted opportunity be given to receive its views in detail. Noting the omission of health insurance in the announcement regarding social insurance, the Congress emphasized "health insurance and a health policy as social necessities of to-day."

Wage Policy

The memorandum reiterated the request that the Government adopt "a standing policy favouring progressive betterment of wage levels throughout Canada." It stated that "wage and other conditions to which the term 'sweat-shop' may be applied have been found in Canada by public enquiries in recent years, for example in certain industries making various kinds of clothing." As remedial action, it was suggested that means of preventing "sweat-shops" and "home industries" be again explored. An amendment to the Fair Wage Act was sought to cover employees on government subsidized ships, and the appointment of a fair wage officer for the Maritimes was again urged.

British North America Act

Amendments to the British North America Act were again recommended as follows:—

1. To ensure full competence of the Federal Government to enact any social and labour legislation affecting Canada as a whole, and particularly that included in the draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Office (League of Nations).
2. To permit Federal control over industrial and commercial activities essential to ensuring observance of proper labour standards and to eliminate unfair competition between provinces.

3. To empower the Federal authorities to regulate highway transport, thus eliminating unsafe standards of operation and unfair competition with other established methods of transportation.
4. Restrict powers of the Senate to veto any Bill passed at three separate sessions of the House of Commons, which practice is in harmony with that of the British Parliament.
5. Abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

Civil Liberty

The memorandum laid more than usual emphasis on the question of civil liberty in asking that "on all occasions the full weight of the authority of the Dominion Government be cast on the side of civil and personal liberty throughout Canada." Continuing the memorandum declared that "Threats to the traditional liberties of our citizens are not wanting and if it is argued that the threats are seldom followed by action, it can be pointed out that in other countries, where liberties have disappeared, a period of threats always preceded definite action. Free speech, free assembly and the rights of the workers to organize are rights which we prize: any curtailment of them is undemocratic and contrary to the spirit of Canadian institutions. We look to the Dominion Government to provide a defence from aggression against these rights from whatever quarter it may come."

The memorandum then proceeded to emphasize the right to organize and suggested measures to ensure that right.

On such matters as the right to organize and collective bargaining, it was realized that "jurisdiction rested with the provinces at present rather than with parliament," but it was stated that "the Dominion Parliament also should recognize the rights of the workers to freedom of association and collective bargaining in as far as its jurisdiction extends by providing suitable penalties for proven cases of interference with these rights."

Picketing.—At this section, President Draper digressed from the reading of the memorandum at the passage relative to peaceful picketing and the protection of trade unionists from injunction interference to assert that the injunction process has been applied more extensively during the past year and has caused considerable financial outlay to some trade union organizations. He called upon Mr. William P. Covert, vice president of the Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators Union, to emphasize the necessity for legal protection.

Mr. Covert declared that there was not a trade union, with the exception of the garment trades, that had suffered as much from injunctions as had his organization. He claimed that nearly every time his fellow unionists among the projectionists employed picketing, they were faced with expensive injunction proceedings. In spite of amendments to the Criminal Code in this regard, he stated that "the judges still seem to exercise their personal rights and our pickets are fined."

Continuing, he said that when such decisions are appealed by the union it generally wins, but that costs in fighting the cases through the courts are prohibitive to the average trade union. In conclusion he declared: "If your Government would see fit to pass protective legislation it would do more to liberate the workers from bondage than any other measure."

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Admitting that the I.D.I. Act "had served people of all classes well for thirty years," the Congress considered that the time had come to broaden the present scope "with or without provincial consent as may be required" to include the distribution (and production in some cases) of bread, milk and coal; and also motor transportation. Coverage was also asked for civic employees (including fire fighters). It was suggested that "proceedings under the Act have not always been carried out as speedily as possible" and it was asked that "no avoidable delays be allowed to interfere with the despatch of cases."

Immigration

The Congress again adhered to its stand that present immigration restrictions be maintained "until the present unemployment and agricultural depression has disappeared."

Public Ownership or Control

Under this caption, the Congress urged the nationalization of the nickel industry and that the export of this commodity "should be permitted only upon satisfactory guarantees being given by importing countries that the import is for domestic use." Nationalization of armament manufacture in Canada was also advocated together with government monopoly of radium.

In regard to coal, development of a national fuel policy was recommended with further assistance in the transport of coal to the central market.

Railway Situation

The Congress maintained its "unalterable opposition" to amalgamation of the two transcontinental railway systems, and considered that railway traffic had sufficiently improved to warrant abandonment of the "pool trains." Regulation of canal and motor

traffic on a basis comparable to steam railways was again urged in the form of the reintroduction of the Bill to establish a Federal Transportation Commission.

Taxation and Finance

Another recommendation was that the government should endeavour to do everything possible to reduce interest on public debts and on private mortgages. Replacement of the sales tax by taxation "which would not have the same adverse effect on the economy of the country" was also urged. Under this section, too, the Congress advocated the "outright ownership of the Bank of Canada by the Government."

Reforestation

Reforestation was recommended as a plan "to provide useful work and to ensure future timber supplies."

Human Safety

Under this heading there was recommended a number of measures for the greater protection of life and health.

Shipping Matters

The memorandum listed a number of recommendations pertaining to the working conditions and welfare of seamen. Included was a request for the employment of a maximum of Canadians on the Canadian National Steamships to the West Indies.

General Matters

A number of miscellaneous recommendations was set forth under the heading "General Matters." These included superannuation provisions for mechanical employees of the Dominion and certain measures for the protection of consumers.

RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION BROTHERHOODS

Immediately following the presentation of the Trades and Labour Congress, the Prime Minister and the Cabinet received the delegation and memorandum of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods.

The memorandum was read by Mr. W. L. Best, vice-president and National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and among the other executives of the Brotherhoods present were: Messrs. Thomas Todd, Vice-President and Dominion Legislative Representative of Order of Railway Conductors; H. B. Chase, Assistant Grand Chief, and Dominion Legislative Representative of Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; A. J. Kelly, Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; W. H. Phillips, Vice-President, Order of Railroad Telegraphers; W. V. Turnbull, Vice-President, Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employees; J. S. Lowden, General Chairman, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen (C.P.R.); and W. M. Dean, Local Chairman, Order of Railway Telegraphers (C.P.R.), Ottawa.

Mr. W. L. Best

Mr. W. L. Best, in prefacing his reading of the memorandum, stated that at no time in the history of the trade union movement has a Government received more sympathy from the accredited representatives of labour than at present. "We appreciate fully the difficulties and the heavy responsibility devolving upon the Government of the present day in times like these," declared Mr. Best in proceeding with his presentation.

British North America Act

Affirming a previous declaration, the Brotherhoods considered that in the interests of the Dominion and the Provinces, amendments to the British North America Act were now "necessary and imperative." As a result of the recommendations to be made by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, it was hoped that substantial progress would be made towards the enactment of important amendments, but in the meantime the Government was asked to consider the following:

(*a*) To restrict the powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice, this proposal being in harmony with the present practice of the Parliament of Great Britain;

(*b*) To broaden the scope or legislative competence of the Federal Parliament empowering it to enact social legislation of general interest and welfare to the people of Canada; and

(*c*) To empower the Federal Parliament to deal affectively with the regulation of all transport agencies as works for the general advantage of Canada.

Regulation of Highway Transport

Presenting statistics showing "the large annual appropriations made in subsidizing the construction and maintenance of Canadian highways out of all proportion to the revenues received," the Brotherhoods considered that there still exists in many provinces a situation "where unfair competition from an ever increasing number of licensed commercial vehicles operate, but over which there seems to be entirely inadequate restrictions and very ineffective control." The Brotherhoods pointed

out that its Joint Legislative Committee has been urging upon the various provincial governments for many years the desirability of more equitable regulation and a larger measure of taxation from competitive highway transport, and added:

"It seems imperative, therefore, that in the interest of our national economy respecting the transportation problem, coupled with the fact that construction, maintenance and operation of our highways constitute our major industrial hazard to human life and property, early and effective measures should be taken to ensure more equitable regulation of this transport enterprise with the maximum safety to all concerned."

In concluding this section of its memorandum, the Brotherhoods reproduced the eleven specific recommendations submitted the previous year and also presented before the Dominion-Provincial Conferences of 1933 and 1935. (These eleven recommendations were published in detail in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1937, page 166.)

The Minister of Transport was commended for his keen interest and for the constructive suggestions offered with a view to securing the necessary co-operation from provincial authorities looking to more effective control of competitive transport agencies. The Bill introduced in the Senate at the last Session was considered a step in the right direction and it was earnestly hoped that a similar measure will be introduced in the House of Commons at the next Session of Parliament.

Railway Act Amendments

The memorandum contained several proposed amendments to the Railway Act. Included was a recommendation that $500,000 per year should be provided for the elimination of grade crossings instead of the present grant of $200,000. Other proposed amendments concerned such matters as (a) compensation for loss of property (occasioned by the partial closing or partial abandonment of a divisional point or a station); (b) automatic application of "slow order;" and (c) "riding back of tender."

St. Lawrence Deep Waterways

Once again the Brotherhoods registered opposition to the expenditure of public funds for deepening the St. Lawrence Waterways for transportation purposes. In so doing, the railway organizations listed seven reasons against the proposed project. These were practically identical with those advanced in a previous submission (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1110) and, it was pointed out, they were substantially the same as those submitted by the Railway Labour Executives Association of the twenty-one standard railway labour organizations to the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate in December, 1932. Concluding this section, it was stated:

"That position has not changed since, and it is referred to at this time merely to indicate the universal attitude of railway employees on both sides of the International Boundary, as officially recorded, against the development of the St. Lawrence Waterways for transportation purposes. To commit our country to further expenditures of public moneys to subsidize additional transport agencies to compete with the only dependable means of transportation—the steam railways—would not, in our opinion, be justified either on the grounds of national necessity or prospective transport requirements."

Canal Tolls

In reaffirming its previous request that legislation be enacted to require that adequate tolls be charged for all commercial transport services through the canals, the Brotherhoods were convinced that "early measures should be taken to place all our inland waterways under the control and supervision of a Transport Commission."

Income War Tax Act

The Brotherhoods requested amendments to the Income War Tax Act as follows:—

(*a*) by increasing the exemption to $1,500 and $3,000 for non-householders and householders, respectively;

(*b*) to provide that the $400 exemption for dependent children under 21 years of age shall apply to all dependent children, irrespective of age; and

(*c*) that the portion of the income paid on retirement pensions and to Provincial and Municipal Governments for taxation be exempted from further taxation under the Income War Tax Act.

Representation to International Labour Conference

The Brotherhoods urged that there be appointed annually two labour delegates, with their technical advisers, to the International Labour Conference at Geneva. In so recommending it was believed "that the number and variety of the social and industrial subjects placed on the Agenda of that conference from year to year would receive more mature consideration on behalf of labour if two accredited delegates and their advisers were appointed to represent the Canadian workers."

Unemployment Relief Measures

Expressing appreciation of the relief measures of the Federal Government, and of the "very effective work" of the National Employment Commission, the memorandum noted the intention of the Government to establish a federal system of contributory unemployment insurance with the co-operation of the provinces. The Brotherhoods expressed the hope that this necessary co-operation would be secured and awaited the details of the plan.

Amalgamation Opposed

Again, "vigorous opposition" was recorded not only to the amalgamation of the rail-

ways, but "to the indiscriminate pooling of railway services and facilities without due consideration being given to the interests of the employees."

State Health Insurance

Pointing to the intensive study of health insurance by the Medical Association and to the enactment of measures in British Columbia and Alberta, the Brotherhoods urged the co-operation and assistance of the federal government "to the fullest extent of its legislative competence" towards formulating and adopting a national health policy.

Pensions for Harbours Board Employees

The early consideration and adoption of a contributory retirement pension plan for employees of the National Harbours Board was again requested. In a desire to assist the Minister of Transport in working out details, there was submitted with the memorandum a basis of a proposed plan.

Cost of Living Statistics

The memorandum reiterated its request of the previous year that "an exhaustive survey be undertaken with a view to the adoption of more modern methods of accumulating and maintaining reliable statistics covering the cost of living." It expressed the hope of substantial progress in this direction and the early announcement of a modern method covering the cost of living and "based upon reasonable standards for Canadian workmen."

Dominion Elections Act

Early consideration was sought to amend the Dominion Elections Act to enable absentee voters to exercise their franchise.

REPLIES OF PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF LABOUR TO PRESENTATIONS OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS AND RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS

At the conclusion of the presentations, the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, commended the admirable manner in which the representations had been made. "Each year," he stated, "these representations are presented with increasing effectiveness. This year's presentation indicates that the Government's course has met with approval in certain particulars, and I cannot help being appreciative of the commendation of the Government's action in connection with previous recommendations." He also expressed appreciation of the fairness of the criticism in other respects.

The Prime Minister indicated that much of this year's proposed legislation "would commend itself immediately to the Government, and other parts of it would necessarily require greater consideration." Stating that he would have something to add later, the Prime Minister called upon the Minister of Labour to address the delegations.

Minister of Labour

Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, added his appreciation "of the form and manner of the presentations," remarking on the wide field of policy covered, affecting several Departments but the Department of Labour in particular. The Minister singled out three points in the submissions for special comment.

In both presentations, he pointed out, there was an emphasis on the continuing gravity of the unemployment problem. No member of the Government, he assured the delegations, disputes that viewpoint. "But," he added, "you have also recognized that there has been a substantial improvement"—an improvement that will become more evident when the figures for industrial unemployment are separated from those of agricultural relief. "This improvement," he declared, "is a cause for satisfaction but not complacency."

Referring to the Railway Brotherhoods' criticism of the cost of living statistics, compiled by the Department of Labour, the Minister pointed out that during the past year an inter-departmental committee had been set up to go into the matter of establishing a better basis for the cost of living index. "I do feel certain," he stated, "that substantial progress has been made by this committee."

In conclusion, the Minister dealt with suggestions concerning the administration of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. As regards the recommendation that the Act be extended to include industries other than mining and public utilities, he pointed out that since the decision of the Privy Council in the Snider Case, any extension of the compulsory features of the Act would require not only Dominion legislation but enabling legislation on the part of the Provincial Legislatures.

With respect to complaints as to delays in establishing Boards and in completing Boards, the Minister asserted that the Department was naturally anxious to expedite the functioning of the processes of the Act.

He explained, however, that when disputes occurred it was the policy of the Department to attempt, where possible, to obtain a settlement by conciliation. This sometimes involved delay during the preliminary inquiry by a conciliation officer.

In completing Boards, the Minister pointed out that if the appointees of the employer and the employees do not agree on a chairman then that responsibility rests with the Minister of Labour. In such an impasse the Minister has to be most careful to choose an absolutely

impartial chairman. This also requires time He again emphasized that it was not desirable that the selection of a chairman be agreed upon by the parties concerned.

The Prime Minister

At the conclusion of the remarks of the Minister of Labour, the Prime Minister stated that these meetings were always a source of inspiration to him, and commented upon the good relationship existing between Government and Labour in Canada as already emphasized by the spokesmen of the delegations.

He considered that no more significant statement could be made at this time, and that the nation that could have such a statement go out to the world is indeed in a happy position. "The problems of to-day," he continued, "are problems which concern Government and Industry as well as Government in the State. The problems of labour involve its relationship not only to Capital but to Government."

At this juncture the Prime Minister warmly congratulated Mr. P. M. Draper upon his completion of fifty years active association with the Trades and Labour Congress. "It meant," he declared, "that Mr. Draper throughout that long period has been faithful to his trust."

The Prime Minister recalled that it was now thirty-seven years since he first had the privilege of meeting with the Trades and Labour Congress in a representative capacity, and he recalled also that he had received his degree of Master of Arts for a thesis on the study of trade unionism in North America. Throughout the intervening years, the Prime Minister stated his interest in social problems had increased.

In conclusion, the Prime Minister said:—

"Having regard to what is happening in other countries, nothing can possibly mean more to those who have to deal with Government and Industry than to know that there is in Canada this relationship of confidence and goodwill.

"With confidence, goodwill and co-operation, progress can be made in any direction; without it nothing can be achieved.

"The worst feature of the present day is that world unrest is not increasing confidence and goodwill but is tending to make uncertain and unhappy that particular relationship."

THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

The Canadian Federation of Labour presented its memorandum of proposed legislation to the Federal Government on January 18. Heading the delegation were Mr. Zenon David, President, and Mr. W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer, of the organization. The regrets of the Prime Minister in being unavoidably absent were conveyed by Rt. Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who on behalf of the Government welcomed the members of the Federation. In addition to Rt. Hon. Mr. Lapointe the following members of the Cabinet were present: Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. J. A. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; Hon. J. L Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue; Hon. J. C. Elliott, Postmaster-General; and Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The following members of the Executive Board were in attendance: Messrs. Zenon David, President (Canadian Association of Railwaymen), Montreal; Albert E. Bray, Vice-President (president of the Canadian Federation of Musicians), Montreal; W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer (Electrical Communication Workers of Canada), Ottawa; G. W. McCollum (National Union of Theatrical Employees), Toronto; Allan Meikle (One Big Union), Winnipeg; and Charles Reid (Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada), Toronto.

Mr. David briefly expressed appreciation of the opportunity to present this submission, and confidence that the requests would receive earnest consideration.

Mr. W. T. Burford

Mr. W. T. Burford, before reading the memorandum, sketched the background of the organization. The Canadian Federation of Labour, he pointed out, had not met the Government under that title for some time in the past. It was established in Berlin (now Kitchener) in 1902 and for twenty-five years it functioned under its original title as the Federation of Labour. Subsequently, it changed its name, but owing to certain events 15 months ago, it reverted to its former title "when its principles of democratic citizenship were in danger."

Accompanying the delegation was Mr. Henri Quevellon, First Vice-President of the Federation of Catholic Workers; and Mr. Maurice Doran, member of the Catholic Federations Confederal Board, and associated themselves on behalf of their organization with the Canadian Federation's request for a later joint interview.

The memorandum expressed the Federation's appreciation to the Government "for the consideration accorded it and its constituent unions in the last year," and thanked the Minister of Labour "for his co-operation in all efforts to improve industrial relations, and his sympathetic attention, and that of his Depart-

ment to the needs of the workers as indicated to him by their organizations."

National Employment Commission

Referring to the National Employment Commission, the Federation's memorandum stated that:

Although distress due to unemployment remains Canada's most urgent social problem, it is apparent that the Government's policies have helped to stimulate industrial recovery and to make work, and that the measures adopted on the advice of the National Employment Commission have done much to put men into jobs, to systematize relief, and to reduce unemployability. The Federation hopes that when the National Employment Commission has fulfilled its original assignment it will be maintained as a permanent advisory body, for the purpose of studying methods of liquidating rather than alleviating unemployment. It is suggested that the work done by the Commission up to this time should be regarded as of a preliminary nature and that the more important task remaining to be done is to devise ways and means of protecting the workers (and incidentally the taxpayers) against the calamitous effect of a repetition of the cyclical slump from which we are now emerging.

Public Works and Housing

Expressing the opinion that the negative recommendation of the National Employment Commission with respect to the provision of employment by public works was premature, the Federation contended that

"an extensive program of public works could be justified not only for the employment it would provide but also as a measure of industrial conservation, the prolonged inactivity in the construction industries having resulted in a deterioration of both the material and human instruments of a basic national service. The Federation desires to impress the Government with the urgent need of constructing useful public works until the full benefit of the other schemes recommended by the National Employment Commission is experienced. In the encouragement and assistance of house building, the Federation realizes that the limited acceptance of the Government's financing facilities has been due less to their inadequacy than to excessive municipal taxation and the uncertainty of income prevailing in a country which has nothing better than pauper relief for its unemployed workers. It is hoped that the Government's further measures to assist and encourage house building, and private construction generally, will take these adverse factors into account to the extent of granting countervailing subsidies, particularly in the case of low-price dwellings."

Social Insurance

Stating that the announced intention to introduce an unemployment insurance bill at the coming session of Parliament was "cordially welcomed" the Federation hoped

"that the new bill will embody such improvements as may have been devised by the Employment and Social Insurance Commission after the Employment and Social Insurance Act of 1935 became law, and more recently by the National Employment Commission, and that it will be coupled with a measure to provide insurance against sickness and invalidity, which rank second only to trade fluctuations as causes of unemployment."

Hours and Wages

Referring to the question of the limitation of hours the Federation hoped that in seeking such amendment of the Act of British North America as may be necessary to institute unemployment insurance the Government would endeavour to secure for the Parliament of Canada power to regulate hours of labour and to limit the number of working days in the week. It was recommended that every worker should be assured by law a weekly period of rest of at least forty hours, or the period between the end of a normal day's work and the beginning of the next normal working day but one.

The Liquidation of Unemployment

Expressing the Federation's opinion that the Government had "done well not to encourage immigration in recent years," the memorandum stated that "with the approach of normal economic conditions this means of augmenting the population will undoubtedly engage public opinion." The Federation recommended an investigation "of the possibilities of co-operative enterprise both to enable the disemployed workers to feed, clothe and shelter themselves by the use of the available but disused equipment and to demonstrate how more people can be accommodated in a country which has the administrative and communication facilities for a far greater population."

Freedom of Association

In two or three sections the memorandum referred to the activities in Canada of what it termed "foreign unions" or "United States unions." Under the caption, "Freedom of Association," the memorandum, while recognizing the government's desire and intent to preserve the workers' right to organize freely, considered that such intention "is thwarted when large numbers of workers are prevented by main force from banding together as they might choose and are dragooned into organizations whose activities they cannot hope to direct."

It was alleged that "freedom of association is not assured by a Government policy of non-intervention and neutrality towards unions not all of which are willing to concede that freedom to others and some of which evince no compunction at using all the means at their disposal to curtail it."

Claiming that "autonomous Canadian unions" were at a disadvantage in meeting "foreign competition" in the field of organization, the memorandum charged that "Canadian workers are restricted by the very laws which are meant to ensure their freedom of association," and that "these laws accord special privileges to

United States unions having branches in Canada."

Picketing

The paragraph on picketing was a plea that Section 501 of the Criminal Code be further clarified "to limit picketing to establishments at which there is either a strike or a lockout."

"Special Privileges and Unfair Practices."

Under this heading, the Federation grouped a number of grievances, viz: (*a*) That the 1934 amendment to Section 501 of the Criminal Code was "a concession to a particular group, namely, the cinema projectionists, organized in in a foreign union, since it was introduced on their petition when nuisance picketing took on a new importance. . . ."

(b) That Clause 2, Section 17, of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be repealed because "it was inserted in 1920 to serve a sectional interest" and "is restrictive and detrimental to a large number of workers, including many whom it was intended to benefit."

(*c*) The "inadequate protection accorded to Canadian workers in the theatrical trades against the freebooting tactics of itinerant foreign performers." It was considered that the necessary protection could be provided by regulations under the Immigration Act.

Transport

The Federation recorded its "firm opinion that the Government should, at the coming session of Parliament, bring forward comprehensive legislative proposals intended to reduce the evils of duplication of (transport) services, and to restore competitive equality."

The Federation then made the following specific recommendations:—

(*a*) That legislation similar to the Transport Bill introduced by the Government at the last session of Parliament, but of a more comprehensive character, be submitted to Parliament.

(*b*) That additional legislation be introduced to provide for the payment by inland shipping of fair tolls on canal traffic, with preferential rates for vessels of Canadian registry.

(*c*) That the Dominion Government confer with the Provincial Governments with a view to the enactment of concurrent legislation providing for uniform regulation of highway traffic, especially with regard to working hours and conditions, and designed to aid the Provinces in placing their highway finances on a sound basis by adequate taxation of those who use the highways.

(*d*) That immediate steps be taken to substitute complete co-ordination of the railway systems, under strict Government regulation, for the piecemeal co-operation which has proved inadequate to solve the problem.

(*e*) That throughout this reform of our transportation practice every care be taken to provide fair compensation for workers who may temporarily lose employment as a result of the co-ordination of transport services.

Peace and Defence

Expressing a desire for peace among nations and endorsing the Government's policy in international affairs, the Federation urged upon the Government "the desirability of an extensive program of defence by air, land, and water, on a voluntary basis of recruitment. It further recommends an investigation of the possibility of an Anglo-American defensive alliance, to consist in an extension to the other English-speaking nation of the mutual-assistance understanding which exists among the nations of the British Commonwealth."

Minister of Justice

Following the reading of the memorandum the Minister of Justice congratulated the organization upon the lucid presentation, and observed that free discussion and intelligent consideration are the basis of democracy and the foundation of Government. He assured the delegation that the representations would be carefully considered by the various departments concerned and by the Government as a whole.

Minister of Labour

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, in addressing the delegation stated that such presentations were of mutual advantage—"to yourselves and to the Government." Inasmuch as the presentation concerned the Department of Labour, it would receive careful attention, and he was certain that the same consideration would be accorded by other departments.

In general, the Minister observed that the presentation contained both approval and criticism, and "that is as it should be," he added. In touching upon the specific matter of unemployment he stated: "No one can question that unemployment continues to be of serious importance, but the problem is less serious in Canada than in some countries, and we can look back upon definite progress during the past year." In particular, he pointed to the substantial improvement in the building industry as reflected in a 40 per cent increase in the value of building permits. As contributory factors to this improved situation the Minister instanced the Home Improvement Plan and the Dominion Housing Act. "While the problem is not solved, there has been a decided improvement," the Minister emphasized.

impartial chairman. This also requires time. He again emphasized that it was most desir-

Commenting on the reference in the submission to freedom of association, the Minister drew attention to the fact that such freedom "means diversity" and that the "uniformity" in certain other countries "has come about by means that would not be tolerated in this country."

"We will seek at all times to approach such questions with strict impartiality and fairness" declared the Minister in concluding with the promise that all the recommendations would be placed before the Departments concerned.

ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

The legislative recommendations of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour were submitted to the Dominion Government on January 20. Prior to the submission of this organization's memorandum, the delegation—headed by Mr. A. R. Mosher, President, and Mr. Norman S. Dowd, secretary-treasurer—was welcomed by the Minister of Justice, Rt. Hon. E. Lapointe, who expressed the regret of the Prime Minister in being unavoidably absent. Other members of the Cabinet present were: Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources; Hon. F. Rinfret, Secretary of State; Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health; and Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

From the Department of Labour, there were present, in addition to the Minister, the Deputy Minister, Mr. W. M. Dickson, and the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Gerald H. Brown.

The following executive officers of the Congress were present: President, Mr. A. R. Mosher, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; Secretary-treasurer, Mr. Norman S. Dowd, Ottawa; Vice-President, Mr. C. Beattie, Canadian Association of Railwaymen, Toronto; Mr. I. J. Campbell, Algoma Steel Workers' Union, Sault Ste. Marie; Mrs. M. Finch, National Clothing Workers of Canada, Toronto; Mr. G. R. Hodgson, National Union of Metal Polishers, Buffers and Platers, Toronto; and Mr. J. Lea, National Beverage Workers' Union, London.

President Mosher reciprocated the felicitations of the Minister of Justice, and called upon Mr. Norman S. Dowd, to read the presentation.

In the opening paragraphs of its memorandum, the Congress expressed appreciation for the opportunity to submit "the views of the workers within its ranks" to the Government, and it did so with greater assurance "in view of the exceptional progress which the Congress has made during the past year, in the number of new unions established, in increased membership, and the wide variety of industries in which Canadian unions were formed for the first time."

Problem of National Unity

The memorandum emphasized the Congress' conviction "that the two most important problems before Canada at the present time are national unity and the abolition of poverty." In regard to the first of these problems the Congress commended the Government on the appointment of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations, and expressed "the conviction that there is a fundamental spirit of unity, binding all Canadian citizens together, and an awareness that the bonds of common purpose and destiny are far stronger than the sectional differences which create friction and misunderstanding. It must, however, be admitted that there are political and economic factors which tend toward a disintegration of the forces which unify the Dominion, and conflicts of interest which require careful and considerate handling by those upon whom the responsibilities of formulating and administering Federal and Provincial policies are laid."

Problem of Poverty

Referring to the second problem, that of poverty, the Congress strongly urged the Government to establish a Royal Commission for the purpose of making a survey of the resources of Canada "in raw material, physical equipment, man-power and finances, on a scale much wider and more comprehensive than any hitherto attempted, and with ample powers to collate all the relevant facts in such a manner that its report and recommendations might be made the basis of far-reaching legislation . . . . ."

"Such a Commission should be representative of all the factors in industry, that is, both capital and labour, and of the Government itself. Its specific task would be the study of the problem of poverty in the midst of actual or potential plenty, and the recommendation of ways and means for its solution. This would involve the obtaining of information regarding each industry in Canada, its ownership, location of mines, factories, or other material equipment, its productive capacity, and the extent by which that might be increased by the most modern technical methods and machinery. The number of workers now employed would be ascertained, indicating the total pay-roll, and the number of hours worked per year. Further, the amount of the annual consump-

tion of commodities in Canada, and the annual exports of each industry, would be obtained, so as to provide a complete analysis of the industrial situation in the Dominion. . . ."

It was considered that the national economic survey thus proposed "would admirably supplement the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, since the latter deals more particularly with constitutional and taxation problems."

Unemployment Insurance

The memorandum expressed the Congress' "deep interest" in the intention of the Government to introduce legislation providing for unemployment insurance and urged "that this be proceeded with in spite of the fact that all of the Provincial Governments have not placed themselves on record as unreservedly in favour of it."

The Congress "strongly urged" the Government "to provide for the exemption of low-paid workers from the necessity of making contributions to the unemployment insurance fund. The cost of unemployment insurance should be a direct charge upon industry, the workers who are normally employed therein having a prior claim to maintenance when their services are temporarily not required, and any investigation of wage-levels will indicate that the workers generally do not receive sufficient incomes to provide adequate standards of living. The payment of contributions as a condition of eligibility for unemployment insurance places a further burden upon them, but if, at the outset, it is considered essential to impose such a contribution, it is the opinion of the Congress that there should be specific exemptions for all workers whose incomes are below a fixed amount per year."

Unemployment and Relief

Stating that the problem of unemployment remained a serious one "in spite of the improvement in the situation which has taken place during the past year," the Congress expressed the belief that it would not be solved until the economic survey recommended by it had been made "and a new basis found for the operation of the industrial process."

The Congress commended the activities of the National Employment Commission and the adoption by the Government of a number of the proposals made by it in its interim report. It expressed the hope that "the proposals to bring employment services under national administration, and to assist in the provision of low-rental housing" would be adopted. The aid furnished to the building industry through the operation of the Dominion Housing Act and the Home Improvement Plan was acknowledged by the Congress while expressing the opinion that the need for a much wider application of these measures was evident.

The memorandum stated that the Congress was in general agreement with the recommendations of the National Employment Commission with respect to the classification of recipients of relief, and the division of responsibility as between the Federal, Provincial and Municipal authorities. In this respect, it was urged that

"While every effort is made to provide employment, and to carry out projects for the training and rehabilitation of the unemployed who are otherwise unfit for gainful employment, no attempt be made, in any circumstances, to reduce the standard of living of those who are forced to accept relief. The rising cost of living must be taken into consideration in this connection, and, if necessary, the Federal Government should ensure that there is no increase in the distress of the unemployed and their families. It is apparent that certain provinces and municipalities are, under existing conditions, unable to continue to carry the burden of relief at its present level, and unless this is diminished through employment, increased aid from the Federal Government will be required. In the opinion of the Congress, the people of Canada as a whole will endorse such assistance, having determined that those who are in need of relief must be maintained in a reasonably adequate manner."

Right of Association

The memorandum expressed the Congress' gratitude to the Minister of Labour "for his clear pronouncement, on several occasions, of the right of the workers of Canada to organize in Labour unions and to bargain collectively with their employers," and "gratefully acknowledged the service rendered to the workers of Canada by the Minister of Labour and by his Department, not only by statements of the nature referred to, but by investigation and conciliation of disputes."

"It is hoped, however, that, with the co-operation of the provinces, some of which have already taken action along these lines, the right to organize will be fully protected by legislation. Although their number is decreasing, there are still many short-sighted employers who are strongly opposed to the exercise by their employees of the right to organize, and who use every means in their power to prevent it, either by intimidation, dismissal, or other unfair and unjustifiable methods. With such employers moral suasion is wholly inadequate, and it is urged that, so far as the jurisdictional powers of the Government permit, or the co-operation of the provinces can be obtained, legislation be passed, providing penalties for interference with the right of association."

Discrimination Against Canadian Unions

Several sections of the Congress' memorandum dealt with what were considered to be "unfair practices used by certain United States

unions in endeavouring to maintain their dominance over the industries in which their members are employed".

The memorandum at this juncture detailed two cases that were regarded as being in the nature of a boycott against Canadian organizations, viz—the Shipping Federation of Canada and the National Union of Theatrical Employees. In condemning such methods, the memorandum stated:

"There is no objection by the Congress to the right of Canadian workers to join and support the union of their choice, even if that happens to be a United States union, nor does it object to fair methods of persuading the workers to join such unions, but the boycott of the Shipping Federation of Canada, and of His Majesty's Theatre in Montreal, as well as a long series of minor incidents which have been placed by the Congress before the Government Departments most directly concerned, go far beyond any defensible methods."

Regulation of Transport

The Congress commended "the announced intention of the Government to re-introduce legislation providing for an extension of the jurisdiction and authority of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, in order to bring under its control all forms of transportation of an interprovincial and international character. "The railways of Canada have for many years been subjected to unfair competition from other methods of transport, and the competition within certain branches has been injurious to the interests of both workers and employers, and it is felt that regulation of their operation, to the extent that this can be carried out by Federal authority, is essential in the public interest."

Referring to the proposed St. Lawrence Waterway, the Congress expressed the belief that "in the light of present conditions in the whole field of transportation in Canada" the undertaking of such a project, "or any other major extension of transport facilities, would not be in the public interest, and that any such extension should be carried out only after thorough discussion, and under a specific mandate from the people of Canada."

Public Works and Housing

With respect to the public works policy of the Government, the memorandum stated that the Congress had noted the recommendations of the National Employment Commission "to the effect that at the stage of recovery then reached there should be no expansion in public works programs, but it is pointed out that, so long as there are tens of thousands of Canadian workers who are unable to obtain employment, and since evidences of industrial recession are becoming more frequent, an extension rather than a retraction of public work programs is necessary at the present time."

Referring to housing the Congress urged "that consideration be given to the possibility of modifying the requirements under the Act in such a manner as to make it possible for a larger number of Canadian citizens, particularly among the workers, to obtain the benefits to be derived therefrom."

Opposition to Railway Amalgamation

The momorandum registered opposition to "any amalgamation or unification" scheme for the two chief Canadian railways.

Holidays with Pay for Industrial Workers

The Congress referred to the adoption of a Draft Convention at the 1936 Session of the International Labour Conference, which made provision for holidays with pay of at least six working days after one year's service, and progressively lengthening until at least twelve days' holidays would be enjoyed after seven years' service. In this connection, the Congress expressed the opinion that "the Government would have no hesitation in ratifying this Convention if there were no jurisdictional obstacles to such action, but in view of its importance to the industrial workers, it is strongly recommended that an endeavour be made to obtain the consent of the Provincial Governments to the passing of the necessary legislation, following the same procedure as has been adopted with respect to unemployment insurance.

"In the meantime, the Government is requested to apply the terms of the Draft Convention to all workers directly or indirectly employed by the Government, and in particular the low-rated employees of the Canadian National Railways, who do not now enjoy holidays with pay."

Social Legislation

The memorandum emphasized the Congress' conviction "that social legislation in general ought to be brought as soon as possible under Federal jurisdiction," and urged "upon the Government that it continue its efforts in this direction.

Extension of Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Reference was made to a resolution unanimously adopted at the annual convention of the Congress held in March, 1937, approving that the Congress endeavour to obtain the extension of the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act" to include industry in general, and the enlargement of the conciliation facilities of the Federal Department of Labour."

The Congress paid "high tribute" to the work done by the conciliation officers of the

Department of Labour during the past year, "the service rendered to both industry and the workers having been extremely valuable." Referring to the recent enlargement in the conciliation facilities of the Department of Labour the memorandum expressed the hope that "to the extent that further enlargement of the staff is required, this will meet with the approval of the Department and the Government."

Protection of Consumers

Referring to the protection of consumers, the memorandum stated that "the necessity for the protection of consumers against the adulteration of foods and of short-weight and other unfair trade practices is now generally recognized by legislation." The Congress believed that it would be desirable to have such measures extended to all commodities, primary or manufactured, in such a manner as to enable consumers to utilize their buying power most effectively; and that workers particularly, because of their low incomes, required such protection, and are often forced to purchase inferior goods through a lack of knowledge of materials and quality. It was considered that the facilities of the National Research Council might be utilized in carrying out some method of inspection and grading of commodities.

Protection for Canadian Industry

The Congress recommended "that any tariff changes whether they are effected as a result of reciprocal trade agreements or otherwise, be made only after careful investigation of their consequences, and on the basis of consultation with both employers and organized workers in the industries which will be affected thereby."

Government Employees

The memorandum expressed commendation of the Government's action in restoring all salaries in the Civil Service to normal rates as from April 1, 1937. The example of the Government, it was felt, had been of great value. Stating that "there is evidence, however, that the rates paid to a large number of employees in the Civil Service are too low to permit the maintenance of proper living standards," the Congress urged that a salary rate of $100 per month be established for all male full-time adult occupations."

It also recommended that "the merit system of appointment to, and promotion within the Civil Service of Canada, be extended to include all positions . . ." and expressed the belief that "the merit system of appointment and promotion is in the best interests of the people of Canada, and tends toward the most efficient administration of public affairs."

League of Nations and Canada's Peace Policy

The Congress urged the Government "to continue to give whole-hearted support to the League of Nations and to adopt a comprehensive peace policy, which would include an undertaking to assist with other League members in the defence of all countries against unlawful attack and a program of world economic co-operation throughout the agency of the League of Nations as a basis for peaceful change."

The memorandum stated that "There can be no question as to the necessity of an informed and active public opinion in support of Canada's peace policy, and the Congress believes that the work of the League of Nations Society in Canada in this field warrants an increase in the grant now being made to it by the Government."

Minister of Justice

Following the reading of the memorandum, the Minister of Justice congratulated the organization on its "well-prepared presentation" and stated that "this expression of your views will certainly be very helpful in the consideration of these matters by the Government."

Minister of Labour

The Minister of Labour, in making reference to several of the proposals, stated that "the Department of Labour has a very special interest in these delegations," and expressed his appreciation of "the moderation of the memorandum and the admirable manner of its presentation." The Minister observed that "while the approach was naturally from the standpoint of organized labour yet the issues involved have been approached "with a full understanding of their magnitude and complexities." He added that the Government "was willing to accept both criticism and suggestion."

Noting the memorandum's reference to the problem of national unity, the Minister said: "We must realize, then, that there has been a certain weakening of national unity, and you as a national organization can do much to restore national unity and to approach those problems affecting it from a common point of view."

Noting, also, that the memorandum expressed approval of the activities of the National Employment Commission and that it embodied several proposals concerning unemployment and relief, the Minister emphasized that "as a labour organization you must be aware of the confusion that has existed on the question of jurisdiction over social and labour legislation." He pointed to the results of this

confusion on matters concerning jurisdiction, and he looked to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relationships to assist in obtaining a more precise demarcation of responsibility.

"In the Department of Labour," the Minister said, "we are working very largely in a field of indefinite jurisdiction in dealing with unemployment relief and other social problems."

Acknowledging the memorandum's recognition of the improvement in the employment situation, the Minister reiterated his emphasis of the substantial nature of such improvement, particularly in the construction industry, aided by such measures as the Home Improvement Plan and the Dominion Housing Act.

Apart from these factors, the Minister stated that there had been a replacement program by the industry in Canada amounting to approximately $50,000,000. "This expenditure," explained the Minister, "exceeds any that has been made by the Government and it shows how important it is that Government should stimulate expansion and replacement by the promotion of confidence in the business community."

Touching on the right of association, the Minister pointed out that this sometimes raised controversial questions, and assured the delegates that in dealing with such problems "the Department would always try to meet them fairly and impartially."

The memorandum requested an extension of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act "to include industry in general." The Minister explained that to so amend the Act would require enabling legislation by the provincial Legislatures. "In view of recent events," added the Minister, "there is no reason to believe as yet that the provinces will be willing to concede that necessary jurisdiction." The Minister "had some misgivings" that, if all industries were brought under the scope of the Act, it might result in greater delay. He considered that on the basis of what has been done under the Act, the existing procedure had distinct advantages.

In conclusion, the Minister paid tribute to organized labour "for avoiding the excesses of industrial conflict."

The Minister of Justice, in closing the interview, called attention to the fact that Canada is a democracy. "You represent an important section of organized labour and of the Canadian people" stated Rt. Hon. Mr. Lapointe, "and we are pleased to consider your views. As long as Canada remains a democracy—and it will remain a democracy—no dictatorship either from the Left or the Right, could give you the same consideration."

CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

On January 20, a delegation from the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc., headed by Mr. Alfred Charpentier and Mr. Gerard Picard, Secretary-Treasurer, presented a memorandum of proposed legislation to the Federal Government.

The delegation was welcomed by the Rt. Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who expressed the Prime Minister's regret at being unavoidably absent. Other ministers of the Cabinet who received the delegation were: Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport; Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Mines and Resources; Hon. F. Rinfret, Secretary of State; Hon. C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health; Hon W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce; and Hon. J. C. Elliott, Postmaster General.

From the Department of Labour there were also present the Deputy Minister, Mr. W. M. Dickson, and the Assistant Deputy Minister, Mr. Gerald H. Brown.

Headed by Mr. Alfred Charpentier, the General President of the Confederation, the delegation comprised Messrs. H. Quévillon, First Vice-President; Emile Tellier, Second Vice-President; G. Picard, General Secretary; A. Bourdon, Treasurer; O. Filion, President of the Building Trades Federation; A. Côté, President of the Textile Workers' Federation; P. Lessard, President of the Pulp and Paper Workers' Federation; G. A. Gagnon, President of the Printing Trades Federation; M. Doran, Business Agent of the National Catholic Unions of the Ottawa Diocese; M. Lavigne, President of the Central Council of the National Catholic Unions of Ottawa Diocese; O. Normand, Vice-President of the Central Council, and some fifty other representatives of various unions.

Mr. Charpentier, thanking the Dominion Government for its kind reception, referred to the presence with the delegation, of Mr. Zenon David, President, and Mr. W. T. Burford, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour. He stated that he hoped there would be a joint representation from the two organizations in the future.

Continuing, Mr. Charpentier said that the Confederation of Catholic Workers, now had a membership of some 50,000 workers comprised in 12 federations in various districts in

the Province of Quebec, and also certain affiliated bodies in Ontario.

Mr. Charpentier then called upon Mr. Maurice Doran, Business Agent for the Central Council of National Catholic Unions in the Hull-Ottawa District, to read the Confederation's presentation in English.

Communism

In the section on Communism, the Confederation listed the disturbed state of society, "the continual increase in the concentration of wealth," the "underserved misery" of too great a number of workers, unemployment, contradictory doctrines dividing social classes, and international problems as contributing factors causing anxiety among citizens.

"During such a period of disorder," declared the memorandum, "communists try to foment disregard of authority," and it proceeded to cite the alleged methods adopted. The Confederation considered that a "review of Communism's record leads to the conclusion that the communist party should be declared illegal in Canada," and the Dominion Government was requested "to pass all legislation necessary so that the Communist party can no longer exist legally in this Dominion."

Unemployment

Noting that in spite of business improvement, Canada is still suffering from unemployment, the Confederation recommended "a vast program of public works and the granting of subsidies to basic industries." By such action, it was considered that "as little money as possible would thus be given out without productive results in return."

Unemployment Insurance

On the subject of unemployment insurance, the Confederation expressed its approval as follows:—

"The F.C.W. of Canada has been informed that the Federal Government is contemplating the establishment of unemployment insurance in Canada. The Federation, while reserving all freedom and right to discuss in more detail the various aspects of such a scheme, is in favour of the principle of such a plan. It has always favoured social insurance schemes established on a contributory basis, that is to say such plans where the necessary funds are obtained through the contributions from the employers, the employees and the State. Without casing any prejudice to the rights of the Provinces and without a definite pronouncement as to the best constitutional means of attaining this objective, the Federation nevertheless, believes that unemployment insurance should be established upon a national base."

Delegation to Geneva

The Confederation reiterated its request "that the labour group of the Canadian delegation to International Labour Conference should be otherwise constituted than it has been for years," claiming that an organization of its national character should have representation on the labour group of the Canadian delegation. It suggested that the Government add a technical adviser to this group, and that such additional adviser be an appointee of the Confederation. This recommendation for the addition of a second technical adviser was based upon Article 389 (par. 2) of the Versailles Treaty.

Living Costs

The Confederation considered that cost of living statistics as published in the LABOUR GAZETTE were incomplete, and suggested the addition of the following items in the compiling of such statistics:—"clothes, schooling, insurance, medical expenses, miscellaneous taxes, transportation, amusements, renewal of furniture, church and union fees, confectionery, etc."

Textile Tariffs

It was recommended that in order "to stimulate production and encourage Canadian Labour," the cotton tariff be not lowered; also further increases were suggested in the silk and wool tariffs" to avoid too strong foreign competition in these two lines." It was stated that organization "would only be able to voice more explicit and specific opinion on these matters" when Turgeon Commission reports its findings and recommendations, and the Government was requested to table this report as soon as possible. No lowering of the present tariff on footwear was also urged.

Permanent Inquiry Committee

The Confederation advocated the establishing of a Permanent Inquiry Committee to "compile all necessary information on living and working conditions of those employed in commerce and industry," and to make periodic public reports of findings. By such action, the Confederation believed that names of those violating laws and of those exploiting employees would become publicly known, and thereby lead to "the disappearance of a certain number of abuses now prevalent."

Other Recommendations

Among other recommendations contained in the memorandum were:

Non-participation of Canada "in any exterior war."

Imposition of the "stricter penalties" for fraudulent bankruptcy.

Prohibition of all mats and electric plates upon which there is any writing.

Re-establishment of the half-cent rate on circulars.

Discussion on Memorandum

Following the reading of the memorandum, there was a discussion on certain of its features. On the question of communism, Mr. Charpentier insisted that Canada being a Christian country no doctrine such as of communism should be tolerated within its borders.

With regard to the Canadian delegation to the International Labour Conference, at Geneva, the speaker urged the appointment by the Dominion Government of a representative of the Confederation of Catholic Workers as a second technical adviser to the Canadian delegation.

Mr. Charpentier pressed the Government not to reduce the present tariffs on textiles as textile plants in Quebec were already operating part-time only and any reduction of tariffs would have the result of aggravating the unemployment situation already existing among textile workers. He stressed the fact that according to the Report of the World Conference on Social and Economic Problems of the Textile Industry, held in Washington, during 1937, the United States and Canada are the countries in which textile workers' rates of wages are the highest in the world.

In concluding, Mr. Charpentier thanked the Government for its kind attention and expressed the hope that most of the delegation's requests would be acted upon.

Mr. G. Picard, General Secretary of the Confederation, inquired if the Provincial Government (the authority charged with the administration of the Lord's Day Observance Act) could amend that legislation without intervention from the Dominion Government. He pointed out that though only exceptional repair work is permitted on Sundays under the Act, ordinary repairs and even actual production work are performed that day in the pulp and paper industry, and requested that the Act be made clearer concerning "urgent and necessary work" allowed on Sundays.

At this point, Mr. P. Lessard, President of the Federation of Pulp and Paper Workers, mentioned that in his twelve years of employment in the pulp and paper industry he never had had a day off either on Christmas or New Years. Maintenance men in this industry, he stated, work 365 days a year. Quebec employers, he said, do not favour Sunday employment more than those of other provinces, but they are afraid of being placed in an unfavourable competitive position by closing down on Sundays. Mr. Lessard, therefore, requested that production be limited to six days a week in the pulp and paper industry, and that Sunday rest be observed in that industry in every province of the Dominion.

Mr. G. Picard also suggested that in order that old age pensions really become a social insurance measure, such be placed on a contributory basis, with prospective pensioners and the Government contributing.

Minister of Justice

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Lapointe thanked the members of the delegation for their presentation, and congratulated them on the moderation and clear presentation of their requests, which, he added, were greatly appreciated by the Government.

Regarding Sunday employment, the Minister suggested that complaints be submitted to officials of the Justice Department for consideration of possible action.

The Dominion Government, he said, is just as strongly opposed to communism as any one, and judging from the little headway made so far in Canada by that doctrine, it is quite evident that the Government's policies to combat it have been successful. One way of helping the spreading of communism in our country, declared the Minister, is to attack and unduly criticize our democratic form of government instead of upholding it. Canada, he pointed out, is a democracy, but should our country ever come under a dictatorship, representatives of Labour could no longer come to the Government to express their views and discuss them. The Government, he added, is guided by Justice and Charity in the preparation of its legislation, and surely there is no better way of insuring peace and order.

As every one knows, observed the Minister, the Dominion Government is in favour of unemployment insurance, but cannot establish it until the B.N.A. Act has been amended to that extent with the consent of the various provinces.

The Minister also informed the delegation that the Dominion Government, in accord with the Confederation of Catholic Workers, was strongly opposed to Canada's participa-

tion in foreign wars, but, however, he stressed the necessity for Canada to insure her own protection in case of war.

With regard to the question of the Confederation's representation on the Canadian delegation to Geneva, the Minister assured the delegation that serious consideration would be given their claim in that respect. He recalled that in 1922 he secured the appointment of the first representative of the Confederation on the Canadian delegation to the International Labour Conference.

In closing, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Lapointe thanked the delegates for making their views known to the Government, assuring them that it was always a pleasure for the Dominion Government to receive them and hear their requests.

Minister of Labour

The Minister of Labour, called upon by the Minister of Justice, dealt with certain features of the memorandum. After a few words of welcome in French, Hon. Mr. Rogers informed the delegation that such presentations are of very great advantage to the government, and added: "We do appreciate your coming to us and the benefit of your views."

Referring in particular to the composition of the delegation to the annual Conferences of the International Labour Organization at Geneva, the Minister asserted that in selecting these delegations, every effort had been made to follow the provisions of the Peace Treaty and the advice of the Law Officers as regards the interpretation of this clause by the Permanent Court of International Justice.

"I fully recognize the importance of having these delegations as representative of labour as possible," stated the Minister, adding that on such delegations the Government had had the valued assistance of both Mr. Charpentier and Mr. Picard. He also stressed the importance of having members conversant with the French language. The Minister of Labour then stated that the Department would continue to give careful consideration to this matter as it had done in the past. He explained that where it was not possible to rotate the representation among the various labour bodies, the Government had followed the example of other countries by appointing technical advisers, thus providing as complete a labour delegation as possible.

As regards freedom of association, the Minister emphasized that freedom, of necessity, meant diversity, and then observed: "The Department cannot concern itself with controversy between unions, but must assume an attitude of fairness and impartiality in such cases."

Increase in General Relief in Urban Areas in U.S.A.

From November to December, 1937, the number of cases receiving general relief in 58 cities increased 17 per cent and the amount of obligations incurred for relief extended to these cases increased 18 per cent. These facts were ascertained by the Social Security Board at the request of the Senate Committee to Investigate Unemployment and Relief. Telegrams were sent to cities of more than 100,000 population and complete replies were received from 58 cities in time for inclusion in this tabulation. The population of these cities is 43 per cent of the urban population and 24 per cent of the total population of the United States. Certain facts are available for New York which is not included among the 58 cities.

General relief includes all public relief extended to cases by State and local public agencies except the three special forms of assistance—old-age assistance, aid to dependent children, and aid to the blind—in which the Social Security Board participates, other public assistance of these types and aid to veterans under State and local statutes. General relief excludes earnings under the Federal Works Program, loans and subsistence grants made by the Farm Security Administration, Federal surplus commodities, expense for services to cases such as maternal and child health services, child welfare services, and services to crippled children, administrated by the United States Children's Bureau under the Social Security Act, institutional and boarding home care of children, and the costs of hospitalization and burials.

The number of accidents reported to the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board in January totalled 5,396 with 25 fatalities, as compared with 4,689 accidents and 40 fatalities in January, 1937. Total awards for compensation and medical aid in January, 1938, amounted to $548,675.38 as compared with $540,493.33 in January, 1937. Medical aid only in January, 1938, totalled $102,323.70 compared with $87,924.64 in January, 1937.

PRESENTATION OF PROPOSED LABOUR LEGISLATION TO PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS

Submissions of Provincial Affiliates of Trades and Labour Congress, Canadian Federation of Labour, Confederation of Catholic Workers, and Railway Transportation Brotherhoods

DURING the past three months presentations of proposed labour legislation have been made by various labour organizations to the Provincial Governments. These recommendations for legislative action have been directed toward amendments to existing provincial legislation and in some instances concerned proposals for new measures, and as such constitute a cross-section of existing and proposed legislation in the provincial sphere.

A summary is given herewith of the more important features contained in the various memoranda, the presentations being dealt with in chronological order:

BRITISH COLUMBIA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS

The program of legislation proposed by the British Columbia Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress was submitted to Premier T. D. Patullo and other members of the Provincial Cabinet on November 2 last.

Right to Organize

The Committee presented copies of the Congress' Draft Bill on the Right of Workers to Organize, requesting that legislation be enacted to implement the Bill. The attention of the Government was drawn to the passage of similar legislation in Nova Scotia and Alberta.

The proposed Bill defines the workers' rights of association, making it lawful for employees to form themselves into trade unions, to bargain collectively, and to conduct such bargaining through the employees' trade union and through the duly chosen officers of such trade union. (Subsequently the Legislature enacted the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, reviewed in the January issue of the Labour Gazette, page 30.)

Unemployment

The Committee made certain recommendations regarding the creation of employment, urging that a program of public works be undertaken, and a reduction in hours of labour per week.

It was recommended that on all public works undertaken, or in contracts let, by the Provincial Government the six hour day and five day week should be put in force; that the union scale of wages be paid on all work covered by craftsmen; and that on all work not so covered a minimum rate of not less than fifty cents per hour should be paid. The Committee also recommended in this regard that such work should not be confined to recipients of relief but open to all those seeking employment.

Minimum Wages

Conceding that the Minimum Wage Act had resulted in some assistance to a number of citizens of the Province, the Committee claimed that it had been a hindrance in other cases. It was asked that a definite minimum at fifty cents per hour be established, and applicable to all workers both male and female.

Health Insurance

The Government was strongly urged to give immediate effect to the Health Insurance Act of 1936. The Committee also recorded its favour for an Act covering all persons, irrespective of salary or other limitations.

Workmen's Compensation Act

An amendment was requested to the Workmen's Compensation Act providing the workman with 100 per cent compensation for all accidents and occupational diseases.

Other Requests

Among the other items included in the Committee's memorandum were the following: Enactment of legislation providing for holidays with pay for workers in all nature of employment; legislation to prohibit the operation of one-man street cars; continued increase in educational grants; that all school books be printed in the Provincial Government Printing Bureau, and where copyrighted editions prohibit this, that such books be purchased by the Government and distributed at cost to the students; discontinuance of chauffeur's licence fees after the first licence had been obtained; and extension of the Superannuation Act to include workers employed either directly or indirectly by the Government, also employees of all public utilities.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Representatives of the Canadian Federation of Labour presented the memorandum of that organization to the Provincial Government on November 24. Featuring the submission of the Federation was the emphasis on the subject of freedom of association. After expressing satisfaction on what was declared to be "the emphatic decision of the people of Ontario" in the matter of "home rule in Canadian industrial relations," the memorandum proceeded to criticize the activities of "foreign-controlled unions" in Canada.

The Federation submitted that "the only way to ensure that freedom of association which is the heritage of British workers is by the enactment of a law for that definite purpose."

Outlining a basis for such a measure, it was stated that the "object of the act should be to safeguard and encourage the autonomous national unions so as to permit the development of a stable and responsible national labour movement comparable with the labour movements of other British countries."

It was also suggested that "registration under the proposed law should be confined to unions having their control and their funds wholly in Canada, and that the Industrial Standards Act should be amended to afford facilities to registered unions only."

In addition, it was recommended that in such a law or in a complementary statute, provision be made for the arbitration of industrial disputes, adopting the "principles of industrial freedom enunciated in the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act passed by the Legislature of Manitoba."

Unemployment Insurance

The Federation expressed its gratification "that the Government of Ontario is prepared to waive any constitutional rights of the province which may be involved to enable a nation-wide measure of unemployment insurance to be made effective by the Dominion Parliament."

Fearing "still further delay" and in the event of its being "impossible to reach an early agreement," the Federation believed that "the interests of Ontario workers will be served best by proceeding with the provincial bill as contemplated in September, regardless of what other Governments may do."

In the absence of an early agreement permitting a nation-wide measure, it was suggested that the Dominion Employment and Social Insurance Act of 1935 be adopted as a basis. In advocating this course, the memorandum stated:

> "In view of the lapse of time that must occur before insured workers will be eligible for benefit, owing to the necessity of accumulating a fund from the weekly contributions, the Canadian Federation of Labour believes that it would be better to adopt the available scheme with a minimum of change and to effect improvements by subsequent amendment. The important thing is to make a start."

"Abuse of Injunctions"

To remedy "abuse of the injunction process" the Federation requested an amendment to the relevant statute "to prevent the issuance of writs of injunction in all matters pertaining to the internal affairs of labour organizations."

SASKATCHEWAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS

On November 30, the Saskatchewan Executive Committee of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada presented a memorandum of proposed legislation to the Provincial Government, a review of the submission appearing in the January issue of the *Canadian Congress Journal*.

Right to Organize

The memorandum strongly urged the Government to enact the Draft Bill of the Congress respecting the right to organize. (A review of the recently introduced legislation in Saskatchewan appears on page 124.)

Unemployment and Relief

Referring to the problem of unemployment and relief, the Committee requested the Government to co-operate to the fullest possible extent with the Federal and Municipal authorities in effecting a work and wages program under conditions of fair wages and reduced hours. Such a program, it was recommended, should include the construction of new public buildings, and the remodelling of others; also the building of roadways, dams, etc.

The memorandum also suggested that as home owners on relief did not at present receive shelter allowance it was urged that such assistance be immediately extended to this class of relief recipients.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Amendments were requested to the Workmen's Compensation Act providing for the

raising of the rate of compensation and payment of the same based on earnings at the time of the accident; reduction in the waiting period to three days and payment of compensation from time of injury; elimination of the contributory negligence clause; inclusion of all workers, especially hotel, restaurant and hospital employees within the scope of the Act; raising of the age of dependent children from 16 to 18; and the addition of chlorine gas to the list of industrial diseases for which compensation shall be paid.

Health Insurance

The enactment of health insurance legislation was requested by the Committee, the delegation endorsing the objectives of the State Medicine League in this connection.

Transport

The Committee recommended that franchise for the operation of bus and truck services should only be granted after public hearings in the localities involved. The suggestion was also made that the whole question of transportation be brought under Federal Control.

Industrial Standards Act

Suggestions respecting the Industrial Standards Act recommended the inclusion of one-man barber shops, clarification of the clause in the Act relating to inexperienced help in beverage rooms; and that greater penalties be provided for violations of the statute.

Industrial Disputes

The Committee strongly stressed the necessity for the enactment of legislation similar to the Federal Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, it being suggested that municipal employees should be able to secure a board of conciliation without having to obtain the consent of the municipal council.

Other Requests

Other items in the memorandum requested the discontinuance of subsidizing private companies through relief labour; re-enactment of the provision in the Two-Platoon Act for fire fighters applying to cities of 10,000 population; that provisions of the Weekly Half-Holiday Act remain in force during the entire year; abolition of night work in bakeries; elimination of exemptions under the 'One-Days' Rest in Seven Act; and amendment of the Poll Tax Act to prevent deductions being made from the wages of the worker. The government was also urged to consult with the Committee of the Congress before any contemplated changes in legislation affecting labour were put into force.

MANITOBA EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS AND RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION BROTHERHOODS

A memorandum outlining a program of proposed legislation was presented to the Government of Manitoba on January 4 by the Manitoba Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, in conjunction with the Winnipeg Trades and Labour Council and the Joint Legislative Committee of Railway Train Service Organizations.

In the introduction of the memorandum the Committee expressed appreciation of the action of the Government in securing the enactment of the "Act to Prevent Strikes and Lockouts" and also modification of the "Special Income Tax Act." Commenting on the effectiveness of the first of these measures, the memorandum states:

"We are of the opinion that the 'Strikes and Lockouts Act, compares favourably with any such legislation in Canada, although as a means of protecting the worker, in the exercise of the right to organize which it purports to assure him, we are equally convinced that it falls far short."

Regulation of Commercial Highway Traffic

Dealing with the question of regulation of commercial highway traffic it was recommended that any regulations formulated should be equitable as between the various forms of transportation and, as far as practicable, uniform throughout the Dominion, in order "to eliminate destructive competition."

The various resolutions adopted at the 1935 Federal-Provincial Conference were referred to, and in respect of which, the government was asked to take action.

The Committee's submission also requested the restriction of the operation of trucks on Sunday because of the additional hazard caused by heavy passenger motor traffic on that day; abolition of all trailers, "but if absolutely necessary that trailers be used, that no more than one trailer be allowed to operate behind any commercial truck or bus." It was also recommended that distinguishing lights be used on trailers and that all trucks and trailers be equipped with automatic brakes. A substantial increase in licence fees for trucks and buses was requested, and a division of revenue from this source and gasoline taxes on an equitable basis with the municipalities.

The elimination of level railway crossings was urged, and pending such action the erection of warning signals was recommended. It was also emphasized that the observance of stop signals should be strictly enforced.

Unemployment

Deploring the "demoralizing effect of direct relief" for unemployed persons, the Committee urged the Government to do everything possible to provide employment at union rates of wages in co-operation with the Dominion Government. As a means of creating employment, the Committee set forth several proposals including: an economic survey of all industries within the scope of the Province with a view to ascertaining the number of man-hours of employment that would be made available by the introduction of the five-day, thirty-hour week; two weeks' annual vacation for all workers; reduction in the qualifying age for old-age pensions from 70 to 60 years; and the raising of the school-leaving age by one year.

It was recommended that the Manitoba Government co-operate with the Dominion in a program of slum clearance and housing and that in any works program undertaken trade union wage rates should apply; and that the monthly rent of houses built under such a program do not exceed one-fifth of the tenant's wages. A program of necessary public works, including reforestation and the elimination of level railway grade crossings was also suggested by the Committee.

Health Insurance

The Committee expressed its view that the time was opportune "to recommend action looking to the establishment of a system of health insurance," and urged the Government to "immediately take the necessary steps to formulate and adopt legislation to this end."

Unemployment Insurance

Referring to unemployment insurance, the memorandum stated that "we are in full accord with the principle of unemployment insurance being national in scope and character." The Committee urged that no time "be lost in making such legislation as may be adopted by the Dominion Government applicable to this Province."

Old Age Pensions Act

The memorandum contained proposed changes to the Old Age Pensions Act providing for the reduction of the age limit to 60 years; removal of the clause requiring the signing over of property before a pension is granted; elimination of the provincial residence qualification; and that no reduction be made on account of incomes under $1,000 per year.

Minimum Wage Act

Changes were requested in respect of the Minimum Wage Act whereby the minimum rate would be increased from 25 cents per hour to 40 cents, while the Government was also urged to arrange a conference between the Winnipeg Builders Exchange and the Trades and Labour Council for the purpose of reviewing the Fair Wage Act in order that changes might be effected to strengthen its provisions and permit the holding of similar conferences between employers and workers in other industries desirous of coming under the legislation. It was also proposed that any industry or group of industries, or class of work coming within, or brought within the scope of the Act, be required to secure an annual licence.

Other Requests

Other legislative requests included: legislation to protect the workers' wages against attachment for a period of one year after leaving relief to engage in gainful employment; that steps be taken to effect drastic reduction in interest rates on all public and private debt; legislation to abolish night work in bakeries; stricter regulation respecting establishment and operation of small factories in private homes, the rear of stores and other unsanitary places; legislation providing that not less than one qualified projectionist be employed for each motion picture machine while performances are being given to the public, etc.

CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

The Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada presented a memorial to the Quebec Government on January 18, 1938, requesting certain action by the Government, most of which had been approved at the annual meeting of the Confederation in September last. The approval of the Government was asked for the Confederation's petition to the Dominion Government to have communism declared illegal, and the province was asked to grant ten thousand dollars to the Confederation to be used for an educational campaign.

In the matter of unemployment, the Confederation noted the decline in the number on relief, particularly in some districts, and

urged the Government to enlarge its public works program while observing the wage scales fixed by collective agreements under the Workmen's Wages Act. Further, the Confederation sees no objection to the Government subsidizing basic industries as has been done in some European countries and in the United States in order to promote recovery, provided control is exercised over the spending of the money by ascertaining the terms of the companies' charters, requiring the payment of fair wages and prohibiting strikes or lockouts until recourse has been had to the provincial machinery for conciliation and arbitration.

Workmen's Wages Act

Several amendments were suggested in the Workmen's Wages Act. This Act defines an association to include a professional syndicate, a union or federation of syndicates, a group of employees or employers, bona fide or possessing the status of a civil person, etc. It was requested that the words "Bona fide or" be struck from this definition and thus associations entering into agreements under the Act would have to be incorporated under the Professional Syndicates Act or otherwise.

The authority of a joint committee supervising an agreement to require an employer to post the wage-scale and any by-law or decision should be extended, in the opinion of the Confederation, to include workmen as well as employers. Where an assessment for the expenses of a joint committee is levied upon the wages of the employees, it is based, under the Act, upon the wage of the lowest paid worker. The Confederation proposed that the wages of apprentices should not be taken into account under this provision. At present a joint committee may make certificates of competency obligatory for all workmen under an agreement in cities with a population of 5,000 or over. The Confederation requested that a committee in any part of the province be given this authority and that the fee charged for such a certificate be raised from two to five dollars.

It was also recommended that an employee who refuses information to a joint committee or who in any way hinders the work of a committee be made liable to a penalty as well as an employer and that the authority given to professional syndicates to issue certificates of qualification to their members be continued. Finally, it was requested that the Confederation be given an opportunity of appearing before the Public Bills Committee of the Legislature if any amendments other than the above are proposed in the Workmen's Wages Act.

Fair Wage Act

Under the Fair Wage Act, employees must sue for wages due under an order of the Fair Wage Board. The Confederation urged that the Professional Syndicates Act should be amended to permit professional syndicates to act for their members in such cases.

Other Recommendations

As regards workmen's compensation, the Confederation merely expressed approval of the principles of the Act and of an administrative body on which the employees' organizations are represented. It was announced that a separate memorandum would be presented to the Government on the subject of workmen's compensation.

The Government was asked to appoint an economic council composed of sociologists, lawyers, experts and representatives of employers and employees to study social and economic questions and make reports with suggestions for legislation to the Government. It would replace the present Legislative Council.

It was also proposed by the Confederation that a Labour Court should be established to hear labour cases with the object of securing more uniformity in decisions and avoiding delays.

Stricter enforcement of the law regarding Sunday rest was requested particularly in the pulp and paper industry where repair work on Sunday should not be permitted. Moreover, the Confederation was of the opinion that the Government should exercise some control over the production of paper with a view to eliminating seasonal fluctuations and unemployment at certain times.

Other recommendations included:

Licensing of businesses;

Publication of a handbook for workers in the building industry;

Amendment of the Stationary Engineers Act by replacing the words "any person" with the words "any man";

Extension of the licensing of pipe-fitters to towns of 5,000 or more;

Amendment of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act to place on the employer the liability for violations of the Act in his establishment and to repeal the sections exempting an employer from liability when the Act has been contravened without his knowledge;

Replacing of silicosis in the list of diseases to be compensated under the Workmen's Compensation Act;

Publication and free distribution annually of a volume containing the provincial labour

and social legislation enacted as well as the text of the collective agreements extended under the Workmen's Wages Act;

Establishment of scholarships to enable qualified trade unions to study social and labour conditions and legislation abroad;

Placing old age pensions on a contributory basis, but pending this action the granting of pensions at 65 instead of 70 years of age;

Enactment of a law giving effect to an International Labour Convention prohibiting night work in bakeries;

Establishing of a commission to determine prices and the quality of different kinds of bread;

Appointment of a woman to the Fair Wage Board;

Requiring public utility companies to establish pension funds for their employees;

Provision of compulsory arbitration machinery for labour disputes in public services such as police and fire departments where employees are prohibited from striking;

Establishment of a double-platoon system for municipal fire departments in cities of 100,000 or more but only with the approval of the municipal council concerned;

Safeguarding of the worker's health by requiring the use of "Antilox" in the painting industry, and better control of dust in the shoe industry as well as the compulsory use of Walker dies in the latter industry as less dangerous than other dies.

QUEBEC EXECUTIVE OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS

On January 19 the Quebec Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada submitted its program of proposed legislation to Hon. M. Duplessis, premier, and members of the Cabinet. In addition to the members of the provincial executive—Messrs. Gus. Francq, chairman, and Omer Fleury, Pierre Lefevre, J. Cuppello —and the Dominion Secretary-Treasurer of the Congress, Mr. R. J. Tallon, there were present representatives from the different industrial centres of the province.

Workmen's Compensation

In regard to workmen's compensation a number of amendments were requested. These included: "inclusion of all diseases attributable to compensation; increasing the rate of compensation to 100 per cent of earnings; and representation of organized labour on the Compensation Board. In addition, opposition was registered to "the present procedure of permitting doctors employed by employers to act as medical referees. . . "

Unemployment, Public Works and Construction of Dwellings

Dealing generally with the unemployment problem, the memorandum emphasized the attitude of the Congress that if private enterprise fails to provide employment, then governments should undertake public works. Direct relief, it was maintained, should only be resorted to when no other alternative is available, and in such cases, it should be adequate to meet requirements for "more than merely food, shelter and clothing."

Among the recommendations were the enactment of legislation to guarantee wages against attachment for one year after leaving the relief rolls to engage in useful occupation; and the construction and renovation of public buildings. It was also urged that road work be classed as construction and thereby come under the Act respecting workmen's wages.

Right of Organization

In advancing the general objective of the Trades and Labour Congress as regards the right of organization, the provincial executive submitted the copy of the organization's Bill which has already been incorporated in the labour legislation of Nova Scotia and Alberta (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 639, and August, 1937, page 860).

"Closed Shop"

The executive, believing that the provincial government is opposed to the "closed shop," considered this to be "an attack on the liberty of labour organizations in this province." In affirming its stand in favour of liberty of organization and collective bargaining, the executive hope that "nothing shall be done to curtail in any way these rights."

Workmen's Wages

The memorandum expressed its attitude towards the Workmen's Wages Act as follows:

"The Workmen's Wages Act seems to all appearances to give to the Minister in charge of its administration dictatorial powers to decide on the competency of an association of employers or employees to negotiate a collective labour agreement; it leaves exclusively to the Minister of Labour the interpretation of the preponderant significance and importance so as to permit him to approve or not a collective labour agreement; furthermore, according to Section 8 of said Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may repeal a collective labour agreement or the decree re-

placing same without even the consent of the contracting parties.

"We strongly insist that no modification be made to any labour agreement or that no decree be repealed without the consent of the contracting parties."

In addition, certain amendments were suggested to the sections on certificates of competency.

Fair Wage Act

The provincial executive put itself on record in regard to the Fair Wage Act as follows:

The Fair Wage Act has been enacted by the Legislature without any apparent consultation or even the knowledge of the interested parties, the workers; this legislation seems to deprive labour organizations to negotiate collective labour contracts with employers without asking for the legal extension of said contracts; furthermore, it permits the levy upon the professional employers of a sum not exceeding one per cent of the wages paid to their employees, this, in our estimation, will react upon the workers by either a reduction in wages or by depriving them of a raise in wages or otherwise; no member of Organized Labour has been appointed on the Fair Wage Board, we urge that this legislation be therefore amended to make it more acceptable to labour unions in particular and both employers and employees in general.

Votes for Women

Believing "in complete civil and political equality of both sexes," the Congress executive reiterated that "women should be granted the right to vote in all provincial elections."

General and Safety Measures

Under this heading the memorandum listed a number of recommendations and requests. These included:

Remedial action in regard to "deplorable conditions" in licensed establishments. (In particular, the provincial executive asked for a week not to exceed 48 hours, and that young girls and women be not engaged to serve liquor);

Amendment to Weekly Day of Rest Act to include the amusement industry;

Abolition of night work in bakeries;

Granting of licences to only qualified motion picture machine operators and the employment of at least two projectionists during theatre performances;

Prohibition of "sweat shop" conditions in the "farming out of work to private homes;"

Enactment of legislation to refund to municipalities 40 per cent of licences on motor vehicles and gasoline taxes.

ALBERTA FEDERATION OF LABOUR

On January 25 the Alberta Federation of Labour presented a memorandum to the Provincial Government summarizing the views of the organization on legislative matters.

Unemployment

Referring to unemployment, the memorandum stated that it "still continues to be our most grave problem" and expressed the Federation's opinion that "the time has arrived when unemployment should be laid at the door of the Federal Government which should be made to accept full responsibility therefor and we again suggest that this Government should urge the Dominion Government to so amend the B.N.A. Act to make possible their taking over unemployment and all social legislation that is interprovincial in character, and we are still of the opinion that an economic conference should be called by the Dominion Government composed of all sections of society, to formulate a plan to bring these things into being."

Pending such action, the memorandum recommended improvement in relief rates; a more humane policy in dealing with relief recipients; and provisions for large scale public works programs to absorb unemployed workers.

The Federation expressed the opinion that the continued use of "so called soup kitchens" was degrading and should be condemned.

The Provincial Government was urged to lend its support in evolving a plan, in conjunction with the Dominion Government, to provide housing at low cost.

A protest was also registered against the practice in cities and municipalities of using relief labour to do constructive and regular maintenance work previously done by regularly employed workers.

It was also requested that "in any and all works programs undertaken by the Government provision be made for the payment of Trade Union rates of wages.

Hours of Work

The memorandum also expressed the opinion that it would be necessary to further reduce hours rather than increase them if industry was to absorb the industrial surplus of labour. A progressive reduction in hours of employment was therefore requested. Disappointment was registered at the passing of the "Hours of Work Act" providing for a 54 hour week. It was stated that had "the Government brought in the very necessary legislation

to establish a 40 hour week, there would have been no hesitation to have expressed on behalf of labour our appreciation to the Government." A request was then made that legislation establishing a 40 hour week be enacted.

Right to Organize

The memorandum registered the appreciation of the Federation for the enactment of legislation guaranteeing the right to organize. It was suggested that in order to improve the usefulness of the Act and carry out the intent of the legislation it should be made obligatory on the part of the employer to negotiate with employees when they have formed themselves into trade unions.

Minimum Wages and Re-establishment of Bureau of Labour

Pointing out that "social labour legislation is so different in its character from other types of legislation, it can only be made of real value to workers through effective administration, and that this can best be done through the establishment of a Department of Labour under a responsible Minister," the Federation requested the re-establishment of the Bureau of Labour.

Acknowledgment was made of the steps taken to extend and improve the Minimum Wage Act, and it was hoped that the setting of low rates in the various classifications would be rectified at an early date; that no exemptions would be granted under the Act; and that vigorous prosecutions would be undertaken to ensure strict compliance with the Act.

Hotel and restaurant employees requested that provisions be made under the minimum wage regulations affording protection to employees in the matter of deductions allowed for food and shelter.

Mothers' Allowances

Restoration of the reduction of allowances to mothers was requested. It was also asked that the age limit be raised, under which children shall be eligible for allowance, and that deserted wives, and mothers with invalid husbands be included under the Act.

Old Age Pensions

It was requested that the Province assist in having the Old Age Pensions Act so amended as to provide that it become a Retiring Allowance Act, and that its benefits be payable to all persons over the age of fifty; that payments be adequate to maintain a decent standard of living; that a residential qualification of fifteen years in Canada be required, and that no deductions be made upon the income of less than one thousand dollars. In making these recommendations it was stated that "It is understood that such Retiring Allowance would be payable only to persons who actually retire from industrial, commercial and similar activities."

Health

In dealing with subjects of health, the Federation's memorandum requested the bringing into operation of the section of the Health Insurance Act providing for medical aid and hospitalization.

Holidays with Pay

Legislation was requested guaranteeing to all workers at least two weeks' vacation with pay in each year.

Unemployment Insurance

It was requested that the Provincial Government pass the necessary enabling legislation to make possible participation in the proposed Federal Unemployment Insurance scheme. Endorsing the principle of Unemployment Insurance, the Federation's memorandum stated that it "would like our province to be in the forefront in connection with the legislation the same as it has been in the past regarding all social legislation beneficial to the workers."

Other Requests

Other items regarding which the Federation recommended legislative action included: provision of free text books and school supplies to pupils atending Public and High Schools in the province; free examinations and free university training for all pupils who desire and show fitness for such education; amendment of the Wage Security Act in such a way as to secure the wages of all workers; licensing of coal mines; institution of a Mining Industry Welfare Fund; establishing minimum wages for those engaged in small mines; the appointment of more mines inspectors and the raising of the standard of salaries of the Inspectors and re-establishment of their statutory increases; abolition of all closed camps; and certain other amendments to the Mines Act dealing with the technicalities of the mining industry; and exemptions under the Minimum Wage Act.

ONTARIO EXECUTIVE OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS

The Ontario Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress submitted its program of legislation to the Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, Premier, and members of the provincial Cabinet on February 8. In addition to Mr. P. M. Draper, president, and Mr. R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer, respectively, of the Trades and Labour Congress, and the members of provincial executive (Messrs. Arthur Barron, chairman, Fred Collins, Rod Plant and Sam Lawrence) there was a large delegation present in support of the presentation.

Unemployment and Relief

The recommendations of the provincial executive on unemployment reflected the position of the Dominion Council and the other provincial affiliates on the general attack on the problem. In particular respects, applicable to the provincial sphere, it was urged that the government assist municipalities in new construction and remodelling, as well as by making a fund available for remedying the housing situation, applying standard building regulations throughout the entire province.

Other measures recommended were: the purchasing of departmental supplies during periods of unemployment; clearing of lands and reforestation; further development of employment bureaux; reduction of interest rates on public debt and private mortgages.

Unemployment Insurance

The provincial executive expressed its gratification at the intention of the provincial government "to fully co-operate with the federal government even to the waiving of constitutional objection to amendment to the British North America Act" in order to bring about unemployment insurance.

"While not unmindful of the announcement of the Premier, Hon. Mitchell Hepburn, prior to the proposed action of the Dominion Government that should the latter fail to act in the matter the Ontario Government would take steps to effect an unemployment scheme within the province." it was believed "that legislation of this character, to be effective, should be nation-wide and centrally administered."

Moratorium and Debt Adjustment

Continuance of the present moratorium legislation was urged and its extension requested "to protect unemployed workers against loss of their homes." Enabling legislation was also asked to permit municipalities to pass by-laws consolidating payment of tax arrears over a period of years.

Hours of Labour

Reduction of hours was advocated as a factor in solving the unemployment problem. The Government was asked to take the lead in applying the six-hour day and five-day week, without reduction in earnings, on all projects within its control.

Attention was directed "to the long hours and exceedingly low wages in hotels in many districts." Abolition of night work in bakeries was also advocated.

Holidays with Pay.—As a further means of reducing unemployment "and as a matter of justice to the workers" legislation was sought providing for annual vacations with pay to all classes of employees.

Right of Organization

The provincial executive asked the government "to take immediate steps which will fully protect workers in the right to organize for their protection and at the same time eliminate one of the most frequent causes of industrial strife within the province." In this respect, enactment of the organization's draft bill was again urged. At the same time opposition was registered against proposals for enactment of legislation which would require the licensing or incorporation of trade unions. In addition, prohibition of temporary injunctions was advocated.

Minimum Wages

In connection with women's minimum wage legislation, the following amendments were recommended: (*a*) That no girl's services shall be dispensed with in industry because she has become experienced without consent of the authority administering the Act; (*b*) That boys under the age of 19 years be brought within the scope of the Act wherever they are not already covered by trade union agreement or the Apprenticeship Act; (*c*) That domestic servants be included; (*d*) That action be taken to include girls employed in establishments located on the outskirts of centres covered by the Act.

Old Age Pensions

Considering that a number of changes were due in old age pension legislation, the provincial executive sought the co-operation of the provincial government to effect the following: Reduction in the qualifying age to 60 years; elimination of the provincial residence provision, and also the stipulation calling for the signing over of property before

pensions are granted; no reduction in cases where incomes are less than $1,000 per year; and that the rate of penison be increased.

Action sought in respect to the legislation that comes within the competence of the provincial government included representation of labour on the Commission, and no reducing of pensions in cases where pensioner resides with a member of the family, or where two old people are living together. It was also considered that "undue stress has been placed on the provisions of Parents' Maintenance Act particularly in view of present economic conditions."

Other Recommendations

Among the other recommendations contained in the memorandum were:—

Amendment of Apprenticeship Act to bring wages of apprentices more into conformity with those paid in other trades;

Amending Mechanics Lien Act to facilitate collection of wages as a first charge against property;

Amending Factory Act in respect to maximum hours to "conform with present day requirements for a shorter work week";

Amending Mothers' Allowances Act to raise the property exemption from $2,500 to $5,000;

Enactment of legislation "to ensure full benefits of curative and preventive medicine to all citizens of the province irrespective of their ability to pay."

Licensing of all electricians throughout the province;

Enactment of legislation for inspection and regulation of power and domestic heating installations, etc.;

Establishment of three-platoon system for fire departments;

Establishing motor transport under jurisdiction of Dominion authority with regulations governing hours and safety.

Strict enforcement of regulations governing hoisting machinery;

Adoption of legislation to ensure rigid inspection and licensing of all elevators;

Prohibition of operation of one-man cars;

Provision of free text-books to school pupils.

In addition, certain amendments were recommended to the Workmen's Compensation Act; Cinematograph Act; Operating Engineer's Act; Liquor Control Act and Election Act.

ONTARIO JOINT LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE OF RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION BROTHERHOODS

Following the presentation of the Trades and Labour Congress, Ontario Executive on February 8, the Ontario Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation of Brotherhoods submitted its memorandum of legislative proposals to the Ontario Government.

Assessment of Income

The first item on the memorandum (which was read by Mr. W. L. Best, Vice-President and National Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen) concerned assessment on income. The support and influence of the provincial government was urged "in effecting the necessary arrangement with federal authorities that will ensure a discontinuance of the present practice of duplication of assessment or incomes derived from personal earnings." Pending the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, certain amendments to the Income Tax Act of Ontario were sought. (These were identical with those requested in the memorandum to the Dominion Government summarized in this issue on page 146.)

British North America Act

The recommended amendments to the British North America Act were substantially the same as those submitted to the Dominion Government as reviewed in this issue on page 145.

Regulation of Highway Transport

The attitude of the Brotherhoods on the regulation of highway transport was expressed as follows:

"We desire to commend the action of the Government in appointing a Royal Commission to inquire into highway transport. Notwithstanding the reluctance of some representatives of that enterprise appearing before the Commission to co-operate by giving a true picture of their operations, the result of the inquiry, thus far, has more than justified the appointment of the Commission. In view of the inquiry being undertaken, we desire to withhold further representations on the subject, except to again call attention to the seventh recommendation contained in the conclusions reached at the Dominion-Provincial Conference of 1935, which reads:

'That a licence should only be granted for the operation of vehicles for the transportation of passengers or freight for hire where it can be proved to the satisfaction of the licensing authorities that the service proposed is a public necessity and convenience.'

Highway Traffic Act

The memorandum again urged that operators of all motor vehicles be required to pass a qualifying examination as to visual acuity, colour perception and hearing. Declaring "that the construction, maintenance and operation of highways constitutes the greatest industrial hazard in the province," the memorandum emphasized "the vital importance of more drastic measures being taken for the conservation of human life."

Protection at Highway Crossings

The Brotherhoods reiterated their recommendations "for the elimination of level crossings and provisions for better protection at many others." It was "sincerely hoped" that the policy will be continued with the railways of eliminating all level crossings where practicable, and that special consideration be given those crossings which are most dangerous.

Unemployment Relief Measures

After stating their views on "collective responsibility" in the matter of direct relief, the Bortherhoods advocated continuance of a program of necessary public works "under supervision which would make impossible the exploitation of those unfortunate victims who are obliged to accept public aid."

In anticipation "of a more orderly method of dealing with unemployment," the consideration and support of the provincial government was requested in regard to the policy of instituting a system of unemployment insurance, by the federal government, on a national basis.

Workmen's Compensation Act

A number of amendments to the Workmen's Compensatoin Act were proposed. Most of these were included in the submission of 1935 (Labour Gazette, December, 1935, page 1110). Among the amendments again recommended were: the inclusion of all public utility and municipal employees under the Act; payment of compensation for all injuries and diseases arising out of employment; appointment of a medical committee to review disputed claims; increasing burial expenses to $150; increasing monthly payment of widows to $50 and each dependent child under 18 years to $15; establishing compensation at 75 per cent of average earnings.

Right of Organization

On the right of organization and collective bargaining, the Brotherhoods were in accord with other organizations that "this necessary legislation" be enacted by the provincial government. It was pointed out that "where this right has been successfully contended for by the economic strength of the workers, it has long since passed the experimental stage" but "not so with those workers who for various reasons have been unable to successfully contend for that right." It was therefore urged that "the request of labour on this subject be implemented by the necessary legislation at this first session of the Legislature."

Other Recommendations

Among the other recommendations contained in the memorandum were:

Continuance of financial assistance to needy parents in purchase of school books;

Amending the Municipal Act to extend period of advance polls.

Reducing the residence qualification under Mothers' Allowance Act from two years to one year.

Favourable consideration to a health insurance measure.

Training Factory Inspectors in Pennsylvania

Certificates were recently awarded to 90 Pennsylvania State factory inspectors who had completed the training offered in three separate two weeks' safety and health training courses. These three courses, according to information appearing in the *Survey of Labor Law Administration* for December published by the United States, Department of Labor were organized in the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Harrisburg areas and were conducted by the Pennsylvania Department of Labor and Industry in co-operation with the University of Pennsylvania, University of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania State College assisted by members of the safety and health staff of the Division of Labor Standards.

The courses which were of a practical nature were held in the three universities mentioned and instructors from these institutions assisted with educational methods and standards. Lectures on specific safety and health subjects were supplemented by inspection trips to a variety of industrial plants operating under satisfactory and unsatisfactory conditions. The inspection trips were followed by classroom discussion of the hazards observed, together with the methods for their correction; or where hazards had been overcome, the means employed. Daily written examinations, with a review at the end of the course, kept the lectures and discussion related to every-day inspection experience. A final three-hour examination was set testing the inspector's working knowledge of the Pennsylvania Safety and health codes, rules and regulations, as well as of the subjects emphasized in the training course.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION

Summary of Reports, Discussions, and Resolutions on Home Improvement Plan, Housing Act, Labour Agreements, Merit Rating in Workmen's Compensation

FEATURED by discussions on taxation, collective labour agreements, merit rating in workmen's compensation, housing, the twentieth annual convention of the Canadian Construction Association was held in Quebec City from January 26 to 28.

A complete report of the proceedings appears in the February 2 issue of *Engineering and Contract Record* from which the following summarized material has been chiefly extracted.

President's Address

In his annual address, the President Mr. F. G. Rutley, gave an analysis of the reasons "why construction was lagging behind the other major industries of Canada." The reasons as listed by Mr. Rutley were as follows:

1. Ruinous taxation, especially realty taxation, and the basis upon which real estate is taxed.
2. Lack of confidence of the public in the future.
3. Insufficient earnings of a large part of our people.
4. Unemployment relief costs.
5. Interfering legislation pertaining to mortgages on property.
6. The changing attitude of the people towards housing requirements.
7. Lack of low-interest money at rates prevailing in other countries.
8. Lack of funds to instigate low-cost housing and slum clearance.
9. Lack of leadership and unity in the construction industry.

The President also reviewed activities under the Dominion Housing Act and Home Improvement Plan; commented on labour and workmen's compensation legislation, advocated greater interest in the youth training program; urged the public calling of tenders and opening of contracts; commended the association's membership and finance committee and construction building committee; paid tribute to the work of the Association manager, and expressed his appreciation of the co-operation of the executive and advisory committees.

Report of Association Manager

The report of the Association's manager, Mr. J. Clark Reilly, included a summary of the activities dealt with during the year by the management committee. The matters considered at these meetings included the Home Improvement Plan, merit rating for workmen's compensation, labour relations, apprentice training, revision of contract forms, Quebec's fair wage legislation, building materials prices and government contract practices, as well as matters concerning the association's internal welfare, such as the enlargement of membership.

Among the addresses and papers presented were those dealing with the Home Improvement Plan, the operation of the Dominion Housing Act, collective labour agreements and merit rating in workmen's compensation.

Home Improvement Plan

"Progress Reached Under the Home Improvement Plan" was the title of a paper by Thomson Robertson, of Thomas Robertson & Co. Ltd., Montreal, in which he reported that up to January 15, 1938, over $13,000,000 had been borrowed on 34,000 loans. On a per capita basis Nova Scotia led with loans of $1.68 per capita; the amounts for the other provinces were: British Columbia, $1.67; Ontario, $1.63; Alberta, $1.50; Prince Edward Island, $1.24; Manitoba, $1.18; New Brunswick, $1.15; Quebec, $0.85, and Saskatchewan, $0.33. Besides the $13,000,000 spent on home improvements under the plan, a very considerable additional amount was spent under the stimulus of the plan but without recourse to borrowing. The aggregate value of improvements attributed directly and indirectly to the plan was estimated as $50,000,000 as of January 15. Unemployed persons to the number of 35,000 have been given work as a result of the operation of the plan, while 75,000 partly unemployed workers have been benefited.

Mr. Robertson pointed out that the plumbing and heating industry had received 46·7 per cent of the business developed by the plan. This preponderance was due "to the superior efforts put forth by this branch of the construction industry, including the expenditure of $50,000 on publicity and promotion." For 1938 the sum of $35,000 has been allotted for this purpose.

It was contended by Mr. Robertson that for the current year "a great opportunity was sitting on our doorstep." At the same time he urged that a representative committee be appointed to interview the government as to its plans in connection with the H.I.P., and that a budget and finance committee be

appointed to keep the issue a live one before the public.

The discussion on Mr. Robertson's paper culminated in the passing of a resolution calling on the government to continue the work of the National Employment Commission under whose auspices the Home Improvement Plan is operated.

Dominion Housing Act

The operation of the Dominion Housing Act was explained by Mr. F. W. Nicolls, housing director, Department of Finance, who quoted figures to show that while house construction under the act was slow to commence in 1935 it was gaining momentum. On December 31, 1937, the value of loans granted under the Act was $13,034,858, covering 3,018 family units. In 1937, alone, the loans amounted to $8,067,000. The average loan per family unit was decreasing, indicating the use of the act's facilities for the erection of smaller houses. For the last quarter of 1935 the average loan per family was $5,300, while for the last quarter of 1937 it was $3,800. Mr. Nicolls indicated that very few loans had been negotiated by builders themselves. Among the developments being considered is one whereby low cost and low rental housing schemes may be undertaken with the aid of the Dominion Housing Act by municipalities and limited dividend housing companies. A competition for plans for low-cost houses has recently been conducted, and in due course the winning designs will be made available, in plan and specification form, to prospective builders and owners at a nominal price. Another development that will aid construction generally is the initiation of efforts to formulate a national building code under the auspices of the National Research Council.

Labour Agreements

Collective labour agreements were endorsed by Mr. Walter G. Hunt, president of the Montreal Builders' Exchange, as sound and based on a foundation of long thought and study. He traced the development of the Collective Labour Agreement Extension Act of Quebec now replaced by an improved act entitled "An Act Respecting Workmen's Wages," and explained the application in the city of Montreal and contiguous districts of the principles and practices laid down therein. The administration of the act is under the control of the Building Trades Joint Committee of the City and District of Montreal, comprising six employers' representatives, six employees' representatives and two government appointees. During the past year 10,700 inspections and 567 book investigations were made by the committee's staff of inspectors. There are now 1,624 employers paying levies to the committee. Mr. Hunt declared that the Builders' Exchange of Montreal believed more strongly than ever that the law was a good one for many reasons. As far as wage control was concerned, the Exchange, he said, advocated a middle course whereby wages were gradually increased to keep step with recovery and increased living costs and to some extent with the psychology of the buying public. Annual earnings were given prime consideration and hourly earnings secondary consideration.

Speaking on behalf of the Toronto Builders' Exchange and Construction Association, Mr. Harold Perkins, secretary, indicated that the Industrial Standards Act "was practically non-existent as far as the construction industry was concerned." The present situation, he said, was that no agreements were arrived at to replace those expired or about to expire, but that the demand was for considerably higher wages, $1.25 an hour for bricklayers, for example. Mr. Perkins expressed admiration for the Quebec system and a belief in the superiority of control of the law by the industry itself rather than by the government.

In Saskatchewan, according to J. F. Craik, A. W. Cassidy & Co., Saskatoon, there was so little building that the Industrial Standards Act, modelled on Ontario's was inoperative. One matter he deprecated in connection with the law was that no leeway was allowed in respect of wages paid to workers who were old and partially incapacitated.

A. E. Godsmark, secretary of the Winnipeg Builders' Exchange, explained that in Manitoba there was a Fair Wage Board to arbitrate on complaints.

While collective labour agreements worked satisfactorily in Montreal, Gordon R. Stephens, Fraser-Brace Ltd, Montreal, did not think they operated well in outlying districts. There was no central committee to administer the agreements and he advocated province-wide control. P. McCuaig, chairman of the Building Trades Joint Committee of the City and District of Montreal, however, argued that while it was theoretically desirable to minimize the number of individual agreements and enlarge territorial jurisdiction, it would be difficult for a part-time committee to carry out administration over more than a limited area.

Merit Rating in Workmen's Compensation

Merit rating in connection with workmen's compensation was the subject of considerable discussion introduced by papers presented by Mr. Albert Deschamps, general contractor,

Montreal, and Mr. Harold Perkins, secretary of the Toronto Builders' Exchange & Construction Association.

Mr. Deschamps declared that "in so-called merit rating there was very little that warranted the term 'merit.' Rather," he said, "the scheme was a penalty scheme, as there was a minimum book rate which every employer had to pay regardless of how free of accidents he was." He felt that there were no objections to penalties but it was inequitable to penalize contractors who used every care to avoid accidents but who were the victims of unpreventable mishaps. If rates were based entirely on experience, Mr. Deschamps thought there would be an incentive to curb accidents, for then employers with bad records would be penalized and those with good records would be bonused.

Mr. Perkins' paper reviewed the history of merit rating in Ontario, applied to the manufacturing industry as early as 1918, but not to the construction industry until 1937. What he regarded as the particular defect of the system to which he drew attention was that by taking only one year's bad accident experience the assessments were frequently far greater than the cost of the accidents in the year for which the employer was being penalized. He cited the case of a certain contractor who paid an assessment of $71 in 1935, during which year injuries to employees cost $126—well in excess of the 60 per cent limit allowed by the Workmen's Compensation Board without penalty. In 1936 he had some large contracts and a consequently greater payroll, and had he been assessed at the preferred rate his assessment for the year would have been $1,554. Under the penalty rate, however, his assessment was $2,797, which meant that he was penalized to the extent of $1,243, or approximately ten times the actual cost of the accidents.

Mr. Perkins submitted that it would be fairer to base the differential rate in the construction industry on three years' records. "If an employer's accidents cost for three years," he said, "exceeds 60 per cent of three years' assessments, then a differential rate is probably needed to make him realize that he must do something to reduce his accident cost."

Resolutions

Among the resolutions adopted were several that concerned the sphere of government and industry. One of these commended the National Employment Commission for the success of the Home Improvement Plan, "especially thanking the chairman, Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, for the leadership and extraordinary amount of work he has so unstintingly given to make the plan a success." This resolution then "strongly recommends to the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, and the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, that this effort should be maintained under the continued leadership of Mr. Purvis if at all possible; and "if this cannot be arranged, then some other prominent citizen should be found to take over and continue this work."

The Youth Training program, instituted by the National Employment Commission, was commended by the convention and members of the association were recommended "to give it the fullest possible co-operation."

The incoming executive was recommended "to petition by delegation the federal, provincial and other public authorities that the calling of tenders for the carrying out of all contracts, involving the expenditure of public monies, be done by the method of public call and that the opening of tenders be done in the presence of those interested."

The thanks of the association was expressed to Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the census being undertaken on the construction industry in Canada.

Strong support was urged for the proposed building code for all Canada, now being studied by the National Research Council.

The incoming executive was requested "to give definite study to the question of the registration or the licensing of contractors and take steps to assist local provincial associations in obtaining legislation to this end."

The appointment of Dr. Charles Sinclair as Administrator under the Industrial Standards Act and his resignation as the Ontario head of the federal-provincial youth training program have been announced.

It was announced recently by Hon. Geo. S. Pearson, British Columbia Minister of Labour, that J. A. Ward Bell, of Victoria, had been appointed to the Provincial Board of Industrial Relations and the Apprenticeship Council thereby filling the position vacated by Dr. W. A. Carrothers who resigned for the purpose of devoting his time to the bureau of economics and statistics established under the new Department of Trade and Industry.

ONTARIO VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE ASSOCIATION

Summary of Proceedings of Third Annual Convention

THE third annual convention of the Ontario Vocational Guidance Association, held recently, was featured by the affiliation of that body with the National Vocational Guidance Association, the charter of affiliation being presented by Dr. Franklin J. Keller, principal of the Metropolitan School of New York, and president of the latter organization.

Dr. Keller gave two important addresses before the convention. At the public meeting, his subject was "The Function of Guidance in Modern Industrial Society." Defining this function, Dr. Keller observed:

"On one hand we have a large number of individuals with great individual differences; on the other hand we find a great variety of occupations requiring different aptitudes and abilities. It is the function of guidance to interlock the individuals with the occupations so that the right individuals find the right occupations."

In discussing placement, Dr. Keller stated: "Remunerative and respectable placement is the end-all of guidance. While we are all glad to see our young people happily placed, vocational guidance does not have to take the responsibility of seeing that every child has a job. If unemployment exists, the political and economic structure of the country must be modified to make jobs."

Dr. Keller commended the economic systems of the Scandinavian countries very highly. He felt that the co-operative movement in these countries has been responsible for the high standard of living maintained by the working class. He considered that there was far more freedom in the Scandinavian countries under the constitutional monarchies than he had seen in Russia under the so-called communistic system.

At this meeting Dr. Keller was introduced by Mr. F. P. Gavin, Principal of the Ontario Training College for Technical Teachers at Hamilton. Mr. V. S. Stevens, the President of the O.V.G.A., was in the chair.

Subsequently, Dr. Keller spoke at the annual meeting of the Association, being introduced by Dr. Goldring, Superintendent of Schools, Toronto. On this ocasion his subject was, "The Challenge of Youth to Vocational Counsellors."

Considering that "it is the quality rather than the quantity of counselling that is important," Dr. Keller enumerated the following as constituting the requirements of a good counsellor:

1. Sound basic intelligence.
2. A large amount of general information.
3. A supply of special occupational information.
4. Very definite skill—(*a*) in interviewing; (*b*) in psychological testing.
5. A very special personality.

Dr. Keller advocated selecting the counsellor and then developing him rather than attempting to produce counsellors by simply giving courses. To this end, he stated that the Committee of Standards for Counsellors of the National Vocational Guidance Association had recommended that the traditional method of making counsellors by course-giving be abandoned. In place of being selected by the completion prescribed of a course, the candidates would be selected by vocational guidance methods.

For efficient counselling the following were stated to be the minimum requirements recommended by the committee:

1. The candidate should have scholarship, intelligence, culture, and achievement above the average college students. This could be determined by objective tests.
2. The candidate should have his mental health and personality rated by three reputable members of the Association who are judged to be successful counsellors.
3. The candidate should have specific knowledge of the technique of guidance. This could be determined by objective tests.

There was a discussion before the convention on the relationship of the schools to employment bureaux. According to a report of the meeting supplied to this publication, Inspector Ames of Hamilton pointed out the duplication in a system in which the schools and employment bureaux were doing the same work. Dr. Keller, however, thought that there was room for both agencies—"The employment agencies, knowing the jobs, could co-operate with the schools who know the pupils."

During the convention various different groups inspected the plants of Canada Packers Ltd., Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co., Willard Storage Battery Co., and the Bell Telephone Co. of Canada.

The new officers of the Ontario Vocational Guidance Association are:

Honorary President, Hon. L. J. Simpson, M.D., Minister of Education; Past President, Mr. V. S. Stevens, Toronto; President, Mr. C. C. Ashcroft, Hamilton; Vice-President, Mr. Taylor Stratten; Secretary, Miss S. L. Muir, Membership, Mr. F. W. McBeth; Publicity, Mr. D. R. Rattray; Executive Committee—Messrs. W. G. Coles, H. E. Johnston, James McQueen, A. M. Millar, E. E. Sparrow.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

ORDER No. 5 of the Board of Industrial Relations, fixing minimum rates of wages from January 31, 1938, for employees in saw-mills, box factories, woodworking plants and in the logging and railway tie industry in towns and villages with a population of less than 1,000, replaces Orders No. 3, 3A and 4. These Orders, which were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937 and January, 1938, established minimum hourly rates of 28 cents for experienced, 25 cents for inexperienced employees and 30 cents for part-time workers. Maximum charges by employers for board and lodging were fixed at 75 cents a day, or 25 cents a meal where board only was provided.

Order No. 5 fixes the minimum wage on a monthly basis, requiring employers to pay at least $30 per month, together with board and lodging, during the entire period of employment including Sundays and holidays.

Alberta Public Health Act

An order in council approving new regulations of the Alberta Board of Health, in effect January 15, 1938, applies to industrial and construction camps, including all camps where men are employed in logging, fishing, mining, construction or other industrial work which requires the provision of board and lodging for a limited period. Earlier regulations of June 9, 1911, are rescinded. The regulations lay down the conditions that must be complied with by managers of such camps in the matter of construction, temperature, ventilation, lighting, drinking water, sanitary conditions and the treatment of any infectious diseases.

Ontario Minimum Wage Act

A Special Order fixing minimum rates of wages for male and female workers in cotton and woollen factories has been prepared by the Labour and Industry Board but has not yet been gazetted. A summary of the Order will be published in the LABOUR GAZETTE when it becomes available in official form.

Conference on Employment and Vocational Guidance in U.S.A.

A summary of the proceedings at the Conference on Employment and Guidance held in November under the auspices of the section on Employment and Vocational Guidance, Welfare Council of New York City, appears in the January edition of *Occupations* the official publication of the National Vocational Guidance Association, New York.

The Conference was attended by 800 representatives of schools, placement services, employers, and labour unions in the United States, for the purpose of discussing varying points of view regarding vocational guidance and occupational problems confronting youth.

Topics discussed included the work of occupational training and retraining in education, placement, and industry; establishment of apprenticeship standards and practice; and a description of Cincinnati's Four-Point Program. In addition to the several addresses, eight round table discussions were held to discuss the integration of occupational training and employment in various fields of work.

In discussing "Occupational Training and Retraining," Dr. Lyon A. Emerson, Assistant Superintendent in charge of vocational training, Yonkers, New York, predicted that the evening school of the future would be increasingly important. Referring to technological changes, Dr. Emerson said that such changes must be communicated immediately to those affected by them. In illustration of his statement he used as an example the recently introduced practice of welding in the plumbing trades, necessitating retraining of plumbers to learn this needed skill.

Other desiderata cited by the speaker were needs for more vocational education and better labour mediation, and for better guidance services in the employment offices to accommodate the large number of unemployed registrants listed under the social security law in the United States.

Placement, Dr. Emerson contended, was an individual problem needing an individual approach demanding skilled interviewers. He stated that it also required keeping up with trends in industry, research in job techniques, selection and training, besides the gathering of occupational information, data on labour shortages, and statistics of industry. In closing, the speaker urged a more unified relation among the groups interested in the problem of occupational training and retraining.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Activities in 1937

In a press statement issued by the International Labour Office, attention is drawn to the efforts which have been made during the past year to keep in close touch with social and labour interests in all parts of the world.

At the close of 1936, on invitation of the Government of Chile, a regional conference of the International Labour Organization was held at Santiago de Chile, at which special attention was given to the labour problems of South and Central America.

In April, 1937, at the suggestion of President Roosevelt, a Textile Conference was convened at Washington to discuss all the social and economic aspects of this world-wide industry. On this occasion, the active collaboration of the United States, which had been a member of the Organization since 1934, was particularly marked. There were represented at the Conference 26 countries, and Germany, although no longer belonging to the Organization, sent an observer.

These two Conferences, held far from Geneva, first in South America and then in North America, testify to the effort made to secure universality for the International Labour Organization and to the relations which it has established and developed with the whole of America—and also demonstrate that, at least with regard to the standardization of conditions of work, there exists an atmosphere of mutual understanding between continents.

In October last, this time on an invitation of the Czechoslovak Government, the 81st session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office was held at Prague. The meeting in Vienna in May last of a Conference of Labour Inspectors, convened by the I.L.O.; the present voyage of the Director of the I.L.O., Mr. Harold Butler, to the Netherlands Indies, Malaya, India and Egypt; the recent decision of the Governing Body to send a delegation to South Africa in 1938, not to mention the numerous missions of officials to the International Labour Office, show still further the constant preoccupation of the Organization with all the various regions of the world. To the same end, it has strengthened its technical commissions by the addition of experts from South and North America. It has increased the number of its correspondents in extra-European countries. Moreover, in all the continents the workers' and employers' organizations, which have never wavered for seventeen years, have continued to affirm their fidelity to its aims, and to increase their active collaboration with the work of the International Labour Organization.

Publications of the Office

"The World Textile Industry: Economic and Social Problems"

Under the above title the International Labour Office has just published a work in two volumes embodying a reprint of the White Report prepared to serve as a basis for discussion at the Tripartite Technical Conference held in April, 1937, with a few alterations and with the addition of certain documents relating to the Textile Conference, including the texts of the conclusions adopted by it, together with the statistical tables appearing in the original report and a record of the proceedings of the Conference.

Volume I contains the fourteen chapters which constituted the original Report, and which are headed as follows: the background and the point of view; scope and character of the textile industry; sources of raw materials; world textile manufacturing; world trade in textiles; changing patterns of textile production and trade; problems of "over-production" and "under-consumption"; factors in international competition; composition of the labour force; wage rates and earnings; hours of work; employment and unemployment; economic factors and labour standards; summary.

Volume II consists mainly of tables of statistics. Part I contains statistics of production, consumption and trade (world production of textile raw materials; mill consumption or available supplies; international distribution of output of textile manufactures; international distribution of cotton textile machinery; world trade in textile raw materials, in textile semi-manufactures, in finished textile manufactures, in textile machinery; prices of textile raw materials and manufactures, etc.). Parts II to V consist of labour statistics (persons occupied; unemployment and employment; average wages and actual hours of work; total wages and value of output). The last part of the volume contains the record of the proceedings of the Tripartite Technical Conference, comprising an introduction, a list of members of delegations, and the texts of the Reports adopted by the Conference on economic problems; social problems; statistics (with appendices); and economic statistics.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA BY TRADE UNIONS FOR THE YEAR 1937

THE Department of Labour is furnished each month with reports from local trade unions throughout the country denoting their membership and the number of members without employment, a compilation of which establishes the basis in gauging the labour trend among organized workers month by month. Unions reporting the last day of each month during 1937 average 1,849, with a membership average of 201,567 persons, 10.7 per cent of whom were on an average unemployed.

The employment movement among local trade union members which has been progressively upward for several years continued in this favourable trend throughout 1937 and with further extensions, the percentage of inactivity for each month being smaller than that of the corresponding month in any year since 1930. The most favourable point reached during the year was in August when 7.6 per cent of idleness was recorded, while the maximum of unemployment occurred in January when, due largely to the usual winter quietness in industry, unemployment stood at 14.5 per cent.

The situation in the manufacturing industries showed little change during the first three months of the year compared with the corresponding period in 1936, but from April conditions improved steadily. The garment trades which were slacker in the early months showed considerable pick up from then onward, more particularly toward the close of the year, while in the iron and steel trades the level of employment remained above that of 1936 in all months with the exception of December when slight declines were noted. Pulp and paper, on the whole, was quieter than in 1936, but in printing and publishing uninterrupted employment advancement was evident. Building and construction showed a slight drop in available work during January and February from the corresponding months in 1936 but for the balance of the year improvement in substantial measure was apparent. Employment in the transportation industries, as a whole, was maintained at a higher level than in 1936, steam railway operation showing almost continuous gains throughout the year, while in the navigation division the early months showed some increase in slackness over 1936 conditions but for the most part a better volume of work was available. Retail trade was good, January alone reflecting a slightly unfavourable tendency from the corresponding month in 1936. In mining there was some falling off in work apparent in the first quarter but an improved situation obtained during the remainder of the year. Much better conditions prevailed for lumber workers and loggers for the greater part of the year though employment was nominally retarded toward the closing months. Fishermen, who suffered considerable losses in activity in the first quarter, showed some slight recovery in May and June but during the following three months sharp declines in activity were noted, some employment expansion, however, being shown toward the end of the year. The services group indicated a more favourable employment movement in all months with the exception of January when the trend was slightly downward from the corresponding month in 1936.

The local trade union situation at the close of January remained substantially the same as in the preceding month, what nominal variation was apparent being in a less favourable direction. In February, however, activity tended upward from January, the manufacturing and fishing industries particularly showing improved conditions though a better employment tendency was also noted in building and construction, and transportation. During the following three months steady gains on a small scale were reflected, the majority of trades and industries contributing to the total expansion. In June, however, employment eased off slightly from May, the garment trades in Ontario, the metal trades in Quebec and the transportation industries in British Columbia showing a downward employment tendency, though coal mining, particularly in Nova Scotia, was somewhat more active. Improved conditions were evident during July from the previous month, a continuation of which was apparent throughout August. In September there was practically no change in the volume of employment afforded from August. From October until the close of the year, however, retarded activity mainly due to seasonal influences was apparent, the percentage of unemployment rising steadily each month.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD OCTOBER TO DECEMBER, 1937

THE work of the Offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter October to December, 1937, was greater in volume than during the corresponding quarter of 1936, as there was shown an increase of 11 per cent both in vacancies offered and in placements affected. An analysis of the different industries showed gains were registered in both instances in all groups except farming and mining, the highest being in logging, services, construction and maintenance and manufacturing. The loss recorded in farming, most of which occurred in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, was quite heavy, but that in mining was very small. Provincially, Quebec and Saskatchewan, alone, reported fewer vacancies and placements, though losses in these Provinces were very substantial. Gains in all remaining provinces, however, more than offset these declines, the increases recorded in British Columbia and Ontario being particularly outstanding.

From the chart, which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service for the month of December, it will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed little variation during October, followed a downward course the first half of November, then remained practically unchanged until the latter half of December, when the trend was distinctly upward, the levels then attained being about 7 points higher than those reached at the close of the corresponding quarter a year ago. During the period October to December, 1937, there was a ratio of 58·1 vacancies and 54·8 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 52·0 vacancies and 48·7 placements during the corresponding period of 1936.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,476, of applications registered 2,542 and of placements effected 1,393, in contrast with a daily average of 1,335 vacancies, 2,566 applications and 1,251 placements in regular and casual employment during the last quarter of 1936.

During the three months October to December, 1937, the Offices reported that they had made 109,558 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 105,823 placements, of which 73,136 were in regular employment and 32,687 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment 58,004 were of men and 15,132 of women, while casual work was found for 20,643 men and 12,044 women. Comparison with the corresponding quarter in 1936 showed that 95,024 placements were then made, of which 70,468 were in regular employment and 24,556 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 146,954 men and 46,168 women, a total of 193,122, in contrast with the registration of 194,997 persons during the last quarter of 1936. Employers notified the Service during October to December, 1937, of 112,174 vacancies, of which 79,944 were for men and 32,230 for women, as compared with 101,421 opportunities for work during the corresponding period of 1936. A report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Service for the month of December, 1937, will be found elsewhere in this issue.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**76**	**43**	**33**	**84**	**3**	**81**	**620**	**474**	**78**	**2,634**	**2,004**	**574**
Animal products, edible	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	10	30	28	15	12
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	15	7
Lumber and its products	27	27	.....	18	.....	18	68	58	6	154	68	85
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	3	6
Pulp and paper products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	73	57	9	175	70	104
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	50	29	16
Textile products	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	53	48	.....	152	108	35
Plant products, edible	24	.....	24	7	1	6	76	52	10	153	93	57
Plant products, n.e.s.	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	8	7	.....	560	529	29
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	27	20	6	71	56	15
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	6	6	.....	92	56	34
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	90	86	4
Electric apparatus	4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	25	25	.....	129	94	26
Iron and steel products	20	15	5	23	1	22	48	26	13	817	674	121
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	110	107	.....	15	12	3
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	19	8	6	2	47	34	13
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	50	2	70	62	7
Logging	**249**	**236**	**13**	**11**	**9**	**2**	**4,292**	**4,645**	.....	**9,544**	**8,165**	**26**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	**7**	**5**	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**33**	**33**	.....
Farming	**51**	**46**	**5**	**14**	**13**	**1**	**147**	**144**	**5**	**3,264**	**2,412**	**846**
Mining	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**46**	**41**	**3**	**108**	**96**	**7**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46	41	3	98	93	.....
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	7
Communication	**2**	.....	**2**	.....	.....	.....	**3**	**3**	.....	**29**	**12**	**17**
Transportation	**20**	**3**	**17**	**10**	.....	**10**	**139**	**32**	**105**	**926**	**96**	**825**
Forwarding and storage	15	2	13	10	.....	10	29	13	15	603	38	564
Railway	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	31	6	25
Shipping and stevedoring	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	109	18	91	292	52	236
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**1,213**	**976**	**237**	**135**	**27**	**108**	**5,789**	**5,570**	**158**	**7,298**	**6,126**	**1,144**
Railway	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	132	66	24	178	88	100
Highway	1,160	951	209	60	22	38	4,523	4,509	37	4,372	3,780	585
Building and other	41	25	16	75	5	70	1,134	995	97	2,748	2,258	459
Services	**1,548**	**355**	**1,133**	**2,050**	**316**	**1,731**	**11,245**	**5,308**	**2,937**	**12,914**	**4,299**	**7,503**
Governmental	6	3	2	3	.....	3	3	6	.....	547	107	439
Hotel and restaurant	29	11	18	8	6	3	262	203	23	642	406	179
Professional	214	9	197	7	3	5	152	107	33	283	173	100
Recreational	2	.....	1	2	.....	2	7	6	1	482	66	409
Personal	231	4	227	640	11	628	358	127	211	2,438	203	2,218
Household	1,066	328	688	1,390	296	1,090	10,459	4,855	2,669	8,513	3,337	4,157
Farm household	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	9	7	1
Trade	**107**	**13**	**94**	**106**	**2**	**104**	**264**	**195**	**72**	**1,006**	**282**	**715**
Retail	66	12	54	105	2	103	214	153	68	911	266	636
Wholesale	41	1	40	1	.....	1	50	42	4	95	16	79
Finance	**3**	**1**	**2**	**2**	.....	**2**	**31**	**27**	**3**	**39**	**19**	**20**
All Industries	**3,269**	**1,673**	**1,536**	**2,419**	**375**	**2,041**	**22,576**	**16,439**	**3,362**	**37,795**	**23,544**	**11,677**
Men	1,958	1,321	637	1,019	72	947	11,703	11,284	672	27,708	19,150	7,096
Women	1,311	352	899	1,400	303	1,094	10,873	5,155	2,690	10,087	4,394	4,581

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—OCTOBER-DECEMBER, 1937

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
71	**33**	**45**	**104**	**6**	**96**	**109**	**77**	**33**	**269**	**60**	**145**	**3,907**	**2,700**	**1,085**
3	.....	3	42	.....	42	7	7	1	29	11	18	153	43	106
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	3	2	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	17	7
4	3	1	4	2	1	49	43	6	46	19	26	370	220	143
1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	3	7
6	1	5	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	12	3	8	267	131	127
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	52	30	17
4	3	1	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	1	.....	1	215	161	40
7	5	2	1	.....	1	6	4	2	14	6	6	288	161	108
.....	.....	.....	35	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	606	537	66
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	77	23
2	.....	2	1	.....	1	10	10	.....	5	1	4	121	73	46
3	1	2	2	.....	2	12	1	11	6	.....	6	120	88	32
1	7	1	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	129	30
32	7	25	11	2	9	12	4	8	63	8	55	1,026	737	258
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	131	123	5
1	1	.....	3	.....	3	6	3	3	9	.....	9	93	44	49
6	5	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	17	7	10	166	124	21
723	**1,433**	**3**	**119**	**89**	.....	**536**	**536**	.....	**2,467**	**2,461**	**6**	**17,941**	**17,574**	**50**
7	**7**	.....	**8**	**8**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**56**	**54**	**2**
5,047	**4,990**	**45**	**5,025**	**4,455**	**12**	**4,683**	**4,383**	**82**	**332**	**262**	**64**	**18,563**	**16,705**	**1,060**
29	**35**	.....	**27**	**19**	.....	**130**	**129**	**1**	**44**	**44**	.....	**384**	**364**	**11**
18	18	.....	10	1	.....	128	128	.....	.....	.....	.....	156	147	.....
11	17	.....	17	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	40	.....	212	209	3
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	4	4	.....	16	8	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	**38**	**15**	**23**
9	**3**	**6**	**24**	**3**	**21**	**61**	**12**	**49**	**103**	**9**	**94**	**1,292**	**158**	**1,128**
6	3	3	24	3	21	61	12	49	67	1	66	815	72	741
3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	8	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36	8	28	441	78	359
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3,942	**3,930**	**21**	**1,282**	**1,170**	**108**	**991**	**633**	**364**	**10,040**	**1,503**	**8,532**	**30,690**	**19,935**	**10,672**
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	201	91	110	527	248	247
3,882	3,868	16	1,194	1,118	77	630	315	321	9,066	1,002	8,064	24,887	15,565	9,347
59	61	5	88	52	31	358	316	42	773	410	358	5,276	4,122	1,078
2,518	**1,415**	**1,089**	**2,927**	**1,690**	**705**	**1,636**	**806**	**548**	**2,555**	**843**	**1,708**	**37,393**	**15,032**	**17,354**
2	.....	2	1	.....	1	10	6	4	143	4	139	715	126	590
86	84	15	21	18	1	85	60	11	62	35	25	1,195	823	275
26	6	20	82	71	4	30	12	18	199	30	169	993	411	546
23	1	22	13	.....	12	27	1	26	10	5	5	566	79	478
194	6	188	223	8	215	204	9	195	456	11	449	4,744	379	4,331
1,502	643	842	1,077	560	472	1,020	540	294	1,680	753	921	26,707	11,312	11,133
685	675	.....	1,510	1,033	.....	260	178	.....	5	5	.....	2,473	1,902	1
94	**22**	**71**	**60**	**7**	**53**	**62**	**7**	**55**	**120**	**17**	**102**	**1,819**	**545**	**1,266**
61	22	38	31	7	24	32	6	26	106	14	92	1,526	482	1,041
33	.....	33	29	.....	29	30	1	29	14	3	10	293	63	225
3	**4**	.....	**5**	.....	**5**	**1**	**1**	.....	**7**	**2**	**4**	**91**	**54**	**36**
12,443	**11,872**	**1,280**	**9,581**	**7,447**	**1,000**	**8,214**	**6,585**	**1,136**	**15,877**	**5,201**	**10,655**	**112,174**	**73,136**	**32,687**
9,970	10,399	297	6,709	5,594	526	6,806	5,785	810	14,071	4,399	9,658	79,944	58,004	20,643
2,473	1,473	983	2,872	1,853	474	1,408	800	326	1,806	802	997	32,230	15,132	12,044

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN DECEMBER, 1937

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reported on January 1 was 10,437, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,081,471 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for December was 1,931, having an aggregate membership of 219,369 persons, 13·0 per cent of whom were without employment on January 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the beginning of January, 1938, as reported by Employers

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show that industrial activity has invariably declined at the first of January, the average change in the employment reported at that date in the years 1921-1937 having been a decrease of about seven per cent. In the recession indicated at the opening of the present year, the proportion of total workers laid off was fractionally less than the average in the last seventeen years; however, staffs in recent months have been unusually high, so that, despite the slightly less-than-normal percentage loss at January 1, 1938, the number of persons released from employment was unusually large. Statements were furnished by 10,437 employers whose pay-rolls aggregated 1,081,471; as compared with 1,159,759 at December 1, this was a reduction of 78,288 persons or 6·8 per cent.

Based on the 1926 average as 100, the crude index at January 1 stood at 113·4, as compared with 121·6 at December 1, and 103·8 at the beginning of January in 1937. After correction for seasonal influences, the index was 121·4, compared with 119·1 at December 1, when a greater-than-normal reduction in employment had been recorded, lowering the seasonally-adjusted index. In the last few months the corrected indexes have been higher than in any other period since the late autumn of 1929.

The following shows the unadjusted indexes as at January 1 in the years since 1927; 1938, 113·4; 1937, 103·8; 1936, 99·1; 1935, 94·4; 1934, 88·6; 1933, 78·5; 1932, 91·6; 1931, 101·7; 1930, 111·2; 1929, 109·1; and 1928, 100·7.

As is customary at the time of year, the contractions in many instances resulted from shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season, with the anticipation of an early resumption of activity. The experience of the last seventeen years shows that usually, though not invariably, there is at February 1 a partial recovery from the general losses recorded at the beginning of January.

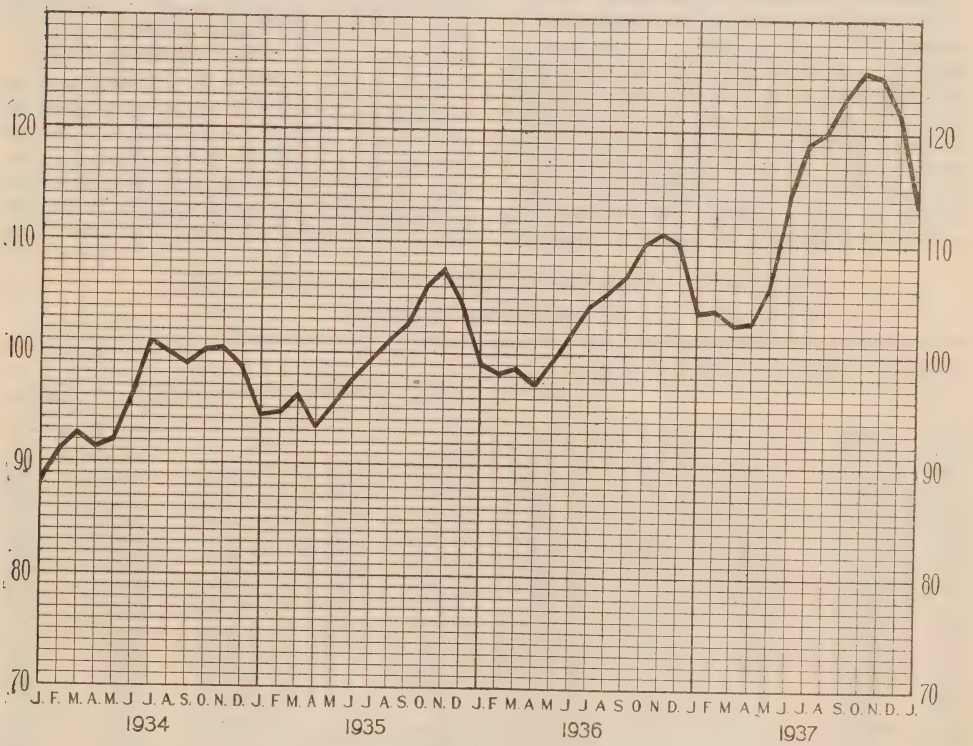
The most pronounced curtailment at the date under review was in construction and manufacturing. The reduction in the former, involving over 26,500 persons, was unusually large, while the loss of 38,836 in factory staffs represented a percentage decrease of 6·6, which was slightly smaller-than-average. The decline in the latter constituted not quite 50 per cent of the total decrease reported in all industries at January 1, 1938, as compared with an average proportion of 56·7 per cent in the years since 1920. The recession in manufacturing at the beginning of January in other years of the record has always been followed by a revival in succeeding weeks, although in no case has the recovery indicated at February 1 equalled the shrinkage noted in the preceding report. Within the manufacturing group, the largest losses at January 1 occurred in iron and steel, food, textile, lumber and pulp and paper factories.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, there were pronounced seasonal decreases in construction, as already mentioned, while there were contractions on a smaller scale in logging, mining and transportation. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants and retail trade reported decided improvement.

For January 1, 1937, 10,034 employers had made returns showing that they had an aggregate staff of 985,078 men and women, compared with 1,044,411 in the preceding month. The largest losses had then taken place in manufacturing and construction.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Estimates of Total Number of Wage-earners in Employment and Unemployed

In the recently issued Annual Review of Employment (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, page 46), were given for the years since 1920 annual estimates of the total number of wage-earners and of those employed and unemployed, prepared in the Census Analysis Branch of the Bureau. Statistics for 1937 were then available for only eleven months, but have now been prepared for the year, during which the estimated average number of wage-earners was 2,802,000; of these 2,452,000 were employed, on the average, while the average number of unemployed was estimated at 349,000. In 1936 the average number of wage-earners was estimated at 2,671,000, of whom 447,000 were unemployed, on the average. The number of wage-earners and of those in employment averaged higher in 1937 than in any other year for which estimates have been prepared, while the estimated number unemployed was the lowest since 1930.

The estimates for December of the last ten years are as follows (in thousands):—

Year	Total estimated number of wage-earners	Estimated number of wage-earners in employment	Estimated number of wage-earners unemployed
1937	2,758	2,377	381
1936	2,693	2,227	466
1935	2,627	2,117	510
1934	2,573	2,012	561
1933	2,498	1,881	617
1932	2,382	1,670	712
1931	2,494	1,913	581
1930	2,549	2,093	456
1929	2,508	2,282	226
1928	2,351	2,236	115

The estimated number of men and women available for employment in Canada in December was greater than in that month in other years, and the number in employment was also at its maximum for December; the number unemployed, though substantially lower than in any December in the period 1930-1936, was considerably higher than in any preceding year for which estimates have been prepared.

Employment by Economic Areas

Each of the five economic areas recorded seasonally reduced activity. As is usual at the time of year, the losses in Quebec and Ontario were disproportionately large. Employment generally was brisker than at the beginning of January of last year.

Maritime Provinces.—The contraction in employment in the Maritime Provinces at January 1 occurred chiefly in manufacturing and construction; within the former, lumber, iron and steel and food factories recorded the greatest losses. Mining was also rather slacker. On the other hand, logging and transportation showed heightened activity, that in the latter resulting from the reopening of the winter ports. Statements were received from 718 firms employing 83,692 persons, compared with 88,484 at the beginning of December. The general decline at the date under review was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average decrease recorded at January 1 in the period 1921-1937. The following shows indexes for each of the Maritime Provinces:—

Index Numbers (1926-100)

Provinces	Relative Weight	Jan. 1, 1938	Dec. 1, 1937
P.E. Island	1.6	73.2	79.4
Nova Scotia	54.4	118.3	127.6
New Brunswick ..	44.0	115.3	118.9
Maritimes. ..	100.0	115.8	122.5

A total of 695 employers had furnished data for January 1, 1937, showing pay-rolls aggregating 78,972 workers, compared with 83,053 in the preceding month. The index then, however, had stood at 109·5, as compared with 115·8 at the date under review.

Quebec.—The curtailment in Quebec was on a larger scale than that which took place at January 1 of last year; the number of persons released also exceeded the average at that date in the years since 1920, although the percentage loss was smaller. The index, at 119·7 at the latest date, was over fifteen per

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Jan. 1, 1921	88·8	107·6	84·2	88·8	95·0	76·7
Jan. 1, 1922	78·8	87·7	70·9	83·4	82·2	70·9
Jan. 1, 1923	87·3	101·8	79·6	91·1	89·4	78·3
Jan. 1, 1924	89·8	96·9	86·3	91·7	93·6	80·7
Jan. 1, 1925	84·9	88·1	81·0	86·7	87·5	82·4
Jan. 1, 1926	90·7	94·7	86·5	91·9	94·4	89·2
Jan. 1, 1927	95·9	101·8	93·6	96·8	99·9	87·7
Jan. 1, 1928	100·7	97·1	99·6	101·9	107·5	91·4
Jan. 1, 1929	109·1	103·3	103·3	113·8	116·6	100·4
Jan. 1, 1930	111·2	113·6	107·4	116·1	111·0	99·1
Jan. 1, 1931	101·7	119·3	99·3	100·1	106·4	94·1
Jan. 1, 1932	91·6	111·1	86·3	93·8	92·8	80·6
Jan. 1, 1933	78·5	80·1	77·8	78·8	84·4	69·7
Jan. 1, 1934	88·6	97·0	86·3	91·2	86·4	80·4
Jan. 1, 1935	94·4	99·0	91·3	98·0	91·2	88·8
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	108·1	95·5	102·7	95·1	92·4
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1938	100·0	7·7	30·9	42·3	11·4	7·7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

cent higher than at the beginning of 1937. Manufacturing (notably in textile, iron and steel, pulp and paper, food, rubber and lumber plants), logging, transportation and construction reported the most pronounced losses, but the tendency was also downward in mining and communications. On the other hand, moderate improvement took place in hotels and restaurants and retail trade. In many cases, operations will have been resumed early in the New Year in the establishments closed down over the holiday season and for purposes of inventory. The labour forces of the 2,511 co-operating employers aggregated 333,464 workers, as against 361,018 in their last report.

For January 1, 1937, 2,378 firms had reported a staff of 288,330 men and women, compared with 312,069 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 104·0.

Ontario.—Manufacturing showed considerable curtailment in Ontario, that in textile, food, iron and steel, lumber, pulp and paper and rubber factories being most noteworthy; on the other hand, increased activity was indicated in tobacco and beverage works. In the non-manufacturing industries there were large contractions in mining, transportation and construction, while logging, services and retail trade showed further improvement. A combined pay-roll of 458,090 persons was employed by the 4,620 firms whose returns were received, and who had 490,242 employees at December 1. The percentage loss approximated that recorded, on the average, in the years since 1920, but the actual number of persons laid off was greater-than-average, also exceeding the reduction reported at the same date of last year. The index then, however, was ten points lower than that of 117·5 at the latest date, when it was also higher than at the beginning of January in other years. The employers furnishing data for January 1, 1937, had numbered 4,466, and their employees, 417,462, as compared with 438,319 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—Declines on the same scale as at the opening of 1937 were noted in the Prairie Provinces; statistics were tabulated from 1,504 employers of 122,786 workers, or 5,565 fewer than at December 1. This shrinkage was less than the average, in the experience of the years since 1920. The index at the date under review stood at 96·2, as compared with 94·2 at the same date in 1937. Manufacturing and construction reported the most marked reductions at the beginning of January, 1938, but transporta-

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

——	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Jan. 1, 1922	74·2	.....	94·0	.....	.....	.....	87·2	69·2
Jan. 1, 1923	80·9	.....	93·6	100·5	90·5	.....	94·8	75·9
Jan. 1, 1924	87·4	.....	94·5	97·0	83·2	.....	87·3	78·9
Jan. 1, 1925	83·6	93·1	90·8	92·8	81·1	.....	83·3	85·1
Jan. 1, 1926	89·2	90·9	95·1	93·4	89·5	56·9	91·4	91·6
Jan. 1, 1927	93·7	102·0	99·7	93·0	98·0	57·5	101·6	92·9
Jan. 1, 1928	98·6	109·3	105·1	105·1	96·8	83·1	109·2	94·2
Jan. 1, 1929	104·6	114·7	115·5	107·8	116·7	137·5	109·9	102·9
Jan. 1, 1930	107·2	123·4	117·6	119·1	123·8	116·5	109·9	104·2
Jan. 1, 1931	102·4	127·0	107·5	112·6	103·5	89·4	98·2	107·0
Jan. 1, 1932	88·0	100·8	99·6	108·9	91·3	83·5	92·5	91·1
Jan. 1, 1933	77·5	92·6	86·5	85·8	70·7	63·9	80·8	82·5
Jan. 1, 1934	78·0	86·5	90·0	95·8	77·1	76·5	81·1	82·2
Jan. 1, 1935	84·8	88·9	95·8	97·5	83·0	88·4	85·6	88·7
Jan. 1, 1936	86·4	93·5	100·6	103·2	95·7	116·4	91·9	97·2
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Jan. 1, 1938	13·8	1·2	12·5	1·3	3·3	1·9	3·7	3·2

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

tion and mining also showed curtailment. On the other hand, employment increased in logging and retail trade. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces are given below (1926=100):—

Provinces	Relative Weight	Jan. 1, 1938	Dec. 1, 1937
Manitoba	46.2	92.4	96.0
Saskatchewan.. ..	21.1	97.8	99.8
Alberta	32.7	100.8	108.0
Prairies	100.0	96.2	100.5

For January 1, 1937, 1,453 firms had reported an aggregate working force of 119,737, which was smaller by 5,570 than in the preceding month.

British Columbia.—The recession in British Columbia involved more workers than that indicated at January 1 of last year, and also exceeded the average decline at that date in the period 1927-1937, although it was smaller than at the beginning of January in several of these years. The 1,081 establishments furnishing data reported 83,228 employees at January 1, 1938, as against 91,453 in the preceding month. Lumber and food factories, logging, construction and trade recorded curtailment, that in the lumbering industries being most pronounced. Communications, shipping and services, however, showed moderate improvement. The general situation was rather better than at January 1, 1937, when the 1,042 co-operating establishments had employed 80,577 men and women; the index then stood at 95·4, compared with 97·8 at the date under review.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

There were contractions in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, firms in Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver reporting reduced employment, while there was a small increase in Quebec City. Except in Winnipeg, the situation in each of these centres was better than at January 1, 1937; in Winnipeg, the index was then fractionally higher than at the latest date.

Montreal.—The reduction in Montreal involved a much smaller number of workers than that indicated at January 1, 1937, and was also less than the average decline at that date in the years for which data are available. State-

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Jan. 1, 1921	88·8	84·8	159·9	104·9	90·5	95·1	63·1	78·9	99·6
Jan. 1, 1922	78·8	74·4	107·4	97·3	86·9	91·6	56·7	77·6	96·1
Jan. 1, 1923	87·3	84·5	157·0	105·4	83·7	96·8	58·9	77·5	97·4
Jan. 1, 1924	89·8	86·7	166·2	105·1	89·5	99·1	60·6	89·1	98·6
Jan. 1, 1925	84·9	81·7	150·5	101·6	93·6	91·4	57·2	89·5	95·3
Jan. 1, 1926	90·7	90·0	129·2	100·9	95·6	95·9	63·4	90·1	101·3
Jan. 1, 1927	95·9	94·7	136·1	104·7	99·6	99·1	73·1	96·7	109·9
Jan. 1, 1928	100·7	97·9	163·2	112·6	102·9	99·4	78·6	105·3	120·4
Jan. 1, 1929	109·1	107·3	171·0	116·2	112·6	102·6	87·4	118·0	128·5
Jan. 1, 1930	111·2	106·5	200·2	122·5	128·2	101·9	92·7	123·5	133·8
Jan. 1, 1931	101·7	93·7	107·6	114·4	110·6	95·9	110·7	123·2	132·9
Jan. 1, 1932	91·6	83·9	68·7	105·1	98·1	85·6	104·8	114·4	125·7
Jan. 1, 1933	78·5	74·4	74·5	96·9	87·5	78·3	58·5	102·2	119·6
Jan. 1, 1934	88·6	80·0	168·8	106·8	78·4	76·3	88·1	109·8	122·3
Jan. 1, 1935	94·4	87·4	181·3	119·1	78·6	76·2	87·9	115·2	130·6
Jan. 1, 1936	99·1	96·8	183·4	129·9	79·3	77·9	74·8	118·0	135·9
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Jan. 1, 1938	100·0	51·1	8·6	6·6	2·1	·9·1	9·0	2·7	10·8

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

ments for the latest month were received from 1,415 establishments with 148,791 employees, as compared with 156,798 in the preceding month. Marked curtailment was shown in manufacturing, in which the losses in iron and steel, food, textile, leather, rubber and musical instrument plants were greatest. Transportation and building were also slacker. On the other hand, work on the streets and roads and in retail trade was considerably more active. The index, at 99·0, was 8·6 points higher than at the beginning of January in 1937, when 1,367 firms had reported payrolls aggregating 135,765 persons, compared with 147,722 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Shipping reported a seasonal loss, but manufacturing, services and trade afforded more employment. The 178 co-operating employers in Quebec city enlarged their staffs from 13,276 persons at December 1 to 13,369 at the beginning of January. This advance compared favourably with the decline noted at January 1 of last year; 175 establishments had then employed 12,277 men and women, and the index was eight points lower.

Toronto.—Toronto firms showed a decidedly larger seasonal contraction than at the same date in 1937, but the decrease was smaller than that recorded, on the average, at the beginning of January in the years for which data are now available. The index, at 108·4, compared favourably with that of 103·4 at the opening of last year. There were important losses in manufacturing, the most noteworthy being in the textile, food and pulp and paper groups; construction and transportation were also slacker, while retail stores reported pronounced improvement, and there was a moderate gain in services. Returns were tabulated from 1,566 employers with 134,860 workers, compared with 139,228 in their last report; at the same date of last year, 1,517 firms had employed 128,362 men and women, a decline of 2,817 from the preceding month.

Ottawa.—Little general change was indicated in Ottawa; manufacturing showed a recession,

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Jan. 1, 1937	Dec. 1, 1937	Jan. 1, 1936	Jan. 1, 1935	Jan. 1, 1934	Jan. 1, 1933	Jan. 1, 1932
Manufacturing	51·1	108·6	116·3	102·4	96·8	87·4	80·0	74·4
Animal products—edible	2·3	127·6	136·8	121·5	110·0	105·1	94·7	92·0
Fur and products	·1	76·4	93·4	82·6	94·5	83·0	76·3	77·8
Leather and products	1·9	99·4	102·8	97·8	96·1	86·8	79·1	77·6
Boots and shoes	1·3	101·2	101·3	96·8	95·8	84·7	78·6	80·8
Lumber and products	3·5	70·1	79·9	70·7	63·3	57·1	52·9	43·2
Rough and dressed lumber	1·7	54·5	63·8	59·8	51·2	45·0	40·7	30·0
Furniture	·7	82·9	92·0	81·8	79·8	69·9	69·3	64·1
Other lumber products	1·1	108·3	120·3	96·1	88·0	84·4	77·9	67·0
Musical instruments	·1	36·5	52·2	34·7	51·6	26·1	39·4	22·9
Plant products—edible	2·8	103·3	122·3	101·4	97·6	92·4	85·6	88·4
Pulp and paper products	6·0	107·4	111·8	101·9	96·7	92·3	85·6	82·2
Pulp and paper	2·8	99·1	103·8	92·4	85·3	81·0	71·6	67·1
Paper products	·9	128·6	138·8	120·7	110·5	100·7	96·2	89·4
Printing and publishing	2·4	111·0	113·0	107·8	106·9	104·4	100·7	100·5
Rubber products	1·2	97·8	111·6	95·8	92·0	89·8	85·2	75·6
Textile products	9·3	116·4	126·6	114·6	113·3	102·5	97·5	88·1
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·8	134·5	143·2	134·9	135·5	121·2	114·1	100·6
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	99·5	105·5	98·7	97·0	86·9	82·7	73·6
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	136·8	150·2	144·6	138·8	118·8	120·6	105·7
Artificial silk and silk goods	·9	521·1	535·2	508·0	540·6	493·8	432·6	364·9
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	117·3	128·7	118·5	123·3	109·9	112·3	103·0
Garments and personal furnishings	2·9	105·6	116·9	100·4	93·9	87·0	81·4	75·3
Other textile products	·9	92·8	102·0	89·7	89·6	82·2	73·0	65·9
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2·0	158·2	150·4	139·3	139·2	127·7	125·6	120·6
Tobacco	1·2	157·1	141·5	127·0	137·0	121·4	126·7	124·8
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	157·3	161·6	158·0	140·6	137·4	122·3	113·0
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	163·4	162·9	148·9	127·0	126·0	133·7	108·9
Chemicals and allied products	1·1	151·0	157·4	141·7	131·1	118·9	112·1	101·8
Clay, glass and stone products	·8	79·4	92·9	75·5	67·6	60·9	53·4	50·1
Electric light and power	1·4	123·8	128·4	113·5	111·5	110·0	104·8	108·3
Electrical apparatus	1·9	146·9	152·9	122·3	120·4	105·0	95·5	96·4
Iron and steel products	12·4	102·8	108·7	92·3	84·9	71·1	60·9	56·3
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·4	125·6	139·2	121·0	108·0	81·2	64·4	47·6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	125·6	133·3	110·3	93·4	83·1	66·4	63·1
Agricultural implements	·6	75·2	74·4	59·3	62·2	45·9	35·6	22·9
Land vehicles	5·5	97·9	100·0	88·4	83·9	72·7	65·0	64·2
Automobiles and parts	2·1	156·7	159·1	149·0	119·9	92·9	67·6	57·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·2	68·1	79·9	58·3	47·7	47·1	43·8	53·2
Heating appliances	·4	88·9	126·8	100·7	86·2	73·9	58·8	54·3
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·7	122·3	123·4	88·1	82·9	58·3	49·3	43·4
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	115·1	120·0	103·8	92·1	76·0	62·3	57·0
Other iron and steel products	1·8	103·7	112·3	94·6	83·2	70·2	61·4	53·2
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	152·4	158·3	142·6	122·1	106·4	90·5	74·7
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	149·1	151·4	139·2	134·6	132·3	127·4	115·4
Miscellaneous	·5	125·5	133·2	123·2	116·8	113·4	97·8	93·5

[1]The "Relative Weight" column shows the proportion that the number of employees in the indicated industry is of the total number of employees reported in all industries by the firms making returns at the date under review.

but road work and retail trade were more active. The result was a slight decrease in general employment in the city, according to the 204 reporting establishments, whose staffs aggregated 13,923 persons, as compared with 13,965 in the preceding month. A larger reduction had been recorded at the same date of last year, when the index was two points lower. Statements had then been furnished by 201 employers with a combined payroll of 13,619.

Hamilton.—Data were received from 294 firms in Hamilton employing 35,390 workers, as against 37,466 at December 1. Manufacturing showed most of the curtailment, which occurred chiefly in iron and steel, textile and food factories; construction was rather quieter, while the fluctuations in other industries were slight. At January 1, 1937, the 290 co-operating establishments had reported 31,878 men and women on their staffs, and the index was many points lower.

Windsor.—There was a further falling-off in the number employed in Windsor, most of which was in manufacturing (notably in the automobile, textile and food industries). Construction was also slacker, but other industries showed little general change at January 1. Returns were compiled from 180 employers with 20,160 persons in their employ, as compared with 20,886 in the preceding month. Activity was decidedly greater than at January 1, 1937, when a reduction had been reported by the 173 firms making returns, whose payrolls had included 18,719 employees.

Winnipeg.—Employment in manufacturing and construction declined in Winnipeg, while other groups showed only slight changes; within the former, the losses in food, textile and iron and steel were largest. The 492 co-operating establishments reported 39,668 employees, compared with 41,125 in the preceding month. This contraction involved rather more workers than have been laid off, on the average, at January 1 in the last seventeen years, also exceeding the loss recorded at the same date in 1937. The index then was fractionally higher. Data for the beginning of January of last year had been tabulated from 483 employers of 39,703 men and women.

Vancouver.—Reduced activity was indicated in Vacouver, according to returns from 462 firms employing 35,128 persons, as compared with 35,476 at December 1. Although the decrease noted at the same date of last year had been smaller, the index then was several points lower. There were losses in manufacturing, notably in the food and pulp and paper divisions at the date under review, and construction and trade were also slacker than in the preceding month; on the other hand, communications, transportation and services showed improvement. For January 1, 1937, 438 firms had reported 33,899 men and women on their pay-lists, compared with 34,155 in the preceding month.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—As already stated, the recession in employment in manufacturing was slightly less than the average indicated at January 1 in the last seventeen years, there being as compared with December 1 a loss of 6·6 per cent, while the average reduction in this comparison since 1921 has been 7·5 per cent. The contraction at the date under review, as in other years, was partly due to comparatively brief shutdowns for inventory and over the holiday season. In each of the preceding years for which data are now available, employment has shown partial recovery in the weeks succeeding January 1; on the average, this has amounted, up to the date of the next report (viz., February 1), to over 51 per cent of the shrinkage indicated at the opening of the year.

The manufacturers making returns for January 1, 1938, numbered 5,997, and their payrolls aggregated 552,144, compared with 590,980 at December 1. The index declined from 116·3 in the preceding month to 108·6 at the date under review, but as compared with 102·4 at January 1, 1937, showed an improvement of 6·1 per cent. After adjustment for seasonal influences, the index at the latest date was 117·7, as compared with 117·5 at December 1.

The most extensive reductions at the date under review were in food, textile, iron and steel, lumber and pulp and paper factories, but the fur, leather, musical instrument, rubber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and miscellaneous manufacturing industries also recorded important curtailment. On the other hand, tobacco works showed improvement, as has often been the case at the beginning of January. Activity in most classes of manufacturing was greater than at January 1, 1937.

The index numbers of factory employment at the first of January in the years since 1927 are as follows: 1938, 108·6; 1937, 102·4; 1936, 96·8; 1935, 87·4; 1934, 80·0; 1933, 74·4; 1932, 83·9; 1931, 93·7; 1930, 106·5; 1929, 107·3; and 1928, 97·9.

The 5,828 manufacturers making returns for the same date in 1937 had employed 519,136 men and women, a decline of 23,202 or 4·3 per cent from the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Large declines were reported in all branches of this division,

—dairies, meat-packing and fish-preserving plants. Statements were received from 293 manufacturers with 24,685 workers, as compared with 26,455 at the beginning of December. This loss was larger than that recorded at January 1, 1937, but the index number was then considerably lower. All five economic areas reported lessened employment, the heaviest contractions being in the Western Provinces.

Leather Products.—There was a seasonal falling-off in the leather industries at the beginning of January. The shrinkage involved a decidedly smaller number of employees than that experienced at the same date last year, when the index was slightly lower. A combined working force of 20,299 persons was registered by the 300 firms making returns, as compared with 20,977 in the preceding month. Most of the loss occurred in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber Products.—Seasonal curtailment was noted in lumber mills, 883 of which reduced their payrolls from 42,844 at December 1 to 37,573 workers at the beginning of January. Employment was in very slightly smaller volume than at the corresponding date of last year. Sawmills registered the most pronounced decreases, but there were also contractions in furniture, vehicle, container and other wood-using industries. There were especially marked recessions in Ontario and British Columbia, although employment generally declined.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-five manufacturers of musical instruments reported a combined staff of 1,041, which was 450 less than in the preceding month. A similar loss had been noted at January 1 a year ago, when the index number was somewhat lower.

Plant Products, Edible.—There were seasonal reductions in employment in all branches of the vegetable food group, the greatest being in canning, sugar and syrup, bakery, chocolate and confectionery factories. The working forces of the 486 co-operating employers totalled 30,306 persons, as compared with 35,872 in their last report. While the movement was generally unfavourable, the most pronounced contractions were in Ontario. The declines noted at the beginning of January last year were rather larger, and the index number then was some two points lower than at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The shrinkage at the beginning of January, 1938, was greater than that indicated at the same date in 1937, when employment was, however, in smaller volume. Statistics were received from 616 firms, whose staffs aggregated 65,481 workers, or 2,649 fewer than in their last report. There were considerable losses in Quebec and Ontario. Pulp and paper mills reported a large share of the reduction, but there were also declines in plants producing paper goods and in printing and publishing houses.

Rubber Products.—Rubber factories showed a decrease, which substantially exceeded that noted at January 1, 1937; 55 plants had 12,463 employees at the date under review, as against 14,224 at the beginning of December. Most of the recession took place in Quebec and Ontario. The index number, at 97·8, was slightly above that of 95·8 at the same date of last year.

Textile Products.—The 1,118 textile firms furnishing data released a larger proportion of their total operatives than was the case among the establishments making returns at the beginning of January, 1937; the index then was slightly lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 116·4. The reported payrolls included 100,482 persons at January 1, 1938, as against 109,261 in the preceding month. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of the shrinkage, which was especially marked in the hosiery and knit goods, cotton and garment and personal furnishing divisions.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—There was a large increase in employment at the beginning of January in the tobacco group, while beverage plants released some employees. Statements were tabulated from 185 manufacturers in this group, employing 21,606 workers, or 1,121 more than at December 1. Most of the advance took place in Ontario.

Chemical Products.—Employment in chemical and allied products showed a contraction at January 1 as compared with the preceding month, 530 persons having been let out from the labour forces of the 205 reporting plants, which had 12,458 employees. Smaller declines had been noted at the corresponding date a year ago, but the index number was then much lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further seasonal recessions in employment occurred in the production of these goods; 213 works reported an aggregate staff of 8,819, as compared with 10,309 in the preceding month. All provinces shared in this curtailment, which however, was most marked in Quebec and Ontario. Brick and stone yards recorded important losses; on the whole, these were on a much larger scale than those of January 1, 1937, but employment then was generally in less volume.

Electric Light and Power.—Employment in electric current plants again declined, accord-

ing to statistics from 97 producers, employing 15,636 workers, or 591 fewer than at December 1. Ontario firms reported the greatest contraction. A slightly smaller reduction had been noted at the beginning of January of last year, when the index was some ten points lower.

Electrical Apparatus.—A slackening in industrial activity was indicated by the 125 co-operating electrical apparatus factories, whose labour forces aggregated 20,193 persons at January 1, as compared with 21,018 in the preceding month. Employment was much brisker than at the same date of 1937, although the falling-off then recorded had been on a smaller scale.

Iron and Steel Products.—The crude, rolled and forged, machinery, automobile, railway car and locomotive, heating appliance and other divisions reported curtailment. The payrolls of the 880 firms furnishing data in the iron and steel industry totalled 134,014, against 141,760 at December 1. The decline, of a seasonal character, was smaller than the average reduction at January 1 in the years since 1920. The largest losses at the date under review occurred in Ontario. The iron and steel index was higher than at January 1 in any other year since 1930.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—There was a decrease in non-ferrous metal products, but employment in that industry continued at a high level as compared with the same date in other years of the record. Returns were compiled from 177 employers of 24,331 persons, as against 25,267 at the commencement of December. Most of the reduction was recorded in Ontario. An analysis of the data by industries shows a slackening in smelters and refineries and in the precious and base metal groups.

Mineral Products.—Lowered activity was noted in these industries, in which a larger recession had occurred at the beginning of last year. A combined working force of 15,001 persons was employed by the 145 establishments whose returns were received, and who had 15,226 employees at December 1. The index was higher than at January 1, 1937, standing at 149·1 at the latest date, as against 139·2 in the same month of last year.

Logging

Bush operations on the whole showed a considerable falling-off at January 1. The experience of the years since 1920 shows that there is customarily an exodus from logging camps over the holiday season, but the general movement in the present year was more pronounced than usual, a reaction from the exceptional activity of recent months. Improvement was shown in Ontario and the Maritime and Prairie Provinces, while in Quebec and British Columbia large declines were noted. Employment was brisker than in January of any other year since 1920; the index stood at 323·6, compared with 355·4 at December 1, 1937, and 242·1 at January 1, 1937. A combined working force of 93,026 was reported by the 386 co-operating firms, who had 101,998 employees in the preceding month.

Mining

Coal.—A slight falling-off was indicated in coal mines, 104 of which reduced their staffs from 26,617 at December 1, to 26,511 at the beginning of January. There were gains in British Columbia, but the tendency was downward in Alberta. The index number at January 1, 1937, was fractionally lower, although employment had then shown an advance over the preceding month.

Metallic Ores.—A pronounced decrease was noted in metallic ore mines, according to data from 209 mines employing 37,083 persons at the beginning of January, as compared with 38,686 in their last report. The index was decidedly higher than at the same date of last year, when a similar recession had occurred.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—The trend of employment in this division continued seasonally downward; the reductions were on a larger scale than at January 1 a year ago, but the index was then a few points lower. Statements were received from 96 employers with 8,161 workers, as compared with 9,756 in the preceding month. There were general losses, those in Quebec and Ontario being greatest.

Communications

A further decrease took place on telephones and telegraphs; the situation was better than at the same date in 1937, when a rather larger falling-off had been noted. The payrolls of the companies and branches furnishing data declined from 22,950 at December 1 to 22,718 at the beginning of January.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Local transportation firms reported a seasonal contraction in personnel, involving many fewer workers than that noted at January 1, 1937; the index then, however, was higher by nearly four points. A combined staff of 25,452 persons was employed by the 252 co-operating firms, who had 25,667 workers in the preceding month. The largest reductions were in Ontario.

Steam Railways.—Employment in steam railway operation showed a small advance, seasonal improvement in the Maritime Provinces slightly more than offsetting contractions in the other areas. The payrolls of the 99 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns aggregated 59,745 persons, as against 59,669 in their last report. A pronounced decline had been recorded at the same date last year, when the index was two points lower than that of 75·1 at January 1, 1938.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—On the whole, there was a seasonal reduction in employment in water transportation; curtailment was indicated in Quebec and Ontario, but an important increase, also seasonal in character, was noted in the Maritime Provinces, and the trend in British Columbia was slightly upward. The general curtailment was not nearly so extensive as that indicated at January 1, 1937, when the index was practically the same. Returns for the date under review were compiled from 115 employers of 13,473 men, compared with 15,925 in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued seasonal curtailment of operations was shown in building construction; 793 contractors reduced their staffs from 30,984 at the beginning of December to 23,426 at January 1. The most pronounced declines were in Quebec and Ontario, although there were losses in all five economic areas. Smaller decreases had been indicated at January 1 last year, but the index was then over seventeen points lower.

Highway.—Statements were received from 399 firms employing 49,833 workers, or 19,485 fewer than at December 1. Important curtailment took place in all provinces. Road construction generally afforded more employment than in the winter of 1936-37.

Railway.—An upward movement was shown in this division, in which 40 employers reported 24,297 persons on their payroll, as compared with 23,795 in the preceding month. The index was several points higher than at January 1 of a year ago, when a reduction had been noted. There were increases in employment in four of the five economic areas, British Columbia being the exception.

Services

Improvement occurred in services, in which 486 firms employed 29,126 persons, or 411 more than in the preceding month. There was an increase in hotels and restaurants, while the fluctuations in the other divisions of the group were slight. An advance had also been made at the beginning of January, 1937, when the index was several points lower.

Trade

Trade afforded considerably more employment than at December 1; the increase in personnel, on the whole, exceeded the average gain indicated at the beginning of January in the preceding years for which statistics are available. There were moderate, seasonal losses in wholesale establishments, but the additions to staffs in retail stores were large. The 1,378 co-operating employers had 116,476 persons on their staffs, compared with 114,699 in their last report. The index stood at 141·7, as compared with 139·6 in the preceding month, and 136·9 at January 1, 1937.

Tables

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date indicated.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of December, 1937

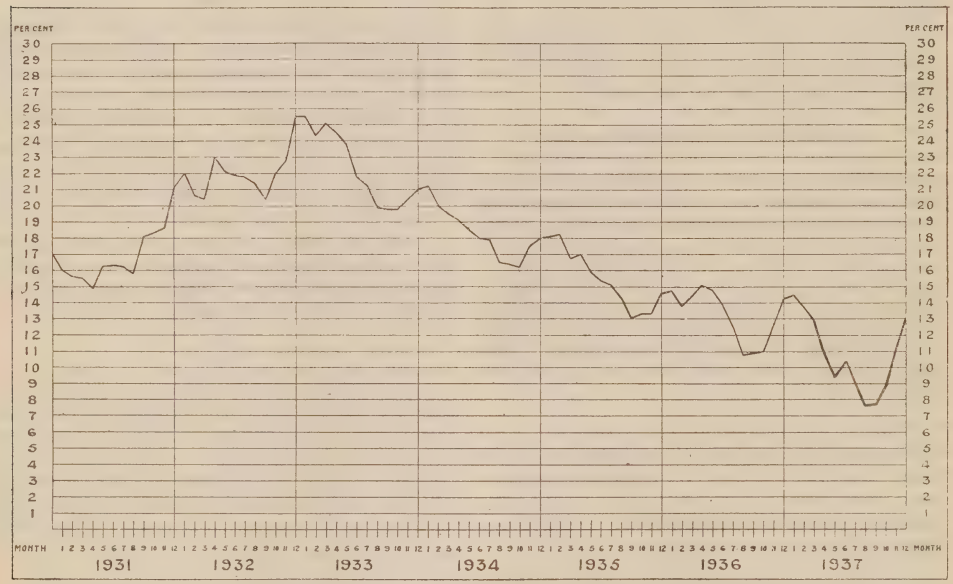
The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Unemployment at the close of December, 1937, as reflected by the returns compiled from 1,931 local trade unions with a membership involving 219,369 persons, showed a small increase over the preceding month, due in part to seasonal inactivity and in some measure to conditions consequent upon the holiday period. Of the members recorded 28,465 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 13·0 in contrast with 11·2 per cent of inactivity in November. An upward movement of employment was apparent, however, from December, 1936, when 14·3 per cent of idleness was manifest. Manitoba unions showed a rather noteworthy drop in work available from November, particularly in the manufacturing industries, where the garment, and iron and

steel trades were largely contributing factors in the less favourable situation indicated. In building and construction and transportation also, some slackening off in employment was apparent. Ontario unions reported moderate contractions in activity from November, the closing of navigation on the Great Lakes affecting adversely the situation, especially in railway operation, railway and steamship clerks suffering considerable losses in employment. Conditions in the building and construction trades also were seasonably quiet. Activity among Quebec members subsided slightly, the manufacturing industries being mainly responsible for this unfavourable tendency, and in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia employment was retarded by less than one per cent. New Brunswick unions alone showed an upward trend of activity from November though the variation noted was merely nominal. In comparison with the returns for December, 1936, Quebec unions recorded improvement of over 4 per cent during the month surveyed, and in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Ontario lesser gains occurred. In Manitoba, however, employment was considerably curtailed from December a year ago, the manufacturing industries, as in the previous comparison, accounting in substantial measure for the change, while in British Columbia recessions, on a smaller scale, were reported, Alberta unions showing but a nominal falling off in work afforded.

A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment reported from the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Halifax and Regina unions were afforded a moderately better volume of work during December than in the preceding month. In Winnipeg, however, marked losses in activity were noted and declines of lesser degree were evident among Saint John, Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Edmonton unions. When contrasted with the returns for December of last year, Toronto unions showed noteworthy employment gains during the period surveyed and conditions were somewhat improved among Montreal and Regina unions. The employment tendency in Halifax, Saint John and Edmonton was also more favourable than in December, 1936, though the changes recorded were slight. Winnipeg and Vancouver members, however, showed marked losses in available work from December a year ago.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The chart which accompanies this article shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1931, to date. The local trade union situation during 1937, as reflected by the curve, has shown consistent improvement throughout the year when compared with 1936 or with any year of our records since 1930, unemployment each month remaining below that of the corresponding months of the previous six years. The course followed by the curve during January was nominally upward from that of December, 1936, representing a

very slight increase in the volume of unemployment, but with February a period of expansion set in, the curve tending in a steadily downward direction until the close of May. In June, however, a slight falling off in employment was evident from the curve, July and August again showing a better trend of activity. At the close of September the level of the curve remained substantially the same as in August, what slight deviation was noted being in a less favourable direction. In October seasonal conditions were a large factor in the rise in unemployment manifest by the curve, which upward movement continued until the close of the year. The peak of activity for 1937 was registered at the end of August when 7·6 per cent of unemployment was recorded, while the percentage of 14·5 in January constituted the maximum of idleness.

Some curtailment in the volume of work afforded in the manufacturing industries was evident during December from the previous month though conditions were more favourable than in December, 1936, according to the reports forwarded by an aggregate of 549 unions with 82,303 members. Of these, 12,414 or a percentage of 15·1 were idle at the end of the month compared with 12·9 per cent in November and 16·8 per cent in December, 1936. Slacker conditions prevailed for textile and carpet, and jewellery workers than in November, and unemployment increases of noteworthy proportions were apparent among fur, garment and wood workers. Cigar and tobacco, hat, cap and glove, and iron and steel workers showed more moderate recessions, and the situation also declined for paper makers, bakers and confectioners, and meat cutters and butchers. General labourers, glass workers and metal polishers, on the contrary, showed a considerably better level of employment, and among leather workers lesser gains occurred. Brewery workers reported all their members busy in contrast with a small percentage of idleness in November. The situation for printing tradesmen, however, remained unchanged from November. Marked employment recovery from December, 1936, in the manufacturing industries was reflected by garment and glass workers, general labourers and metal polishers, and improvement, on a smaller scale, was manifest by brewery and leather workers, and printing tradesmen. Of the recessions which were of a largely offsetting nature, the most important were recorded by wood, textile and carpet, and jewellery workers, and meat cutters and butchers, though activity for papermakers and fur workers was also considerably curtailed. Hat, cap and glove, and cigar and tobacco workers, bakers and confectioners, and iron and steel workers, in addition, showed some employment cessation.

In coal mining a better trend of activity was reflected during December than in either the previous month or December a year ago though the change in each comparison was rather small, unemployment standing at 4·2 per cent as contrasted with percentages of 5·2 in November and 4·9 in December, 1936. The percentage for the period under review was

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	0·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·0	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Dec., 1919	1·5	2·0	3·2	1·9	5·0	6·0	2·8	18·6	4·3
Dec., 1920	6·9	11·0	19·6	12·3	7·8	10·1	9·2	11·6	13·0
Dec., 1921	5·9	6·9	26·8	9·7	15·5	10·4	6·8	24·7	15·1
Dec., 1922	3·2	6·1	7·8	4·7	7·8	4·1	5·1	13·3	6·4
Dec., 1923	7·3	3·6	9·7	6·4	6·5	4·2	6·0	7·1	7·2
Dec., 1924	4·7	6·9	22·4	8·1	8·9	4·2	5·0	10·2	11·6
Dec., 1925	4·3	3·0	14·2	6·4	3·8	3·5	4·4	6·9	7·9
Dec., 1926	3·2	2·2	7·6	5·6	4·3	2·1	6·7	7·5	5·9
Dec., 1927	4·3	1·5	9·3	5·1	5·4	5·6	3·7	10·5	6·6
Dec., 1928	3·9	·9	10·7	4·0	8·1	4·4	6·9	6·9	6·6
Dec., 1929	5·2	2·4	14·5	9·7	12·8	13·0	13·9	11·5	11·4
Dec., 1930	7·5	8·7	22·8	17·3	14·2	15·9	13·8	16·8	17·0
Dec., 1931	13·8	9·6	29·0	20·3	16·5	19·5	16·9	21·2	21·1
Dec., 1932	8·4	16·5	30·9	28·5	20·9	20·8	22·8	26·0	25·5
Dec., 1933	11·2	11·5	23·2	24·9	20·3	17·2	17·6	19·8	21·0
Dec., 1934	4·7	7·2	24·5	18·7	16·1	13·1	9·0	24·6	18·0
Nov., 1935	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
March 1936	7·7	9·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·0	14·8
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0

based on the reports compiled from 52 unions embracing a membership of 18,809 persons, 789 of whom were without work at the end of the month. British Columbia miners were much better engaged than in November and in Alberta also the tendency was upward though the change was fairly small. In Nova Scotia, however, activity eased off slightly from November. Compared with the returns for December, 1936, the British Columbia coal fields, as in the previous comparison, yielded a greater volume of employment during the month surveyed, and in Nova Scotia improved conditions were noted. Curtailment in activity on a small scale, however, was reported from Alberta. Short-time work, continued to be shown among the miners in both the Eastern and Western coal areas.

Seasonal slackness in building and construction activities was again apparent at the close of December and to a more marked degree than in the previous month as manifest by the reports received from 227 associations with a total of 23,539 members. Of these, 8,113 or 34·5 per cent were idle on the last day of the month compared with 28·3 per cent in November. The situation, however, showed improvement over December, 1936, when 40·0 per cent of unemployment was reflected. All tradesmen participated in this less favourable employment movement noted from November, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, steam shovelmen and plumbers and steamfitters, especially, showing pronounced losses in activity. Among carpenters and joiners, granite and stonecutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, also, considerable slowing up in employment was apparent Hod carriers and building labourers showed more moderate declines, and among painters, decorators and paper hangers, electrical workers and bridge and structural iron workers minor contractions occurred. When comparing with the returns for December, 1936, tile layers, lathers and roofers, steam shovelmen, and plumbers and steamfitters all indicated decidedly better conditions during the month under review, and improvement of noteworthy degree was manifest by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stone-cutters, and painters, decorators and paper hangers. Heightened activity, on a smaller scale, was evident among carpenters and joiners and electrical workers. Extensive employment losses, however, were registered by bridge and structural iron workers, and hod carriers and building labourers.

The 844 associations of transportation workers from which reports were tabulated during December with a membership numbering 64,936 persons, showed that 5,363 or 8·3 per cent were unemployed at the close of the month as compared with a percentage of 6·2 in November. Little variation was apparent from December, 1936, though the tendency was toward a greater employment prevalence, the percentage of idleness for that month standing at 8·6. In steam railway operation, which comprises over 77 per cent of the entire group membership in the transportation industries, as a whole, less favourable conditions obtained than in November, the end of the shipping season on the Great Lakes being largely responsible for the adverse movement. The trend for street and electric railway employees was also toward lessened activity though the variation from November was practically negligible. The navigation division, however, registered improvement particularly in Quebec and British Columbia and among teamsters and chauffeurs the tendency was but fractionally upward. Unemployment in steam railway operation, however, was maintained at exactly the same level as in December, 1936. Navigation showed decidedly greater activity and slight gains were evident among street and electric railway employees. Teamsters and chauffeurs alone, were less busily engaged, though the change from December, 1936, was small.

Adequate work was available to all retail shop clerks reported during December as was the case in November, while in December a year ago 4·7 per cent of inactivity was shown. Making returns for December were 3 associations of these workers covering a membership of 1,250 persons.

Among civic employees little change was shown during December from November conditions though the trend was favourable, the 79 associations from which reports were compiled, with 9,868 members indicating 1·9 per cent of idleness compared with 2·3 per cent in November. Activity was but nominally retarded from December, 1936, when 1·5 per cent of the members reported were out of work.

The level of employment in the miscellaneous group of trades during December remained much the same as in November, the 144 unions forwarding reports with a membership totalling 10,222 persons, showing an unemployment percentage of 6·5 as compared with 6·4 per cent in the preceding month. Somewhat better conditions prevailed, however, than in December, 1936, when 9·4 per cent of idleness was recorded. A moderately improved situation was reflected by theatre and stage employees during December from the previous month and small gains in activity were recorded by hotel and restaurant employees, and barbers. Stationary engineers and firemen and unclassified workers, how-

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
December, 1919	72·2	....	1·4	2·5	2·5	·9	·6	1·1	....	·2	·2	·4	·2	·1	8·1	2·6	4·3	6·2	5·6	....	12·1	3·8	29·9	1·9	1·6	·1	·1	....	·6	3·0	·9	4·8	4·3
December, 1920	11·1	12·7	1·3	19·4	23·3	6·1	11·9	2·9	....	14·0	44·9	10·6	60·2	....	19·5	15·2	19·2	26·1	0	17·5	26·5	5·4	37·2	3·3	4·4	2·5	2·5	....	·4	2·6	1·3	3·7	13·0
December, 1921	70·6	45·0	18·5	24·7	21·6	3·9	3·5	4·1	....	12·3	45·8	4·4	60·8	....	2·3	25·8	9·6	24·3	.....	5·2	25·9	9·6	24·2	6·6	·9	1·0	1·0	....	0	4·9	2·3	10·7	15·1
December, 1922	64·8	4·3	1·5	8·5	7·9	3·3	·8	4·6	....	20·3	13·7	3·0	17·0	13·0	9·9	6·5	3·9	31·8	·6	7·9	18·6	2·4	10·0	2·4	·3	·5	·5	....	3·0	3·5	2·7	5·5	6·4
December, 1923	19·4	0	8·1	7·8	1·5	1·7	·2	2·7	....	12·7	18·4	3·4	23·3	0	3·3	5·7	4·5	23·2	0	2·0	21·7	4·0	11·0	3·8	3·9	·5	·5	....	1·6	3·2	1·3	4·7	7·2
December, 1924	0	57·7	4·1	20·9	12·9	6·6	3·6	8·4	....	17·3	53·8	34·9	56·2	25·2	12·9	13·7	29·8	53·6	.....	10·0	24·9	5·5	12·3	5·5	4·5	1·1	1·1	0	2·0	2·8	1·0	7·4	11·6
December, 1925	0	80·0	2·2	13·0	9·2	3·4	·4	4·8	....	19·5	27·8	29·9	28·3	9·9	26·7	8·2	18·5	46·7	0	28·0	21·0	4·2	15·0	4·2	2·3	·2	·2	0	0	3·2	1·7	7·3	7·9
December, 1926	12·9	14·0	5·1	7·3	15·6	2·4	·2	3·4	....	18·0	6·5	11·0	6·1	8·4	14·7	7·6	6·4	5·4	0	13·7	19·3	3·0	60·9	2·3	0	1·1	1·1	0	0	2·6	1·2	5·7	5·9
December, 1927	26·7	0	2·8	9·3	1·3	4·0	6·5	2·8	....	35·8	8·4	0	8·8	14·8	19·8	7·5	5·9	18·2	1·1	18·7	19·1	3·6	47·4	2·8	·3	·1	·1	0	·6	2·6	1·0	6·7	6·6
December, 1928	19·9	0	4·5	8·3	1·5	2·3	1·9	2·5	....	18·7	16·6	4·9	17·0	37·2	21·8	4·3	2·4	6·9	0	28·5	15·5	3·8	32·1	2·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·4	3·2	1·6	5·1	6·6
December, 1929	24·6	2·7	5·0	13·7	9·6	5·9	10·4	3·4	....	8·3	34·3	1·6	37·3	40·0	33·0	8·2	4·5	23·3	.....	39·9	25·6	8·3	21·7	9·2	1·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·8	2·0	5·6	11·4
December, 1930	11·5	41·2	7·6	17·7	6·4	14·5	28·4	7·3	....	31·4	38·9	13·2	40·6	53·8	24·2	9·8	22·0	39·9	0	38·6	44·5	10·6	31·5	12·1	1·0	6·7	6·8	0	·2	7·5	1·0	15·1	17·0
December, 1931	20·2	20·6	10·0	23·8	13·4	12·2	16·5	10·7	....	52·5	55·3	6·1	59·7	35·8	22·7	15·2	20·0	16·8	.....	50·8	58·1	12·3	54·6	13·6	1·4	9·7	9·8	0	·3	9·2	2·3	19·1	21·1
December, 1932	28·4	51·9	8·3	28·9	12·2	18·0	24·3	15·4	0	54·8	48·4	18·4	49·2	74·1	22·5	29·4	36·2	56·1	0	44·8	69·2	15·5	36·7	18·1	1·0	15·0	15·3	0	·7	11·1	6·3	20·0	25·5
December, 1933	25·0	19·0	6·8	23·4	16·0	15·3	17·4	14·4	0	13·9	17·2	18·3	11·4	56·6	42·7	25·3	23·3	35·5	0	73·2	69·1	13·4	34·6	14·5	1·1	12·9	13·1	3·8	0	8·7	2·8	19·8	21·0
December, 1934	88·8	50·6	4·7	17·8	7·9	9·3	7·9	10·4	0	42·0	24·4	4·3	23·2	33·0	10·2	19·6	15·3	11·5	0	52·0	58·6	11·3	74·3	10·9	·9	11·5	11·8	0	7·8	7·8	3·8	15·4	18·0
December, 1935	35·9	15·1	6·4	15·1	8·0	7·0	3·6	10·1	0	9·4	20·2	6·1	18·0	32·4	31·8	14·3	9·9	16·3	0	40·9	45·1	8·7	30·6	9·6	·9	10·5	10·8	0	3·7	5·9	3·2	10·4	14·6
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	0	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	0	39·6	41·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	10·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	23·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·0	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	1·38	9·5	23·3	7·9	9·6	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·1	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0

ever, showed slight curtailment in work afforded. In comparison with the returns for December, 1936, noteworthy employment advancement was indicated by stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees, during the month under review, and increases in activity of less than one per cent were registered by hotel and restaurant employees and barbers. Employment contractions on a moderate scale, however, were reflected by unclassified workers.

The fishing industry was slack in all three months used for comparative purposes, 39·7 per cent of inactivity being recorded at the close of December as compared with a percentage of 37·4 in November and with 36·8 per cent in December, 1936. Reporting for December were 3 unions of these workers with an aggregate of 605 members.

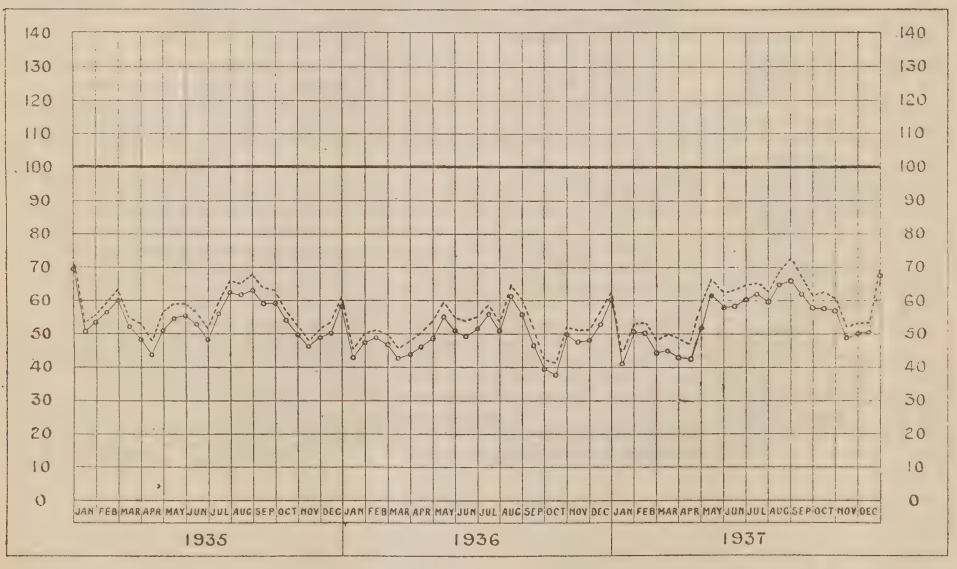
Of the 580 members reported by lumber workers and loggers during December, 19 were shown as unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 3·3 as compared with 2·4 per cent in November. Little change in the situation was apparent from December, 1936, when 2·3 per cent of the members reported were idle.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937 inclusive and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for December of each year from 1919 to 1934 inclusive, and for each month from January, 1935, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for December, 1937

The records of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of December, 1937, when compared with those of November showed a decline of over 9 per cent, but an increase of more than 5 per cent over December a year ago. Under the former comparison all groups, except construction and maintenance and trade; recorded declines, the highest being in logging, followed by other losses in farming, manufacturing, transportation and services. The gain in construction and maintenance was noteworthy, but that in trade was nominal only. When compared with December, 1936, farming and mining were the only divisions to record declines, and although the loss in farming was quite pronounced, large gains in construction and maintenance and logging and smaller, though important increases in services and manufacturing, were mainly responsible for the total improvement should. Smaller advances also were reported in trade and transportation.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1935, as represented by the radio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications were practically unchanged at the beginning of December, but followed a sharp upward trend during the latter half of the month, the levels reached being about 7 points above those attained at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies of each 100 applications was 53·4 and 69·3 during the first and the second half of December, 1937, in comparison with ratios of 56·9 and 62·5 during the corresponding periods of 1936. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 50·5 and 67·5, as compared with 52·7 and 60·2 during the corresponding month of 1936.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during December, 1937, was 1,327 as compared with 1,494 during the preceding month and with 1,281 in December a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,182, in comparison with 2,835 in November and with 2,156 in December, 1936.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices during December, 1937, was 1,274, of which 780 were in regular employment and 494 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,405 during the preceding month. Placements in December a year ago averaged 1,209 daily, consisting of 890 placements in regular and 319 in casual employment.

During the month of December, 1937, the offices of the Service referred 33,890 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 33,109 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 20,276, of which 16,064 were of men and 4,212 were of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,833. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 24,752 for men and 9,727 for women, a total of 34,479, while applications for work numbered 56,711, of which 44,209 were from men and 12,502 from women. Reports for November, 1937, showed 37,348 positions available, 70,860 applications made and 35,109 placements effected, while in December, 1936, there were recorded 33,284 vacancies, 56,051 applications for work and 31,411 placements in regular and casual employment.

During the year 1937 the offices of the Service throughout Canada reported 418,388 vacancies, 712,223 applications and 389,536 placements in regular and casual employment. These totals were considerably higher than those for the year 1936 when there were listed 355,376 vacancies, 680,053 applications for work and 331,450 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1927, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1927	302,723	112,046	414,769
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536

NOVA SCOTIA

During the month of December, positions offered through employment offices in Nova Scotia called for nearly 28 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 6 per cent more than during the corresponding month of 1936. There was a decrease in placements of 30 per cent when compared with November, but an increase of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with December a year ago. Placements in services, trade and logging were higher than in December, 1936, but these gains were largely offset by a decline in construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected were logging 73; construction and maintenance 197; trade 50 and services, 457, of which 324 were of household workers. During the month 205 men and 103 women were placed in regular employment.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during December, were on practically the same level as in the preceding month, but were over 25 per cent better than during the corresponding month of 1936. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. The improvement in placements over December

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1937

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1936
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**842**	**29**	**869**	**818**	**308**	**501**	**1,476**	**159**
Halifax	457	27	481	425	167	258	715	49
New Glasgow	154	2	157	164	113	42	312	88
Sydney	231	0	231	229	28	201	449	22
New Brunswick	**783**	**9**	**825**	**780**	**128**	**652**	**929**	**171**
Chatham	23	0	28	25	10	15	170	69
Fredericton	15	0	45	15	3	12	55	0
Moncton	355	9	350	350	75	275	121	81
St. John	390	0	402	390	40	350	583	21
Quebec	**6,962**	**655**	**10,564**	**6,833**	**5,123**	**1,121**	**2,351**	**7,070**
Bagotville	130	8	199	127	127	0	56	.....
Chicoutimi	427	0	659	427	423	4	70	415
Hull	626	6	1,010	633	605	32	278	546
La Tuque	241	3	264	224	224	0	30	.....
Matane	179	4	268	193	180	13	39	.....
Montreal	2,902	275	5,041	2,825	1,562	836	1,485	2,755
Quebec	1,506	274	1,807	1,295	988	178	271	2,928
Rouyn	349	1	514	450	437	13	14	123
Sherbrooke	253	54	376	297	261	11	38	181
Three Rivers	250	17	309	262	217	33	52	122
Val d'Or	99	13	117	100	99	1	18	.....
Ontario	**9,534**	**356**	**22,811**	**9,154**	**5,438**	**3,619**	**44,124**	**4,363**
Belleville	244	0	262	244	57	187	249	64
Brantford	143	4	476	144	120	24	1,468	62
Chatham	216	0	310	216	39	177	341	55
Fort William	691	0	707	691	521	170	89	321
Guelph	87	7	188	93	65	16	796	18
Hamilton	433	0	1,285	435	176	244	3,750	174
Kenora	113	0	242	113	83	30	284	99
Kingston	133	22	356	124	103	21	417	185
Kitchener	207	14	455	219	85	116	866	63
London	683	46	1,119	718	225	460	1,956	230
Niagara Falls	103	7	233	111	49	43	758	71
North Bay	487	0	613	572	528	44	472	192
Oshawa	183	0	243	182	46	136	1,194	102
Ottawa	428	2	1,475	426	243	183	3,655	239
Pembroke	121	0	220	118	41	77	46	28
Peterborough	110	0	237	109	72	37	1,106	61
Port Arthur	912	1	882	808	800	8	521	635
St. Catharines	167	4	379	163	83	80	1,657	86
St. Thomas	147	0	200	149	136	13	201	33
Sarnia	186	0	287	186	54	132	367	45
Sault Ste. Marie	304	0	418	222	175	47	40	116
Stratford	73	0	386	73	57	16	1,120	38
Sudbury	158	0	322	189	174	15	63	174
Timmins	741	7	943	528	356	172	721	620
Toronto	1,797	215	9,532	1,658	766	892	15,214	450
Windsor	472	22	778	476	232	244	6,492	202
Woodstock	195	5	263	187	152	35	281	.....
Manitoba	**5,075**	**15**	**6,735**	**5,145**	**4,744**	**397**	**12,045**	**5,123**
Brandon	302	10	347	293	289	4	665	557
Winnipeg	4,773	5	6,388	4,852	4,455	393	11,380	4,566
Saskatchewan	**1,362**	**674**	**1,987**	**1,372**	**1,049**	**319**	**856**	**2,639**
Moose Jaw	270	58	211	248	155	90	315	314
North Battleford	48	73	47	37	24	13	28	237
Prince Albert	147	77	182	136	104	32	55	389
Regina	503	193	761	512	444	68	256	688
Saskatoon	105	153	416	158	133	25	186	307
Swift Current	36	22	60	56	43	13	14	90
Yorkton	253	98	310	225	146	78	2	614
Alberta	**2,513**	**211**	**4,798**	**2,321**	**1,941**	**369**	**9,890**	**1,997**
Calgary	536	20	1,907	670	604	66	4,766	576
Drumheller	110	0	307	97	71	26	192	78
Edmonton	1,492	177	1,956	1,162	1,091	60	4,070	1,164
Lethbridge	87	11	292	108	101	7	442	88
Medicine Hat	288	3	336	284	74	210	420	91
British Columbia	**7,408**	**23**	**8,122**	**7,467**	**1,545**	**5,855**	**5,445**	**1,336**
Kamloops	140	6	364	160	23	113	30	10
Nanaimo	234	4	247	235	218	17	206	264
Nelson	192	0	207	193	67	126	4	6
New Westminster	121	1	104	121	24	97	186	31
Penticton	55	2	69	53	35	18	58	6
Prince George	0	2	4	0	0	0	0	3
Prince Rupert	30	0	35	30	12	18	77	3
Vancouver	5,752	7	5,910	5,792	889	4,860	4,004	836
Victoria	884	1	1,182	883	277	606	880	177
Canada	**34,479**	**1,972**	**56,711**	**33,890**	**20,276**	**12,833**	**77,116**	**23,140***
Men	24,752	570	44,209	24,731	16,064	8,530	66,957	18,683
Women	9,727	1,402	12,502	9,159	4,212	4,303	10,159	4,457

* 282 Placements effected by offices since closed.

a year ago was almost entirely due to an increase in services, as minor gains in trade and manufacturing were offset by declines in logging and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 33; construction and maintenance 54; trade 34 and services 636, of which 492 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 25 of men and 103 of women.

Quebec

There was a decline of nearly 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in the Province of Quebec during December when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 22 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements were nearly 10 per cent less than in November and over 22 per cent below December, 1936. The decline in placements from December a year ago was almost entirely due to a reduction in construction and maintenance, in which group during December, 1936, much relief employment was provided. There were small losses in farming and trade, but all other groups showed improvement, the largest gains being in logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 177; logging 1,253; construction and maintenance 2,317; trade 78 and services 2,358, of which 2,177 were of household workers. During the month 3,793 men and 1,330 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during December called for over 21 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month, but over 8 per cent more than during the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease in placements of over 21 per cent when compared with November, but a gain of over 9 per cent in comparison with December, 1936. There was a large increase in bush placements when compared with December a year ago and smaller gains in farming, manufacturing, trade and transportation. The improvement in these groups was partly offset by small declines in services, construction and maintenance and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 589; logging 2,158; farming 498; transportation 135; construction and maintenance 1,472; trade 329 and services 3,839, of which 2,357 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 4,302 of men and 1,136 of women.

Manitoba

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during December, was nearly 26 per cent greater than in the preceding month, but nearly 6 per cent less than during the corresponding month of 1936. Placements were over 23 per cent higher than in November but over 5 per cent below December of the previous year. There was a large reduction in farm placements when compared with December, 1936, but this decrease was largely offset by a substantial increase in construction and maintenance and small gains in logging and services. The changes in other groups were nominal only. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 309; farming 2,830; construction and maintenance 902 and services 1,064, of which 969 were of household workers. There were 4,039 men and 705 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Saskatchewan during December, were nearly 64 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and 66 per cent below the corresponding month of the previous year. Placements also were over 55 per cent below November and nearly 57 per cent fewer than in December, 1936. A large decrease in farm placements was mainly responsible for the decline from December a year ago, although fairly important reductions were also reported in services and logging. There was a small gain in construction and maintenance, but a similar loss in manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 639; construction and maintenance 75 and services 59, of which 456 were of household workers. During the month 714 men and 335 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during December, was over 10 per cent less than in the preceding month, but showed a nominal increase when compared with the corresponding month of the previous year. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 13 per cent when compared with November, but an increase of over 2 per cent in comparison with December, 1936. Placements by industrial divisions showed no important changes when compared with December a year ago, but gains in construction and maintenance, farming and manufacturing combined

were slightly in excess of losses in logging, fishing and hunting and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 39; logging 208; farming 1,265; construction and maintenance 326 and services 395, of which 311 were of household workers. There were 1,700 men and 241 women placed in regular employment during the month.

British Columbia

During December, 1937, employment offices in British Columbia received orders for nearly 51 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and for nearly 157 per cent more than during the corresponding month of the previous year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. Severe snow storms had resulted in the employment of large numbers of workers to clear city streets and highways and caused the marked increase in placements over December, 1936. Placements in industrial divisions, other than construction and maintenance, showed very little change, there being a slight improvement in services and manufacturing, and small losses were reported in trade and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 60; logging 630; farming 78; construction and maintenance 5,607 and services 928, of which 623 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,286 of men and 259 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of December, 1937, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 20,276 placements in regular employment, 12,735 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,107 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 1,040 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 67 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with minimum fare of $4, is granted by the Railway Companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Ontario offices issued 958 certificates for reduced transportation during December, entirely to provincial centres. From Port Arthur 405 bush workers, 10 Hydro construction labourers, 7 highway construction workers, 3 mine workers, one sawyer and one hotel employee were transported to various sections of the Port Arthur zone, and 2 highway construction foremen to North Bay. The Fort William office despatched 252 bush workers, one steel worker and one domestic to employment within the district covered by that city office, while from Sudbury 14 bushmen were carried to Sault Ste. Marie, and 52 bushmen within the Sudbury zone. Travelling from Toronto 49 bushmen went to Timmins, 36 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie, 15 bushmen to North Bay, one fire protection worker to Port Arthur and 14 farm hands to centres in the Toronto zone. The North Bay office shipped 34 bushmen to Timmins and 13 bushmen within its own zone; the Pembroke office 5 bushmen to Sudbury and one construction labourer and one cook to Port Arthur; the Windsor office 10 bushmen to Sault Ste. Marie and 10 bushmen to Timmins, and the St. Catharines office 4 bushmen to Port Arthur and one bushman to Sault Ste. Marie. The Port Arthur zone was also the destination of 14 bushmen journeying from Timmins. The one remaining transfer was of a bushman going from Hamilton to Timmins. Reduced rate certificates issued in Manitoba during December were 82 in number, 15 of which were to provincial centres and 67 outside the province. The provincial movement was from Winnipeg to points within the same zone and included the transfer of 9 bushmen, 2 mine workers, one farm hand, one electrician, one sawmill worker and one hotel cook. Travelling to other provinces, also from Winnipeg, 59 bushmen, 3 mine workers, 2 restaurant employees and one clerk were bound for centres in the Port Arthur zone, and 2 farm hands for the Regina zone. In Saskatchewan during December one tractor man proceeded from Saskatoon to employment in the Prince Albert zone. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during December, 63 persons were transferred to provincial employment. All of these secured their certificates at the Edmonton office for transportation to various sections of the Edmonton zone, among whom were 62 bush workers, 5 transportation employees, 2 farm hands, 2 miners, one blacksmith and one mechanic. On certificates granted at British Columbia offices during December 3 persons were conveyed to provincial employment. Of these, the Vancouver office assisted in the transfer of one farm hand and one mine cook within its own zone, and the Nelson office of one farm hand to a point in the Penticton zone.

Of the 1,107 persons who were carried at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during December 382 travelled over the Canadian National Railways, 669 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 54 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 2 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building permits issued in Canada during December, 1937

The building permits issued by 58 cities in December, 1937, represented construction work valued at $3,543,073, as compared with $4,956,139 in November, 1937, and $3,282,166 in December, 1936. There was, therefore, a decrease of $1,413,066 or 28·5 per cent in December as compared with the preceding month, but an increase of $260,907 or 7·9 per cent in the more significant comparison with the same month in 1936.

The value of the building permits taken out during 1937 was $55,634,610; this was 34·6 per cent higher than the aggregate of $41,325,693 reported in 1936, and was also decidedly higher than in any other year since 1931. The cumulative total in each of the last six years has been very much lower than in earlier years of the record; while the wholesale prices of building materials have recently advanced, the preliminary index for 1937 was below the average for the years since 1919.

Detailed statements for December were received from some 50 cities, showing that they had issued some 75 permits for dwellings valued at almost $650,000 and 900 permits for other buildings at an estimated cost of more than $2,560,000. There was also one permit taken out for engineering work at a cost of $22,000. During November, the construction of some 300 dwellings and 1,800 other building was authorized; these were estimated to cost approximately $1,158,000 and $3,495,000, respectively.

As compared with the preceding month, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Alberta reported small increases in the value of the building authorized. Of the declines indicated in the remaining provinces, those of $734,487 or 28·1 per cent in Ontario and $393,353 or 56·9 per cent in British Columbia were most pronounced.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta reported increases as compared with December, 1936, in the value of the building represented by the permits granted. In this comparison, Quebec and Ontario reported the greatest gains of $112,564 or 12·5 per cent, and $141,573 or 8·1 per cent respectively.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal registered an increase as compared with either November, 1937, or December, 1936, while Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported declines as compared with the preceding month, but increases over the same month in 1936. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Fredericton, Westmount, Brantford, Fort William, Kingston, London, Oshawa, Ottawa, Sault Ste. Marie, Brandon, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Kamloops recorded advances as compared with November, 1937, and also as compared with December, 1936.

The following table shows the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during the Decembers of the years since 1920, and also for the completed years; the 1937 figures are unrevised, while for preceding years the statistics are revised. (A revised statement for 1937 will be issued next month). Index numbers, based upon the total value of the building authorized by these cities during 1926 as 100, are given below, as are the average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the years 1920-37:—

Year	Value of permits issued in December	Value of permits issued in twelve months	Indexes of value of permits issued in twelve months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials twelve months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1937.....	3,543,073	55,634,610	35·6	94·3
1936.....	3,282,166	41,325,693	26·4	85·3
1935.....	2,401,856	46,560,623	29·8	81·2
1934.....	2,521,820	27,457,524	17·6	82·6
1933.....	1,983,292	21,776,496	13·9	78·3
1932.....	1,569,255	42,319,397	27·1	77·2
1931.....	7,895,106	112,222,845	71·8	81·9
1930.....	15,440,281	166,379,325	106·4	90·9
1929.....	14,688,682	234,944,549	150·2	99·0
1928.....	16,095,160	219,105,715	140·1	97·1
1927.....	11,755,566	184,613,742	118·0	96·1
1926.....	11,508,818	156,386,607	100·0	100·0
1925.....	7,363,777	125,029,367	79·9	102·9
1924.....	6,463,319	126,553,148	80·9	106·6
1923.....	6,974,256	133,521,621	85·4	111·8
1922.....	9,517,402	148,215,407	94·8	108·7
1921.....	5,537,330	116,794,414	74·7	122·7
1920.....	4,844,354	117,019,622	74·8	144·0

The unrevised statistics for 1937 indicate that last year's aggregate was 34·6 per cent higher than in 1936, and it was also higher than in any of the preceding four years. With these exceptions, the 1937 total was lower than in any other year since 1929. The index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though higher than in any of the years 1930-1936, was lower than in other years since 1919.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in November and December, 1937, and December, 1936. The 35 centres for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "x."

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	Dec., 1937	Nov., 1937	Dec., 1936	Cities	Dec., 1937	Nov., 1937	Dec., 1936
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—				*St. Catharines	38,280	41,960	37,465
Charlottetown	3,100	2,000	Nil	*St. Thomas	1,400	1,300	11,500
Nova Scotia	106,562	193,485[1]	80,310	Sarnia	28,805	40,650	5,830
*Halifax	82,215	141,255	73,660	Sault Ste. Marie	29,500	11,090	8,590
New Glasgow	585	2,780	4,500	*Toronto	1,111,196	1,824,737	988,520
*Sydney	23,762	49,450[1]	2,150	York and East York Townships	64,621	115,310	128,065
New Brunswick	62,545	54,881	10,775	Welland	700	45,310	981
Fredericton	48,800	850	4,000	*Windsor	46,127	55,655	26,885
*Moncton	1,675	33,896	1,090	Riverside	5,700	10,000	2,275
*Saint John	12,070	20,135	5,685	Woodstock	9,233	19,761	10,416
Quebec	1,010,367	1,086,751	897,803	**Manitoba**	52,000	126,027	48,350
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	870,928	812,401	843,590	*Brandon	800	Nil	Nil
*Quebec	26,639	83,715	1,135	St. Boniface	1,000	1,877	20,100
Shawinigan Falls	5,000	37,050	12,943	*Winnipeg	50,200	124,150	28,250
*Sherbrooke	54,800	63,300	5,500	**Saskatchewan**	30,841	97,275	69,050
*Three Rivers	11,750	85,185	16,835	*Moose Jaw	2,735	84,130	9,250
*Westmount	41,250	5,100	17,800	*Regina	24,106	10,845	18,525
Ontario	1,881,504	2,615,391	1,739,931	*Saskatoon	4,000	2,300	41,275
Belleville	2,050	7,950	Nil	**Alberta**	97,779	87,999	71,444
*Brantford	13,140	11,136	10,755	*Calgary	21,987	18,601	9,526
Chatham	1,000	9,300	32,600	*Edmonton	73,675	21,910	40,265
*Fort William	22,900	18,550	1,800	Lethbridge	2,117	10,488	21,653
Galt	15,455	93,216	1,510	Medicine Hat	Nil	37,000	Nil
*Guelph	2,340	8,990	285	**British Columbia**	298,375	691,730	364,503
*Hamilton	87,817	89,477	269,251	Kamloops	9,050	3,625	265
*Kingston	19,390	11,987	18,685	Nanaimo	50	25,895	47,550
*Kitchener	14,795	47,789	16,095	*New Westminster	22,050	51,875	17,700
*London	96,240	41,525	19,345	Prince Rupert	1,350	18,420	48,765
Niagara Falls	200	1,550	3,305	*Vancouver	235,730	487,900	212,685
Oshawa	23,235	2,450	1,435	North Vancouver	1,525	8,615	5,070
*Ottawa	243,500	73,290	47,400	*Victoria	28,620	95,400	32,468
Owen Sound	750	690	83,125				
*Peterborough	935	4,133	3,585				
*Port Arthur	1,015	22,755	8,385	**Total—58 cities**	3,543,073	4,956,139[1]	3,282,166
*Stratford	1,180	5,430	1,843	*Total—35 cities	3,289,247	4,450,262[1]	2,839,188

[1] Including Sydney received too late for November tabulation.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JANUARY, 1938

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of January, 1938, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming in the Maritime Provinces was confined to routine work, but farm produce at the markets was plentiful, though limited as to variety. Logging, except at Halifax, New Glasgow and Fredericton, was quiet. Fishing recorded an upward trend and prices were firm. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated 5 and 6 days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked 3 to 5 days per week, with one mine reported idle; some idleness also was reported by the iron and steel industries. Other manufacturing lines, likewise, were slack, with many plants working part time only. Little new building construction was being undertaken, but that already started was progressing favourably. Road work continued. Transportation, both freight and passenger, was heavy; trade, however, was quiet. There was the usual demand for domestic workers and housekeepers in the women's division.

Farming was quiet in the Province of Quebec and logging in nearly all districts showed fewer placements effected. In manufacturing centres, Chicoutmi, Bagotville and La Tuque reported decreased activity in the paper industry; in Quebec City; leather and clothing were back to normal; in Sherbrooke, cotton, woollen and silk establishments reported the same personnel, but metal showed a decline; in Hull, match and paper factories were operating at full capacity; in Montreal, metals, textiles and boots and shoes registered improvement, rubber, cigars and tobacco were quiet and clothing was fairly busy. Throughout the Province much available work consisting of sewer, water works and road construction was in evidence and many men found employment in this manner. Building trades, particularly in Montreal, Hull and Sherbrooke, also were busy and carpenters, plasterers and plumbers fairly well employed. Transportation was unchanged and trade somewhat

slack, following the holiday season. Orders for domestic workers were numerous and in some centres exceeded the supply of suitable applicants available.

The demand for farm help in Ontario was slow, with no difficulty experienced in filling requirements. Log hauling was in full swing, but with little labour turnover. At North Bay, the usual seasonal demand was considerably lessened by the use of motor trucks instead of horses, for by this method the former hauling time was cut in half. At Timmins, logging operations had been hindered by a heavy fall of snow. Mining was quiet. Although some lines of industries showed decreased output and staffs had been reduced, manufacturing, on the whole, remained steady and in many instances production levels were above those recorded during the corresponding period of the previous year. No marked developments, however, were reported in building construction, as weather conditions continued to retard this phase of employment and the call for skilled tradesmen was inadequate to provide employment for all seeking that type of labour. Little highway work was under way, other than maintenance and bridge construction. A number of men also were placed on casual jobs as snow shovellers. Trainees from domestic service training schools were in demand and readily found employment as soon as their course was completed, but casual work for women was less than usual. Several girls also had been placed in industrial pursuits under the D.P.Y.T.P.

Farming was quiet in the Prairie Provinces, applications in Alberta under the Farm Relief Plan continuing to form the bulk of the orders received in this group. At Drumheller extremely mild weather during January had adversely affected coal shipments from the mines, the outgoing tonnage being considerably less than for January, 1937. Manufacturing was slack, no extra help being required by any of the plants. Building construction was dull, except at Winnipeg, where building permits were higher than in the corresponding month a year ago. At Calgary, additions proposed to the refining plants were still in a preparatory stage; new oil wells started being about equal to those just finished. Some highway work also was in progress. Wholesale and retail trade was slightly lower and calls for help in the women's section less numerous.

There were few requests for farm help in British Columbia and not much improvement was recorded in logging. Saw and shingle mills, also, were operating with reduced crews; gold mining, however, was brisk, though coal mines were running on short time. Factories at Nelson were busy. Building construction showed little activity and there was no demand for men on highway construction. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert and Victoria were kept busy on repairs and the reconditioning of boats for summer use, but little waterfront work was available at Prince Rupert, although plentiful at Victoria. Stores reported business fair. In the women's division orders were few but applicants numerous. Casual work in this section also had been negligible during January.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*, January, 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows: —

There was a further decline in employment between November 15 and December 13, a substantial part of which was due, however, to the effect of adverse weather conditions at the latter date. In the building, public works contracting, stone quarrying, and ship building and repairing industries, for example, the numbers unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland showed an increase of 94,000 as compared with November 15, of whom 55,500 were registered as only temporarily stopped. Other industries in which employment declined included the textile, boot and shoe, pottery, furniture and certain food manufacturing industries, shipping service, the manufacture of metal goods and electrical apparatus, engineering (mainly textile machinery manufacture), agriculture and fishing. On the other hand employment improved in the distributive trades, in hotel and boarding-house service, and, to a slight extent, in the motor vehicle industry.

It is estimated that at December 13, 1937, the number of insured persons, aged 16 to 64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,437,000. This was 136,000 less than at November 15, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 200,000 as compared with December 14, 1936.

Among persons, aged 16 to 64, in Great Britain and Northern Ireland insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance

51709—6½

(including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed at December 13, 1937, was 12·2 as compared with 11·0 at November 15, 1937. For persons aged 16 to 64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 8·3 at December 13, 1937, and 5·0 at November 15, 1937. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at December 13, 1937, was 12·0 as compared with 10·7 at November 15, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at December 13, 1937, as compared with December 14, 1936, of about 0·6 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 4·5 among persons within the agricultural scheme (exclusive of private gardeners, who first became insurable in February, 1937). For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 0·7 between these dates.

At December 13, 1937, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,283,604 wholly unemployed, 324,779 temporarily stopped, and 57,024 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,665,407; this was 166,204 more than at November 15, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 91,740 as compared with December 14, 1936.

The total of 1,665,407 persons on the registers at December 13, 1937, included 896,019 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 555,927 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 75,487 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 137,974 other persons, of whom 25,611 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at December 13, 1937, was 1,755,491, as compared with 1,579,914 at November 15, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase at December 13, 1937, of about 109,100 as compared with December 14, 1936.

United States

In a press release dated January 21, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, announced that there had been a net decrease of about 300,000 in employment and a drop of $15,800,000 in weekly payrolls during December in industries surveyed each month by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The following paragraphs are taken from the press release:—

In manufacturing, it is estimated that 520,000 wage earners were laid off between mid-November and mid-December. Although a seasonal decline is usual in factories in December, this is the largest recorded since 1920. Working forces were reduced on private construction jobs and in most mining activities, and there were small decreases in employment in the utilities and in certain service industries. It is estimated that retail stores hired about 320,000 additional temporary people for Christmas sales.

With widespread reductions in the rate of industrial activity, the shortening of work schedules, and some spreading of work, there was an even greater decline in the total amount of payrolls than in employment. In manufacturing, weekly payrolls were reduced by $17,600,000, or 9·6 per cent. This decline and similar reductions in other industries were offset in part by larger payrolls in retail trade, the net decline for all reporting industries being $15,800,000. So far during the current recession, there is no evidence of any general tendency toward reductions in wage rates. Smaller payrolls, particularly in factories, are due to reduced operating time.

Largely as a result of the decrease in employment in the past two months, approximately 765,000 fewer workers were engaged in December, 1937, in the industries regularly surveyed by the Bureau than in December, 1936, and weekly payrolls were $19,600,000 smaller than a year ago.

Manufacturing Industries.—Reports to the Bureau showed that 79 of the 89 manufacturing industries decreased their working forces. Whereas in October and November factories making non-durable goods, such as textiles, clothing, etc., had reported most marked declines in employment, the reports for December indicate that lay-offs were more pronounced in the durable goods industries, particularly in automobile plants, steel mills, foundries and machine shops, sawmills, railroad repair shops, and in factories producing electrical machinery. The decrease in employment in the durable goods industries as a group was 8·9 per cent, compared with the decline of 4·2 per cent for the non-durable goods industries. In comparison with a year ago, both types of industries showed about the same relative reduction in employment. The decline for the durable goods industries was 9·2 per cent and for the non-durable goods, 10·4 per cent.

Durable Goods Industries.—The magnitude of the declines in employment from November to December, particularly in the durable goods industries, is indicated by the estimated reduction of 89,000 in the number of workers in automobile assembly and body and parts plants; of 35,000 in blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills; 28,200 in foundries and machine shops; 21,500 in steam-railroad repair shops; 21,100 in sawmills; 20,000 in electrical

machinery; and 10,300 in radios and phonographs. In the non-durable goods group, canning factories made a further seasonal reduction of 22,700 workers; 16,300 were laid off in knit goods; 13,500 in men's clothing factories; and 10,200 in cotton mills. Reductions in certain other manufacturing industries involved a larger proportion of the workers, but did not affect so many individuals as in the industries listed above.

Non-manufacturing Industries.—In the non-manufacturing group retail trade was the only industry which increased employment to any appreciable extent. Christmas trade was responsible for the addition of a large number of employees in retail stores, where there was an increase in employment of 9·0 per cent. At this level, the index of employment in retail trade was about equal to the average for the year 1929 (99·9 per cent) and was the highest for any December since 1930. The major portion of this increase was in the general merchandising group of retail establishments, composed of department, variety and general merchandising stores and mail-order houses, in which a gain of 30·9 per cent or 275,000 workers was shown. Employment in this group in December, 1937, exceeded the level of any preceding month, including December, 1929. Employment in other lines of retail trade increased by 1·7 per cent or approximately 46,500 workers. There were substantial employment gains in stores dealing in jewelry, apparel, hardware, furniture and housefurnishings, and in wood, coal, and ice firms. Retail lumber and building material dealers reported a greater-than-seasonal decline and retail automobile dealers also reported fewer workers. The important group of retail food stores showed virtually no change, employment decreasing 0·1 per cent.

Anthracite mines reported a somewhat less-than-seasonal increase of 0·6 per cent in employment from November to December and insurance firms hired a small additional number of workers. Industries in which substantial declines, largely seasonal, were reported were quarrying and non-metallic mining (12·7 per cent) and dyeing and cleaning (4·2 per cent). Metal mines further reduced their working forces in December, employment falling 6·8 per cent over the month interval. Bituminous coal mines reported a decrease of 2·2 per cent in number of workers and year-round hotels also reported a seasonal curtailment of 2·2 per cent. In the remaining industries surveyed (crude petroleum producing, telephone and telegraph, power and light and manufactured gas, electric railroad and motor bus operation, wholesale trade, laundries, and brokerage) the decreases ranged from 1·6 per cent to 0·2 per cent.

Aggregate employment in the combined 16 non-manufacturing industries surveyed showed a net increase (225,000 workers) between November and December, and weekly payrolls were $1,800,000 greater in December than in the preceding month.

Private Building Construction.—Employment in the private building construction industry decreased 18·1 per cent between November and December, according to reports supplied by 8,279 contractors employing 69,158 workers in December. This decrease in employment was coupled with a decline of 24·8 per cent in weekly pay rolls. While employment normally decreases between November and December largely because of winter weather conditions, the declines indicated by the preliminary employment reports are more pronounced than those reported in December in the preceding five years for which data are available. The level of employment in December, 1937, was 14·8 per cent below the December, 1936, level, and a similar comparison of weekly payrolls shows a decrease of 13·3 per cent. The reports received from the co-operating firms cover only employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings and do not include projects financed by the Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal, State and local governments.

Public Employment.—With the expansion of The Works Program to meet increasing unemployment, the number of workers engaged on projects of The Works Program averaged 2,288,000 in December, a net increase of more than 126,000 since November. Of the total number working on this program 183,000 were employed on Federal projects under The Works Program, 1,675,000 on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, and 430,000 on work projects of the National Youth Administration and on Student Aid. Payrolls for the program as a whole totalled $103,316,000 and were $5,535,000 greater than in November. Material orders placed during the month amounted to $47,641,000.

P.W.A. construction projects employed an average of 108,000 workers in the period from mid-November to mid-December, a decrease of 13,000 compared with the preceding month. Reduction of forces on this work, as on other construction, was in part seasonal. Federal and non-Federal N.I.R.A. projects employed 35,000 workers; while 73,000 were working on projects financed from E.R.A.A., 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds. Payroll disbursements on all P.W.A. projects totalled $9,288,000 for the period and orders for $13,845,000 worth of materials were placed.

Construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations employed 180,000 workers. Compared with the period ending in mid-November, this represented a decrease of about 31,000. Payroll disbursements amounted to $17,030,000, a reduction of $3,274,000 from the previous month. The value of material orders placed was $20,134,000.

Approximately 170,000 men were engaged on State road construction work in mid-December, 23,000 fewer than in November. Payroll disbursements amounted to $10,377,000.

The number of workers employed in the Civilian Conservation Corps was 338,000, a decrease of over 12,000 as compared with November. Decreases in employment were registered for all classes with the exception of nurses. Payrolls for all classes of workers in the C.C.C. exceeded $16,670,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

> "All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;
>
> "The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty hours per week except in such special cases as the Governer in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor many be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of a gun shed at Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Mitchell & Currie, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, January 13, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,730. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters	0 85
Cement finishers	1 00
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 90
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Drivers	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50

	Per hour
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Painters and glaziers	0 90
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 72½
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Watchmen	0 45

Construction of a pole line to magazine area at Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, Goulet Ltd., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, December 31, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,934. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cablemen	$0 70
Cablemen's helpers	0 45
Groundmen	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Linemen	0 60
Teamsters	0 40
Teamster, team and wagon	0 65
Truck drivers	0 45

Construction of an inspection and garage building at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers & Fils Ltée., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, January 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $75,912. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Blacksmiths	0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	0 55
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Electricians	0 65
Firemen—stationary	0 45
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Lathers, wood	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters—ornamental	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchmen	0 35

Erecting structural steel for the Station Hospital at the R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Central Bridge Co., Ltd., Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, January 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,150. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engineers, operating, steam:	
1 and 2 drums	$0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Hoist operators—gasoline or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters	0 60
Structural steel erectors	0 80
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an addition to the Ottawa Naval W/T Station, Mann Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Ross Meagher Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 17, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,697. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Hoist operator—gasoline or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a wireless telegraph building at the R.C.N. Barracks, H.M.C. Dockyard, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S.

Date of contract, January 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,275. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 97½
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Engineers, on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Hoist operator, gasoline or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers:	
Metal	0 60
Wood	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of repairs to Woodwards Training Wall at Steveston, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Gilley Bros., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, December 17, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $38,130. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month		
Tug boat captain:			
Class A	$200 00	(Current hrs.)	
Class B	190 00	"	"
Class C	180 00	"	"
Tug boat engineer:			
Class A	190 00	"	"
Class B	180 00	"	"
Class C	170 00	"	"
	Per hour		
Tug boat deckhand	$0 54	"	"
Derrick engineer	1 12½	"	"
Derrick deckhand	0 54	"	"
Labourers	0 45	8 a day	44 wk.
Gasoline engine runner	0 60	8 a day	44 wk.
Launch operator (work boat)	0 50	8 a day	44 wk.
Piledriver:			
Foreman	1 25	8 a day	44 wk.
Engineer	1 12½	8 a day	44 wk.
Fireman	0 68¾	8 a day	44 wk.
Bridgeman and boomman	1 00	8 a day	44 wk.
Man	1 00	8 a day	44 wk.
Derrick fireman	0 68¾	(Current hrs.)	

Erection of granite base for the National Memorial at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, E. G. M. Cape & Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 10, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $118,603. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 75
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam	0 70
Hoist operators—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Ston masons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 45
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a public building at Winkler, Man. Name of contractors, Claydon Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, January 7, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,865 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Lathers, metal	0 70
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Marble and tile setters	0 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural Steel workers	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 65

	Per hour
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 40
Welders on steel erection	0 85
Watchman	0 30

Construction of wharf repairs at Lameque, Gloucester Co., N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. J. J. Robichaud, Lameque, N.B. Date of contract, January 25, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $29,569.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: Hammer, broad-axe, X-cut saw, auger, adze)	$0 37½
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Engineer, operating steam:	
1 or 2 drums	0 55
3 or more drums	0 65
Hoist engineer—Gasoline	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a public building at Lucknow, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. H. Rintoul, Wingham, Ont. Date of contract, January 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $12,834 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Lathers, metal	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Stonecutters (sandstone, granite and limestone)	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 30

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Windsor, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co. Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, January 22, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $17,411.06. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 55
Carpenters	1 00
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 80
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Cement finishers	0 65
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Drivers	0 50
Labourers	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 55
3 tons	2 05
4 tons	2 55
Pile driver foremen	0 85
Pile driver engineers	0 80
Pile driver men	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 60
Watchmen	0 40
Welders and burners	0 70

Construction of a public building at Nipigon, Ont. Name of contractors, Claydon Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $11,673 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Lathers, metal	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 30

Construction of protection works at St. Ignace de Loyola, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Onesime Boisvert, Shawinigan Falls, P.Q. Date of contract, December 18, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $11,980. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
1 and 2 drums	0 55
3 or more drums	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Boatmen	0 30
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Watchman	0 25

Construction of wharf repairs at Clarke City, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Names of contractors, Messrs. George Lajoie and Edouard Rochette, Rivière Mailloux, P.Q. Date of contract, December 31, 1937. Amount of contract, approximately $20,983. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Compressor operator	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operator—(Gasoline or electric)	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Engineer, operating steam:	
1 or 2 drums	0 55
3 or more drums	0 65
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Powdermen	0 40
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: Hammer, X-cut saw, broadaxe, auger, adze)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a public building at Morris, Man. Name of contractors, Th. Borgford & Sons, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, December 24, 1937. Amount of contract, $10,733 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Lathers, metal	0 70
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Marble and tile setters	0 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 40
Welders on steel erection	0 85
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a public building at St. Charles de Bellechasse, P.Q. Name of contractors, Joseph E. Tremblay and Hector Bouchard of Rivière Mailloux and La Malbaie, P.Q., respectively. Date of contract, November 13, 1937. Amount of contract, $7,985 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Lathers, metal	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35

	Per hour
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone, limestone)	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Watchman	0 25

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Removal of derelicts in the waters of Callams Bay, Amherstburg, Ont. Name of contractor, J. Earl McQueen, Amherstburg, Ont. Date of contract, January 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $12,750. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month and meals
Captain	$160 00
1st engineer:	
2nd class certificate	150 00
3rd class certificate	135 00
Mate	90 00
Oiler	60 00
Firemen	55 00
Deckhands and scowmen	45 00
Cook	60 00
Diver	75 00
Diver's tender	60 00
	Per hour
Derrick engineers	$0 75
Derrick firemen	0 50
Pile driver engineers	0 75
Pile driver firemen	0 55
Burners (acetylene)	0 70
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55
Powdermen	0 60
Motor boat operators	0 55
Drivers	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Motor truck drivers	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 55
3 tons	2 05
Labourers	0 50

N.B.—Workers employed ashore are subject to a maximum 8-hour day and 44-hour week. Those employed on floating equipment are subject to current hours.

Erection of a radio beacon station, including the construction of four antenna tower foundations at Medicine Hat, Alberta. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Choinière, Medicine Hat, Alta. Date of contract, January 6, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,812.20. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gasoline	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and trucks:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers—	
Sheet metal	0 65
Shingle	0 70
Rodmen—Reinforced steel	0 45
Watchman	0 30

Erection of a radio meteorological building at the Intermediate Aerodrome at Reay, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. G. Sainsbury & Son, Novar, Ont. Date of contract, January 31, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,133. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers:	
Sheet metal	0 65
Shingle	0 60
Rodmen—Reinforced steel	0 45
Watchmen	0 30

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE: Each of the contracts noted under this heading contain the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Bandoliers and sword knots.	Mr. Cecil Sprigings, Montreal, P.Q.
Telegraph equipment (cable belts, buckets, hand guards)	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Bursting charges (trotyl)	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cordite boxes	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Belt links	Parmenter & Bullock Co., Ltd., Gananoque,, Ont.
Web equipment	Irving Air Chute Co., Ltd., Bridgeburg, Ont.
Steel barrack room lockers.	Metallic Roofing Co. of Canada, Ltd. Toronto, Ont.
Leather patches and straps.	J. E. Lortie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Boston Clothing Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Scales	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Stamping machine parts	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks.	Canadian Repair Shop Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks.	Galt Art Metal Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Letter boxes and locks.	Martin Kiely Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Interior fittings in the public building at Creston, B.C. Name of contractors, A. B. Cushing Mills, Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, January 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $940.

Interior fittings in the public building at Ste. Anne de Beaupré, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lamelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, January 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $781.50.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

(1) *Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft*

NOTE: The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The major reconditioning of Atlas A/C Landplane No. 409. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, January 24, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,556. A fair wages schedule was included in the schedule as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine Assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitters' helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Air frame construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Construction of two aeroplane engines, Wasp, complete with standard equipment. Name of contractors, Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, January 24, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,140. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning and modification of Fairchild Model 71 Monoplane No. 640. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, January 24, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,629.80. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Partial reconditioning of Bellanca Pacemaker 602. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,831. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of nine Northrop "Delta" Aeroplanes, convertible land, ski or seaplane. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 30, 1937. Amount of contract, excluding engines, $462,793.50. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fleet Model 7 Landplane No. 200. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, January 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,649. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fleet Model 7 Landplane No. 191. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, January 4, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,646. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of three pairs of Main Skis, each complete with trimming gear, and three sets of Tail Skis for installation on Northrop "Delta" aircraft Nos. 667, 668 and 669. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 12, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,399. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of Fairchild 71 Monoplane 646. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd. Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, January 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,494. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of two aeroplane engines, Wright "Cyclone" SR. 1820, with accessories. Name of contractors, Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $21,733.66. The preceding fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

Reconditioning of Fairchild 51 Landplane 624. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, December 31, 1937. Amount of contract, $4,960. The preceding fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract.

---

(2) *Construction and Repair of Steel Ships and Parts*

NOTE: The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading contain the following provisions: "All workmen, labourers, or other persons who perform labour on the construction of the work hereby contracted for, shall be paid such wages as are generally accepted as current from time to time during the continuance of the contract for competent workmen in the district in which they are respectively engaged. In no event shall the wages be less than those set out in the schedule of minimum rates hereunder. The working hours shall not exceed eight hours a day, unless, for the protection of life or property, or for other cause shown to the satisfaction of the Minister of Labour, longer hours of service are required." A scale of minimum wages has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces), and another scale for all such works undertaken on the Pacific Coast.

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Construction of repairs and overhaul of the C.G.S. *Malaspina*. Name of contractors, Yarrows, Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, January 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,390, plus cost of zinc plates. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55
Boilermakers	0 84
Bricklayers	0 90
Carpenters—ships	0 75
Caulkers—iron	0 84
Caulkers—wood	0 75
Electricians	0 68
Electricians' helpers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Moulders—iron	0 75
Painters	0 75
Patternmakers	0 84
Platers	0 75
Riggers	0 65
Riveters	0 84
Rivet holders	0 72
Rivet heaters	0 64
Ships' fitters	0 84
Teamsters	0 45
Teamsters with team and wagon	0 85
Welders—acetylene	0 80
Welders—electric	0 84
Truck drivers	0 45

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule, the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—A Certain Mattress and Couch Manufacturing Establishment and the Shop Committee Representing the Employees and the Management.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 135 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from January 10, 1938, to January 9, 1939.

A shop committee consisting of four representatives of the workers and two representatives of the management to be formed.

Hours: 9 per day.

Overtime to be paid at regular rates.

Wages: those on an hourly basis in the bedding and frames department, if they have not received such an increase since November, 1936, to be given a 10 per cent increase if paid 35 cents per hour or less or a 6 per cent increase if paid over 35 cents.

A list of hourly wage rates for the individual employees in the upholstery department is included in the agreement, ranging from a low rate of 20 cents for one employee to 60 cents for three employees, with an average of 39 cents per hour. (The previous rates for these same employees were from 17 to 50 cents, with an average of 27 cents per hour.) For piece workers, an increase of 10 per cent was granted to those in the bedding department who had not already received one.

Equal distribution of work to be carried out as much as possible during slack period.

Disputes to be taken up by the shop committee with the management. No strike or lockout to occur pending arbitration of a dispute.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Halifax, N.S.—Certain Steamship Companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 269.

Agreement to be in effect from December 6, 1937, to November 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, January, 1936, page 86, with these exceptions:

Wages for longshoremen: 77 cents per hour for day work and 88 cents for night work (increases of 10 per cent over the previous rates). Rates for certain types of cargoes continue to be paid at 10 cents per hour over the regular rates. For work on ships with cargoes on fire the new wage rate is $1.54 per hour for day work and $1.76 for night work for work in hatches affected by fire, smoke, steam or gas.

Certain changes were also made in working conditions.

Saint John, N.B.—Certain Steamship Companies and the International Longshoremen's Association, Local No. 273.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1937, to October 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 8 hours to constitute a day's or night's work, with no work on Saturday afternoon from June 1, to September 30.

Overtime: with certain exceptions, the same men are not to be ordered back to work either day or night while other men are available. If required to work through any meal hour, double time to be paid until relieved. Double time for work on Sundays and holidays and also on Saturday afternoons during summer months except for handling of mails, baggage and express.

Wages for longshoremen: 80 cents per hour for day or night work for handling general cargo and 90 cents an hour for handling bulk cargoes. (These are increases of 10 cents per hour over the rates previously in effect.) For certain cargoes or for handling cargoes in refrigerators at 26° Fahrenheit or lower, 10 cents per hour extra to be paid. At least two hours pay allowed all men ordered out for work except if prevented from working by weather conditions, when at least one hour's pay must be paid.

No man to stay in the hold of a vessel while grain is running.

The number of men in a gang for handling different types of cargoes is specified and the size of sling-loads is also limited.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties as to the interpretation of the agreement shall be referred to a committee of one representative of the companies, one of the longshoremen and a third party for chairman (preferably a member of the judiciary). The decision of this committee to be binding on both parties.

Workmen's Wages Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted in the next article:

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Victoriaville.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Three Rivers (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in the article beginning on page 215:—

ONTARIO

Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Ontario.

SASKATCHEWAN

Hairdressers, etc., Regina.

ALBERTA

Taxi Drivers, Calgary.
Bowling Alley Employees, Calgary.

WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, QUEBEC

Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Other Proceedings

AN Act respecting Workmen's Wages which was summarized in the July, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 745, replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act but stipulates that the agreements and regulations made under the former Act continue in effect for the period for which they were made. Under the Workmen's Wages Act any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act are noted in the issues beginning July, 1937.

Recent proceedings under this Act include the extension by Orders in Council of an agreement affecting barbers and hairdressers at Victoriaville, and amendments to agreements affecting barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe and Three Rivers and the furniture industry throughout the province, which are summarized below. Requests for the extension of the following new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette:* bakers at Three Rivers in the issue of January 15; dairy employees, Quebec, and garage and service station employees, Montreal, in the issue of January 29; a correction to the request, previously published, for the extension of the agreement for lithographers throughout the province, in the issue of January 15. A request for an amendment to the agreement for the paint industry throughout the province was published in the issue of January 15 and to that for bakers at Quebec in the issue of January 22. A correction to the approval of the constitution and by-laws of one joint committee was also published as noted below.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

FURNITURE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC. —An Order in Council, approved January 14 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 22, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1386). In the territorial jurisdiction, Zone I is limited to the Island of Montreal for the duration of the agreement. The time and one quarter rate for overtime work does not apply to boiler firemen.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, VICTORIAVILLE.—An Order in Council, approved January 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 22, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat National des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Victoriaville (The National Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Victoriaville) and Le Syndicat National des Employés-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Victoriaville (The National Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of Victoriaville). The Order in Council is in effect from January 22, 1937, to January 21, 1940, and thereafter until a new agreement is reached. The territorial jurisdiction includes the town of Victoriaville and within 20 miles from its limits.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1937, page 456, with these exceptions:

The minimum wage rate for female hairdressers is raised from $8 to $12.50 per week.

Minimum wage rates for apprentices: from $1 per week during second three months to $10 during last half of third year.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. HYACINTHE, GRANBY, DRUMMONDVILLE, SOREL AND COUNTY OF ROUVILLE.—An Order in Council, approved January 18, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 22, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 631, October, page 954, March, 1936, page 275, January, 1937, page 105 and September, page 1034) by adding the county of Rouville to the territorial jurisdiction, where working hours are to be from 7 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Monday, 7 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays, 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Wednesdays, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Fridays and 7 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturdays. The minimum wage rate for the county of Rouville for male barbers and hairdressers is $12 per week; the minimum rate for Drummondville is raised to $15 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $22. The scale of prices for job work is slightly altered.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS, SHAWINIGAN FALLS AND GRAND'MÈRE.—An Order in Council, approved January 14, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, January 22, cancels the separate agreement for Shawinigan Falls and Grand'Mère (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 732, November, page 1065 and December, page 1158) and brings these two towns and the area within ten miles of them within the territorial jurisdiction of the Three Rivers agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1158).

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers or employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Ministers considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour who may appoint inspectors in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410 and May, 1937, page 505; Alberta in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501 and June, 1937, page 640; Nova Scotia in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan in the issue of June, 1937, page 635.

51709—7

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

CLOAK AND SUIT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.—An Order in Council, dated January 6 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, January 15, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours for the women's cloak and suit manufacturing industry throughout the province of Ontario, from January 25, 1938, to December 31, 1938.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1937, page 219, with these exceptions:

Overtime: the seasons during which no overtime is permitted are between Easter Monday and August 1, and between October 15 and January 15. Under the same conditions as in the previous schedule, permits may be given for overtime work, but in no case for more than one hour in any one day or four hours in any week.

The Advisory Committee is authorized to levy upon and collect from each employer in the industry one half of one per cent of the wages paid and to levy and collect from each employee one half of one per cent of wages, such levy from employees to be deducted from their wages. Such moneys collected to be used by the advisory committee for its expenses, employment of inspectors, etc. Jobbers are responsible for the observance of this schedule with regard to any work done by contractors for them, but in case of the above levy the advisory commitee may assess the contractors directly.

Industrial Standards Act of Saskatchewan

Service: Business and Personal

HAIRDRESSERS, ETC., REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved December 27, 1937, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, January 15, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the "Proprietors of the Regina Beauty Culture Industry" and the "Employed Beauticians" from February 1, 1938, to January 21, 1939.

Hours: 45 per week, between 9 a.m. and 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 9 a.m. to 12 noon on Wednesdays and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturdays. No work on Sundays or on nine specified holidays. In any week in which one of these holidays occurs, work may be done on Wednesday afternoon.

Overtime to be paid at regular rate of wages.

Minimum wages: any person regularly employed on a percentage basis by a beauty culture shop proprietor or a "master beautician" who personally works at the trade or any person carrying on a business in a one chair establishment or the operator of a chair in any beauty parlour as a separate unit, is to receive a minimum wage equivalent to what he or she would have received for the same work if employed under an arrangement whereby he or she would receive 60 per cent of amounts taken in at the specified price scale except for permanent waving and hair dyeing for which 40 per cent of amounts taken in at that price scale would be paid. The price scale is included in this schedule (permanent wave $3.50, shampoo and finger wave 75 cents and $1, manicure, 35 cents, etc.). For persons working on a part time basis: $2.70 per day except if employed only on Saturday or the day preceding a holiday, for which day $3.50 is to be paid; 35 cents per hour if employed by the hour, but no earning period to be for less than two consecutive hours.

No deduction may be made from minimum wages for materials supplied or operating expenses of any kind.

Apprentices must be approved by the Advisory Board and be paid not less than the wages provided for apprentices under the Minimum Wage Board's orders.

No one may carry on the trade except in a licensed beauty parlour or a school. Regulations for schools are given, including their advertisements, maximum prices which may be charged customers, number of instructors, etc.

Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

TAXI DRIVERS, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated January 25, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, January 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing taxi drivers in the city of Calgary, from February 10, 1938, to February 9, 1939.

Hours: 12 consecutive hours per day, less one hour rest period in each day, for six days in each week, a 66-hour week; hours each day to be computed from the posted time of starting a shift.

Wages: No taxi driver may be employed on a commission basis only. Regularly employed drivers to be paid a guaranteed sum of $12.50

per week of 66 hours plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts in excess of $50 per week. Those not regularly employed must be paid at least $1.25 for a half day, or $2.50 for a full day if employed a day or less in the week. If employed more than one day in a week, the minimum is pro rata of the weekly minimum wage.

All employers paying a higher rate of wages than the minimum may not reduce them and those working their employees less than 66 hours per week may not increase the hours.

Taxi drivers are to be held responsible for any damage which they may cause to the employer's cars if such damage is occasioned directly by the negligence of the driver, but in no case is the driver responsible for more than 50 per cent of the cost of repairs or for more than $12.50 for any one accident or damage. The driver is also responsible for any credits extended by him to any person without authorization of the employer.

Service: Business and Personal

Employees of Bowling Alleys, Calgary.—An Order in Council, dated January 5 and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, January 15, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in bowling alleys in Calgary, from January 25, 1938, to August 31, 1938.

Duties of a pin setter restricted to setting of pins and keeping clean the pit of his alley or alleys.

Hours: for all pin setters, not more than 54 hours per week with 24 consecutive hours rest in every seven days.

Wages to be computed as follows: 2½ cents per line for five pins, 3½ cents per line for ten pins.

Any employer paying a higher rate of wages may not reduce this rate, and any employer working his employees less than 54 hours may not increase the hours while this schedule is in effect.

Second Annual Report of United States National Labor Relations Board

On January 4, the Second Annual Report of the National Labor Relations Board for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, was submitted to the President of the United States.

In the introduction to the report, reference is made to the decision of the United States Supreme Court issued on April 12, 1937, respecting the validity and scope of the National Labor Relations Act (Labour Gazette, July, 1935, page 605). The decision of the Court declared the Act to be constitutional (Labour Gazette, April, 1937, page 394). The effect of this decision of the Supreme Court was the filing of a large number of charges and petitions in the various regional offices.

The report also refers to the enactment in a number of State legislatures, of State labor relations acts modelled in large measure after the National Labor Relations Act.

During the period covered by the report, July 1, 1936, to June 30, 1937, a total of 4,398 cases involving 1,494,835 workers was dealt with; 2,054 of the total number of cases handled in which 1,027,028 workers were involved were pending on June 30, 1937; and 2,344 cases, involving 567,807 workers and amounting to 53·3 per cent of the total had been disposed of in one of several ways.

The report states that over 60 per cent of all the cases disposed of were closed as a result of settlement of the disputes involved, 1,429 cases involving 325,989 workers being closed in this manner. The types of settlement reached between workers and employers in these cases were as follows: recognition of workers representatives (739 cases); reinstatement (335); reinstatement and recognition (46); reinstatement and improved working conditions (31); consent election (194); arbitration (5); and other (25).

Laws Relative to Employment Agencies in U.S.A.

The Labour Law Information Service of the United States Department of Labour has issued Bulletin No. 630 entitled "Laws Relating to Employment Agencies in the United States. In an introduction by Mr. Isador Lubin, United States Commissioner of Labor Statistics, it is stated that the present report brings together all of the laws—Federal and State—regarding employment offices. Legislation for the regulation of private employment agencies is included.

It is pointed out by Mr. Lubin that the movement for free public employment agencies, which began in a very modest way with the establishment of a municipal office in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1890, spread steadily although rather slowly to other communities and States, and culminated in 1933 in the passage of a Federal law, usually referred to as the Wagner-Peyser Act. (Labour Gazette, September, 1933, page 923 and December, 1933, page 1147.) This act was designed to promote the development of a national system of employment offices.

The United States Employment Service was set up under this law to act as a co-ordinating body. However, the primary initiative in the establishment, support, and conduct of the State offices remains with the individual States.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1938

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slightly downward, the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices being somewhat lower than in the previous month. The decline in the former was due to the lower cost of foods and in the latter in large part to lower prices for certain animal products and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.68 at the beginning of January, 1938, as compared with $8.78 for December, 1937; $8.41 for January, 1937; $8.17 for January, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.88 for January, 1930. There was a substantial fall in the cost of eggs during the month under review. Other changes were comparatively slight, the most important being advances in the cost of meats, butter, tea and potatoes and declines in lard, bread and rolled oats. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.48 at the beginning of January, 1938, as compared with $17.58 for December; $17.04 for January, 1937; $16.68 for January, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.17 for January, 1930; $21.52 for January, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1930 (the post war peak); and $14.49 for January, 1914. Rent in January was unchanged from the figures for the previous month, while in fuel slight increases in the cost of coal were offset by a decline in wood.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 declined after the first week of January, reversing the movement in December. It was, however, slightly higher at the end of the month than at the end of December. The figures are 83·6 for the week ended January 28, 1938, as compared with 84·3 for the week ended January 7, 83·0 for the week ended December 31, 1937, and 82·5 for the week ended December 3. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for December, 1937, when the index number was 82·7 as compared with 81·3 for January, 1937; 72·9 for January, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·3 for January, 1930; 97·1 for January, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·9 for January, 1914. In the grouping according to chief component materials three of the eight principal groups were higher at the end of January than at the end of December, namely, vegetable products, wood and wood products, and non-metallic minerals, while the other five groups were lower. Grain prices were higher, influenced by reports of unfavourable conditions in the winter wheat areas in the United States. There was also an important increase in the price of newsprint. Important declines occurred in the prices of hides, live stock, eggs, raw wool and in non-ferrous metals.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of January of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and breaw are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910,

in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities, required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

The downward movement in the prices of fresh meats which had continued for several months was halted at the beginning of January, prices then averaging slightly higher. In beef sirloin steak was up from 25 cents per pound in December, 1937, to 25·2 cents in January, 1938, and rib roast from 18·4 cents per pound in December to 18·6 in January. Mutton advanced from 21·2 cents per pound in December to 22 cents in January and fresh pork from 21·9 cents to 22·1 cents. Breakfast bacon was down in the average from 31·6 cents per pound in

(Continued on page 227)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913 = 100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	124
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	132
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132

* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**25·2**	**20·9**	**18·6**	**13·8**	**11·4**	**15·2**	**22·0**	**22·1**	**20·9**	**30·7**	**34·0**	**55·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**27·0**	**22·0**	**18·8**	**14·6**	**12·5**	**13·6**	**17·5**	**23·1**	**21·0**	**29·0**	**32·0**	**55·6**
1—Sydney	30	24·8	20·9	17·5	13·9	10	.....	24·6	20·7	28·7	32	56·1
2—New Glasgow	30	25	20·7	15·3	13·3	14	.....	21·7	21·5	28·3	31·4	53·8
3—Amherst	25	20	16	14	12	.....	.....	25	19·2	27·7	31·6	53·3
4—Halifax	25·2	18·5	17	12·2	11·2	11·7	17·5	20·5	20·5	28·4	30·9	55
5—Windsor	27	22	20	14	14	16	.....	23·5	22·2	30·2	32·8	59
6—Truro	25	21·7	18	14·3	10·7	16·5	.....	23·3	22·1	30·5	33·5	56·1
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	**26·5**	**22·5**	**20·5**	**14·5**	**14·5**	.....	**20·0**	**21·5**	**19·0**	**28·6**	**33·1**	**55·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**28·4**	**21·8**	**19·0**	**13·5**	**11·6**	**13·4**	**19·3**	**22·5**	**21·6**	**29·6**	**33·4**	**56·9**
8—Moncton	27	19·6	18	14·1	11·1	12	18	22·5	20	27·9	32·7	56·1
9—Saint John	28·2	19·9	19·9	13·5	11·9	14·1	25	22·6	21·7	28·5	32·6	56·1
10—Fredericton	28·3	22·5	18	14·3	11·3	14	15	21·7	21·4	31·9	34·7	57·4
11—Bathurst	30	25	20	12	12	.....	.....	23	23·2	30	33·7	58
Quebec (average)	**22·6**	**19·5**	**17·5**	**12·7**	**8·7**	**14·1**	**22·8**	**19·8**	**19·0**	**27·9**	**31·2**	**54·6**
12—Quebec	22·4	19·1	13·9	12·7	8	17·6	23·7	18·9	17·8	25·5	29·1	47·9
13—Three Rivers	22·8	19·7	16·8	13·4	8·6	13·6	25·2	20·1	18·4	30	32	56·1
14—Sherbrooke	25·8	22·3	18	15·3	8·9	15·3	23·6	22·5	19·9	26·1	29·7	54·5
15—Sorel	17·2	16·2	15·5	10·6	7·2	12·3	18·3	16·7	18·3	30	31·7	52·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·3	17·2	15·1	11·4	8·8	16·8	21·3	17·3	16·6	29·2	34·4	52·7
17—St. Johns	25·3	21·2	21·2	12·7	8·5	13·5	23·7	21·5	18·8	26·7	30·8	55
18—Thetford Mines	.....	19	15·5	12·5	8·5	12	22	19	20·8	.....	.....	60
19—Montreal	25·4	21	22·4	12·4	9·5	11·9	23·2	20·6	20	27·6	29·9	57·4
20—Hull	23·2	20·2	18·9	13·5	10·2	14·2	24·5	21·5	20	28·2	31·7	55·6
Ontario (average)	**25·8**	**22·0**	**19·5**	**15·0**	**12·5**	**16·9**	**22·5**	**22·6**	**21·5**	**30·0**	**33·0**	**55·6**
21—Ottawa	27·6	22	22·5	15·7	11·6	15	23	20·3	20·3	30·3	33·6	58·1
22—Brockville	27·3	24·5	21·7	15·5	11·2	15	25	20	20	30·9	33·2	56·4
23—Kingston	24·6	20·1	19·6	14·2	10·6	13·6	21·8	22·3	19·9	28·5	32·3	53·6
24—Belleville	20·8	18·2	18·5	13	9·8	16·8	23·3	20	18·2	29·9	32	53·5
25—Peterborough	27·6	22·6	20·6	15·7	15·8	17·8	23·5	22·8	22·7	28·8	33·7	54·4
26—Oshawa	22·8	20·1	19	13·8	12·3	15·5	21	21	19·8	28·4	31·4	56·3
27—Orillia	23·7	19·7	19·7	14·7	13·3	18·7	25	24	23·5	32·8	35·1	60
28—Toronto	28·8	24	22·3	15·7	14·7	16·8	22·8	24	23	31·7	35·6	56·9
29—Niagara Falls	27·6	23·2	20	16	12·3	17·2	19·7	21·8	21·7	30·4	32·9	55·9
30—St. Catharines	26·4	23·1	21·2	16·1	12·7	17·7	23·2	22·6	25	28·2	31	54·4
31—Hamilton	26·8	22·9	21·4	15·9	13·7	19·1	19·1	21·9	23·7	28·1	32·1	56·2
32—Brantford	26·2	22·2	18·6	15·7	11·6	17·6	25·2	23·2	19	29·8	32·8	54·2
33—Galt	26·7	23·5	21	17·3	14·9	20	25	25	25	29·7	33·2	54·3
34—Guelph	22·9	20·1	18·4	14·7	12·8	17·7	19	20·6	21·1	28·6	31·4	53·3
35—Kitchener	23·6	21·1	18·1	15·4	12·8	16·8	24	21·4	18·5	28·9	31·1	53·4
36—Woodstock	27	23·4	18·4	14·6	11·4	16·9	20·5	23·2	22·3	29·6	32	54·5
37—Stratford	26·7	23·1	17·5	15·5	14·4	19·2	25	22·7	18	28·7	32·4	54·9
38—London	25·9	22·6	21·2	14·8	12·4	17·4	21·5	23	21·7	29·8	33·5	55·5
39—St. Thomas	27·7	24	19·8	15·5	12·4	17·3	24·5	23·3	20·5	30·2	32·5	55·9
40—Chatham	24·7	21·5	19·8	15·5	11·2	17·2	21	22	20	28·8	32	54·9
41—Windsor	27·1	22·5	20·9	15·1	12·2	16·8	23	23·3	20·2	28·8	31·3	56·2
42—Sarnia	26·4	22	18·3	15·7	13·2	17·7	18	23·4	23·4	27·4	31	54·8
43—Owen Sound	24·3	20	17·8	15·3	12·3	17	.....	22	21	29	31·4	52·9
44—North Bay	26	20·7	18·7	13	12	15	.....	21·7	23·4	30·6	31·8	55·4
45—Sudbury	25·3	21·1	17·6	13·6	10·6	15·2	22·6	23·1	19·6	29·7	33·6	54·2
46—Cobalt	23	22	14	13	12·5	.....	.....	23	23·2	30·6	32·3	55·8
47—Timmins	28·7	24·9	22·2	15·8	11·4	17·2	25·7	26	23·8	31·8	35·7	57·1
48—Sault Ste. Marie	27·9	23·7	20·3	14·9	12·1	17	20	23·6	21·5	29·6	32·9	56·7
49—Port Arthur	24	19·7	17·5	13·7	12·5	15·2	21·3	22·7	22·8	34·9	38·8	58·8
50—Fort William	26·4	21·8	17·4	13·4	12·7	16·3	25	24·3	23·5	34·6	37·4	60
Manitoba (average)	**23·9**	**19·2**	**17·4**	**12·5**	**10·5**	**12·8**	**21·9**	**21·3**	**21·2**	**34·7**	**37·5**	**55·2**
51—Winnipeg	26·1	20·6	19·8	12·6	11·6	12·1	20·7	22·5	19·4	34·2	36·7	56·5
52—Brandon	21·7	17·7	15	12·3	9·3	13·5	23	20	23	35·1	38·3	53·9
Saskatchewan (average)	**21·2**	**16·6**	**15·1**	**10·5**	**8·3**	**11·3**	**17·7**	**19·9**	**18·9**	**34·7**	**38·1**	**56·3**
53—Regina	21·9	16·7	15·7	11	9·5	11·7	18·9	19·8	20	33·4	37·5	57·9
54—Prince Albert	19	15	13·5	9	6·5	9	17·5	21	18	38	40·3	53·7
55—Saskatoon	19·8	16·3	14·9	10·6	7·9	12·2	17·3	19·4	18·8	34·1	37·7	55·3
56—Moose Jaw	24·2	18·4	16·4	11·5	9·3	12·1	17	19·3	.....	33·3	36·7	58·1
Alberta (average)	**21·4**	**17·3**	**14·3**	**10·4**	**8·4**	**11·8**	**18·7**	**20·1**	**18·9**	**31·0**	**35·4**	**53·9**
57—Medicine Hat	24·5	19·5	16·8	12·3	10·3	13	23·5	19·3	19·4	33·1	38	56·2
58—Drumheller	18	15	12	8	6	10	18	20	.....	30·2	35·2	52·5
59—Edmonton	20	15·6	13·1	9·8	6·6	12	13·5	20·2	18·5	29·6	32·8	52·1
60—Calgary	22	18·3	15·3	11·3	10·5	13·4	19·5	21·9	17·7	32·6	37·2	54·6
61—Lethbridge	22·6	18	14·3	10·6	8·7	10·7	19	19·2	20	29·4	33·8	54·2
British Columbia (average)	**26·8**	**21·8**	**20·4**	**14·4**	**13·3**	**16·1**	**25·3**	**24·4**	**22·1**	**34·8**	**38·9**	**57·4**
62—Fernie	22	18·5	18·5	14	13·5	14·5	25	22	22	33·2	37·2	60
63—Nelson	25	20	23	16	13	18	22·5	25	23	30	35	55
64—Trail	28	23·7	20	14·8	12·7	16·7	28·5	26·7	24	36·1	40·2	58·8
65—New Westminster	27·6	20·7	19·1	13·2	14·4	14·8	24·5	24·7	21·8	34	37·8	57·5
66—Vancouver	28·4	23·6	20·6	14·6	14·9	16·9	26·7	23·9	22·3	34·2	38·2	57·8
67—Victoria	29·2	23·6	22·2	15·3	14·3	16·5	24·4	24·9	21·4	37·7	41·2	57·5
68—Nanaimo	29·5	23·4	20·8	14·8	13·1	18	28·2	24·6	20	36	40·5	56·2
69—Prince Rupert	25	21	19·3	12·7	10·3	13·7	22·3	23·3	22·2	36·9	40·7	56·2

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·1	**24·1**	**16·7**	**13·0**	**50·2**	**18·3**	**17·4**	**21·5**	**16·4**	**38·3**	**31·3**	**11·0**	**31·1**	**34·7**	
13·3	**29·9**	.....	.....	**43·4**	**13·0**	**13·8**	**15·8**	**17·1**	**44·9**	**36·0**	**10·3**	**31·1**	**36·9**	
.....	22·4	.....	.....	45·8	12·8	13·3	14·8	16·6	47·6	36·4	10–12	28	35·9	1
15	31·5	.....	.....	47·5	12·9	15	18·2	16·3	44·5	35	11b	31·3	36·4	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·2	14	15·1	16	45	38·7	8c	31·7	37·5	3
12·8	36·7	.....	.....	42	12·3	11·7	15·1	17·4	43·8	33·5	11·8a	32	35·8	4
12	29	.....	.....	.....	12·9	15	15·3	18·2	46	35	10c	30·7	37·7	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	38·3	13	13·7	16·3	18·1	42·3	37·4	10	33·1	38	6
18·0	**28·0**	.....	.....	**48·3**	**13·2**	**15·0**	**19·1**	**16·8**	**37·2**	**30·9**	**9·0–10·0**	**32·2**	**35·3**	7
14·4	**28·6**	**20·0**	.....	**43·0**	**13·8**	**15·6**	**17·7**	**16·7**	**43·0**	**33·9**	**10·8**	**32·0**	**36·2**	
13·6	27	.....	.....	42·9	13·9	15	16·2	17·3	43·2	36	10	32·3	36·1	8
14	28·7	.....	.....	39·1	13·5	14·8	20·2	16·5	43·8	33·5	12	31·3	36·8	9
15·5	30	20	.....	50	14·8	17	20·1	18	39·9	33·3	11	34·7	37	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13	.....	14·2	15	45	32·8	10c	29·7	34·7	11
13·9	**25·5**	**19·9**	**9·0**	**50·8**	**18·6**	**15·7**	**14·2**	**16·1**	**38·5**	**32·2**	**10·2**	**30·4**	**33·0**	
.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	10·8	13·1	16·6	38·3	31·1	11	30·1	33·5	12
10·5	23·6	.....	.....	42·5	.....	14·9	13	17·2	40	34·6	11b	.....	33·3	13
13·7	26·7	.....	9·8	.....	15·9	17·8	12·8	15·7	43·1	35·6	11·1a	31	32·8	14
.....	21·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·5	10·7	15·2	35·8	29·3	9c	30	33	15
13·5	25	.....	10	.....	20	15	13·2	14·8	35·9	31·5	9b	.....	33	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	17·5	16·2	41·1	36·2	9	.....	32·4	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·4	15·8	34·5	29·2	9	29	32·7	18
15·5	31·7	25·7	7·8	50	20·4	18·8	20·4	16·1	40·2	31·2	11–12	32·4	33·8	19
16·5	24·3	.....	8·4	60	.....	15·1	13·4	17·6	37·7	31	11	29·9	32·5	20
15·6	**23·7**	**19·5**	**10·1**	**55·4**	**17·4**	**17·2**	**24·8**	**16·3**	**36·6**	**30·8**	**11·3**	**32·4**	**34·8**	
16	26·1	20	9·6	50	20·4	15·8	**25·4**	15·4	40	33·4	11	32·2	34·2	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	17·8	13·5	21·1	16·3	36·3	30	10	.....	33·9	22
14·2	26	19·5	.....	50	17·6	16·5	23·8	15·7	37·9	30·7	10	30·5	33·9	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	16·7	23·1	15·4	32·7	29·4	10	33·9	34·3	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15·7	24·9	18	34·5	29·9	11	32	33·7	25
.....	.....	15	.....	55	16·5	16	23·6	16·3	36·3	31·9	11b	33·5	35·1	26
.....	20	19	.....	.....	18	18·2	26	17·8	34·7	29·2	11	32·5	35·7	27
15·8	27·9	20·6	10·9	60	.....	19·5	28·6	15·8	37·2	30·8	13	.....	35·1	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·6	20	24·9	16·6	37·3	.....	12	33	35	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·4	17	27·2	15·2	36·4	.....	12	33·2	34·3	30
18·4	28	24·1	.....	60	17·7	17	29·6	15·5	36·8	30·4	12	32·7	35	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·8	16·6	28·4	15·2	31·4	27·4	11	34	35	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16·5	25·8	16·9	32·7	27·8	11	33·5	34·9	33
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	15·3	16	24·6	15·8	34·3	29·1	11	30·3	35	34
.....	25	18·5	15	50	.....	19·3	22·6	15·4	33·4	29·6	11	32·5	34·4	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·7	15·7	24·4	16	32·3	27·3	11	32	34·7	36
.....	23·5	16	.....	.....	18	16	24·8	15·3	31·3	**25**	11	.....	33·9	37
12·5	20	20	.....	.....	16·3	17·1	28·4	16	33·7	28·7	11	33·5	34·7	38
12·5	22	18	.....	.....	16·9	17·5	31·3	15·8	34	29·8	11	35·3	36·5	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	19·4	28·7	14·6	33·9	29	11	32	34·1	40
15	23·7	21·2	7·5	60	17	.....	26·2	14·3	36·1	31·2	12	.....	33·9	41
.....	25	15	.....	.....	17	16·7	27	15·7	33·8	28·7	11	32·3	34·8	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	24·5	14·7	32·1	27·2	11	32	35·1	43
.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·7	26·3	18·2	44·6	36·7	12	.....	34·8	44
.....	21	16	7·5	55	15·5	14·3	19·4	17·4	40·4	31·8	14b	.....	34·6	45
.....	21	20·3	.....	52·5	17·7	18·7	16·3	19	46	39	10b	.....	36·1	46
.....	23·5	23	.....	60	19·5	21	13·6	18·7	43·7	35·2	14·3a	.....	34·7	47
18	20·3	21·7	.....	.....	17·7	18·1	24·2	17·2	42·5	34·8	12	30	35·2	48
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·7	16·9	26·2	17·1	40	34·1	11	.....	35·5	49
18	25	18	.....	56·7	18·7	17·6	24	16·7	41·1	34·4	11	30	35·7	50
20·5	**22·8**	**16·8**	**12·0**	.....	**22·3**	**17·1**	**24·5**	**14·9**	**39·9**	**30·5**	**9·2**	**27·9**	**33·3**	
20·5	23·5	16·8	12	.....	22	17·6	28·6	14·2	40·3	29·8	10	28	33·7	51
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	22·5	16·5	20·3	15·5	39·4	31·2	8·3a	27·8	32·9	52
21·7	**21·8**	**10·2**	**15·3**	.....	**22·8**	**18·8**	**17·8**	**15·4**	**39·2**	**30·4**	**11·8**	**28·4**	**32·8**	
20·9	21·7	11·5	12·5	.....	22·5	18·9	15·7	15·2	38·3	27·1	12	27·5	31·8	53
21	21	9·5	20	.....	25	18	18·5	15·5	40·5	35·1	11	27·2	33	54
21·3	21·1	9·6	13·5	.....	21	18·3	18·1	15·7	40·9	30·1	12	29·2	32·7	55
23·7	23·5	10	15	.....	22·6	19·9	18·8	15·2	37·2	29·1	12	29·8	33·7	56
21·1	**22·1**	**10·9**	**17·4**	.....	**23·8**	**20·4**	**19·8**	**15·7**	**38·9**	**29·6**	**10·8**	**28·2**	**33·1**	
21·7	24	10	.....	.....	25	21·7	16·4	16·2	42·5	32·1	11	29·7	32	57
20	19	.. 10	15	.....	25	18	15·9	16·2	40	30·6	10	27·4	33·8	58
20	21·7	11·7	19	.....	22·2	20·1	19·1	14·9	35·8	27·8	11	28·3	33·3	59
22·2	22·4	12·4	17·5	.....	23·3	21·7	29·5	15·6	39·7	27·8	11	27·4	33·4	60
21·7	23·2	10·5	18	.....	23·3	20·3	18·2	15·5	36·6	29·5	11	.....	32·9	61
18·3	**21·0**	**14·8**	**13·8**	.....	**22·8**	**20·9**	**26·4**	**17·8**	**35·8**	**29·1**	**11·6**	**31·4**	**36·2**	
22·5	25	11·5	21	.....	22·7	23·3	20·9	18·7	44	34·7	10	28	36·1	62
20	23	.....	15	.....	23	22	.....	18	40	.....	12·5a	.....	35·5	63
22·3	26·7	13	19	.....	23·7	23	25·5	18	43	36	12·5a	32	36·7	64
15	18·7	.....	8·3	.....	21·7	17·2	24·4	17·1	29·2	23·3	10	30	35	65
15·6	18·3	20	10	.....	22·2	17·8	26·1	16·1	30·7	28·7	10	.....	34·9	66
14·4	20	.....	11	.....	23·5	19·9	24·5	17·4	32·6	28·4	12·5a	35·8	37	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	36·7	18·2	33	26	11a	.....	36·4	68
.....	15	.....	12	.....	.....	20·7	26·7	19·2	34·1	26·5	14·3a	31	37·8	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·3**	**7·2a**	**15·9**	**4·5**	**5·8**	**8·2**	**10·9**	**11·8**	**11·6**	**11·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·4**	**7·2**	**16·2**	**5·1**	**6·1**	**7·7**	**12·6**	**12·3**	**11·8**	**11·7**
1—Sydney	22	8	17	4·9	5·9	7·3	11·7	12·1	11·7	11·8
2—New Glasgow	23·9	7·3	16·2	5	6·1	7·2	12	11	11	10·9
3—Amherst	21·2	7·3	15	5	6	7·7	12·3	12	12·7	11·4
4—Halifax	21·5	6–6·7	16·2	5	6·1	8	15	12·3	11·4	11·3
5—Windsor	22·8	7·3–8	17	5·4	6·2	7·8	12	13·8	12·2	12·8
6—Truro	23	6–7·3	15·7	5	6	8·1	12·7	12·8	11·6	11·9
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	**22·4**	**8·0**	**17·8**	**4·8**	**6·0**	**7·9**	**14·0**	**12·6**	**12·4**	**12·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·0**	**7·9**	**16·7**	**4·8**	**6·0**	**7·6**	**13·6**	**12·4**	**11·6**	**11·6**
8—Moncton	22·3	8	16	4·9	6	8·4	15	12·3	11·8	11·6
9—Saint John	23	6–7·3	18·9	4·9	6·1	7·6	13·1	11·9	11·3	11·6
10—Fredericton	22·3	8	16	4·9	6·2	7·7	13·4	12·1	11·4	11·5
11—Bathurst	24·4	8·7b	16	4·6	5·5	6·8	13	13·2	11·7	11·8
Quebec (average)	**20·9**	**5·9**	**13·8**	**4·4**	**5·7**	**6·3**	**10·8**	**9·9**	**11·4**	**11·0**
12—Quebec	22·5	5–9·5c	14·2	4·6	5·9	7·2	10·6	10·2	10·7	10·2
13—Three Rivers	21·7	5–3·6	14·8	4·9	5·7	7	12·7	10·2	12·5	11·2
14—Sherbrooke	21·3	6	13·4	4·4	6	6	11·6	9·7	11·5	12·3
15—Sorel	20·8	4·7b	14·1	3·7	5	5·6	10	9·8	11·4	10·6
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·4	5·3	13·5	4·1	5·8	7·4	10	9·5	12·2	12·1
17—St. Johns	21·2	5·3	13·7	4	5	5·3	10	9·9	10·3	11·4
18—Thetford Mines	19·8	6	13·4	4·8	6	5·2	10·4	10	13·2	10·7
19—Montreal	21·6	6–7·3	14·5	4·8	5·8	7·4	10·1	10	10·7	10·6
20—Hull	19·8	5·3–7·3	12·6	4·6	5·7	6	11·8	9·8	10	10·1
Ontario (average)	**22·9**	**6·8**	**15·4**	**4·0**	**5·6**	**8·8**	**10·9**	**11·4**	**11·1**	**11·2**
21—Ottawa	22·3	7·3	14·7	5·1	6	9	11·5	10·3	10·5	10·8
22—Brockville	20·7	6·7	14	4·6	5·5	8	12	10·7	10·5	10·6
23—Kingston	21·3	6–6·7	14·2	4·3	5·2	8·1	11·4	10·5	10·2	10·1
24—Belleville	21·6	6–6·7	14·7	3·5	5·3	8	10·3	10·1	10·3	10·6
25—Peterborough	20·9	6–6·7	13·8	3·4	5·2	8·5	10·4	10·2	10·1	10·4
26—Oshawa	23·3	6·7–7·3	14·7	3·4	5·4	8·3	10·2	10·7	10·6	10·7
27—Orillia	23·7	6·7	19	3·9	5·2	8·4	10·6	12·1	11·9	12·1
28—Toronto	25	7·3	16·8	3·6	5·4	8·4	10	10·8	10·6	10·6
29—Niagara Falls	22·5	7·3	15·3	3·8	5·7	9·1	11·6	10·2	10·2	11·1
30—St. Catharines	23·4	7·3	16·8	3·6	5·7	9·9	11·7	10·2	10·7	10·8
31—Hamilton	26·4	6·7–7·3	15·7	3·5	6	8·7	10	10·6	10·3	10·4
32—Brantford	24	7·3	16·1	3·5	5·6	9·4	10·1	11·2	10·5	10·4
33—Galt	24·9	7·3	16·3	3·5	5·7	8·9	10·5	11·5	11·1	11·4
34—Guelph	23·7	6·7	16·4	3·4	5·5	9·4	10·9	11·3	11	11·3
35—Kitchener	24·5	6·7	16·4	3·6	5·8	9·2	10·8	10·8	11·2	11·1
36—Woodstock	22·1	6·7	14·7	3·1	5	9	9·7	11·7	11	11·1
37—Stratford	22·1	6·7–7·3	16·7	3·3	5·8	9·2	10·8	12	10·8	11·2
38—London	23	6·7–7·3	17·6	3·5	5·3	9·2	10·8	12·1	11·4	11·2
39—St. Thomas	24·1	6–6·7	18·5	3·8	5·4	9·6	11·7	12·5	11·5	11·9
40—Chatham	21	6	15·3	3·6	5·5	8·6	10	12·2	11·3	11·5
41—Windsor	20·7	6·7–7·3	15·3	3·7	5·2	7·7	9·8	11·2	11·1	11·1
42—Sarnia	24·1	6·7–7·3	12·5	3·2	5·5	8·6	11·2	12·3	11·7	11·1
43—Owen Sound	21·8	6·7	14·3	3·3	5·2	8·5	11·1	10·8	10·4	10·8
44—North Bay	23·8	6–7·3	15	5·1	6	9·3	12·7	12·3	13·1	12·8
45—Sudbury	21·3	7·3	13·8	4·9	7	8·7	11·9	11·7	12	12
46—Cobalt	22·9	6·7	16	5·5	6	9·1	12	12·4	12	12·7
47—Timmins	23	6·7	12·6	5·1	6	8·9	11·9	12	11·8	11·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	21·9	6–6·7	14	4·8	5·6	9	11	12·3	11·9	11·8
49—Port Arthur	22·5	6·7–7·3	17	5	5·7	9·1	11·2	11·8	11·5	11·7
50—Fort William	23·4	6·7–7·3	13·4	5	6·2	9	10·5	12·3	11·2	11·8
Manitoba (average)	**25·6**	**7·0**	**16·8**	**4·7**	**5·9**	**9·6**	**10·4**	**13·4**	**12·1**	**12·5**
51—Winnipeg	25·4	6·4–8	16·8	4·8	5·7	9·2	10·1	13	12	12·4
52—Brandon	25·8	6·4–7·1	.....	4·6	6	10	10·7	13·8	12·1	12·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·7**	**7·3**	**17·8**	**4·8**	**5·9**	**9·3**	**10·8**	**13·6**	**12·1**	**12·3**
53—Regina	24·2	7·2–8	18·5	4·8	6·2	8·9	10	13·5	10·8	11·5
54—Prince Albert	24·1	6·4	20	4·8	5·2	8·8	11·7	14·2	13·7	13·3
55—Saskatoon	22·3	7·2	.....	4·8	6	9·5	10·6	13·1	12·1	12·5
56—Moose Jaw	24·3	8	15	4·9	6	9·8	10·8	13·6	11·8	12
Alberta (average)	**26·0**	**7·8**	**16·5**	**4·9**	**6·0**	**8·1**	**10·5**	**12·9**	**12·5**	**12·4**
57—Medicine Hat	26·7	8	15	4·7	6	7·9	10·2	13·2	12·9	12·8
58—Drumheller	25·4	6·8–8	15	4·8	6·7	7·2	10·6	13·5	12·8	12·5
59—Edmonton	24·8	7·2–8	17·8	4·8	6·2	8·2	10·3	12·9	12·6	12·4
60—Calgary	28·7	8	18	5	5·8	8·5	10·1	12·6	12·4	12·3
61—Lethbridge	24·2	8	.....	5	5·4	8·9	11·5	12·1	11·7	11·8
British Columbia (average)	**25·9**	**9·5**	**19·0**	**5·3**	**6·4**	**7·4**	**8·4**	**13·2**	**12·4**	**12·7**
62—Fernie	26·7	10	17·5	5·1	6·8	8·4	9·4	13	12·6	13
63—Nelson	25	10	18	5·4	7	7	8	13	13	13
64—Trail	24·2	10	17	5·7	6·2	8·1	8·8	13·4	13·4	13·6
65—New Westminster	25·5	9–9·6	18·9	5·2	6·2	6·8	7·9	12·5	11·4	12
66—Vancouver	25·7	9–9·6	20·2	5·3	6	6·9	8·3	12·5	11·3	12·1
67—Victoria	26·9	9	19·7	5·3	6·6	7·7	7·8	12·9	12·2	12·2
68—Nanaimo	28·7	9	.....	5	.....	7·4	9·1	14·4	12	12·5
69—Prince Rupert	24·3	9–10	21·7	5·5	6·3	7·2	7·9	14	13·1	13·5

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1938

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·7	5·2	·965	20·2	21·2	15·9	11·4	17·0	15·1	58·6	17·8	54·0	43·9	
5·5	6·1	·919	19·2	17·5	13·3	12·1	16·4	15·1	58·5	17·5	58·6	47·4	
4·9	6·5	·913	19·5	.....	12·7	11	15·2	14·7	55	17·7	51	48·6	1
5·4	6	·938	19·6	20	13·7	13·5	15·3	13·9	55	17·8	.....	44	2
5·2	5·2	·875	18·8	19·3	13	11·2	17	14	.....	16·5	60	45	3
6·1	6	·839	17·5	17·4	12·5	12·9	17·1	16·9	70	16·6	61·7	49·7	4
5·8	6·2	1·05	20	12·5	.....	12	17·2	15·7	.....	18·1	58·5	49·5	5
5·5	6·4	·899	19·6	18·1	14·6	11·8	16·3	15·1	54	18·5	61·7	47·8	6
5·1	5·0	·670	15·0	16·1	20·0	12·5	15·7	14·8	.....	19·6	49·0	47·2	7
5·6	5·7	·825	17·7	18·3	14·4	11·8	16·6	14·4	49·5	17·3	57·2	50·5	
5·6	5·1	·903	18·1	19·9	14·7	12·8	16·7	14·7	49	16·6	.....	52·2	8
5·9	6·4	·802	17·4	20·5	13·9	11·4	16·2	13·6	.....	16·2	54·5	52·5	9
6·2	6·1	·854	18	17·8	15	12·1	16·4	14·8	50	17·7	59·8	47·3	10
4·8	5	·742	17·1	15	14	10·7	17	14·3	.....	18·5	.....	50	11
5·2	6·3	·839	18·3	26·1	14·3	11·6	16·5	14·4	59·6	18·3	59·5	42·8	
5·5	6·6	·84	18·9	23·3	14·5	12·3	17·4	15·1	85	20·8	66·8	43·8	12
5·4	6·6	·83	19·9	24·1	15·5	11·6	16·2	14·3	52	18·1	60	45·2	13
4·6	5·8	·898	19·4	37·8	14·9	12·2	17·5	15·4	51	20·1	60·4	43·9	14
5·6	6·6	·672	17·2	.....	12·3	11·1	13·6	13·5	47·5	17·4	50	40·4	15
4·5	6·7	·783	15·3	29	13·8	12·2	17·5	14·8	50	17·5	58	41·7	16
5·2	6·5	·90	19·1	30	14·4	12·1	17	14·6	51·3	15·6	65	43·2	17
4·4	5·5	·91	19·4	20	15	10·2	17·8	12·9	57	18·2	.....	44·7	18
5·8	6·1	·915	17·7	24·9	13·8	11·3	16·7	13·6	85·4	17·2	56·9	41·6	19
5·6	6	·804	18·2	19·8	14·4	11·6	15	15·8	57·5	19·4	59	40·8	20
5·4	5·2	·900	19·1	21·1	16·5	11·6	16·9	15·5	57·2	16·8	54·6	42·7	
5·3	6·5	·924	20·9	24·1	15	10·9	16·7	16·2	59·6	18	53·2	41·8	21
5·1	5·8	·99	20·4	22	.....	10·6	17	15	45	18	60	44·7	22
5·5	5·2	1·011	20·3	24·3	.....	11·7	16·9	15·4	59	16·6	57	42·4	23
5·1	5·3	·946	19·6	23·8	.....	11·6	16·5	14·6	56·3	16·3	58	42·3	24
5·4	4·7	·78	15·2	25·3	.....	11·3	17	14·7	58	17·5	50·2	41·1	25
5·6	5·2	·757	15·9	17	.....	11·8	17	15·1	65	17·6	63·5	43	26
5	5	·71	15	23·3	.....	10·4	16·7	14·4	69	17·2	52·7	42·8	27
5·3	5·3	·833	17·3	21·8	.....	9·9	16·7	14·8	58·3	16	56·4	41·8	28
6·3	5·3	·946	19·2	23·3	.....	10·3	17·4	15·1	69·5	15·1	59	43·3	29
7	5·7	·861	17·4	19·4	.....	10·5	17·3	15·4	60	14·7	44	42	30
5·9	5·8	·81	18·3	22·8	15	12·1	16·9	15	.....	15·1	59	42·3	31
5·1	5	·772	15·3	18·9	.....	12·4	17·1	14·9	52·3	16·6	44	41·1	32
5·1	5·5	·755	17·7	18·5	.....	11·5	17	15·7	.....	16·4	58	41·2	33
5	4·8	·697	15·5	16	.....	11·7	16·7	15·2	53·3	16·4	52	41·8	34
5·4	5·1	·754	16	20	.....	12	16·7	15·8	.....	16·7	.....	40·6	35
5	4·9	·79	17·7	16·5	.....	11	16·7	14·6	.....	15·7	.....	40·2	36
5·3	5·1	·669	14·8	19·3	.....	12·6	16·8	14·7	.....	16·5	59	41·7	37
5·8	5·9	·85	17·1	18·1	.....	11·3	16·1	14·5	51	16	59·5	41	38
5·4	5·3	·956	19·3	18·9	.....	12·1	16·5	14·9	46	17·9	50	42·5	39
4·9	4·1	·925	18·5	31·6	.....	11·2	16·6	15	.....	15·7	58·5	41·7	40
4·7	4·6	·976	17·8	13·2	.....	10·6	16	14·8	43	16·6	.....	41·9	41
5·3	5·1	·872	18·8	21·7	.....	11·7	16·4	15·3	45	14·9	.....	41·9	42
5·1	4·9	·677	14·4	16·7	.....	10·9	16·2	14·9	55	17·8	50	41·2	43
5·3	5·5	·983	21·6	23·3	.....	13·5	16·8	16·8	62·3	18·6	52·5	44·2	44
5·5	5·7	1·062	23·3	.....	17	12·3	17·6	17·1	57·8	17·5	56·5	47	45
5·3	6·5	1·22	28·2	.....	17·3	13·3	18·8	16	62·8	19·6	54·7	46·6	46
5·1	5·3	1·441	34·4	.....	17·4	12·5	18·3	17·8	66·2	17·5	58	46·7	47
7·4	5·1	1·037	21·8	23·3	20	11·6	16·6	15	59·7	16·9	55	45	48
5·4	4·7	1·011	21·6	28·5	15·6	12·5	17	17·8	58·8	18	48·1	42·9	49
5·4	4·4	·999	20·1	17·5	15	11·5	17·9	17	59·2	16·8	49·5	44·4	50
6·5	4·2	·709	15·1	.....	14·9	10·6	17·6	15·1	63·2	17·6	48·0	43·2	
6·2	3·7	·722	15·2	.....	14·7	10·4	17·6	15·1	62·5	17·3	45·3	42·8	51
6·7	4·6	·695	15	.....	15	10·8	17·5	15·1	63·8	17·8	50·7	43·6	52
6·5	4·7	1·093	22·7	.....	19·1	10·7	17·6	15·4	63·1	20·0	51·0	46·7	
6·3	4·7	1·07	23·1	.....	21	10·7	18·5	14·7	64	18·9	50·6	46·2	53
6·9	4·9	1·19	23·7	.....	20·4	9·8	18·6	16·4	65·1	22·5	52·1	48	54
5·9	4·7	1·08	22·6	.....	15	10·9	17·3	14·8	64·1	19·7	49·5	45·7	55
7	4·3	1·03	21·2	.....	20	11·5	15·9	15·8	59·3	18·7	51·7	46·8	56
5·7	4·1	·857	19·3	.....	16·0	10·4	18·5	15·3	62·0	19·9	52·7	44·8	
5	3·6	·944	22·5	.....	17·8	10·4	18·1	15·3	62·2	20·2	54	45·3	57
6·2	4·6	1·02	21·7	.....	15	9·8	18·7	15·4	65	20	53·7	46·2	58
6·5	4·8	·693	15	.....	17	11	18	15·5	60·1	19·4	51·7	45·2	59
5·9	3·9	·949	22·8	.....	15	10·7	18·2	15	60·1	19·2	48·7	44·1	60
5	3·8	·68	14·7	.....	15	10·2	19·3	15·1	62·7	20·6	55·5	43	61
7·2	4·4	1·554	29·9	.....	18·3	10·4	17·5	14·4	58·2	18·9	47·8	41·8	
7·7	3·4	1·21	25	.....	20	11·7	19·2	16	63·7	22	53·3	47·2	62
7	4	1·75	30	.....	.....	10	18	15	60	20	50	45	63
8	3·5	1·70	36	.....	20	10·2	18·7	15	60·7	22	52·3	45	64
5·9	4·7	1·30	26	.....	16·5	10	16·7	13·2	52·4	16·8	43·9	37·7	65
6·3	4·6	1·30	25·8	.....	15	10	16·3	13·9	55	16·5	44·7	38·8	66
6·4	4·8	1·58	30	.....	.....	10	17	13·2	59	16·3	45	38·2	67
8·2	5	1·48	28·3	.....	.....	10·7	16	13·7	54·5	17·7	45	40	69
7·8	4·9	2·11	37·8	.....	20·2	10·9	18·1	14·8	60·3	20	48·2	42·8	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**35·3**	**57·4**	**19·6**	**13·8**	**2·6**	**37·1**	**49·0**	**11·6**	**5·1**	**14·444**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·5**	**6·1**	**39·6**	**58·1**	**19·2**	**9·8**	**2·7**	**41·6**	**37·8**	**12·3**	**5·1**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·6	6·1	38·6	57·2	20·7	9·7	2·4	41·3	41·1	12·2	5·1	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·4	6·2	38·7	56·4	19·3	9·4	2·8	43·4	35·1	12·8	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·5	6	43·3	61·9	16·2	9·7	2·4	37·5	36·2	12·2	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·1	6·2	34·3	56·2	21·4	9·7	2·8	50	42·7	12·6	5·2	15·00
5—Windsor	6·6	6	40·4	59	18·7	10	2·7	40	38·2	11·8	5·1	.....
6—Truro	6·7	6·3	42·2	57·9	18·6	10	3	37·2	33·7	12	5·4	.....
7—P.E.I.-Charlottetown	6·2	5·8	41·4	55·5	18·5	13·7	2·7	41·2	39·3	12·1	5·0	13·400
New Brunswick (average)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**42·8**	**58·1**	**18·4**	**10·0**	**2·8**	**38·8**	**37·1**	**12·1**	**5·1**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·5	6·3	40·9	59·1	19·4	9·7	2·9	42·6	37·9	11·8	4·9	g
9—Saint John	6·5	6·4	39·3	56·7	17·7	9·9	2·9	39·9	37·6	12·4	5·2	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·9	6·7	41·5	58·6	16·5	9·9	2·6	32·6	34·7	11·8	5·1	.....
11—Bathurst	6·7	6·2	49·5	58	20	10·3	2·7	40	38·3	12·2	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**34·4**	**54·2**	**19·6**	**12·7**	**2·8**	**41·3**	**51·6**	**10·3**	**4·9**	**13·875**
12—Quebec	6	5·8	33·2	59·2	21·6	15·2	2·7	38·8	60	10·2	4·9	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·3	6·1	37·5	63·5	19·4	14·8	3·6	43·7	60	11·2	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·9	5·9	31·9	57·1	19·6	11·4	3	42·5	46·3	10·9	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·9	5·7	33	50·4	16·8	10	2·4	38·3	50	10	4·7	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	37	44·5	18	12·9	2·7	37·1	48·3	10	4·9	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	30	45·7	19·8	12	2·6	43·3	48	10	5	13·50
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	35·5	55·4	18·7	13·3	2·7	42	50	10	4·8	.....
19—Montreal	5·9	5·8	34·5	56·8	20·2	13·3	2·5	42·1	50·2	10·4	4·9	14·00-14·25
20—Hull	6·1	5·9	36·9	55·5	22·7	11·4	2·7	44·3	52	10·3	5	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**35·1**	**61·5**	**19·7**	**12·1**	**2·4**	**36·0**	**49·0**	**10·9**	**5·1**	**14·188**
21—Ottawa	6·2	6	34·8	62·3	18·1	13·2	2·6	43	53·8	10·8	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6·3	6·1	33·5	61·7	23	10	2·7	37·8	45·5	10·6	5·2	13·00
23—Kingston	6·2	6	35·2	54·9	18·4	11·6	2·7	40·4	44	10·4	5	14·00
24—Belleville	6·5	6·4	36·3	61	21·2	10·2	2·3	32·9	51·7	10·4	5·5	14·00
25—Peterborough	6·1	6	37·4	59·1	18·2	12·9	2·5	34·9	49·2	10·3	5·3	14·75
26—Oshawa	6·3	6·2	37·5	57·3	19·8	10·9	2·4	34·2	51·2	10·9	5·3	13·50
27—Orillia	6·3	6·3	32·2	62·4	20	10	2·3	35	52	9·7	5·7	14·50
28—Toronto	6	5·9	36·3	58·8	16·9	11·1	2·3	34·2	48·7	10	4·8	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	6·6	6·5	36·6	60	19	11·3	2·1	38·3	55	10·8	5·1	12·50-13·00g
30—St. Catharines	6·5	6·4	36·5	63·3	19·4	12·4	2·4	37·5	50	11·1	5·2	13·25g
31—Hamilton	6·1	6	35·7	63·2	21·1	10·5	2·1	32·3	44·4	10	5	13·50
32—Brantford	6·2	6·2	35·1	62·9	19·1	10·7	2·4	32·8	46·7	9·7	5·6	13·50
33—Galt	6·4	6·5	33·6	60·7	18·5	11·8	2·4	40·7	50	10·7	5·2	14·00
34—Guelph	6·4	6·4	33·4	62·1	19·5	10·4	2·3	40·4	53·3	10·9	4·6	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·4	6·4	33·2	61·9	19·6	11·3	2·2	41·9	55	10·1	4·6	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·4	6·4	35·8	59·7	20·8	10	2·6	34·8	49·7	10·5	5·4	14·00
37—Stratford	6·7	6·5	34·7	66·2	20·1	11·2	2·1	36·9	50	10·5	5·2	13·50
38—London	6·5	6·5	40	63·9	17·8	12·1	2·3	36·5	45	10·3	5·1	14·00
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·4	39·6	64·6	20·3	12·4	2·4	39·2	48·3	11·1	5·4	13·50
40—Chatham	6·6	6·4	32·7	56·2	18·7	11·5	2·1	33·7	52·5	10	4·9	g
41—Windsor	6·2	6·1	30·6	58·7	17·8	11·1	2	30·8	50	10	4·6	13·75g
42—Sarnia	6·7	6·6	32·6	62·1	15·6	11·1	1·6	36·4	.....	10·2	5	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·3	6·1	38·7	64·1	19·9	10·2	2·4	29·4	41·2	10·6	5	14·00
44—North Bay	6·9	6·6	42·8	63	22·5	15	2·6	33·5	50	12·5	4·6	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·8	6·6	33·4	66·2	21·7	14·7	2·8	39·9	60	13	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·1	7·1	33·9	61·3	18·7	15	2·8	29·5	42·5	13·3	5	.....
47—Timmins	7·1	6·8	36·2	63·1	21·2	15·4	2·6	37·3	35	.....	5	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·6	6·5	30	67·5	20·9	14·6	2·5	34	49·3	12·8	5·1	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·3	6·1	33·3	60·4	22·3	15·4	2·8	34·4	52·5	12·5	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·8	6·8	31·3	56·8	21·6	14·1	2·3	36·7	45	11·5	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·8**	**33·4**	**53·1**	**20·3**	**13·1**	**2·5**	**31·9**	**55·3**	**13·1**	**5·3**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·9	6·9	34·3	51·8	19	10·7	2·6	32·3	53	12·9	5·6	18·50
52—Brandon	7	6·6	32·4	54·3	21·5	15·4	2·4	31·4	57·5	13·2	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·2**	**7·1**	**32·4**	**54·8**	**19·2**	**19·3**	**2·8**	**35·2**	**54·8**	**14·0**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·2	32·5	54·7	17·3	17·8a	2·8	37	56·7	13·2	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·3	7·1	32·7	55	21	20·1a	2·7	34·2	55	14	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·5	7·3	32·1	54·5	19·8	19·3a	2·7	35·4	57·5	13·8	4·9	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	6·8	32·4	54·9	18·6	20a	2·9	34	50	15	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**32·3**	**51·4**	**19·6**	**17·6**	**2·8**	**32·5**	**54·9**	**14·5**	**4·9**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·7	30	50·5	21·3	20·5a	2·8	27	.....	.....	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·2	7·2	35	54·5	22	20a	3	31·2	55	15	5·6	.....
59—Edmonton	6·9	6·9	35	51·9	20·3	16·5a	2·9	35·4	48	14·7	4·9	g
60—Calgary	7	6·9	32·2	51·7	16·9	16·a	2·8	33·8	56·7	13·2	4·9	g
61—Lethbridge	6·6	6·3	29·4	48·2	17·4	15a	2·6	35	60	15	4·3	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·7**	**6·5**	**33·5**	**51·5**	**20·0**	**21·4**	**2·6**	**37·0**	**53·9**	**12·1**	**5·2**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·6	35	51	17·5	21·2a	2·7	40	54	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	7	30	55	17	25a	.....	35	54	12	5	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·6	32·3	52	20·3	23·3a	2·9	39	50	14	6·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·2	5·8	33	49·6	18·7	19·4a	2·7	36·1	52·5	11·8	4·9	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	33	49·4	19	19·8a	2·6	32	56·2	11·3	5	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	34·6	51·7	21·6	19·8a	2·8	37·1	55·5	11·6	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·4	6·4	36·7	50·7	24·5	20a	2·6	.....	55	11	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·4	6·1	33·3	52·5	21·5	22·7a	3·1	39·7	54	12·6	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50 six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·384	**12·230**	**9·683**	**11·617**	**7·218**	**8·547**	**7·405**	**26·8**	**9·6**	**23·773**	**17·485**	
7·850	**10·000**	**6·833**	**7·833**	**5·583**	**6·667**	**6·000**	**29·0**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50– 7·25s	9·50	7·50	8·00	6·25	6·50	5·50	29·4	9·8	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	8·50	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50– 9·00	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	30	9·1	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·3	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·000–9·900	**11·300**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	**28·2**	**10·0**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·667**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·8**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	27·5	9·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·193	**11·714**	**10·917**	**12·348**	**8·140**	**8·932**	**8·450**	**23·2**	**9·3**	**20·778**	**14·938**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·5	9·8	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25·7	9·8	20·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·5	9·4	21·00–27·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·6	9·1	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
9·00– 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·7	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	10·00–12·00	6·00– 8·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·50	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	26	9	19·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·25	7·50	8·25	.....	24	8·7	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
20·228	**12·315**	**10·083**	**12·214**	**7·972**	**9·734**	**8·667**	**24·9**	**9·2**	**25·554**	**19·018**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	23·5	9	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·8	8·9	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	23·5	9·1	20·00–27·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·50–13·25	9·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·50	21·2	9·2	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·8	9·2	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50–10·00	13·00	7·50–8·00	9·00	6·00	7·50	.....	24	9·3	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·25	11·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·9	27·00–35·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·50– 9·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	21·7g	9·1	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	9·2	25·00–35·00	16·00–25·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25·2	8·9	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·4	9·5	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00–12·00	12·50	12·00	15·00	10·00	13·00	10·00	24	9·3	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·50	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·8	9·1	23·00–29·00	15·00–23·00	34
9·00–12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24	9·3	22·00–32·00	18·00–23·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	8·7	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24	9·7	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	12·00–12·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	24·4	9·4	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·50–11·50	12·50	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·9	9·1	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	23g	9·3	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00g	11·50g	g	14·00–16·00g	g	10·00–12·00g	7·00–10·00g	g	9	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	41
8·25– 8·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	9·6	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	9·2	19·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	13·00	7·00	7·50– 9·75	6·50	7·00	.....	30	9	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·5	9·5	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50	.....	8·25–9·00c	.....	32	9·5	17·50	15·00	46
14·50	16·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	9·4	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·1	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·25	12·50	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	28·7	9·5	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·25	12·50	7·50	8·25	7·00	7·75	.....	25	9·5	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·313**	**8·188**	**7·500**	**27·5**	**9·6**	**25·000**	**18·250**	
5·75–12·75h	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–9·75	6·75–10·50	8·00	27·5	9·7	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	51
5·75–11·00h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·5	9·4	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	52
8·106	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·906**	**9·000**	**28·6**	**9·7**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·5	9·6	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·25– 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29·2	9·7	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	28·8	9·6	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**30·7**	**11·9**	**23·375**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·6	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	32·2g	9·9	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	g	8·7	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	9·4	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·469**	**6·911**	**4·825**	**33·3**	**9·9**	**22·750**	**17·250**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	9·8	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	6·50–7·50	7·50– 8·50	4·88–5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·25–6·50	7·25– 7·50	6·50c	.....	9·7	25 00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·9	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·25	4·25	31·4	9·6	22·00–27·00	17·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	30·7	10·2	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	30	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33·7	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Jan. 1914	Jan. 1918	Jan. 1920	Jan. 1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Jan. 1937	Dec. 1937	Jan. 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	46·4	63·8	71·4	54·6	56·4	62·8	69·4	71·8	41·2	40·0	45·8	45·8	50·0	50·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	45·0	46·4	30·4	30·6	36·4	43·2	45·4	22·2	21·6	25·0	24·4	27·4	27·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	16·6	25·3	25·7	18·9	18·5	21·7	23·9	25·1	12·2	12·1	14·1	14·0	14·9	15·2
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	31·2	32·3	25·6	28·9	29·0	30·1	31·0	16·6	19·7	21·3	21·0	21·2	22·0
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·6	33·1	36·5	26·7	28·5	25·9	27·2	29·8	12·7	19·4	21·1	20·6	21·9	22·1
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·2	62·6	69·6	52·0	53·8	51·2	53·2	54·4	28·0	37·8	40·4	39·4	41·6	41·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	24·8	44·8	52·4	39·8	41·4	37·2	38·4	39·4	18·1	32·3	29·3	29·2	31·6	30·7
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	66·6	77·6	43·4	49·8	44·2	44·8	42·6	24·6	29·2	35·8	31·8	33·8	32·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	45·5	63·3	86·6	71·2	62·8	64·3	60·2	64·4	39·1	37·0	41·5	39·4	45·0	38·3
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·4	51·2	69·5	58·7	50·1	52·0	48·4	52·1	29·5	29·5	33·9	32·6	35·1	31·3
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	71·4	90·6	79·8	73·8	73·8	75·0	77·4	57·0	61·8	61·8	64·2	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·0	93·8	135·2	83·4	92·0	85·8	88·2	88·0	45·6	44·4	54·0	53·8	60·8	62·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·9	51·2	74·8	48·6	50·7	47·0	48·3	47·5	26·1	25·5	30·6	30·3	34·5	34·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·3	33·3	40·9	32·6	§33·4	§32·1	§33·8	§33·0	§19·6	§19·4	§20·6	§22·4	§23·2	§23·3
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	30·4	38·1	29·3	§33·4	§32·1	§33·8	§33·0	§19·6	§19·4	§20·6	§22·4	§23·2	§23·3
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·2	114·0	120·5	105·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	117·0	84·0	90·0	93·0	99·0	109·5	108·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	65·0	74·0	48·0	§54·0	§52·0	§50·0	§53·0	§26·0	§34·0	§34·0	§41·0	§45·0	45·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	35·0	40·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·5	32·0	23·0	26·0	26·0	27·5	29·5	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	19·6	30·4	19·6	§22·0	§21·2	§21·0	§20·6	§16·4	§15·8	§15·6	§16·0	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·4	23·2	17·4	16·0	16·0	21·2	20·8	7·8	9·8	10·8	13·8	11·8	11·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·4	19·7	26·2	22·0	20·3	19·4	20·6	21·3	15·5	14·8	15·5	16·4	15·9	15·9
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·3	25·7	18·4	15·7	13·9	13·6	16·0	10·8	12·5	11·4	11·4	11·5	11·4
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·8	42·8	62·0	36·8	31·6	32·4	30·0	29·2	23·2	25·6	25·2	24·8	26·0	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	19·8	28·6	17·4	15·0	15·4	14·4	13·8	11·2	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	12·5	16·0	13·5	§17·9	§17·8	§17·7	§17·6	§10·8	§13·2	§13·1	§13·1	§14·1	§14·4
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	12·1	16·7	15·1	§17·9	§17·8	§17·7	§17·6	§10·8	§13·2	§13·1	§13·1	§14·1	§14·4
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·1	14·7	13·6	15·1	15·2	15·2	15·1	10·2	9·5	9·2	8·9	8·9	8·8
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	37·5	72·7	103·0	52·6	88·0	54·8	42·6	77·9	31·0	24·4	41·4	51·6	31·7	32·2
Vinegar	½6 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·73	$ 12·42	$ 15·30	$ 11·03	$ 11·63	$ 11·19	$ 11·30	$ 11·88	$ 6·94	$ 7·51	$ 8·17	$ 8·41	$ 8·78	$ 8·68
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	½6 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·1	72·4	87·8	109·6	114·7	102·7	102·1	101·4	96·0	95·1	93·1	92·3	90·1	90·3
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·1	55·9	65·2	71·7	65·8	63·7	63·0	63·1	58·4	58·9	58·8	58·6	58·6	58·7
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·9	63·7	80·6	80·2	76·9	75·0	75·5	76·0	63·6	62·1	60·2	59·4	60·4	60·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	32·1	47·2	62·5	59·8	56·2	55·8	55·4	54·3	47·8	46·4	45·1	44·9	45·5	45·1
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·9	25·8	31·0	31·7	30·1	31·2	31·0	31·1	27·0	27·2	26·9	26·8	26·9	26·8
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·65	$ 3·27	$ 3·53	$ 3·44	$ 3·28	$ 3·27	$ 3·26	$ 2·93	$ 2·90	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·82	$ 2·81
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 4·50	$ 5·54	$ 6·92	$ 6·86	$ 6·89	$ 6·94	$ 6·99	$ 5·98	$ 5·54	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 5·94
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·49	$ 19·61	$ 24·15	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 21·41	$ 21·55	$ 22·17	$ 15·89	$ 15·99	$ 16·68	$ 17·04	$ 17·58	$ 17·48

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

					$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	12·45	15·35	11·18	11·80	11·12	11·33	11·92	7·32	7·73	8·35	8·43	8·86	8·79
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·80	10·63	13·42	9·78	10·77	10·32	10·23	11·00	7·04	7·30	7·72	8·28	8·68	8·61
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·45	12·33	14·97	11·11	11·82	11·26	11·21	11·81	7·32	7·85	8·41	8·61	9·02	8·90
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·27	12·18	14·67	10·63	11·23	10·37	10·54	11·11	6·45	6·98	7·62	7·90	8·11	8·19
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·43	12·51	15·35	10·88	11·66	11·22	11·27	11·84	6·85	7·50	8·25	8·37	8·75	8·66
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·21	11·84	16·09	10·87	10·83	10·80	11·13	11·51	6·66	7·20	7·82	8·54	8·40	8·42
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·46	12·18	15·39	11·06	11·21	11·37	11·36	11·90	6·66	7·27	7·65	8·25	8·58	8·58
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·77	12·72	15·88	10·94	11·31	11·29	11·52	12·15	6·72	7·33	7·79	8·24	8·61	8·44
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·08	12·69	16·11	12·08	12·42	12·16	12·26	12·85	7·65	8·18	8·87	9·22	9·75	9·61

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Jan. 1926	Jan. 1928	Jan. 1929	Jan. 1930	Jan. 1933	Jan. 1935	Jan. 1936	Jan. 1937	Dec 1937	Jan. 1938‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	103·0	96·9	94·0	95·3	63·8	71·4	72·9	81·3	82·7	82·9
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	105·1	95·0	87·1	92·0	50·5	66·8	67·7	87·6	85·3	87·1
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	103·0	107·1	107·0	109·9	57·2	67·3	72·9	75·4	78·2	77·4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	104·3	94·5	93·2	88·6	67·9	71·1	69·9	71·8	69·0	68·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·6	98·4	93·7	93·3	63·5	64·6	67·4	72·2	75·5	74·8
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·8	93·7	93·3	92·9	85·4	86·9	87·2	92·1	104·1	103·9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	105·7	91·4	96·9	95·5	56·9	64·0	68·3	82·4	72·3	71·2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	100·6	92·8	93·4	93·4	86·0	86·4	85·3	85·5	87·1	87·3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·9	96·9	94·9	94·6	81·9	80·5	77·3	79·3	80·7	80·8
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	103·2	96·0	94·1	95·2	69·7	73·4	74·2	77·7	79·1	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	103·1	99·2	96·6	103·4	59·3	68·6	72·3	79·4	80·3	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	103·2	93·9	92·4	89·8	76·6	76·6	75·4	76·6	78·3	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	103·2	97·9	93·6	94·5	57·8	68·4	69·8	83·2	82·7	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	102·7	94·8	94·4	96·2	87·7	89·7	90·0	91·7	94·2	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	103·3	98·2	93·5	94·3	54·5	66·0	67·6	82·3	81·4	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	102·3	95·2	98·0	97·4	75·7	81·6	83·6	89·1	91·7	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	103·5	98·9	92·5	93·6	50·9	63·3	64·9	81·2	79·6	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	107·2	95·7	86·6	89·6	51·0	65·1	67·9	82·2	80·3	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	104·0	105·1	105·1	106·7	58·6	68·2	72·8	77·1	78·5	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	105·1	103·3	95·6	102·7	43·6	61·5	65·4	86·0	84·2	85·5
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	98·3	98·0	105·6	104·8	59·1	72·2	73·4	69·1	73·6	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·7	98·3	93·6	93·1	63·8	64·7	65·9	69·7	75·3	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·1	91·9	92·8	92·2	80·4	82·3	67·1	85·8	87·7	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	106·0	100·3	94·2	97·6	51·2	64·7	67·4	82·4	80·8	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	103·0	95·6	92·6	92·6	67·2	72·6	82·2	78·4	80·2	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended January 28, 1938; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 219)

December to 30·7 cents in January. Lard was one-half cent per pound lower at 16·4 cents. The price of eggs was generally lower fresh averaging 38·3 cents per dozen in January, 1938, as compared with 45 cents in December, 1937. Higher prices were recorded for creamery butter in many localities and the Dominion average was up from 34·5 cents per pound in December to 34·7 cents on January. Canned tomatoes were fractionally lower continuing the gradual decline in progress since the summer. Onions also continued upward in price averaging 5·2 cents per pound in January and 4·8 cents in December. Anthracite coal was slightly higher at an average price of $14.44 per ton.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"; Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $13.40; Moncton $16; Saint John $15 and $14; Quebec $13.50; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $14.50; Montreal $14.25 to $14.75; Ottawa $16; Kingston $15; Belleville $15; Peterborough $16.75; Oshawa $14.75; Toronto $14.25 and $13.75; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $14.50 and $14; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16; St. Thomas $16; Cobalt $18.50; Timmins $18.50; Port Arthur $17.25; Fort William $17.25; Winnipeg $20.

From the National Industrial Conference Board (U.S.A.) there has recently been received three further bulletins in its "Studies in Personnel Policy." These are entitled "Multiple Shift Operation". "Personnel Policies Affecting Salesmen" and "Curtailment, Lay-off policy and Seniority."

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1937," issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 107·6 for December, as compared with 108·5 for November, a decrease of 0·8 per cent for the month. The combined food group was practically unchanged at 104·4. The combined industrial materials and manufactures group declined 1·1 per cent, the index being 109·2 for the month. Compared with December, 1936, there was an increase in the general average of 6·7 per cent, the increase in respect of industrial materials and manufactures being 7·6 per cent, and that for food 5·1 per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100 was 97·4 at the end of December, as compared with 96·8 at the end of November, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month. During the same period the index for the combined food groups rose from 91·7 to 93·1 or 1·5 per cent while the "all materials" group rose from 100·5 to 100·6 or 0·1 per cent. December was the first month since July in which this index number showed an increase over the preceding month.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 159 at the first of January, 1938, as compared with 160 at the first of December, 1937. The index for the food group was 145 which was 0·7 per cent lower than the preceding month. Other groups were unchanged.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 601 for December as compared with 590 for November, an increase of 1·9 per cent for the month. The index for food increased 4·1 per cent during the month while industrial materials increased 0·2 per cent. The index number based on gold currency, 1914=100, was 62 for December, an increase of 1·6 per cent over the November figure.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 105·5 for December, showing no change from the November figure. Compared with the November figures, the index for all agricultural products declined 0·1 per cent to 104·0 while the index for manufactured goods was unchanged at 126·0.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·8 for December, as compared with 124·9 for November, a decrease of 0·1 per cent. The changes in the various groups making up the index were all of a minor nature.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 105 in October as compared with 106 in September. The index for all foods was unchanged from the previous month at 105, but the index for the non-food group was 106 as compared with 107 the previous month.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 107 for November as compared with 108 in October. The index for the food group declined 1·7 per cent from the figure for the previous month, but all the other groups were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100, was 83·3 for November, a decrease of 2·5 per cent from the October figure. Of the ten major commodity groups included in the index, 9 showed declines during the month, ranging from 0·4 per cent for fuel and lighting materials to 5·8 per cent for farm products. The metals and metal products group increased 0·4 per cent.

Average prices of raw materials reached the lowest point since June, 1936. The index for semi-manufactured articles continued downward and reached a new low for 1937, but remained 1·5 per cent above the level of a year ago. Prices for finished products declined for the second consecutive month, following a steady rise for the first 9 months of 1937; the decrease for November was 1·6 per cent but the index number was still 5·0 per cent above that for the corresponding month of 1936.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 88·6 for December, a decrease of 0·4 per cent from the November index which was 89·0. With the exception of the sundries group which was unchanged and the fuel and light group which showed a small seasonal increase of 0·3 per cent, the index for all groups declined; that for food declined 1·2 per cent, that for clothing 0·8 per cent and that for housing 0·4 per cent.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1937

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the fourth quarter of 1937 was 279, there being 105 in October, 91 in November, and 83 in December.

The report for the third quarter of 1937, showing 364 fatalities was given in the Labour Gazette, November, 1937, page 1289. In the fourth quarter of 1936, 287 fatal accidents were recorded (Labour Gazette, February, 1937, page 231). The supplementary lists of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 27 fatalities for the first three quarters of 1937, and 2 fatalities for 1936.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the fourth quarter of 1937 were as follows: agriculture, 21; logging, 37; fishing and trapping, 12; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 43; manufacturing, 39; construction, 41; electric light and power, 5; transportation and public utilities, 56; trade, 11; service, 14.

Of the mining accidents, 22 were in "metalliferous mining," 19 in "coal mining," 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 1 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 5 were in "vegetable, foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "animal foods," 13 in "saw and planing mill products," 3 in "pulp and paper products," 10 in "iron, steel and products," 3 in "non-ferrous metal products," 2 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 2 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 8 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 1 in "railway," 2 in "shipbuilding," 27 in "highway and bridge," and 3 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 26 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 17 in "water transportation," 10 in "local and highway transportation," and 1 in "storage."

In trade there were 7 fatalities in "wholesale," and 4 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 8 were in "public administration," 2 in "recreational," 1 in "custom and repair," and 3 in "personal, domestic and business."

The most serious accident during the period under review occurred at Port Stanley, Ontario, on December 19, when a cofferdam for the construction of a pier for a new highway bridge over Kettle River collapsed under the pressure of the water. Eight men lost their lives when trapped thirty feet below the surface by the avalanche of falling steel panels and timbers. Five others were injured. The coroner's jury were unable to determine the direct cause of the collapse but they strongly recommended that greater responsibility be placed upon the engineering department in regard to the method to be used in both permanent and temporary work.

Other accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows: Three mining prospectors were drowned in Lake Nistoseene, Saskatchewan, about October 4, while returning from some mining property; and on December 6, three coal miners were killed at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, when a runaway trip crashed into them.

On December 15, a foreman and two other workmen were killed in an explosion in a benzol distillation plant of a steel company at Hamilton, Ontario.

A brakeman, an engineer and a fireman lost their lives following a boiler explosion of an engine fire box, near Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, on October 12.

When a boat capsized near New Richmond, Quebec, on November 5, three labourers were drowned while engaged in placing buoys.

Two fishermen were drowned when a motor-boat capsized, near Chepstow, Prince Edward Island, on December 18.

When overcome by hydrogen sulphide fumes in a nickel refinery at Port Colborne, Ontario, an electrician and a helper lost their lives on December 9.

A launch operator and a labourer engaged in shipbuilding were drowned when the launch crashed into a barge, on October 16 at Vancouver, British Columbia.

On November 23, a brakeman and a bridgeman were killed when a train crashed through a bridge at Princeton, British Columbia.

A chief engineer and a second engineer were lost with their steamer at sea, off Sydney, Nova Scotia, about November 2.

It may be mentioned that during this quarter one fatality occurred in Canadian waters which is not included in this report, owing to the fact that the man killed was employed on a ship registered in another country, being a sailor on the Norwegian freighter, *Beljeanne,* who was drowned when a small boat capsized at Osborne Bay, near Chemainus on the coast of Vancouver Island, on November 8.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first three quarters of 1937 has been compiled which contains 27 fatalities, of which 3 were in agriculture, 3 in logging, 2 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 5 in manufacturing, 9 in construction, 1 in electric light and power, 3 in transportation and public utilities, and 1 in service. Four of these accidents occurred in January, 2 in April, 1 in May, 3 in June, 6 in July, 5 in August and 6 in September.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1936 has been made. This includes 2 fatalities, of which 1 was in electric light and power, and 1 in trade. One of these accidents occurred in February and 1 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1937 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	2	....	....	1	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
B.—Working machines	1	....	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	3	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	2	....	3	3	8	4	3	5	2	....	2	....	32
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	....	....	1	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
F.—Falling objects	4	22	....	19	3	11	....	1	....	....	....	....	60
G.—Handling of objects	1	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
H.—Tools	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	6	6	5	9	....	15	2	45	3	....	9	....	100
J.—Animals	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
K.—Falls of persons	3	7	2	2	10	4	....	3	2	....	3	....	36
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	....	1	2	4	4	6	....	....	4	....	....	....	21
Total	21	37	12	43	39	41	5	56	11	....	14	....	279

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Acquittal under Ontario Industrial Standards Act Affirmed

On January 4, 1938, Mr. Justice Green of the High Court of Justice dismissed an appeal by the Crown in a case stated by Magistrate Jones of Toronto in which he acquitted a barber who had been charged with contravening the schedule of wages for the barbering industry made effective under the Industrial Standards Act.

There was no dispute as to the evidence. A schedule for the barbering industry made binding under the Industrial Standards Act fixed a minimum price of 40 cents for hair cuts for adults. It was shown that the defendant had on two occasions charged less than the legal minimum. The magistrate dismissed the charge on the ground that the accused, as the sole proprietor of a shop not employing another person and doing the work himself, was not an employer within the meaning of the Industrial Standards Act. It was pointed out by the Appeal Judge that Section 12 of the Act, as amended in 1937, stipulates that,—

> For the purposes of this Act every person who is in any way engaged in any industry shall, in so far as he personally performs work in such industry, be deemed an employee, and in so far as he employs another person or is the proprietor of a shop or business either alone or in partnership with another person be deemed an employer, and the provisions of this Act and the regulations and schedules hereto shall, mutatis mutandis, be read and construed accordingly. . . .

Under this Section, it was held that the sole proprietor of a barber shop not employing another barber is an employer.

Another section of the Act provides penalties for an employer who contravenes the provisions of a schedule and in every case, such employer must be ordered to pay the full amount of wages found to be unpaid to any employee under the provisions of the schedule. The same section provides a penalty for any employee who contravenes the provisions of a schedule. Another section deals with violations of the Act or the regulations. It was held by the Court that there was no violation of the Act or regulations and that the accused did not come within the section providing a penalty for employers since the offence dealt with in that section was obviously one of not paying the minimum rate of wages required by the schedule. The decision of the magistrate was, therefore, affirmed not on the ground that the accused was not an employer within the meaning of the Act as had been held by the magistrate but on the ground that the Act provided no penalty for the particular offence involved in the case. *Re Rex v. Burdick* (1938) Ontario Weekly Notes 11.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] MARCH, 1938 [NUMBER 3

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

A FURTHER contraction was noted in industrial employment in Canada at the beginning of February, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,402 firms, each with a minimum of fifteen employees. The staffs of these firms at February 1 aggregated 1,052,551 persons, as compared with 1,081,603 at January 1. This reduction compared unfavourably with the small gain that usually though not invariably has been indicated at February 1 in preceding years of the record. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, declined from 113·4 at January 1 to 110·4 at the beginning of February, as compared with 104·1 at the same date in 1937. At February 1 in the preceding ten years it was as follows: 1936, 98·4; 1935, 94·6; 1934, 91·4; 1933, 77·0; 1932, 89·7; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 111·6; 1929, 110·5; 1928, 102·0 and 1927, 96·6.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of February, 1938, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,901 local trade unions, embracing a total of 221,967 members, 27,590, or 12·4 per cent, of whom were unemployed in contrast with percentages of 13·0 at the beginning of January, 1938, and 14·5 at the beginning of February, 1937.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a decline in the volume of business transacted in January, 1938, when a comparison was made with the preceding month and also with January a year ago, these computations being based on the average daily placements effected during the periods under review, construction and maintenance and logging recording the heaviest declines under both comparisons. Vacancies in January, 1938, numbered 29,253, applications 65,683 and placements in regular and casual employment 27,818.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $17.39 at the beginning of February as compared with $17.48 for January the decrease being due to the lower cost of foods. Comparative figures for earlier dates are $17.12 for February, 1937; $16.58 for February, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $22.12 for February, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100, showed little movement during February being 83·8 for the week ended February 25, as compared with 83·6 for that ended January 28. On a monthly basis the index number was 83·8 for January, 1938; 82·9 for February, 1937; 72·5 for February, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 93·9 for February, 1930.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 234 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in January was considerably lower than in December continuing the decline from November when the highest level since 1929 was recorded. Productive operations for the year 1937 as measured by this index were 9½ per cent greater than in 1936 but the level at the beginning of 1938 was somewhat lower than at the beginning of 1937. All of the principal groups of factors used in the construction of the index were lower in the month under review than in the previous month except exports the index of which advanced after adjustment for seasonal variations. Mineral production was down from the level of December, decreases in this group being more than sufficient to offset increased shipments of copper, zinc and silver. Manufacturing was in lower volume in this same comparison as were also construction, electric power output, trade employment and car loadings.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during February was eleven, involving 1,644 workers and causing a time loss of 4,456 man working days, as compared with 24 disputes in January, involving 4,293 workers with a time loss of 31,939 days. The only dispute in Febru-

53287—1½

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1938		1937	1937		1936
	February	January	December	February	January	December
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	121,954,003	131,611,038	124,372,166	135,298,742	152,403,159
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	49,719,835	53,125,039	48,680,842	51,882,618	52,996,494
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	71,021,829	77,681,780	74,791,596	82,242,056	98,074,320
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	6,950,641	8,018,692	6,944,703	7,280,313	7,597,823
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,444,600,036	3,081,414,768	2,731,934,437	3,227,354,600	3,404,591,886
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	98,272,885	101,676,294	114,238,885	108,947,321	109,149,085
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,590,927,550	1,582,825,511	1,563,829,859	1,548,604,580	1,547,822,474
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	731,456,128	748,817,240	691,687,139	687,349,679	675,451,831
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	107·7	103·7	142·4	137·4	129·2
Preferred stocks.....	.....	83·4	81·0	100·4	99·2	93·9
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	69·7	71·2	74·3	70·4	69·7
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†83·8	83·8	82·7	82·9	81·7	79·6
(2) Prices, retail, family budget $	17·39	17·48	17·58	17·12	17·04	16·99
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	61·5	115·9	61·6	62·8	107·8
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	75·3	89·0	75·5	73·8	80·9
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	110·4	113·4	121·6	104·1	103·8	110·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	12·4	13·0	11·2	14·5	14·3	12·7
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	179,641	179,839	170,499	186,213	185,006	171,421
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	13,289,721	13,321,632	15,722,180	14,301,856	14,043,352	16,227,225
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	.....	11,725,757	11,797,632	11,901,261
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	10,315,459	12,262,235	9,724,629	10,194,064	12,253,203
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,758,313	9,336,869	8,733,889	9,280,554	8,711,396
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	.....	1,936,166,152	2,053,315,753	2,160,608,462
Building permits..... $	.....	1,846,101	3,556,977	2,120,211	1,721,867	3,282,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	6,551,700	9,140,000	10,763,600	8,728,800	6,622,200	6,118,800
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	61,447	74,862	81,032	61,995	66,400	68,499
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	98,980	112,307	98,334	111,823	115,237	103,952
Ferro-alloys.....tons	4,436	5,497	5,846	5,668	6,519	6,775
Lead.....lbs.	.....	37,522,125	26,373,673	28,504,743	34,112,307	40,373,432
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	34,865,607	29,911,751	20,547,397	19,782,526	21,319,075
Copper.....lbs.	.....	52,454,135	49,240,080	38,425,569	37,282,247	43,608,309
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	20,270,680	19,695,880	17,330,201	16,173,486	18,049,789
Gold.....ounces	.....	361,086	361,671	310,074	328,545	331,758
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,571,052	1,366,034	1,322,833	1,390,476	1,847,308
Coal.....tons	.....	1,448,825	1,573,148	1,292,002	1,496,991	1,497,081
Crude petroleum imports.....gals	.....	47,310,000	57,060,000	52,420,000	54,640,000	60,570,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	4,007,973	5,867,000	2,846,000	3,656,000	2,673,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	11,933,000	13,723,000	12,119,000	15,189,000	20,843,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,108,000	623,000	2,968,000	1,961,000	1,770,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	144,893,804	224,902,684	102,597,087	115,001,704	245,172,491
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	921,285	1,010,971	999,694	1,008,630	1,090,392
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	19,951,841	19,962,780	62,258,391	20,934,196	21,952,270	95,656,430
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,461,629	1,385,289	1,929,500	1,482,000	1,539,942
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	73,525,000	79,290,000	76,663,000	74,771,000	75,024,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	.....	36,459,000	30,402,000	27,492,000	33,883,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	.....	293,040	275,530	287,690	289,310
Automobiles, passenger, production	.....	13,385	14,384	14,415	15,009	16,542
(8) Index of Physical Volume of Business	.....	112·0	121·4	115·0	116·9	118·4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	.....	113·8	125·2	117·7	119·4	121·1
Mineral production	.....	179·1	183·8	170·1	156·8	168·5
Manufacturing	.....	109·0	120·5	116·4	122·8	123·1
Constr uction	.....	48·9	64·3	45·5	37·7	40·8
Electric power	.....	219·6	231·8	225·2	223·4	219·4
DISTRIBUTION	.....	106·7	110·5	107·2	109·8	110·6
Trade employment	.....	130·6	134·1	130·5	131·1	129·5
Carloadings	.....	77·2	84·4	77·7	79·4	85·0
Imports	.....	84·8	90·3	84·4	93·3	93·5
Exports	.....	91·8	81·9	97·9	107·4	107·6

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended February 25, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending February 26, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending February 26, and January 29, 1938; December 31, February 27, and January 30, 1937; and December 31, 1936. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

ary causing much time loss was the strike of retail coal drivers and handlers at Toronto on February 18 for a day and one-half. In January the principal disputes were those involving fishermen and fish handlers in Nova Scotia, coal miners in New Brunswick, textile factory workers at Coaticook, P.Q., and pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario. In February, 1937, there were eighteen disputes, involving 2,236 workers with a time loss of 17,347 days. The only important strikes were those of cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., fur factory workers at Winnipeg, Man., and meat packing employees at Vancouver, B.C., and Calgary, Alta. Of the eleven disputes recorded in February, 1938, six were recorded as terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer affected, two in favour of the workers involved, a compromise settlement was reached in one case, while the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. Five disputes, involving approximately 214 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Labour Gazette index and prices and wages supplements

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, the index of the Labour Gazette for 1937 and the annual supplements on prices and wages (usually appearing with the January issue) have been delayed. It is expected that these will be published during the current month.

Replies of provinces re amending B.N.A. Act to facilitate unemployment insurance

As noted in last month's issue of the Labour Gazette, page 122, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, announced that the co-operation of the provincial governments had been sought in order to facilitate a proposed amendment to the British North America Act to permit the establishment of a federal system of unemployment insurance.

The proposed amendment would add the two words "Unemployment Insurance" to Section 91 of the Act (the section which designates the matters over which the Dominion Parliament has specific jurisdiction).

On February 16, the Prime Minister tabled in the House of Commons copies of the correspondence with the provincial premiers. This disclosed that six of the nine provinces definitely favour the proposed constitutional amendment which would bring unemployment insurance within the jurisdiction of the Dominion government.

The provinces which have given assent are Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia.

Of the others, Alberta and New Brunswick desire to submit the matter to their legislatures, while Quebec is "willing to co-operate" provided a system can be established without infringing upon the "rights and autonomy of the province."

The premier of Ontario, Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, wrote that "the government of the province of Ontario is prepared to waive any constitutional objections and to give the fullest measure of co-operation and support to the proposed amendment."

It is proposed to submit the amendment to the Canadian Parliament and if passed present it to the British Parliament for approval.

Statistics of Material Aid Recipients

Early approximations of unemployed persons receiving non-agricultural material aid throughout Canada in January, 1938, revealed another material reduction from unemployment aid figures for the previous January.

Registration figures showed that approximately 161,000 fully employable persons were receiving non-agricultural material aid in January, 1938. This was a decrease of nearly 37 per cent from January, 1937, when the number was 254,189. In comparison with the total for December, 1937, an increase of approximately 7 per cent was indicated. Approximately three-quarters of the total of fully employable persons on aid was reported from the 52 aid distributing cities.

When totals of all those in receipt of non-agricultural material aid in January were compared with the corresponding month of 1937, a decrease of 30 per cent was shown. The total number, including totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable, together with all dependents of family heads, was approximated to be 604,000 in January last. This was an increase of 7 per cent over December, 1937.

Saskatchewan drought conditions continued to reflect themselves as a major factor in increasing totals of persons in receipt of agricultural aid. The early January figures from the registration showed 92,000 farmers (resident farm operators) as receiving agricultural material aid for subsistence. These, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 410,000. Of this total, 363,000 or approximately 89 per cent were located in Saskatchewan. The number of all classes dependent upon agricultural aid in Saskatchewan showed an increase of 103 per cent over January, 1937.

State medicine debated in House of Commons

"That in the opinion of this House, it is most urgent that state medicine be established in the Dominion of Canada."

The above motion by Mr. Daniel McIvor (Fort William) resulted in the second lengthy debate of the session on a subject in the sphere of social welfare, the first being on a proposal to reduce the pensionable age.

Ultimately the resolution was talked out (after its mover wished to have it withdrawn) but not before the entire field of medicine, national health and the socialization of medical services had been discussed from many angles.

As on former occasions when this subject was before the House there was a distinct cleavage of opinion, but there were several noteworthy features to this year's debate.

For the first time, it brought forth an authentic definition of the term "state medicine" as distinct from "health insurance." In his contribution to the debate, Mr. J. P. Howden (St. Boniface) quoted from a questionnaire directed to Doctor Routley, secretary of the Canadian Medical Association, at the request of the Minister of Pensions and National Health, Hon. C. G. Power. Dr. Routley's reply was as follows:

The Canadian Medical Association has not adopted any official definition of the term "state medicine" but it is my view that the council would likely be in agreement upon the following definition:

"By state medicine is meant a system of medical administration by which the state provides medical services for the entire population, or a large group thereof, and under which all practitioners are employed, directed and paid by the state, on a salary basis."

Later in the debate the line of demarcation, between state medicine and health insurance was drawn by the Minister of Pensions, and National Health, thus:

"On the other hand we have been talking this afternoon of a system described as health insurance, which is cognate to state medicine. But health insurance differs from state medicine, as I understand it, in that it implies a contribution of some kind by the beneficiary and does not necessarily mean that the doctor or medical worker will be in the employ of the state. So the definition I am told should be this, that state medicine means free treatment of all citizens, with payment of the doctors by the state, whereas health insurance means treatment of those who have contributed, by doctors paid, either by fees or on a capitation basis, to look after people who intend to be beneficiaries under the scheme."

The text of the entire debate is contained in Hansard for March 7.

Responsibility for social aid in Canada

The position of the Dominion Government in respect to the general question of responsibility for social aid was stated recently by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers. The Minister's statement was as follows:

"At a conference in Ottawa on February 9th, the Minister of Public Welfare and Municipal Affairs for Ontario, and Mayors of ten municipalities of the Province, asked for an increase in the federal grant-in-aid to meet the cost of unemployment relief. It was urged that reductions in relief costs to the municipalities was imperative, that taxes on real estate must be lessened, and that the grant by the Dominion, particularly when the next fiscal year was considered, would be inadequate. On behalf of the Province of Ontario, Honourable Eric W. Cross, Minister of Public Welfare and Municipal Affairs, indicated his willingness to contribute to municipal expenditures for relief, dollar for dollar with the Dominion.

"The general discussion of relief matters at that conference was helpful. Since the conference, these proposals and statements have been examined by officials of the Department of Labour and have received the careful consideration of the Government.

"As a result of this examination and consideration, I have written to Mr. Cross advising him of the attitude of the Dominion Government on the requested increase. In this letter I stated the belief of the Government that the measure of assistance afforded to the Province of Ontario under relief legislation has been fair, having regard to the financial position of the Province. I also mentioned some of the factors which have led us to that conclusion, and which I will indicate briefly.

"It was stated on behalf of the delegation that for the month of December, 1937, the contribution of the Dominion Government was equivalent to 23·04 per cent of the gross relief costs of Ontario. The significant percentage, however, is that which relates to an entire year, not that applicable to a single month. Payments made by the Dominion Government to Ontario under the grant-in-aid for the calendar year 1937 amounted to $7,044,750.00. On the basis of expenditures made during the same period, which amounted to $22,284,745, the Dominion Government contribution was equivalent to 31·6 per cent. The terms of the agreement for the balance of the fiscal year, now before the Ontario Government, calls for a 30 per cent contribution of the total expenditures by the Dominion, with a maximum of $465,000 a month. This amount is limited by the appropriation made available for grants-in-aid by Parliament at the last session.

"It is becoming increasingly obvious that the relief problem to-day is much less an unemployment problem than it was a year ago. Large numbers of unemployables and charity cases, which have been regarded as a municipal and provincial responsibility since Confederation, swell the relief lists. As private industry absorbs employable persons formerly on relief, the proportion of unemployables on

the relief lists increases. The Dominion Government is contributing to a problem in which unemployment is becoming relatively less and social assistance to unemployables relatively greater.

"The primary responsibility for purely social aid remains with the municipal authorities or the Province. Despite this fact, the Dominion Government has already, under agreement, contributed 75 per cent to the cost of Old Age Pensions and Pensions to the Blind (excluding costs of administration) amounting to $9,411,984.32 in Ontario for 1937, and in addition to this the Dominion Government has assumed the entire cost of supplementary assistance given to unemployed war pensioners and their families, amounting in Ontario to approximately one million dollars during 1937.

"A general improvement of conditions has taken place, and the Dominion Government has reason to believe that the burden of relief will be further reduced as it has been during the past year. Co-operation of the provinces has been sought with a view to amending the British North America Act, which would empower Parliament to enact a national scheme of Unemployment Insurance. It must be remembered that in the allocation of grants-in-aid, the Dominion Government is dealing with nine provinces and must proceed with as much uniformity as possible. The Dominion has never attempted to interfere with the province in regard to financial assistance afforded to individual municipalities from the Dominion grants-in-aid. It has been recognized that the Provincial Government is best able to determine which municipalities stand most in need of assistance, and it is for the province which has control of provincial and municipal taxation, and of relief administration within the municipalities, to adjust financial arrangements to their need.

"On the basis of the 1937 estimate of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, approximately one third of the population of Canada is located in Ontario. A glance over the figures of relief payments by the Dominion to the provinces since 1930 will show that approximately one third went to Ontario. This would seem to indicate that Ontario has been dealt with fairly. It is interesting to note that the percentage of those on relief to the entire population of Ontario shows a very marked decrease when figures for January, 1937 are compared with those for the first month of the present year. There has also been a substantial reduction in relief costs.

"Under the circumstances, the Dominion Government cannot agree to go beyond the terms of the agreement authorized by Council, under the provisions of which payments of the grant-in-aid for the last quarter of the fiscal year are to be dealt with."

On page 284 of this issue will be found a further statement by the Minister of Labour clarifying the basis of the new agreements rejecting material aid.)

Amendment sought to Lord's Day Act

On motion of Mr. H. E. Brunelle (Champlain) a Bill to amend the Lord's Day Act so as to provide stricter punishment by way of fine and imprisonment of company directors and officers violating this statute received second and third readings in the House of Commons on February 25.

As approved in the Commons, the Bill would amend Section 14 of the Lord's Day Act by adding the following subsection:

"(2) Any person, being a director, an officer, a superintendent or an employee of a corporation, to whose direction or orders any employee is by the terms or conditions of his employment bound to conform, who authorizes or directs any such last-mentioned employee of that corporation to carry on any part of the business of the corporation in violation of any of the provisions of this Act, shall be liable, on summary conviction before two justices of the peace, to similar penalties as those to which a corporation is liable under subsection one of this section or, for a first offence, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months and not less than one month, with or without hard labour, and for each subsequent offence, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months and not less than two months, with or without hard labour."

In speaking on the amendment, the Minister of Justice, Rt. Hon. E. Lapointe, indicated the objective sought as follows:

"There is no doubt that in the province of Quebec—I do not know whether it is the same in the other provinces—this law has not been observed by certain big corporations as well as it should have been, and labour unions have been protesting strongly against violations of the law and asking that some amendment should be made. When proceedings are taken in the courts against offenders—and it is the attorney-general of the province who has to authorize the issuing of proceedings before the courts—a corporation, when it is fined, pays the fine, and that is all there is to it. My hon. friend seeks to make the managers, the men who are in charge of the concern, responsible as well and to subject them to fine and imprisonment to which the corporation is not subject."

In the Senate some criticism was registered against the Bill, particularly in its emphasis in regard to minor officials, and in the elimination of the word "permits" which in the original section (14) occurred in the following sequence, thus:

"Every corporation which authorizes, directs, or permits its employees to carry on," etc.

Also, it was contended that the law is obsolete in certain respects.

After second reading, the Bill was referred to the Standing Committee on Banking and Commerce.

Proposed amendment to Criminal Code re Employers and Employees

A Bill sponsored by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth (Winnipeg North Centre) to amend the Criminal Code by provision against refusal to employ or dismissal for membership in trade unions came before the House of Commons on February 25 for second reading but made no further progress (a measure with similar objectives was introduced in the Senate last year and failed of enactment, LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503).

Replying to Mr. Woodsworth's advocacy of the measure, the Minister of Justice, Rt. Hon. E. Lapointe, stated: "We are all in favour of unions" . . . and "of recognizing the right of labour people to organize into unions." However, he contended that the objective of the Bill would "make a crime of something which in pith and substance relates to contract and comes under property and civil rights, and under our constitution is within the jurisdiction of the provinces."

In support of this contention the Minister of Justice cited recent provincial enactments in that field which have prescribed penalties for restricting the freedom of association of employees.

In conclusion, the minister observed: "I have every sympathy for labour people who join in trade unions. I think no employer should try to prevent them from doing so. But to make it a crime under the Criminal Code, on a question of contract—because it is a question of contract—is not proper." . . .

The discussion on this matter is given in Hansard of February 25.

(Since the above was written a further discussion on this Bill occurred on March 18 without a vote being reached.)

House of Commons Debate on Reduction of Pensionable Age

Reduction of the pensionable age limit for old age pensions from seventy to sixty-five years was the subject of a lengthy debate in the House of Commons on February 28. The proposal was "talked out" although there was no opposition to the measure.

The discussion on this proposal—which has been advocated by practically all the chief labour organizations in Canada—originated from a motion by Mr. A. A. Heaps (Winnipeg North) as follows:—

Whereas it is becoming more and more difficult for older persons to be absorbed into the useful productive life of the dominion thereby being unable to maintain themselves in decency and comfort.

And whereas, Canada is a country richly endowed with natural resources, capable of maintaining our whole population in a reasonably high standard of living.

Therefore be it resolved,—That this house would welcome a government declaration of policy that would bring about an immediate lowering of the present pensionable age limit of seventy years, the effect of such being that the older generation would retire from industrial activity, thereby creating opportunities for the younger generation to be usefully and gainfully employed.

The limits of space preclude a detailed review of the ensuing debate which was participated in by many members of the House, but the complete presentation of the economic and social factors involved in the discussion is given in Hansard for February 28.

As stated above, there was no dissent from the object sought and the debate was entirely upon constructive lines. The Minister of Finance, Hon. C. A. Dunning, in his analysis of the complex situation, with its extra-constitutional financial arrangements between the Dominion and the provinces, set forth the point of view of the Dominion Government.

After delving into the financial aspects with its attendant increased cost to federal and provincial treasuries and the present complications of jurisdiction in administering social measures, even under concurrent legislation, the Minister of Finance outlined the ultimate objectives of a nationally administered scheme as follows:—

"In the first place, experience in operating this type of social legislation, from the Dominion point of view, convinces me that we should look towards a national scheme of old age pensions, nationally administered. I am convinced, in the second place, that the British system of making the lowering of the age limit contingent upon the contributory feature is a sound objective to pursue, and that we should look in that direction.....

"I think the experience of the British scheme gives us considerable data to work upon in that regard, and I believe that broadly our objective should be, as I have just stated, ultimately to reach a place where we would have a national scheme of old age pensions, nationally administered, and with the contributory feature prominently associated with any ages lower than the age of seventy, which is the present qualifying limit...."

Emphasizing the necessity of definite demarcation of constitutional authority in the attainment of national objectives, the Minister concluded:—

"Therefore, we must somehow reach a place where the constitutional authority in the matter is beyond question, where this parliament can set up an old age pensions scheme of a type it deems to be desirable and also have the power to administer. When I say that it must be remembered that I am not unmindful of the extra cost to the Dominion that would be involved or of the fact that if

this parliament assumes a burden which the constitution presently places upon the provinces, then this parliament must receive access to fields of taxation, sufficient to enable it to meet the added costs in a national way. If we undertake greater national responsibility, then we must have wider national fields from which to derive the revenues necessary to maintain those national responsibilities and national institutions.

"My hope is that out of the investigation now being carried on by the Rowell commission into the financial relationships of our Confederation there may gradually grow up an appreciation of those services which are essentially national, on the one hand, and those services which are essentially provincial and local, on the other, and that out of it there may come an agreement that we must have a readjustment, not only of the burden of function but also of the ability to secure from the Canadian people the wherewithal to discharge that function.

"I congratulate the hon. member for Winnipeg North upon having brought forward this matter once more in the manner he has. I think the debate has been constructive thus far and I am not intending to close it. However, I did want to put before the house the viewpoint of the government based upon the experience we have had and also the hope of the government for the future with respect to the solution of this problem. I believe we would be hindering rather than helping the ultimate solution by plunging in the direction the hon. member for Winnipeg desires us to plunge."

Establishment of credit unions in Alberta

The Legislature of Alberta on February 23 gave second reading to a Bill providing for "the incorporation of credit unions having for their objects the promotion of co-operative enterprise for their members, the creation of a service of credit for their members at legitimate rates of interest exclusively for provident and productive purposes and merchandising purposes".

Legislation facilitating credit unions is now in operation in Quebec (Act respecting Co-operative Syndicates, 6 Edward VII, c. 33, 1906; S. R., (1909) 6809; 5 George V, c. 68, 1915; R. S., 1925, c. 254; 1937, c. 92); Nova Scotia (Credit Union Societies Act, 1932); Prince Edward Island (Credit Union Societies Act, 1936); New Brunswick (Credit Union Societies Act, 1936); Manitoba (under the Companies Act, 1932—part 6A added in 1937); and Saskatchewan (Credit Union Act, 1937).

In Alberta credit unions may be formed by ten or more persons under a supervisor or deputy supervisor appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

For the purpose of carrying out its objects, every credit union may, subject to the provisions of the Act:—

(*a*) receive money from its members either as payment on shares or as deposits;

(*b*) make loans to its members for provident or productive purposes and merchandising purposes;

(*c*) make loans to other credit unions which are members;

(*d*) deposit in chartered banks in Canada or in any other institution approved by the Supervisor and, to any extent not exceeding twenty-five per cent of its capital, invest in the paid up shares of building associations and of other credit unions;

(*e*) invest in any investments authorized by *The Trustee Act;*

(*f*) borrow money as hereinafter provided;

(*g*) draw, make, accept, endorse, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange, bills of lading, warrants and other negotiable or transferable instruments;

(*h*) do all such other acts and things as are incidental or conducive to or consequential upon the attainment of its objects.

It is also provided that a credit union may hold, purchase or take on lease in its own name any land and may sell, exchange, mortgage or lease the same; the value of land so acquired or held not to exceed the value of $5,000.

Organization in Industry Commerce and the Professions in Canada

The twelfth report of the Federal Department of Labour on Organization in Industry, Commerce and the Professions in Canada, covering the calendar year 1937, has been published recently. The volume, which contains the names of all known associations of the classes mentioned, gives some idea of the extent of organization among those identified with the industrial and commercial life of the Dominion, and also indicates the development of organization of those who are connected with professional, technical and scientific pursuits. Where obtainable, the objects of the various associations have been outlined in the report, the principal stated aims of these bodies being collective action on trade and professional questions, and the co-ordination of other activities such as endeavouring to secure legislation considered necessary and freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions.

The report lists the associations under the following heads: (1) Manufacturing; (2) Building and Construction; (3) Mining; (4) Trans-

portation and Communication; (5) Printing and Publishing; (6) Laundering, Cleaning, Repairing, etc.; (7) Personal Service and Amusement; (8) Financial; (9) Agriculture; (10) Dairying; (11) Live Stock Breeders, etc.; (12) Wholesale Merchants; (13) Retail Merchants; (14) Real Estate Dealers; (15) Professional; (16) Technical and Scientific; (17) Insurance; (18) Funeral Service.

In the first seven groups there are 220 main and 100 branch or affiliated associations, with a combined membership of 37,765, composed of persons or firms identified with industries in which the employment of workpeople is essential. (At the end of the calendar year 1936, according to the Twenty-sixth Annual Report on Labour Organization in Canada, also issued by the Department of Labour, the number of trade unionists in the same groups was 322,473). Some of the employers who are members of these associations have working agreements with the corresponding organizations of workers, covering the conditions of employment in their respective establishments. In the remaining eleven groups the employment of labour is in some cases only incidental, and, except in the case of the retail merchants' section, there are no corresponding bodies of organized workers.

While in the main the associations listed in the report are purely Canadian bodies, some are connected with organizations with headquarters in the United States.

There are 844 main bodies and 672 branch or affiliated associations listed in the report, making a grand total of 1,516 organizations, with a combined membership of 746,836.

Agenda of 24th Session of International Labour Conference

The following items have been placed on the agenda of the Twenty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference which opens in Geneva on June 2:—

1. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.
2. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.
3. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.
4. Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.
5. Generalization of the reduction of hours of work.
6. Statistics of hours and wages in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture.

The last-mentioned problem may be disposed of by a single discussion, if the Conference so wishes; but the other five questions will come up for a "first discussion" only this year.

As they will be on the agenda for a "second discussion" at the 1939 Conference, the Governing Body had decided not to add any new questions to the agenda of that session, which is already sufficiently heavy; but it has provisionally selected two further questions for possible inclusion in the 1940 Conference agenda: labour inspection and weekly rest in commercial undertakings.

Increased cost of relief in United States

Costs of public relief in the United States during December continued the rise recorded for the two preceding months according to figures issued by the Social Security Board on February 21. Total Federal, State, and local costs incurred for aid to the needy in December, including earnings under the Works Program, amounted to $194 million, an increase of about $12 million over the total for November.

The figures reported by the Board are compiled regularly in collaboration with other Federal agencies and State and local authorities. The December figure includes amounts for the various programs as follows: Assistance to the needy aged, blind, and dependent children from Federal, State, and local funds under the Social Security Act, and other public assistance of these special types, $39 million; earnings under the Works Program, including the Works Progress Administration and other Federal agencies through which wages were paid to persons certified as in need of relief, $92 million; Civilian Conservation Corps, $20 million; subsistence grants under the Farm Security Administration, $2 million; general relief, in cash and in kind, by States and localities, $41 million. These sums represent aid received by the needy, administrative costs are not included. In each of these major types of public aid, except the Civilian Conservation Corps, costs for December were higher than those for November. There was a particularly significant rise of nearly 21 per cent in general relief provided for December by States and localities, while earnings under the Works Program increased slightly more than 4 per cent.

For the year 1937, the Board reported, total costs of Federal, State, and local aid to the needy amounted to $2,333,314,000 exclusive of administrative expenses. The corresponding figure for 1936 was $2,818,027,000. It was emphasized that the figures reported for December and for the year indicate only the amount of aid provided and are not necessarily a measure of the extent of need for relief. In some communities funds may not have been available for aid to persons who were eligible to receive it under Federal, State or local programs.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1937

THE number of strikes and lockouts during 1937 was 278, nearly twice as many as in 1936 and a larger number than in any year since the record was begun in 1901 except in 1919 and 1920. The number of workers involved, 71,905, was greater than in any year except 1918 and 1919. The time loss, 886,393 man working days, was greater than in any year except 1919, the year of the general strike at Winnipeg; 1912 and 1921, when most of the time loss was due to strikes in building and in manufacturing; and in 1911, 1913, 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925 when extensive and prolonged strikes in coal mining brought the total time loss to over one million days in each year. For the year 1937 over seventy-five per cent of the time loss was in manufacturing, chiefly in textile and metal manufacturing industries. There was, however, considerable time loss in coal mining.

The number of employers, however, shows a substantial decrease because there was only one strike of clothing workers which involved a large number of employers. In 1936 there were several such disputes.

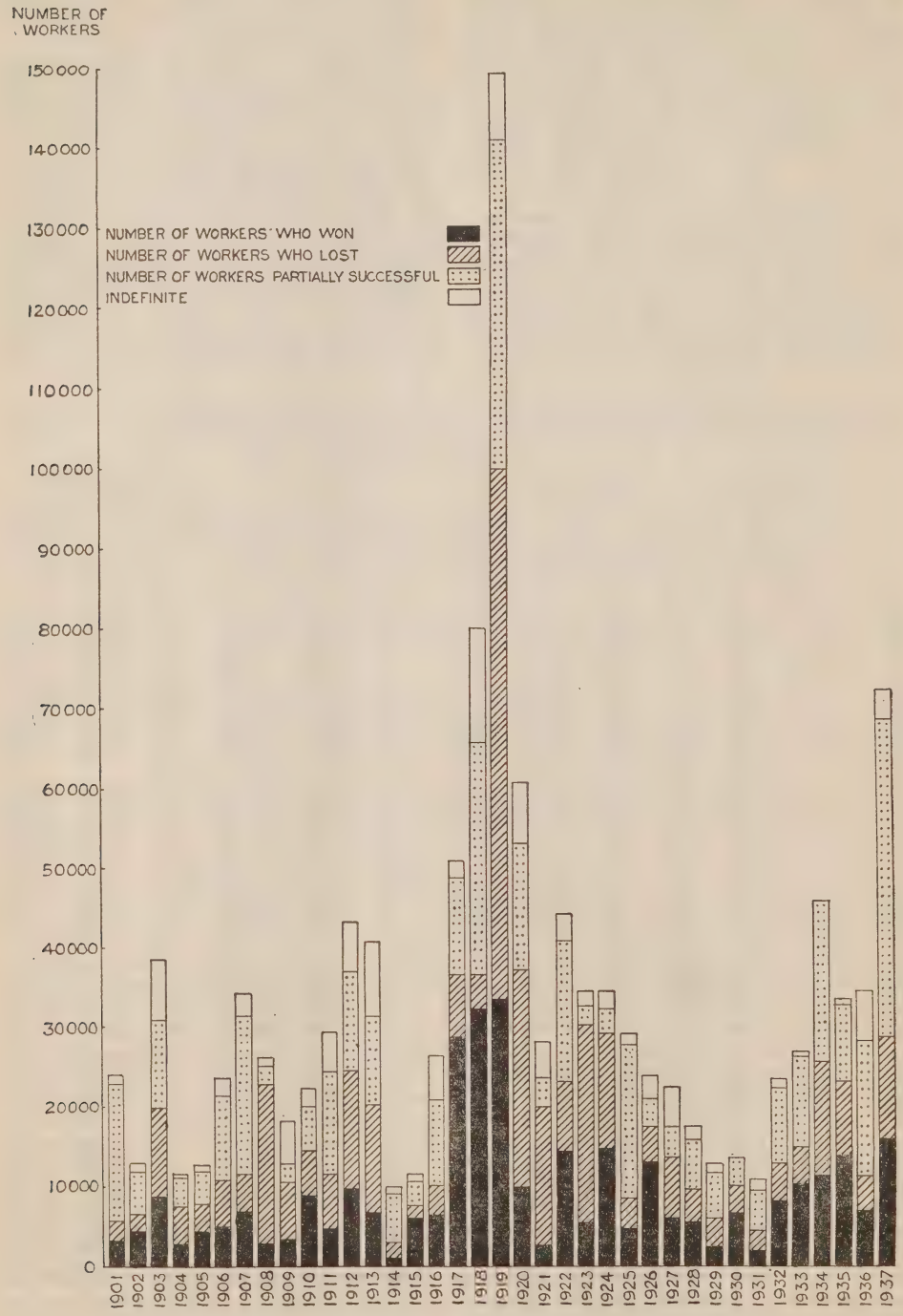
The most important strike during the year was that of cotton factory workers in Montreal and other localities in the province of Quebec for union recognition and increases in wages. This caused time loss of 200,000 man working days. Other important disputes were those involving cotton mills at Cornwall and Welland, Ont., woollen mills at Peterborough, Ont., women's dress factories at Montreal, coal

TABLE I.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA BY YEARS, 1901-1937

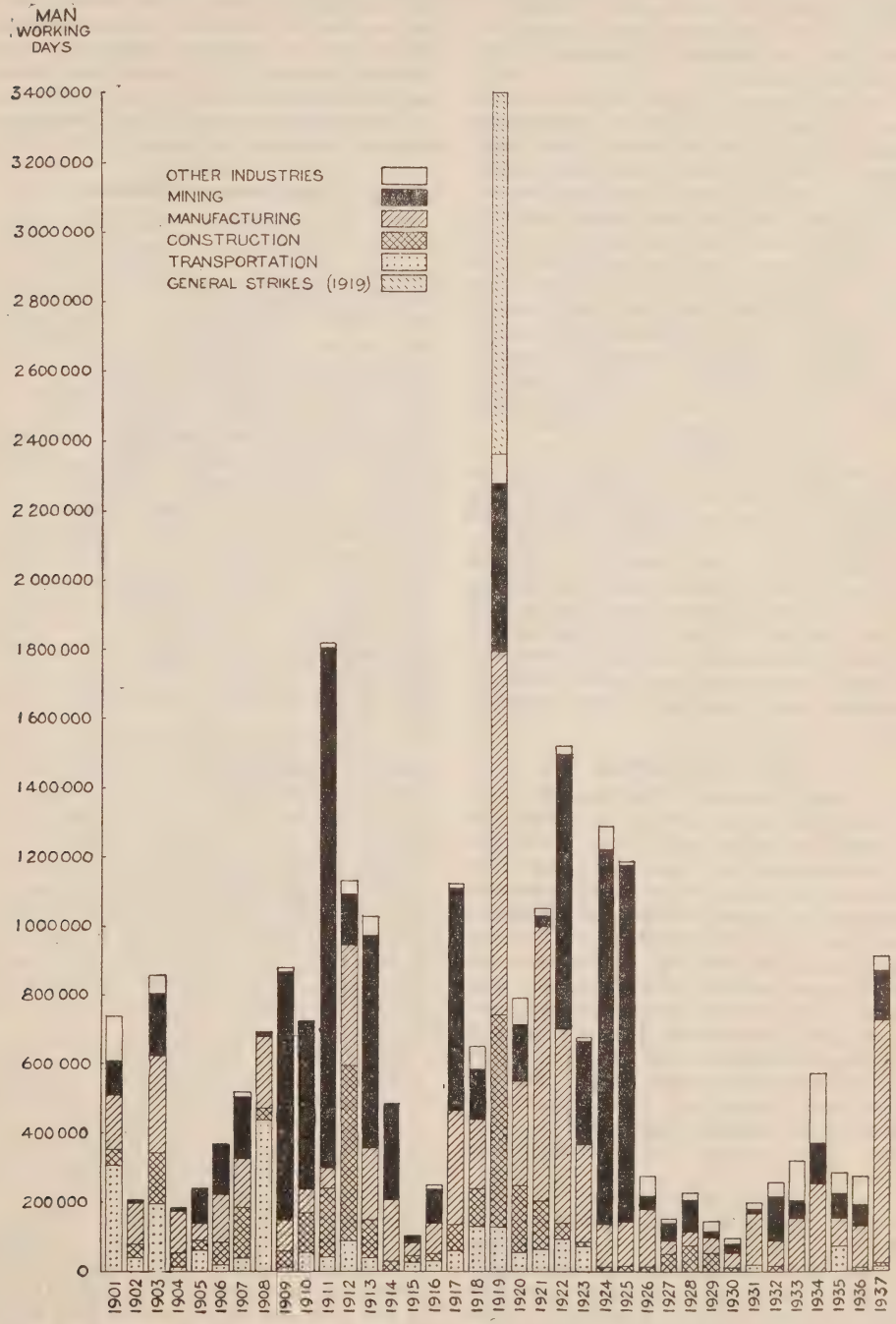
Year	Number of disputes beginning during the year	Disputes in existence during year									
		All Industries				Coal Mining			Industries other than Coal Mining		
		Number of disputes	Number of employers	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days	Number of disputes	Number of workers involved	Time loss in man-working days
1901	97	99	285	24,089	737,808	2	1,760	7,040	97	22,329	730,768
1902	124	125	532	12,709	203,301	3	510	10,120	122	12,199	193,181
1903	171	175	1,124	38,408	858,959	7	5,410	173,441	168	32,998	685,518
1904	103	103	591	11,420	192,890	4	184	792	99	11,236	192,098
1905	95	96	332	12,513	246,138	10	5,564	101,770	86	6,949	144,368
1906	149	150	965	23,382	378,276	13	4,549	146,622	137	18,833	231,654
1907	183	188	950	34,060	520,142	13	8,990	102,824	175	25,070	417,318
1908	72	76	178	26,071	703,571	7	3,541	13,600	69	22,530	689,971
1909	88	90	372	18,114	880,663	13	8,618	720,180	77	9,496	160,483
1910	94	101	1,233	22,203	731,324	3	2,950	485,000	98	19,253	246,324
1911	99	100	533	29,285	1,821,084	6	9,890	1,513,320	94	19,395	307,764
1912	179	181	1,321	42,860	1,135,786	2	2,243	107,240	179	40,617	1,028,546
1913	143	152	1,077	40,519	1,036,254	4	4,837	562,025	148	35,682	474,229
1914	58	63	261	9,717	490,850	3	2,500	280,800	60	7,217	210,050
1915	62	63	120	11,395	95,042	9	2,753	11,907	54	8,642	83,135
1916	118	120	332	26,538	236,814	8	11,270	72,387	112	15,268	164,427
1917	158	160	758	50,255	1,123,515	21	17,379	584,890	139	32,876	538,625
1918	228	230	782	79,743	647,942	46	22,920	130,696	184	56,823	517,246
1919	332	336	1,967	148,915	3,400,942	20	10,130	383,659	316	138,785	3,017,283
1920	310	322	1,374	60,327	799,524	35	12,128	99,920	287	48,199	699,604
1921	159	168	1,208	28,257	1,048,914	10	1,456	31,318	158	26,801	1,017,596
1922	89	104	732	43,775	1,528,661	21	26,475	798,548	83	17,300	730,113
1923	77	86	450	34,261	671,750	23	20,814	299,539	63	13,447	372,211
1924	64	70	435	34,310	1,295,054	15	21,201	1,089,484	55	13,109	205,570
1925	86	87	497	28,949	1,193,281	17	18,672	1,040,276	70	10,277	153,005
1926	75	77	512	23,834	266,601	16	8,445	35,193	61	15,389	231,408
1927	72	74	480	22,299	152,570	20	16,653	53,833	54	5,646	98,737
1928	96	98	548	17,581	224,212	14	5,033	88,000	84	12,548	136,212
1929	88	90	263	12,946	152,080	8	3,045	6,805	82	9,901	145,275
1930	67	67	338	13,768	91,797	15	6,228	24,183	52	7,540	67,614
1931	86	88	266	10,738	204,238	9	2,129	11,523	79	8,609	192,715
1932	111	116	497	23,390	255,000	33	8,540	132,766	83	14,850	122,234
1933	122	125	617	26,558	317,547	21	3,028	33,019	104	23,530	284,528
1934	189	191	1,100	45,800	574,519	26	11,461	91,459	165	34,339	483,060
1935	120	120	719	33,269	284,028	17	6,131	61,032	103	27,138	222,996
1936	155	156	709	34,812	276,997	22	8,655	56,766	134	26,157	220,231
1937	274	278	630	71,905	886,393	44	15,477	112,826	234	56,428	773,567
Total	4,793	*4,925	*25,088	*1,228,975	25,664,467	*562	*321,569	9,474,803	*4,365	907,406	16,189,664

*In these totals figures for disputes extending over the end of a year are counted more than once.

RESULTS OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS ACCORDING TO NUMBERS OF WORKERS INVOLVED EACH YEAR 1901-1937



LOSS IN MAN WORKING DAYS THROUGH STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES EACH YEAR, 1901-1937



mines at Minto, N.B., automobile factory workers at Oshawa, Ont., foundry and ship repair workers at Sorel, Que., loggers at Flanders, Ont., coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., meat packers at Vancouver, lumber mill workers in New Brunswick.

The number of disputes which involved large numbers of workers for considerable periods was much greater than in any recent year, but on the other hand half of the disputes involved less than 100 workers and these caused only four per cent of the time loss. There were four disputes which caused over 50,000 days time loss each, and these resulted in nearly half of the total time loss for the year. There were over forty disputes lasting over 20 days and these caused half of the time loss. Over 75 per cent of the time loss occurred in Quebec and Ontario and disputes in these two provinces involved nearly 70 per cent of the workers in all disputes.

As in 1936 the proportion of disputes as to recognition of union, employment and discharge of union workers, etc., was large, there being 90; the number of disputes as to wages and hours, however, was 130; and 28 disputes were in regard to other working conditions. Half of the time loss for the year was due to strikes in which union recognition was the principal cause. Over half of the workers involved in all disputes were partially successful, while twenty-two per cent were wholly successful and seventeen per cent were unsuccessful.

"Sit-Down" Strikes

In a small number of the disputes during the year "sit-down" or "stay-in" tactics were adopted. In all of these cases, except two, the workers on strike vacated the premises on being notified to do so or shortly afterwards. In a strike of foundry workers at Point Edward, Ont., March 1 to 3, one hundred workers were driven from the plant by other workers and turned over to the police. One was fined and fifty-five were given suspended sentences on charges of trespassing. In a strike of meat packers at Calgary, on February 4, about one hundred workers remained in the plant for seven days, when they were arrested and charged with "forcible detention of property." Later it was reported that the charges were dropped.

The disputes in which sit-down or stay-in tactics were used were as follows in order of industry as in Table X:—loggers, Flanders, Ontario, March 4, 175 workers; tobacco workers, Kingsville, Ontario, March 10, 9 workers; rubber factory workers, Kitchener, Ontario, March 24, 550 workers; meat packers, Calgary, Alberta, February 4, 100 workers; meat packers, Edmonton, Alberta, April 3, 300 workers; sawmill workers, Foleyet, Ontario, July 22, 120 workers; foundry workers, Point Edward, Ontario, March 1, 100 workers; highway construction labourers, Coboconk, Ontario, August 16, 29 workers; pulpwood loaders, Thorold, Ontario, July 5, 18 workers; laundry workers, Edmonton, Alberta, April 7, 95 workers; restaurant waitresses, New Westminster, British Columbia, November 5, 7 workers.

Compilation of Statistics

Since its establishment toward the end of 1900 the Department of Labour has maintained a record of strikes and lockouts in Canada, publishing in the LABOUR GAZETTE each month a complete list of those in progress, so far as available, with particulars as to the nature and result of each dispute. Early in each year a review of the previous year has been given, including statistical tables analysing the data, and since 1912 including a complete list of the disputes on record during the year. As the monthly statements in the LABOUR GAZETTE are necessarily of a preliminary nature the annual review constitutes the revised record for the year. A special report on "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada 1901 to 1912," issued in 1913, contained a complete list of strikes and lockouts for that period with analytical tables. The annual reviews in the LABOUR GAZETTE have brought the lists of disputes and analytical tables down to date each year.

The annual review for 1930 appearing in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1931, included summary tables back to 1901, the result of a revision of the record on the basis of the classification of industries adopted by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and other government departments for official statistics. This classification had been used for strikes and lockouts since 1921, and it was advisable to have the record for earlier years on the same basis. Other revisions to secure uniformity throughout the whole period were also made.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical tables, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together, the term dispute being used with reference to either.

A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting one working day or more. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees have not been included in the published record unless a time loss of 10 days or more is caused. A

separate record of such disputes involving less than 10 days' time loss is maintained in the Department. Although not included in the statistical record, such disputes are mentioned in the Labour Gazette at the time of their occurrence. During 1937 there were 44 such disputes, involving 991 employees, causing a time loss of only 206 working days.

In Tables I and X the number of employers involved is given. Where a number of establishments, mines, etc., are under one management, one employer is counted. In disputes which involve large numbers of shops or factories, clothing, fur, furniture, etc., or building construction jobs, logging and fishing operations, only the approximate number of employers is usually reported.

The figures in this report are inclusive of all disputes which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information practically preclude probability of omissions of a serious nature. As to duration of strikes, numbers of employees concerned, etc., it is impossible always to secure exact information, but the estimate made in such cases is the result of painstaking methods in the collection of data, and with increasing experience in dealing with the subject it is believed that the statistics indicate the conditions with reasonable precision. The estimate of time loss is reached by multiplying the number of working days during which each strike lasted by the number of employees directly involved in the dispute from time to time so far as known and not replaced. The number of employees recorded for each dispute is the number of those directly involved, that is on strike or locked out, and does not include those indirectly affected. The figures in the tables as to workers are therefore the number of those directly involved. In recent years, when the information is available, the number indirectly affected has been shown in footnotes to Table X, which is a detailed list of the strikes and lockouts during the year. The workers indirectly affected in each dispute are those in the establishment who are unable to continue work because of the stoppage but not participating in the dispute.

The statistical tables do not include minor disputes as described in a previous paragraph, nor disputes (previously recorded) as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions or organizations concerned have not yet declared terminated.

Information is available as to the following disputes of this nature which were carried over from 1936 but were called off or lapsed during 1937; glass factory workers, Hamilton and Wallaceburg, Ont., and Redcliff, Alta., commenced August 19, 1936, one employer, terminated August 26, 1937; and coal miners, River Hebert, N.S., commenced October 23, 1936, one employer, terminated February 16, 1937. The following disputes of the same nature were still on record at the end of 1937: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., May 20, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; and hotel employees, Toronto, Ont., December 6, 1937, one employer.

Charts

The accompanying chart of the time loss in working days by groups of industries for each year back to 1901, shows that in Mining considerable time loss occured in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1913, and again in 1917, 1922, 1924 and 1925, while in 1932, in 1934 and again in 1937 time loss was greater than in the other years since 1925. In 1919 the time loss due to general strikes is shown separately. In manufacturing considerable time loss occurred in metal manufacturing in 1919, 1920 and 1937; in clothing (including textiles, furs, boots and shoes, leather, etc.) in 1903, 1908, 1912, 1914, 1917, 1919, 1925, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1936 and in 1937; in cigar manufacturing in 1901; in printing in 1921, 1922, 1923 and 1924; and in saw-milling in 1931 and 1932. In Construction time loss was considerable in 1912 and 1919. In Transportation, etc., there was considerable time loss only in 1901, due to a strike of trackmen; in 1903 due to a strike of railway clerks and freight handlers throughout western Canada, and a strike of longshoremen at Montreal, with a sympathetic strike of teamsters; and in 1908, due to a strike of railway shop machinists. In Other Industries considerable time loss was due to strikes of fishermen in 1901, to strikes of loggers in 1919, 1920, 1933, 1934 and 1935.

From the chart showing results of the disputes it appears that the majority of employees were successful or partially successful in 1901, 1902, 1907, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937, but were unsuccessful in 1908, 1921 and 1923. In 1919, a large percentage of the workers who were unsuccessful were involved in the general strike at Winnipeg and in general strikes in other localities in sympathy with it.

Review of Disputes by Industries

Agriculture.—Only two disputes were recorded, each involving small numbers of workers for a day or less, both due to demands for increases in wages. One, involving fruit pickers at Vernon, B.C., was unsuccessful while the other, involving green house employees at Brampton, Ont., resulted in a compromise.

Logging.—Only one dispute involved large numbers of employees, at Flanders, Ont., and was partially successful, an increase in wages being secured but not union recognition. The others lasted four days or less. Four were against dismissal of workers. All but one were partially or wholly successful.

Fishing and Trapping.—The only dispute involved fishermen at Lunenburg and nearby ports in Nova Scotia, on strike during the last two days in the year to secure union recognition and higher prices for fish. These were secured early in January, 1938.

Mining.—Four out of the 49 disputes involved metal miners. The strike of gold miners in the Cariboo District in British Columbia from May to August caused 18,000 days time loss and the demand for union recognition and wage increases was not successful. A strike of asbestos miners in Quebec involved 1,150 workers for six days, resulting in wage increases and union recognition. The other disputes involved coal miners. Most of them were of brief duration and involved comparatively small numbers of workers. A strike of 1,200 coal miners in New Brunswick in October for union recognition and wage increases was unterminated at the end of the year but was terminated early in 1938 by reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. A strike of 1,300 coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., for wage increases caused 20,000 days' time loss but was unsuccessful.

Manufacturing.—The most extensive and prolonged disputes during the year were in textile factories. A strike of cotton factory workers in the mills of one company, in Montreal and other localities in the Province of Quebec, involved 9,000 employees throughout August, causing time loss of 200,000 days. A compromise on union recognition and wage increases was reached. At the same time there were strikes of cotton mill workers at Cornwall, Ont., woollen mill employees at Peterborough, Ont., and hat factory workers at Brockville, Ont. Compromises were reached in each case, wage scales to be set by the Ontario Industry and Labour Board. An important strike in the clothing industry involved dress factory workers in Montreal in April and caused 55,000 days' time loss. A union agreement with wage increases and reduced hours was secured. There were 25 other disputes in textile factories in Ontario and Quebec and these caused time loss of 45,000 days. Fourteen other strikes of clothing factory workers caused time loss of 22,000 days.

A strike of automobile plant employees at Oshawa in April involved over 4,000 workers for 12 days and caused 250,000 days time loss. A compromise on union recognition and wage increases was reached. There were six disputes involving comparatively small numbers of workers in automobile parts plants for a few days, chiefly for union recognition and wage increases. Compromises were reached in most of these. Three strikes of foundry and ship repair workers at Sorel, Que., in May, June and July were partially successful, union recognition and wage increases being demanded.

Three strikes of rubber workers at Kitchener and Toronto, Ont., caused considerable time loss. There were three extensive strikes of meat packers at Vancouver, B.C., Edmonton, Alberta, and Montreal, Que. In boot and shoe factories only three of the disputes caused over one thousand days' time loss. A strike of fur workers in Winnipeg which began in August, 1936, was not terminated in some shops until August, 1937, union recognition and increased wages being secured in the shops where settlements were made in 1936 but not in those affected in 1937. A tannery strike in Toronto in June and July causing 10,000 days' time loss was unsuccessful in securing the dismissal of a worker expelled from the union. Three strikes in pulp and paper mills were of brief duration. In printing and publishing, two strikes of commercial artists and one strike of photo-engravers were not prolonged and were partially successful.

A strike of furniture factory workers in several localities in Ontario, west of Toronto, resulted in the adoption of a schedule of wages and hours for the industry throughout the province under the Industrial Standards Act. There were several strikes, in sawmills and woodworking factories, demands for increased wages being the principal cause and most of them were partially successful. The most important of these disputes occurred in New Brunswick and was partially successful.

Construction.—None of the disputes involved large numbers of workers or caused great time loss. The most important involved carpenters at Glace Bay, N.S., for six weeks in May and June, resulting in an increase in wages. A strike of highway labourers at New Glasgow, N.S., in May and June, for wage increases resulted in a compromise.

Transportation.—The most important disputes involved longshoremen at Toronto, Hamilton and Point Edward, Ont., resulting

TABLE II.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1937, BY NUMBER OF WORKERS INVOLVED

Number of workers involved	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
1,000 and over	14	5·0	34,050	47·3	526,670	59·4
500 and under 1,000	18	6·5	12,697	17·7	84,210	9·5
100 and under 500	98	35·3	19,697	27·4	238,790	26·9
50 and under 100	43	15·5	3,011	4·2	22,908	2·6
10 and under 50	88	31·7	2,343	3·3	12,759	1·5
Under 10	17	6·0	107	0·1	1,056	0·1
Total	278	100·0	71,905	100·0	886,393	100·0

TABLE III.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1937, BY TIME LOSS

Number of man working days lost	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
50,000 and over	4	1·4	19,400	26·9	365,000	41·2
10,000 and under 50,000	14	5·3	11,625	16·2	281,000	31·7
1,000 and under 10,000	68	24·5	23,771	33·0	193,800	21·8
500 and under 1,000	33	11·9	7,297	10·2	23,604	2·7
100 and under 500	83	29·5	7,463	10·4	20,029	2·3
Under 100	76	27·4	2,349	3·3	2,960	0·3
Total	278	100·0	71,905	100·0	886,393	100·0

TABLE IV.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1937, BY DURATION

Period of duration	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
Unterminated or carried over from previous year	8	2·9	3,583	5·0	126,060	14·2
25 days and over	27	9·7	7,548	10·5	215,996	24·4
20 days and under 25	13	4·7	10,340	14·4	226,050	25·5
15 days and under 20	15	5·4	7,558	10·5	92,114	10·4
10 days and under 15	24	8·6	8,862	12·3	98,312	11·1
5 days and under 10	65	23·4	13,536	18·8	89,153	10·0
Under 5 days	126	45·3	20,478	28·5	38,708	4·4
Total	278	100·0	71,905	100·0	886,393	100·0

TABLE V.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1937, BY PROVINCES

Province	Disputes		Number involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Workers	Per cent of total	Working days	Per cent of total
Nova Scotia	43	15·5	14,309	19·9	51,147	5·8
Prince Edward Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick	8	2·9	3,642	5·1	78,790	8·9
Quebec	46	16·5	24,419	34·0	358,024	40·4
Ontario	130	46·8	24,531	34·1	320,025	36·1
Manitoba	11	3·9	734	1·0	15,629	1·7
Saskatchewan	4	1·4	124	0·2	990	0·1
Alberta	17	6·1	2,413	3·3	15,094	1·7
British Columbia	18	6·5	1,583	2·2	46,244	5·2
Yukon Territory	1	0·4	150	0·2	450	0·1
Interprovincial	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	278	100·0	71,905	100·0	886,393	100·0

TABLE VI.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1937, BY INDUSTRIES

Industry	Disputes		Workers involved		Time loss	
	Number	Per cent of total	Number	Per cent of total	Man-working days	Per cent of total
Agriculture	**2**	**0·7**	**78**	**0·1**	**58**	**0·0**
Logging	**7**	**2·5**	**3,010**	**4·2**	**26,575**	**3·0**
Fishing and Trapping	**1**	**0·4**	**800**	**1·1**	**1,600**	**0·2**
***Mining, Etc.**	**49**	**17·6**	**17,537**	**24·4**	**139,346**	**15·7**
***Electric Light and Power**						
Manufacturing	**145**	**52·1**	**46,344**	**64·4**	**687,510**	**77·6**
Vegetable foods, etc.	9	3·2	509	0·7	1,629	0·2
Tobacco and liquors	3	1·1	257	0·3	1,554	0·2
Rubber products	5	1·8	1,370	1·9	27,880	3·1
Animal foods	4	1·4	950	1·3	27,800	3·1
Boots and shoes (leather)	7	2·5	1,505	2·1	10,350	1·2
Fur, leather and other animal products	9	3·2	857	1·2	22,333	2·5
Textiles, clothing, etc	49	17·6	25,955	36·1	435,504	49·1
Pulp and paper	3	1·1	397	0·6	1,765	0·2
Printing and publishing	3	1·1	135	0·2	1,275	0·1
Miscellaneous wood products	20	7·2	4,871	6·8	41,664	4·7
Metal products	23	8·3	8,522	11·8	105,905	12·0
Non-metallic minerals, chemicals, etc	6	2·2	682	0·9	6,717	0·8
Miscellaneous products	4	1·4	334	0·5	3,134	0·4
***Construction**	**25**	**9·0**	**1,286**	**1·8**	**7,376**	**0·8**
Buildings and structures	9	3·3	330	0·5	2,087	0·2
Railway	1	0·3	50	0·1	125	0·0
Shipbuilding						
*Bridge	1	0·3	62	0·1	310	0·1
Highway	13	4·8	831	1·1	4,769	0·5
Canal, harbour, waterway						
Miscellaneous	1	0·3	13	0·0	85	0·0
Transportation and Public Utilities	**16**	**5·8**	**1,441**	**2·0**	**14,458**	**1·6**
Steam railways						
Electric railways	1	0·3	21	0·0	126	0·0
Water transportation	13	4·8	1,409	2·0	14,299	1·6
Local transportation	2	0·7	11	0·0	33	0·0
Telegraphs and telephones						
*Electricity and gas						
Miscellaneous						
Trade	**7**	**2·5**	**188**	**0·3**	**4,156**	**0·5**
Finance						
Service	**26**	**9·4**	**1,221**	**1·7**	**5,314**	**0·6**
*Public administration	1	0·3	12	0·0	75	0·0
Recreational	9	3·3	928	1·3	3,494	0·4
Custom and repair	3	1·0	53	0·1	310	0·0
Business and personal	13	4·8	228	0·3	1,435	0·2
Miscellaneous						
Total	**278**	**100·0**	**71,905**	**100·0**	**886,393**	**100·0**

*The Electric Light and Power group does not include undertakings mainly public utilities; Non-ferrous smelting is included with mining; erection of all large bridges is under Bridge Construction; water service is under Public Administration.

in union agreements with partial increases in wages. Several strikes of pulpwood loaders were unsuccessful. A strike of longshoremen at Vancouver for recognition of the international union, which commenced in November, 1936, resulted in the replacement of the strikers soon after its commencement but led to brief interruptions of traffic from time to time until the spring of 1937.

Trade.—Three of the disputes involved dairy drivers at Toronto, all being connected with union recognition. Two were successful and one was unsuccessful. Two disputes involved waste material establishments and were partially successful after two or three months. A very unusual occurrence was a strike of retail store clerks at Kirkland Lake, Ont., union recognition and overtime pay being secured.

Service.—The most important dispute involved motion picture projectionists at Vancouver and other localities in British Columbia, for renewal of agreements with increased wages and continuation of employment of two operators per shift. The strike was successful. Five disputes involved golf caddies, each lasting only a few days. Three resulted in compromises on wages and two were unsuccessful. There were also a number of minor disputes involving golf caddies. Three disputes involved cleaners and dyers in Toronto, incidental to organization of the establishments in the city. Five disputes involved hotel and restaurant employees, and two involved beverage dispensers. A strike of laundry employees at Edmonton for union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours was terminated in a short time by

return of some workers and replacement of the others.

Analysis of Statistics, 1937

Table I is a summary of the principal statistics for the period for which the record has been compiled beginning in 1901. The table shows the number of disputes beginning in each year and the number in existence during the year, the difference in each case being the number of disputes carried over the end of the previous calendar year. A small number of disputes have been carried over at the end of every year except 1903, 1929 and 1934. The approximate number of employers involved in all disputes as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, is given. In addition to these data, the number of disputes in existence during each year in coal mining and in industries other than coal mining is given, along with the number of workers involved and the time loss. A study of the latter figures reveals that a few disputes in coal mining in some years account for a large proportion of the workers involved and for a still larger proportion of the time loss resulting.

Table II, an analysis by number of workers involved, shows that fourteen disputes, involving 1,000 or more workers in each case, accounted for nearly one half of the workers on strike during the year and resulted in approximately sixty per cent of the time loss. Over one-half the disputes during the year involved less than 100 workers and these caused only about four per cent of the time loss for the year.

Table III, an analysis by time loss, shows that four disputes caused over 50,000 working days time loss in each case, and over 40 per cent of the total time loss for the year; that 86 disputes involving 1,000 or more workers in each instance caused nearly 95 per cent of the time loss for the year.

Table IV, an analysis by duration—that is the number of working days in the period during which each dispute was in progress—shows that nearly one-half the disputes lasted less than 5 working days and that these disputes involved 28·5 per cent of the workers but caused only 4·4 per cent of the time loss.

Table V, an analysis by provinces, shows that nearly one-half of the strikes during the year occurred in Ontario involving nearly one-third of the workers and caused 36·1 per cent of the time loss; that forty-six disputes in Quebec also involved approximately one-third of the workers and caused over 40 per cent of the time loss; that there were forty-three disputes in Nova Scotia involving over 14,000 workers but caused little more time loss than 50,000 days.

Table VI, an analysis by industries shows that over one-half of the disputes occurred in manufacturing, involving nearly two-thirds of the workers, and resulted in over three-quarters of the time loss. These included 49 disputes in textiles, clothing, etc., 23 in metal products and 20 in miscellaneous wood products. There were also 49 disputes in mining, involving nearly one-quarter of the workers, 13 each in highway construction, water transportation and business and personal service, involving relatively few workers and causing little time loss.

Table VII, an analysis by causes and results shows that wage disputes again predominated. Disputes as to unionism were next in importance, while other causes affecting wages and working conditions led to 28 disputes. Discharge of workers other than in connection with unionism caused 14 disputes. In the results, 120 disputes involving 39,441 workers and causing about two-thirds of the time loss were settled by compromises or were partially successful. In 75 disputes the workers were successful, while they lost in 68 disputes. Fifteen strikes were unterminated or recorded as indefinite in result.

Table VIII, an analysis by industries and methods of settlement, shows that direct negotiations between the employers and the workers or their representatives resulted in settlements of nearly half the disputes, but that in 77 strikes, which involved most of the workers, conciliation was the means of settling the disputes. In 31 strikes the workers returned without securing their demands while in 25, involving comparatively few workers, they were replaced.

Table IX, gives an analysis by months for the past eleven years, showing the number of disputes commencing during each month, as well as the number of disputes in existence, and the number of workers involved each month, both in new disputes and in all disputes in progress, with the total time loss by months. During the past year the greatest number of disputes was in May. This was usual until 1931, due chiefly to strikes in building, which have not been numerous since 1930. The greatest time loss occurred during August due mainly to a strike of 9,000 textile factory workers in Quebec and to strikes of textile factory workers at Cornwal and Peterborough, Ont.

Table X, gives the list of strikes and lockouts occurring during the year, with details as to causes, results, etc.

TABLE VII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1937, BY CAUSES AND RESULTS

Cause or Object	In favour of workers			In favour of employers			Compromise or partially successful			Indefinite or unterminated			Total		
	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days	Disputes	Workers affected	Time loss in man working days
Wages—															
Increase in wages	25	4,313	19,186	18	3,227	24,914	42	6,024	98,138	.....	.....	.....	85	13,564	142,238
Decrease in wages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30	330	.....	.....	.....	1	30	330
Increase in wages and shorter hours	3	5,105	55,281	.....	.....	.....	13	1,187	5,991	2	82	685	18	6,364	61,957
Increase in wages and other changes	4	370	1,174	1	100	200	20	8,910	79,355	1	88	300	26	9,468	81,029
Hours of Labour—															
Shorter hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Longer hours	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Causes Affecting Wages and Working Conditions	11	3,123	7,903	9	1,756	3,332	4	1,060	2,390	4	475	4,720	28	6,414	18,345
Unionism—															
Recognition of union	10	1,008	8,929	9	1,162	23,828	18	18,867	369,945	2	2,000	61,600	39	23,037	464,302
Employment of union members only *(a)*	3	554	1,114	8	660	10,922	3	301	4,185	1	44	11	15	1,559	16,232
Discharge of workers for union activity or membership	7	318	840	7	795	8,880	6	506	22,131	1	8	100	21	1,627	31,951
Union jurisdiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
To secure or to maintain union wages and working conditions	.....	785	1,745	2	24	350	3	217	11,700	2	725	5,050	14	1,751	18,845
Other union questions	.....	.....	.....	1	22	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	22	110
Discharge of Workers (b) (c)	5	567	1,354	5	1,862	8,402	4	338	3,469	.....	.....	.....	14	2,767	13,225
Employment of Particular Persons (b)	.....	.....	.....	5	1,730	11,990	1	25	25	1	130	4,160	7	1,885	16,175
Sympathetic	.....	.....	.....	1	1,000	1,970	3	565	16,325	1	34	51	5	1,599	18,346
Unclassified	.....	.....	.....	2	397	448	2	1,411	2,860	.....	.....	.....	4	1,808	3,308
Total	75	16,143	97,526	68	12,735	95,346	120	39,441	616,844	15	3,586	76,677	278	71,905	886,393

(a) Including employment of members of one union only. *(b)* Other than in connection with union questions. *(c)* Including refusal to reinstate.

TABLE VIII.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1937, BY INDUSTRIES AND METHODS OF SETTLEMENT

Industry	Negotiations between parties		Conciliation or mediation		Arbitration		Reference to Board under I.D.I. Act		Return of workers		Replacement of workers		Indefinite or unterminated		Total	
	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers	Disputes	Workers
Agriculture	1	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	.....	.....	2	78
Logging	3	295	3	2,535	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3,010
Fishing and Trapping	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	800	1	800
Mining, etc.	26	9,472	5	1,385	1	160	.....	.....	15	4,950	1	370	1	1,200	49	17,537
Manufacturing	63	8,346	57	35,302	2	263	.....	.....	11	1,238	9	897	3	298	145	46,344
**Clothing, textiles and leather*	*24*	*3,269*	*26*	*23,532*	*1*	*175*	.....	.....	*7*	*476*	*5*	*655*	*2*	*210*	*65*	*28,317*
Metal	*10*	*2,249*	*11*	*6,073*	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1*	*100*	*1*	*100*	.....	.....	*23*	*8,522*
Other	*29*	*2,828*	*20*	*5,697*	*1*	*88*	.....	.....	*3*	*662*	*3*	*142*	*1*	*88*	*57*	*9,505*
Construction	10	462	8	580	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	100	4	73	2	71	25	1,286
Transportation and Public Utilities	9	1,045	2	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	4	312	.....	.....	16	1,441
Trade	5	101	1	32	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	55	.....	.....	7	188
Finance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Service	17	742	1	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	245	5	106	1	8	26	1,221
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	134	20,503	77	39,978	3	423	.....	.....	31	6,773	25	1,851	8	2,377	278	71,905

*Textiles, clothing, etc.; fur, leather and other animal products; boots and shoes (leather).

TABLE IX.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1927-1937, BY MONTHS

Month	Number of disputes beginning in month										
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January	2	6	5	5	7	7	5	23	10	4	13
February	4	5	1	4	6	13	6	15	2	8	11
March	2	8	11	3	4	3	7	20	8	15	19
April	8	11	8	8	9	4	4	13	10	10	32
May	14	11	21	9	7	7	13	23	20	10	29
June	8	10	12	8	8	11	9	18	9	12	27
July	5	9	4	1	4	20	7	22	19	11	33
August	4	14	8	1	6	6	18	18	10	29	31
September	4	4	6	12	12	8	17	10	12	17	25
October	12	9	7	8	7	11	10	13	8	15	22
November	6	8	3	4	7	10	18	11	10	11	22
December	3	1	2	4	8	11	8	3	2	13	10
Year	72	96	88	67	86	111	122	189	120	155	274

Month	Number of disputes in existence during month										
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January	4	8	7	5	9	12	8	25	10	5	17
February	6	8	6	6	9	18	8	24	8	8	18
March	7	11	14	4	6	9	12	29	13	15	21
April	11	15	13	11	12	9	4	22	14	17	37
May	18	18	24	12	14	13	15	32	25	14	46
June	15	20	17	10	14	16	13	24	15	15	41
July	11	19	8	6	9	29	9	32	26	13	41
August	10	20	9	3	11	17	21	31	18	36	43
September	8	11	10	12	17	15	23	20	18	27	32
October	17	15	9	10	17	16	13	19	16	19	32
November	11	16	7	6	12	12	20	15	16	17	27
December	9	11	6	8	14	12	16	8	8	20	17
Year	*74	*98	*90	*67	*88	*116	*125	*191	*120	*156	*278

Month	Number of workers involved in new disputes										
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January	108	314	970	2,169	688	665	388	5,546	4,832	175	4,820
February	313	734	150	1,107	1,756	3,422	4,446	3,896	34	3,071	856
March	380	955	1,152	1,592	125	679	1,234	4,755	2,989	2,872	5,586
April	1,511	1,445	2,046	289	588	50	370	1,420	2,564	999	11,696
May	5,296	2,924	4,006	1,694	282	564	1,395	2,179	4,235	3,658	6,052
June	1,450	2,891	658	1,005	637	3,129	2,770	2,980	4,740	956	3,688
July	2,989	725	133	45	437	4,248	1,278	9,410	3,232	4,048	5,624
August	5,845	5,451	918	40	679	3,089	2,204	8,245	5,143	9,576	15,315
September	1,165	268	761	2,990	3,498	2,422	6,622	2,192	3,852	4,187	5,558
October	2,844	1,243	989	825	759	916	424	4,804	676	1,794	4,849
November	259	513	116	1,884	477	930	4,153	921	737	1,076	4,297
December	104	28	773	128	732	2,824	1,064	62	235	2,350	2,216
Year	22,264	17,491	12,672	13,768	10,658	22,938	26,348	45,610	33,269	34,762	70,540

Month	Number of workers involved in all disputes in existence										
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January	170	444	794	2,169	768	1,117	598	5,736	4,832	225	6,185
February	350	889	1,218	2,959	2,066	3,630	4,521	4,910	1,551	3,071	2,236
March	503	1,095	1,508	1,598	1,635	1,395	2,030	7,098	3,303	2,872	5,826
April	1,980	1,823	2,369	386	1,292	1,350	370	5,368	4,429	1,909	12,771
May	5,731	3,385	5,106	1,836	1,184	1,823	1,580	5,950	5,923	3,928	10,393
June	2,081	4,027	803	1,190	1,068	4,006	3,097	3,184	5,531	1,060	7,531
July	3,342	3,333	370	196	836	6,291	1,884	11,463	6,339	4,082	7,083
August	6,194	4,582	957	66	847	4,612	2,603	13,263	5,684	9,864	18,556
September	2,016	533	1,123	2,990	3,694	3,458	6,996	5,572	4,303	6,554	7,521
October	3,623	1,930	847	2,240	3,044	2,388	1,101	5,993	2,360	2,158	6,571
November	1,633	1,440	738	2,000	1,681	980	4,718	1,896	1,113	1,768	6,277
December	301	277	1,684	723	1,258	2,854	3,902	340	431	2,995	3,851
Year	*22,299	*17,581	*12,946	*13,768	*10,738	*23,390	*26,558	*45,800	*33,269	*34,812	*71,905

Month	Time loss in man-working days for all disputes in existence										
	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
January	1,255	5,229	8,319	7,254	7,558	8,280	6,250	44,142	22,105	999	64,850
February	4,780	3,143	21,760	14,360	10,431	10,452	54,730	30,169	16,315	20,577	17,347
March	6,205	6,476	3,723	7,049	25,026	15,969	15,692	88,642	12,844	17,144	34,345
April	13,042	20,907	24,288	3,616	19,314	28,517	2,270	72,146	19,472	14,424	124,039
May	27,257	34,733	39,152	9,293	14,045	30,565	11,798	31,284	33,024	28,712	53,818
June	14,430	24,901	6,231	4,007	17,724	40,186	37,500	31,689	42,140	3,310	60,322
July	12,187	21,380	1,279	2,152	5,627	40,186	9,090	71,763	52,118	44,987	67,587
August	13,205	30,974	2,417	529	9,192	51,815	17,285	75,660	29,588	72,034	296,676
September	10,700	10,285	11,645	13,138	22,907	7,992	38,274	59,490	26,506	33,577	41,288
October	35,415	30,481	7,858	9,931	35,450	9,554	18,141	50,244	17,983	11,644	50,616
November	10,858	20,938	12,529	11,807	21,315	2,338	51,040	17,415	8,781	13,344	42,007
December	3,236	14,765	12,879	8,661	15,649	9,146	55,477	1,875	3,152	16,245	33,498
Year	152,570	224,212	152,080	91,797	204,238	255,000	317,547	574,519	284,028	276,997	886,393

*These figures relate only to the actual number of disputes in existence and the workers involved during the year, not being a summation in each case of the monthly figures.

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1937

Industry and occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
AGRICULTURE—										
Fruit pickers	Vernon, B.C.	For increase in wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Sept. 6	Sept. 7	1	38	38	1
Green-house employees	Brampton, Ont.	For increase in wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 9	Sept. 9	1	40	20	½
								78	58	
LOGGING—										
Loggers	Flanders, Ont.	For increase in wages, reduced hours and union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; increase in wages with bonus secured.	Jan. 7	Jan. 22	2	2,300	25,000	13
Loggers	Flanders, Ont.	Against discharge of union workers.	Negotiations and replacement.	Partially successful.	Mar. 4	Mar. 6	1	175	300	2
Loggers	Cowichan Lake, B.C.	Against dismissal of one union worker.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	June 11	June 12	1	180	180	1
Loggers	Parkhurst, B.C.	Against discharge of certain workers and for increased wages.	Negotiations	Partially successful; increased wages secured, workers not re-instated.	July 2	July 5	1	30	45	1½
Bush workers	Timmins, Ont.	For increased wages, piece rates, and improved conditions.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; camp conditions improved.	Oct. 21	Oct. 25	1	135	400	3
Loggers	Fort Frances, Ont.	Against discharge of camp steward.	Negotiations	In favour of employer; camp closed and work given elsewhere.	Nov. 2	Nov. 8	1	90	350	4
Loggers	Peninsula, Ont.	Against paying board for Sundays and holidays.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	Nov. 8	Nov. 11	1	100	300	3
								3,010	26,575	
FISHING AND TRAPPING—										
Fishermen	Lunenburg and district, N.S.	For union recognition and higher prices for fish.	Unterminated		Dec. 30		9	800*1	1,600	2
								800	1,600	
MINING, ETC.—										
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Against changed working conditions alleged to lower earnings.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Jan. 13	Jan. 18	1	680	1,360	2
Asbestos miners and mill workers.	Asbestos, P.Q.	For increased wages from 25 to 33⅓ cents per hour and union agreement.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Jan. 23	Jan. 30	1	1,150*2	6,900	6

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1937—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MINING, ETC.—*Con.*										
Coal miners	Round Hill, Alta.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Jan. 28	Feb. 4	2	45	225	5
Silver miners	Mayo, Yukon Territory.	For reduced rate for board from $2.85 to $2.00 per day.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Feb. 9	Feb. 14	1	150	450	3
Coal miners	Coalburn, N.S.	For increased wages for longwall miners and loaders.	Negotiations	Substantially in favour of workers.	Feb. 13	Feb. 18	1	48	192	4
Metal miners	Montauban-les-Mines, P.Q.	For increased wages with minimum of 25 cents per hour.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers ; miners were paid for time lost.	Mar. 4	Mar. 8	1	240	720	3
Coal miners (machine-men's helpers).	Florence, N.S.	For change in division of earnings.	Negotiations	In favour of helpers.	Mar. 9	Mar. 10	1	675	675	1
Coal miners	Canmore, Alta.	For employment of more men.	Conciliation, Dominion.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 9	Mar. 23	1	200	1,400	7
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	For discharge of hoist engineer.	Negotiations	In favour of employer (misunderstanding).	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	1	450	450	1
Coal miners	River Hebert, N.S.	Against adjustment in wages, reducing earnings.	Negotiations	Compromise; new wage scales adopted.	April 8	May 12	1	30	330	29
Coal miners (bank)	New Waterford, N.S.	Wage increase, tonnage instead of datal rates.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	April 26	May 3	1	34*3	204	6
Coal miners (machine runners)	Florence, N.S.	For increased wage rates for work on Sunday nights.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	May 16	May 17	1	20*4	20	1
Gold miners	Wells (Cariboo district), B.C.	For union recognition, increased wages, etc.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	May 25	July 30 and Aug. 16.	2	370	18,000	69
Coal miners	Inverness, N.S.	Distribution of work	Negotiations	Indefinite; work resumed pending an investigation.	May 27	June 7	1	350	3,000	10
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	For increase in wages	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	May 31	June 22	1	1,300	20,000	17
Coal miners (datal men) *(a)*	Florence, N.S.	Against refusal of machine runners to work Sunday nights, reducing earnings.	Return of workers	In favour of workers	June 1	June 2	1	675	675	1
Coal miners (bank)	Glace Bay, N.S.	For tonnage instead of datal rates.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	June 23	June 28	1	17*5	68	4
Coal miners (bank)	New Waterford, N.S.	In sympathy with strike at Glace Bay and for same cause.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	June 23	June 25	1	34*6	51	1½
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Misunderstanding of order *re* work.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 3	July 5	1	14	14	1
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For employment of certain men.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	July 21	July 22	1	60	60	1
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Against excessive smoke from power plant.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 22	July 28	1	400	2,000	5
Coal miners	Stellarton, N.S.	Against discharge of worker for cause .	Return of workers	In favour of (employer (case to be considered).	July 23	July 24	1	140	140	1

Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	Against transfer of miners from another mine.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	July 31	Aug. 2	1	600	600	1
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	To secure extra pay for time lost due to equipment.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	1	60	60	1
Coal miners	Midlandvale, Alta.	Alleged violation of seniority rights.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 23	Sept. 2	1	100	800	8
Coal miners	Glace Bay, N.S.	For employment of extra man.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Aug. 24	Aug. 26	1	40	80	2
Coal miners	Wayne, Alta.	Against work on co-operative basis.	Negotiations	Compromise; certain workers allowed as partners, others on union scale.	Aug. 25	Sept. 9	1	80	960	12
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Against change to night shift for one worker.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Sept. 2	Sept. 3	1	900	900	1
Coal miners	Aerial, Alta.	Against change in payment for "bone".	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 7	Sept. 13	1	105	525	5
Coal miners	Caledonia, N.S.	Alleged violation of seniority rule.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Sept. 8	Sept. 10	1	230	460	2
Coal miners	Midlandvale, Alta.	Against change in payment for "bone".	Negotiations	Indefinite; mine closed.	Sept. 15	Oct. 2	1	150	2,250	15
Coal miners	Carbondale, Alta.	For increased wages (piece rates) and union recognition.	Negotiations	Compromise; piece rates increased.	Sept. 18	Oct. 2	1	11	132	12
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	Against change in working conditions, pan shifters.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Sept. 21	Sept. 27	1	14*7	70	5
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	To secure higher wages in deficient place.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Sept. 30	Oct. 1	1	600	600	1
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Increase in wages	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Oct. 2	Oct. 6	1	600	1,800	3
Coal miners, pier and shop men.	Sydney Mines, N.S.	In sympathy with strike of miners at Florence, Oct. 2, 1937.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Oct. 4	Oct. 6	1	1,000	1,970	2
Coal miners	New Waterford, N.S.	For reduction in section owing to bad roof, etc.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 12	Oct. 18	1	835	1,700	5
Coal miners	Minto, N.B.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Unterminated		Oct. 13		11	1,200	60,000	68
Coal miners (loaders)	New Waterford, N.S.	Extra pay for coal from previous shift.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Oct. 14	Oct. 18	1	45	135	3
Coal miners	Canmore, Alta.	For re-measurement of working places, and additional men.	Conciliation, Dominion.	Compromise	Nov. 2	Nov. 5	1	220	660	3
Coal miners	Drumheller, Alta.	To secure payment for timbering, over-shovelling and "bone".	Conciliation, Dominion.	Indefinite	Nov. 3	Nov. 8	4	575	2,800	4
Coal miners	Florence, N.S.	Against reduction in pan movers when pan line reduced.	Negotiations	Compromise; size of crew to be restored if needed.	Nov. 10	Nov. 12	1	750	750	1
Coal miners	Bienfait, Sask.	For re-instatement of worker.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 10	Nov. 16	1	6	30	5
Coal miners	East Coulee, Alta.	*Re* payment for "brushing"	Referred to arbitration, as per agreement.	In favour of workers; change in operation recommended.	Nov. 12	Nov. 15	2	160	320	2
Coal miners	Springhill, N.S.	In protest against prosecution of worker breaking mining regulations and for dismissal of official.	Negotiations	Compromise; charges laid owing to misunderstanding were dropped.	Nov. 12	Nov. 16	1	1,400	2,800	2

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1937—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MINING, ETC.—*Conc.*										
Coal miners	Lethbridge, Alta.	For increase in wages to union scale.	Negotiations	Compromise; pending reference under I.D.I. Act.	Nov. 15	Nov. 30 and Dec. 7.	1	24	300	12
Coal miners	Canmore, Alta.	In protest *re* appointment of a mechanic's helper.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Dec. 1	Dec. 6	1	220	880	4
Coal miners	Inverness, N.S.	*Re* tenancy of company house.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	Dec. 2	Dec. 3	1	380	380	1
Metal miners	Sterling, N.S.	Increase in wages and against alleged unfair distribution of work.	Conciliation, provincial.	Partially successful; adjustments in work.	Dec. 17	Dec. 21	1	150	450	3
								17,537	137,346	
MANUFACTURING—										
Vegetable Foods, etc.—										
Bakers	Toronto, Ont.	Against dismissal of workers allegedly for union activity, and for union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Compromise; men re-instated; wage basis 51 hours per week.	Mar. 1	Mar. 16	1	22	286	13
Flour and cereal mill workers	New Westminster, B.C.	Against discharge of workers for union activity.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; workers re-instated	April 5	April 6	1	21	26	1¼
Flour and feed mill workers	Hanover, Ont.	For recognition of shop committee, increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Compromise	April 10	April 17	1	10	65	6½
Cannery factory workers	St. David's, Ont.	For increased wages from 18 cents per hour to 25 cents.	Negotiations	Compromise; 22 cents per hour secured.	May 27	May 28	1	165	80	½
Bakers and drivers	Sorel, P.Q.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers; agreement with increased wages secured.	June 16	June 17	12	90	90	1
Cannery factory workers	Valleyfield, P.Q.	To secure minimum of $2.00 per day.	Negotiations	Compromise; some increases secured.	Aug. 26	Aug. 26	1	65	32	½
Bakery workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages, reduced hours and improved working conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; closed shop, increased wages, and better working conditions.	Sept. 13	Sept. 13	1	51	40	¾
Flour mill workers	Port Colborne, Ont.	For union recognition, reinstatement of discharged union worker, and better distribution of work in slack times.	Negotiations	Compromise; more satisfactory distribution of work.	Sept. 22	Sept. 29	1	65	390	6

Bakery workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of union worker, and for increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; workers reinstated.	Oct. 9	Nov. 15	1	20	620	31
								509	1,629	
Tobacco and Liquors—										
Tobacco workers	Kingsville, Ont.	For increased piece rates on a new type of leaf.	Negotiations	Compromise; 2 days trial and wages to be adjusted—5 per cent bonus given later.	Mar. 10	Mar. 10	1	90	10	1/9
Tobacco workers	Kingsville, Ont.	For adjustment of piece rates.	Conciliation, provincial.	Partially successful.	Mar. 18	April 7	1	156	1,500	16
Winery employees	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages, reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; shop committee to be recognized.	Nov. 3	Nov. 8	1	11	44	4
								257	1,554	
Rubber Products—										
Rubber factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	For increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of United Rubber Workers of America.	Negotiations	Compromise; 5-14 per cent wage increase granted.	Mar. 24	April 5	1	550	4,900	9
Rubber factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of workers allegedly for union activity.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	June 21	Aug. 31(c)	1	35	1,500	60
Rubber factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	Against employment of non-union workers.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	July 14	July 16	1	40*[8]	80	2
Rubber factory workers	Drummondville, P.Q.	For union agreement, increased wages and 48 hour week.	Negotiations	Compromise; agreement secured, wages and hours to be adjusted.	Aug. 11	Aug. 31	1	45	400	17
Rubber factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	For increased wages and improved working conditions.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	Sept. 23	Nov. 4	1	700	21,000	36
								1,370	27,880	
Animal Foods—										
Meat packing workers	Vancouver, B.C.	Against discharge of workers allegedly for union activity.	Conciliation, provincial Royal Commission.	Compromise; recommendations for reinstatement partly accepted.	Dec. 30, 1936	May 26, 1937	1	200	20,000	121
Meat packing workers	Calgary, Alta.	Against discharge of workers allegedly for union activity, and for union recognition and increased wages.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 4	Feb. 15	1	100	800	9
Meat packing workers	Edmonton, Alta.	For union recognition and Saturday afternoon off.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	April 3	April 20	3	300*[9]	2,500	13

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1937—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Animal Foods—Con.										
Meat packing workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For closed shop agreement with increased wages.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 8	Nov. 22	3	350	4,500	12
								950	27,800	
Boots and Shoes (Leather)—										
Shoe factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Fear of losing jobs through introduction of new machines.	Indefinite; employer moved to another city.	Indefinite	Jan. 13	Feb. 10	1	80	1,500	24
Shoe factory workers	Perth, Ont.	For increased wages and closed union shop agreement.	Conciliation, Dominion.	Compromise; half of increase and open shop agreement with recognition of shop committee, right of union to negotiate.	April 14	May 17	1	185	4,500	27
Shoe factory workers	Shawinigan Falls, P.Q.	Against dismissal of certain officials.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	May 26	May 27	1	103	150	1½
Shoe factory workers	Preston, Ont.	Against dismissal of worker; alleged incompetence.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; worker to be given employment at other work.	Aug. 11	Aug. 12	1	140	200	1½
Shoe factory workers	Port Colborne, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; union recognized, hours and conditions bettered and wages increased some.	Sept. 29	Sept. 30	1	475	475	1
Shoe factory workers	Brampton, Ont.	Alleged discrimination against union workers.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; re-instatement of one worker.	Nov. 24	Dec. 13	1	47	725	16
Shoe factory workers	Port Colborne, Ont.	For adjustments in piece work rates in trimming department.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	Dec. 6	Dec. 13	1	475	2,800	6
								1,505	10,350	
Fur, Leather and other Animal Products—										
Fur factory workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For union agreement, increased wages and 40 hour week.	Negotiations and replacement.	Partially successful; union agreement in some shops.	Aug. 11, 1936	Aug. 28, 1937 (b)	7	100	10,000	202
Tannery workers	Owen Sound, Ont.	For 20 per cent increase in wages and time and half for overtime.	Negotiations and replacement.	Compromise	Mar. 20	Mar. 23	1	57	114	2

Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont	Alleged violation of closed shop agreement. (Non-union worker employed).	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 26	April 27	1	14	14	1
Tannery employees	Toronto, Ont	Against employment of worker expelled from union.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	June 1	July 26(c)	1	400	10,000	47
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers; 4-12 per cent increase secured.	June 1	June 24	6	64	300	17
Fur factory workers	Toronto, Ont	Alleged violation of agreement *re* letting out of work to jobbers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	June 21	June 28	1	10	50	5
Leather garment factory workers.	Toronto, Ont	For renewal of agreement with increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 2	July 5	1	35	70	2
Leather factory workers	Huntsville, Ont	For increased wages and closed union shop.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	Aug. 13	Aug. 26	1	135	1,500	11½
Leather factory employees	St. Hyacinthe and Chambly, P.Q.	For collective agreement and increased wages.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; scale set by Fair Wage Board.	Dec. 18	Jan. 3, 1938	2	42	285	11
								857	22,333	
Textiles, Clothing, etc. (d)										
Cotton factory workers	Welland, Ont	For 20 per cent increase in wages.	Conciliation, Dominion and provincial.	Compromise	Dec. 22, 1936	Feb. 11, 1937	1	865	29,000	35
Cotton factory workers	St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.	Alleged that increase agreed upon not granted.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Jan. 4	Jan. 5	1	25	25	1
Silk knitting factory workers (dyers).	Toronto, Ont	Against discharge of dyer and for increased wages, etc.	Negotiations	Compromise; wages increased, etc. but dyer not re-instated.	Jan. 13	Jan. 19	1	12*[10]	60	5
Men's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	Against dismissal of three pressers in violation of verbal agreement.	Arbitration	In favour of workers; pressesr re-instated.	Jan. 19	Jan. 21	1	175	400	2½
Women's clothing factory workers (dressmakers).	Montreal, P.Q.	Against dismissal of workers allegedly for union activity.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; workers re-instated	Jan. 29	Feb. 4	1	40	220	5½
Cotton factory workers	St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.	Promised increase not given.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 3	Feb. 4	1	16	16	1
Knitting factory workers (silk hosiery).	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Against dismissal of worker and for increased wages and shop committee.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; demands secured.	Feb. 26	Feb. 27	1	212	106	½
Cotton factory workers	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	For increased wages and changed working conditions.	Conciliation, Dominion and provincial.	Compromise	Mar. 10	Mar. 22	1	842	7,500	9
Woollen factory workers	St. Johns, P.Q.	For increased wages for male workers, reduced hours, and union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; wages to be fixed by provincial authorities.	Mar. 16	April 13	2	175	3,800	23
Carpet weavers and setters	Peterborough, Ont.	For increase in wages of 25 per cent (restoration of depression reduction).	Negotiations	Compromise; 10 per cent increase made	Mar. 20	Mar. 29	1	95	550	6

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 937—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—Con.										
Cotton factory workers	Welland, Ont.	Against discrimination.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Mar. 30	Mar. 31	1	30	30	1
Men's clothing factory workers.	Winnipeg, Man.	To enforce union agreement *re* wages, overtime and closed shop.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 2	April 5	1	50	100	2
Men's clothing factory workers.	Brantford, Ont.	For increased wages and union agreement.	Negotiations	Compromise; agreement with partial increase and closed shop secured.	April 2	April 13	1	56	450	8 3/4
Women's clothing factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; agreements signed granting reduced hours, arbitration award and 10 per cent increase in wages.	April 15	May 7	100	5,000	55,000	19
Knitting factory workers (silk).	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement with increased wages.	Negotiations	Compromise; wages to be adjusted and workers' committee to be recognized.	April 28	May 21	1	300	5,000	20
Knitting factory workers	Kincardine, Ont.	Lockout of workers for union activity.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	May 3	June 1 (c)	1	185	2,000	25
Men's clothing factory workers.	Sorel, P.Q.	For union recognition and wage increases.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 19	May 20	1	250	250	1
Tailors and tailoresses	Toronto, Ont.	For union recognition increased wages, etc.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	May 20	June 1(c)	1	20	150	10
Men's clothing factory workers	Sorel, P.Q.	Against failure to sign agreement terminating strike of May 19.	Negotiations	Compromise; work resumed at provincial scale.	May 24	July 16	1	250	11,000	45
Woollen factory workers	St. Johns, P.Q.	For re-instatement of workers, as per settlement of strike March 16-April 13.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; factory committee established.	May 26	June 2	2	200	1,000	5 1/2
Knitting factory workers (silk).	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	For increased wages, 15-20 per cent, and improved working conditions.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; 5-10 per cent increases and shop committee, etc., secured.	May 29	June 2	1	650	1,950	3
Woollen factory workers	Renfrew, Ont.	For increased wages and minimum for most jobs.	Negotiations	Compromise	June 14	June 14	1	75	50	1/2
Silk factory workers	St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.	For increased wages and new agreement.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; new agreement providing for closed union plant secured.	June 15	June 21	1	264	1,100	4 1/2

Woollen factory workers	Renfrew, Ont.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; 10 per cent increase and committee for future adjustments secured.	June 18	June 25	1	125	650	5½
Woollen factory workers	Renfrew, Ont.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; some increase in wages, hours and working conditions to be dealt with.	June 19	June 29	1	110	800	8
Hat factory workers	Brockville, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages, closed shop agreement, etc.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; abolition of Bedeaux system, etc., provincial scale to be set.	June 26	Aug. 23	1	174	8,000	48
Woollen factory workers	Peterborough, Ont.	For increased wages	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; provincial scale to be set.	June 29	Aug. 20(e)	1	340	14,000	46
Cap factory workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For union agreement, increased wages and reduced hours.	Return of workers	In favour of employers.	July 8	Aug. 2	3	19	300	21
Woollen factory workers	Peterborough, Ont.	In sympathy with strike of June 29.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; provincial scale to be set.	July 2	Aug. 20	1	400	15,000	42
Men's clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For union recognition	Conciliation, municipal.	In favour of workers	July 20	Aug. 2	1	85	900	11
Cotton factory workers	Cornwall, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages and improved working conditions.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; provincial scale to be set.	July 21	Aug. 23	1	1,700	44,000	28
Cotton factory workers	Montreal, etc., P.Q.	For union recognition and right to bargain for collective labour agreements.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; wage scale to be negotiated.	Aug. 2	Aug. 30	1	9,000	200,000	24
Silk factory workers (weavers).	Cap de la Madeleine, P.Q.	For increased wages, piece rates.	Conciliation, municipal.	In favour of workers	Aug. 2	Aug. 9	1	50	300	6
Dress factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	Lockout of union workers	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Aug. 2	Aug. 16(c)	1	5	50	12
Boys' clothing factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	Against discharge of 3 cutters allegedly for union activity.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; union agreement signed and workers re-instated.	Aug. 10	Aug. 13	1	36	100	3
Woollen factory workers	Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Against employment of members of another union.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 12	Aug. 16	1	28	50	2
Silk factory workers	Acton Vale, P.Q.	For closed shop agreement with increased wages.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 11	Oct. 4	1	100	3,000	44
Silk factory workers	Montmagny, P.Q.	For increased wages, union recognition and improved working conditions.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; agreement secured	Aug. 18	Aug. 20	1	104	150	1½
Women's clothing factory workers.	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages, piece rates.	Negotiations	Compromise; union agreement with some increase secured.	Aug. 18	Aug. 24	1	12	50	5
Men's clothing factory workers	Cornwall, Ont.	For union recognition and against dismissal of union workers.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 25	Sept. 15	1	250	4,500	18

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1937—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—Conc.										
Cotton factory workers	Cornwall, Ont.	Against discharge of workers for insubordination (alleged discrimination).	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 26	Sept. 1	1	1,600	8,000	5
Silk factory workers	Louiseville, P.Q.	For increased wages and re-instatement of a union officer.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; provincial wage scale to be set, union officer re-instated.	Sept. 4	Sept. 13	1	900	5,400	6
Embroidery factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For union agreement, increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Sept. 9	Sept. 13	24	500	1,000	2
Cotton factory workers	Cornwall, Ont.	For hourly instead of piece work rates.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Oct. 14	Oct. 18	1	11*[11]	27	2½
Cap factory workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For union agreement with 10 per cent increase in wages and 40 hour week.	Negotiations	Compromise on wages, union agreement.	Oct. 25	Oct. 29	14	225	1,000	4½
Cotton factory workers	Cornwall, Ont.	Against alleged discrimination *re* seniority in making a promotion, also in protest against length of time required for investigation.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of employer.	Nov. 23	Nov. 29	1	22*[12]	110	5
Cotton factory workers	Coaticook, P.Q.	For dismissal of foreman	Unterminated	.....	Nov. 24	.....	1	130	4,160	32
Dress factory workers (cotton)	Montreal, P.Q.	Against dismissal of union workers.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Nov. 25	Dec. 31(c)	1	200	4,000	30
Knitting factory workers (wool).	Hull, P.Q.	Against dismissal of union workers, for union recognition and wage increases.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; shop committee to be recognized and wages adjusted.	Dec. 20	Dec. 24(f)	1	42	200	5
								25,955	435,504	
Paper mill workers	Iroquois Falls, Ont.	Against the employment of non-union inspector.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Feb. 15	Feb. 19	1	50*[13]	250	5
Press workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages	Replacement	In favour of employer.	June 18	June 23	1	7	15	3½
Paper mill workers	Three Rivers, P.Q.	For recognition of international unions.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; wages and hours to be negotiated.	July 12	July 19	1	340	1,500	6
								397	1,765	
Printing and Publishing—										
Commercial artists	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Partially successful; some firms signed agreements, compromise on wages.	April 20	May 10	5	85	1,000	17

Commercial artists	Toronto, Ont.	In sympathy with above strike.	Negotiations	Partially successful.	April 29	May 10	1	25	225	9
Photo engravers	Winnipeg, Man.	For renewal of union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Compromise on wages and hours.	Oct. 9	Oct. 13	2	25	50	2
								135	1,275	
Miscellaneous Wood Products—										
Furniture factory workers	Western Ontario	For increased wages, 44-hour week and union agreement.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; increased wages, 47-hour week, agreement under Industrial Standards Act.	Mar. 1	Mar. 8	13	1,500*[14]	9,000	6
Furniture factory workers	Hanover, Ont.	Against discharge of union workers and for recognition of shop committee.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 7	May 3	1	73	1,500	22
Furniture factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers; 10 per cent wage increase and 47-hour week.	April 9	April 12	1	53	106	2
Furniture factory workers	Hanover, Ont.	For union recognition	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 9	April 14	1	105	400	4
Furniture factory workers	Chesley, Ont.	Against discharge of workers and for wage adjustment.	Conciliation, municipal.	Compromise; wages adjusted and some workers re-instated.	April 13	April 19	1	35	175	5
Sawmill workers	St. John, N.B.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 15	May 20	1	52	175	3½
Box and barrel factory workers	Tavistock, Ont.	For increased wages and shop committee.	Conciliation, member of provincial legislature.	Compromise	May 17	May 18	1	52	52	1
Furniture factory workers	Toronto, Ont.	For agreement with increased wages, etc.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	May 25	June 3	8	110	850	8
Sawmill workers	Crooked River, Sask.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	May 26	June 7	1	100	800	10
Sawmill workers	Blind River, Ont.	For increased wages and union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise on wages, and workers committee.	July 8	July 20	1	100	1,000	10½
Sawmill workers	Thessalon, Ont.	For increased wages from $2.25 to $3.00 per day.	Negotiations	Compromise; $2.75 per day minimum.	July 10	July 21	1	200	1,800	9
Sawmill workers	Foleyet and Shawmere, Ont.	For increased wages and union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; wages increased and freedom to join union.	July 22	Aug. 24	1	120	3,000	27
Sash and door factory workers	Vancouver, B.C.	For increased wages and union recognition.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 9	Aug. 16	2	135	800	6
Lumber mill workers, etc.	Miramichi district, N.B.	For increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition.	Conciliation, municipal.	Compromise on wages and hours.	Aug. 20	Aug. 31	14	1,500	14,000	9½
Lumber mill workers, etc.	Campbellton district, N.B.	For increased wages, reduced hours and union recognition.	Conciliation, municipal.	Compromise on wages and hours.	Aug. 27	Sept. 7	3	300	2,000	7½
Wooden box factory workers	St. Boniface, Man.	Alleged violation of seniority clause o ischedule.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; some re-instated.	Sept. 16	Oct. 27	1	80	2,800	35

53287—3

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1937—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Con.*										
Miscellaneous Wood Products—Conc.										
Furniture factory workers	Hanover, Ont.	For increased wages and discharge of non-union worker.	Conciliation, local	In favour of workers; wages increased and worker joined union.	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	1	71	1,846	26
Wood factory workers (sleds, etc.).	Preston, Ont.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers; union recognition, reduced hours and some increase.	Oct. 8	Oct. 13	1	70	210	3
Furniture factory workers (upholstered).	Toronto, Ont.	For renewal of agreement with increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 20	Oct. 25	10	125	450	4
Spool and bobbin factory workers.	Walkerton, Ont.	For increased wages and union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; 5 per cent increase and shop committee secured.	Nov. 19	Nov. 29	1	90	700	8
								4,871	41,664	
Metal Products—										
Foundry workers	Brantford, Ont.	Alleged lockout against union recognition and closed shop.	Negotiations	Compromise; wages and hours adjusted and grievance committee secured.	Jan. 30	Feb. 8	1	100	700	7
Automobile factory workers (bodies, etc.).	Oshawa, Ont.	Against increasing output	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Feb. 19	Feb. 20	1	240	240	1
Foundry workers	Point Edward, Ont.	For increased wages, reduced hours and recognition of union committee.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Mar. 1	Mar. 3	1	100	200	2
Metal factory workers	Oshawa, Ont.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise on wages, and shop committee.	Mar. 18	Mar. 24	1	159	750	5
Metal factory workers	Cobourg, Ont.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Compromise	April 1	April 2	1	45	12	½
Automobile factory workers	Oshawa, Ont.	For union agreement, wage increases, etc.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise, agreement with partial union recognition, increased wages and improved conditions.	April 8	April 26	1	4,200*[15]	50,000	12
Moulders, etc.	Guelph, Ont.	For increased wages and 9 hour day.	Conciliation, Crown attorney.	Compromise on wages, 9 hour day.	April 20	May 4	1	47	564	12
Foundry workers	Sorel, P.Q.	For closed shop union agreement, increased wages and re-instatement of discharged workers.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; partial union recognition and wages to be arbitrated.	May 3	May 31	1	300	7,000	24

Metal factory workers	St. John, N.B.	For increase in wages and 44 hour week.	Negotiations	Compromise on wages and hours, 50 hour week.	May 7	May 17	1	300	2,000	7½
Automobile seat spring assemblers.	Windsor, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages and 44 hour week.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise on wages and 45 hour week, union recognized.	May 11	May 19	1	200	1,300	6½
Automobile castings workers.	Windsor, Ont.	For union recognition, increased wages and 44 hour week.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise on wages, 45 hours for some classes and shop committee.	May 13	June 7	1	200	4,000	21
Sheet metal workers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages, 82½ cents to 90 cents.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; 87½ cents and 97½ later.	May 31	June 11	17	85	850	10
Foundry and shipyard workers.	Sorel, P.Q.	Alleged discrimination in favour of strike-breakers in re-hiring of men.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	June 1	June 3	1	450	900	2
Car wheel factory workers	Trenton, N.S.	For increased wages	Negotiation	Compromise; increases for certain classes.	June 2	June 7	1	45	135	3
Enamelware factory workers.	Hespeler, Ont.	For increased wages and changes in factory conditions.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise on wages, overtime rates after 50 hours, hours, shop committee, agreement	June 8	June 25	1	142	1,500	15
Moulders	New Glasgow, N.S.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	June 23	July 2	1	40	280	7
Plumbing supplies factory workers.	Montreal, P.Q.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	June 29	July 22	1	100	1,500	19
Moulders, etc	Ottawa, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 12	July 20	1	6	30	5
Foundry and shipyard workers.	Sorel, P.Q.	Against wage awards *re* strike May 3, and interpretation of agreement.	Negotiations	Compromise on union recognition; wages unchanged.	Aug. 4	Oct. 4	5	1,200	30,000	50
Steel workers (bar mill)	Sydney, N.S.	Employment of substitute workers.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise (rearrangement of staff)	Sept. 15	Sept. 25	1	150	1,500	10
Steel workers (rod mill)	Sydney, N.S.	In sympathy with above strike.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	Sept. 16	Sept. 25	1	140*[16]	1,100	8
Moulders	Guelph, Ont.	Against discharge of workers.	Negotiations	Compromise; some reinstated.	Sept. 18	Sept. 22	1	48	144	3
Jewellery workers	Toronto, Ont.	For renewal of agreement with increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 1	Oct. 12	23	225	1,200	9
								8,522	105,905	
Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.—										
Fire brick and tile workers	New Glasgow, N.S.	Alleged lockout against wage increase.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; part increase accepted.	April 24	May 10	1	92	1,100	12
Labourers (fertilizer plant)	St. John, N.B.	For increased wages, reduced hours, etc.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	May 3	May 5	1	150	225	1½
Brick and tile workers	Cooksville, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 5	July 5	1	266	65	½
Lime plant workers	Blubber Bay, B.C.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Negotiations	Compromise; wages increased and shop committee recognized.	July 23	Sept. 9	1	133	5,300	40
Brick plant employees	Milton, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 3	Aug. 4	1	29	15	½

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1937—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
MANUFACTURING—*Conc.*										
Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.—Conc.										
Brick and tile plant workers	Kitchener, Ont.	Against discharge of men for misconduct and for increased wages.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 5	Aug. 6	1	12	12	1
								682	6,717	
Miscellaneous—										
Metal workers (enamel signs)	Cowansville, P.Q.	For increased wages	Reference to arbitration.	In favour of workers	Jan. 19	Jan. 20	1	88	150	1½
Button factory workers	Kitchener, Ont.	Against "speeding up" of machines.	Negotiations	Compromise; 4 weeks' trial.	July 26	July 28	1	10	20	2
Brush factory workers	Gravenhurst, Ont.	For closed shop agreement.	Negotiations	Compromise; open shop agreement.	Sept. 23	Oct. 14	1	148	2,664	18
Upholsterers (bedding manufacturers)	Winnipeg, Man.	For increased wages, union recognition, etc.	Unterminated		Dec. 28		1	88	300	3½
								334	3,134	
CONSTRUCTION—										
Buildings and Structures										
Building wreckers	Chatham, Ont.	For increased wages and recognition of committee.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Feb. 11	Feb. 17	1	18	90	5
Structural steel workers	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages from 60 cents to 80 cents per hour.	Negotiations	Compromise, 70 cents per hour secured.	April 12	April 15	1	13	30	2½
Elevator mechanics and helpers (maintenance)	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	May 1	May 13	3	70	500	10
Carpenters and labourers	Glace Bay, N.S.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	May 1	June 15	1	23	700	37
Lathers	Vancouver, B.C.	For closed shop union agreement with hourly wages instead of piece rates.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 5	July 12	6	90	200	5
Carpenters	Cornwall, Ont.	For dismissal of foreman who discharged certain workers.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; workers re-instated.	Aug. 24	Aug. 25	1	25	25	1
Building trades	Toronto, Ont.	Against employment of non-union plasterers.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	1	27	27	1
Carpenters, electricians and steel workers	Vancouver, B.C.	For closed union shop	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Nov. 1	Nov. 2	1	10	15	1½
Plumbers	Windsor, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Nov. 15	Dec. 6	15	54	500	15
								330	2,087	

Railway, Electric—										
Labourers	Galt, Ont.	For increased wages from 25 cents to 35 cents per hour.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	Sept. 14.	Sept. 16.	1	50	125	2½
								50	125	
Bridge—										
Caisson workers	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages.	Conciliation, Dominion.	In favour of workers	Mar. 1.	Mar. 6.	1	62	310	5
								62	310	
Highway—										
Labourers	The Pas, Man.	For increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of employer.	Jan. 15.	Jan. 26.	1	112	1,000	9½
Labourers and cement finishers.	New Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Indefinite	Indefinite; job closed.	May 4.	May 15.	1	40	400	10
Highway construction workers.	Springhill, N.S.	For increased wages and reduced hours.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; 8 hour day and wages adjusted.	May 19.	May 21.	1	140	280	2
Highway construction workers.	New Glasgow, N.S.	For increased wages.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	May 27.	June 19.	1	140	2,000	20
Highway construction workers.	Springhill, N.S.	For increased wages.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	June 4.	June 7.	1	50	100	2
Truck drivers	St. Peters district, N.S.	For increased wages.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise	June 16.	June 19.	3	100*[17]	300	3
Stone crushers	Pelee Island, Ont.	For increased wages.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	July 15.	July 16.	1	18	18	1
Road construction workers	Kenmore district, Ont.	For changed working conditions.	Indefinite	Indefinite; job closed.	July 28.	Aug. 4.	1	31	150	5
Truck drivers	Berthierville, P.Q.	For increased wages.	Negotiations	Compromise	Aug. 11.	Aug. 16.	1	10	40	4
Labourers	Coboconk, Ont.	Against "no smoking" order.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 16.	Aug. 17.	1	29	29	1
Labourers	Miramichi district, N.B.	For increased wages.	Return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Aug. 20.	Aug. 25.	1	100	350	3½
Truck drivers	Moonbeam, Ont.	For increased wages.	Negotiations	Compromise	Oct. 18.	Oct. 20.	1	26	52	2
Truck drivers	Port Arthur, Ont.	For hourly wages and reduced speed of trucks	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 10.	Nov. 11.	1	35	50	1½
								831	4,769	
Miscellaneous—										
Labourers (waterworks)	Bolton, Ont.	For increased wages.	Conciliation, municipal.	Compromise	Jan. 12.	Jan. 20.	1	13	85	6½
								13	85	
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—										
Electric Railways—										
Trainmen (freight)	Oshawa, Ont.	For increased wages.	Conciliation, Dominion.	Compromise	June 21.	June 28.	1	21	126	6
								21	126	
Water Transportation—										
Longshoremen	Vancouver, B.C.	Recognition of international union.	Replacement	In favour of employer; agreement signed with local union.	Nov. 23, 1936	Mar. 13(c).	4	200	1,000	61

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1937—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—*Concluded*										
Water Transportation—Conc.										
Longshoremen	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise; union agreement signed.	April 15	May 17	3	350	5,000	27
Longshoremen	Hamilton, Ont.	For increased wages, improved conditions and union recognition.	Negotiations	Compromise; union agreement signed.	April 15	May 17	3	214	4,000	27
Longshoremen	Point Edward, Ont.	For increased wages and improved conditions.	Negotiations	Compromise; union agreement signed.	April 16	May 17	1	200	3,000	26
Pulpwood loaders	Spanish, Ont.	For increased wages and hourly rates instead of piece rates (50 cents per hour).	Negotiations	Partially successful; some secured 40 cents per hour.	June 26	June 28	2	30	30	1
Pulpwood loaders	Meaford, Ont.	For increased wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	July 5	July 6	1	18	18	1
Pulpwood loaders	Thorold, Ont.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 6	July 14	1	150	1,000	7
Longshoremen	Parrsboro, N.S.	For union agreement	Replacement	In favour of employer.	July 19	July 20	1	58	58	1
Longshoremen	Owen Sound, Ont.	For increased wages	Return of workers	In favour of employers.	Aug. 11	Aug. 11	2	60	20	1/3
Longshoremen	Campbellton, N.B.	For increased wages and 8 instead of 10 hour day	Negotiations	Compromise; secured some increase in wages with time and one-half after 10 hours.	Aug. 14	Aug. 16	1	40	40	1
Longshoremen	Quebec, P.Q.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	Sept. 11	Sept. 12	1	40	20	½
Grain shovellers	Sarnia, Ont.	For increased wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of workers	Sept. 30	Oct. 4(c)	1	36	100	3
Deckhands and firemen	Fort William, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 7	Nov. 8	1	13	13	1
								1,409	14,299	
Local Transportation—										
Delivery boys	Edmonton, Alta.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 7	April 8	1	8	12	1½
Bus drivers	Windsor, Ont. (also in United States)	For closed shop union agreement with wage increases.	Conciliation, U.S. Dept. of Labour.	Compromise; union agreement (open shop) with slight increases.	Nov. 25	Dec. 11	1	3	21	7
								11	33	
TRADE—										
Milk wagon drivers	Toronto, Ont.	For union recognition and better system of wage payment.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 14	April 18	1	26	104	4

Bottle washers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages from 10 cents to 30 cents per hour and reduced hours.	Negotiations	Compromise; 20 cents per hour secured.	April 21	June 15	1	5	200	47
Dairy drivers	Toronto, Ont.	Against dismissal of union worker and individual contracts.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	June 30	June 30	1	35	17	½
Teamsters (flour, feed)	Sorel, P.Q.	For increased wages	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Aug. 5	Aug. 9	1	25	100	4
Dairy drivers	Toronto, Ont.	For closed union shop agreement.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Sept. 17	Dec. 31(c)	1	55	3,000	90
Scrap metal workers	Winnipeg, Man.	For increased wages, reduced hours, and union recognition.	Conciliation, provincial.	Compromise; secured agreement with some increase in wages, reduced hours and seniority rights.	Sept. 27	Oct. 22	1	32	700	22
Clerks (retail store)	Kirkland Lake, Ont.	For union recognition and pay for overtime.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 21	Oct. 24	1	10	35	3½
								188	4,156	
SERVICE—										
Public Administration—										
Municipal quarry workers	Beamsville, Ont.	For increased wages from 20 cents to 30 cents per hour.	Negotiations	Compromise; 25 cents per hour secured.	April 21	May 1	1	12	75	9
								12	75	
Recreational—										
Pin boys, bowling alley	Winnipeg, Man.	Against discharge of worker.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 3	April 6	1	9	18	2
Caddies (golf)	Winnipeg, Man.	Against discharge of workers and for increased wages.	Negotiations	Compromise; wages increased and boys re-instated later.	May 22	May 24	1	175	350	2
Caddies (golf)	Ottawa, Ont.	For increased wages	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	June 27	July 1	1	75	300	4
Caddies (golf)	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages and certain privileges.	Negotiations	Compromise	July 1	July 12	1	250	2,000	11
Caddies (golf)	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages	Negotiations	Compromise	July 3	July 7	1	100	300	3
Caddies (golf)	Montreal, P.Q.	For increased wages	Return of workers	In favour of employer.	July 31	Aug. 2	1	150	300	2
Motion picture projectionists	Vancouver and other localities in B.C.	For renewal of agreements, increased wages and against one operator per shift.	Conciliation, provincial.	In favour of workers	Oct. 5	Oct. 7	35	120*[18]	180	2
Motion picture projectionists	Winnipeg, Man.	Against discharge of union workers.	Negotiations	Indefinite	Oct. 6	Oct. 6	3	44	11	¼
Stationary engineers	Vancouver, B.C.	For union agreement and wage increase.	Negotiations	Compromise	Oct. 25	Nov. 1	1	5	35	6
								928	3,494	
Custom and Repair—										
Cleaners and dyers	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages, reduced hours and union agreement.	Negotiations	Compromise	May 11	May 12	1	35	35	1
Cleaners and dyers	Toronto, Ont.	For union agreement	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Oct. 18	Nov. 8	1	10	175	17½

TABLE X.—DETAILED LIST OF STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, 1937—*Con.*

Industry and Occupation	Locality	Cause or object	Method of settlement or termination	Result	Date of commencement	Date of resumption of work	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Duration in working days
							Employers	Workers		
SERVICE—*Concluded*										
Custom and Repair—Conc.										
Cleaners and dyers	Toronto, Ont.	Against discharge of workers.	Unterminated		Dec. 8		1	8	100	20
								53	310	
Business and Personal—										
Restaurant workers	Toronto, Ont.	Violation of agreement and discharge of union worker.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	Feb. 1	Mar. 1(c)	1	5	50	24
Waitresses	Vancouver, B.C.	For increased wages and improved conditions.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Feb. 12	Feb. 16	1	6	18	3
Maids (hospital)	Moose Jaw, Sask.	For improved living conditions.	Negotiations	Compromise	Feb. 19	Feb. 26	1	11	60	5½
Beverage dispensers	Toronto, Ont.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Replacement and return of workers.	In favour of employer.	Mar. 4	Mar. 31(c)	1	8	100	20
Laundry workers	Edmonton, Alta.	For union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours.	Return of workers and replacement.	In favour of employer.	April 7	April 14	1	95	500	6
Restaurant workers	Vancouver, B.C.	Against discharge of union worker.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	April 22	May 5	1	4	35	12
Hotel employees	Vancouver, B.C.	For union recognition and increased wages.	Negotiations	Compromise on wages, and union agreement for some classes.	July 1	July 6	1	26	130	5
Beverage dispensers	Drumheller, Alta.	For union recognition and wage scale.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 3	July 6	3	20	30	1½
Restaurant workers	Regina, Sask.	Against discharge of union workers.	Replacement	In favour of employer.	July 15	July 31(c)	1	7	100	15
Waitresses	Vancouver, B.C.	For recognition of international union, and increased wages.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	July 17	Sept. 1	1	8	200	39
Hotel employees	Toronto, Ont.	For increased wages, reduced hours and improved conditions.	Negotiations	Compromise on wages and hours.	Oct. 22	Oct. 30	1	20	150	8
Waitresses	New Westminster, B.C.	For re-instatement of union worker.	Negotiations	In favour of workers	Nov. 5	Nov. 12	1	7	42	6
Hotel employees	Toronto, Ont.	Alleged lockout of some union workers.	Replacement	In favour of employer.(g)	Dec. 6	Dec. 8(c)	1	11	20	2
								228	1,435	

(a) Machine runners later agreed to work Sunday nights.
(b) Inquiry by Royal Commission did not result in a settlement.
(c) Employment conditions no longer affected but in most cases union continued strike for some time.
(d) A dispute in Montreal, P.Q. between men's clothing manufacturers and contractors as to prices for work caused the latter to close their shops between March 10 and March 16, involving 1,750 employees in about 100 establishments. There was no dispute between the employers and workers as the employers had an agreement with the Union under the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.
(e) 180 workers delayed resumption of work until August 23.
(f) Plant closed for repairs; work resumed January 10, 1938.
(g) Union agreement signed March 3, 1938, new employer.

* 1—1,800 workers indirectly affected.
* 2— 600 " "
* 3—1,166 " "
* 4— 675 " "
* 5—1,100 " "
* 6—1,100 " "
* 7—1,200 " "
* 8— 650 " "
* 9— 300 " "

*10— 400 workers indirectly affected.
*11— 500 " "
*12—1,600 " "
*13— 625 " "
*14—1,700 " "
*15—1,000 " "
*16— 450 " "
*17— 400 " "
*18— 300 " "

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1937

THE accompanying table gives the principal figures as to strikes and lockouts in other countries since 1919, as compared with Canada, showing the number of disputes (strikes and lockouts), the number of employees involved in stoppages of work and the time loss in man working days in those countries for which such figures are available.

In some of these countries figures as to strikes and lockouts are published separately, but in the table here given they have been included together. The practice varies greatly in the various countries, also in regard to other points. In some cases the number of strikes and lockouts shown for a year is the number beginning during the year, in other cases it is the number ending during the year, and in still other cases it is the number in existence during the year, including those carried over from the previous year with those beginning during the year.

The figures as to the number of employees involved published by some countries show not only the number of employees directly involved, but also the number of those indirectly affected, that is thrown out of work by disputes to which they are not parties; but exact information as to this point is not always given. In the table given herewith the column showing numbers of employees involved includes figures for the numbers directly involved or the total number directly and indirectly involved according to the method adopted by the country concerned.

For some countries, figures as to time loss, that is the number of "man working days" lost, are not given.

Footnotes to the table indicate the nature of the statistics with reference to the above points. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year or less frequently, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of some length.

In the following notes as to some of the important disputes in various countries in the year 1937, the information is taken as far as possible from official sources, but where the information is not thus available, newspaper reports have been used.

Great Britain

The number of trade disputes involving stoppages of work in Great Britain and Northern Ireland which began during 1937 was 1,122 as compared with 818 in 1936. Including about 13,000 workers involved in 12 disputes which began in 1936 and extended into 1937, the total number of workers, either directly or indirectly involved in all disputes which were in progress during 1937 was 608,000 the comparable figure for 1936 being 322,000. The time loss is estimated at about 3,417,000 man working days during 1937 as compared to 1,829,000 in 1936.

As in previous years the majority of strikes which occurred in 1937 affected only individual firms, but there were several which affected a considerable number of employers. The largest of these occurred in July in the Yorkshire coalfield, and involved about 95,000 work people in a loss of over 400,000 working days. Nearly 25,000 coal miners in Lanarkshire were involved in a one day stoppage in November, in sympathy with workers involved in a protracted strike at a single colliery. About 10,000 engineering and shipbuilding apprentices on Clydeside lost about 240,000 working days in a dispute which lasted from the end of March to the beginning of May, and about 30,000 engineers and shibuilders stopped work for one day in April in sympathy with the apprentices. Another large dispute involving apprentice engineers occurred in September in various districts in Lancashire, Cheshire and Yorkshire as a result of which about 14,000 employees lost 100,000 working days. Nearly 45,000 days were lost in April and May by 6,500 hosiery workers at Hinckley. A two-day strike involved between 6,000 and 7,000 dock workers at Hull during June.

The largest strike involving only one employer occurred in May when more than 24,000 London omnibus drivers, conductors, etc., went on strike with a resultant time loss of 565,000 working days. Another strike involving similar classes of workers occurred in Scotland in March, when about 9,000 employees were involved in a dispute which resulted in a time loss of about 75,000 days. The only other dispute involving more than 5,000 employees of one firm took place at a Coventry textile factory at the beginning of October when about 6,000 employees lost 50,000 working days.

Of the 1,122 strikes beginning during 1937, 457 were in the coal mining industry, 123 were in engineering and shipbuilding, 97 were in iron and steel and other metal industries, 91 were in building, public works, contracting, etc., 84 were in the textile industry, 59 were in the woodworking industries and 50 were in the transport industry.

France

Of the many strikes which occurred in France during 1937, the majority were over increases in wages. Prices rose throughout the whole year resulting in demands for increased wages or for bonuses to compensate for increased living costs.

The most serious strike of the year was that which occurred at Paris on December 29 when over 100,000 municipal employees, including subway workers, bus drivers, gas, electricity and water plant employees, street cleaners, garbage collectors and others struck demanding a monthly allowance of 100 francs as a bonus in order to meet increases in the cost of living. The government held that so wide-spread a strike of civic employees constituted a national emergency and maintained public utilities by placing technicians from the army and navy in power and other public utility plants. They also warned the strikers that if they did not return to work they would be called out for military service and refusals to work would be dealt with by courts martial. Work was resumed on December 30. The Seine General Council, which had jurisdiction over a portion of the strikers, voted increases but the Municipal Council of Paris refused to make the change asked. On January 25, the Minister of State for the Co-ordination of Social Reform placed before both councils a plan which would give municipal workers compensation as high as that of government employees. This plan was unanimously accepted, according to a government communiqué.

United States

Complete statistics of industrial disputes in the United States during the year 1937 are not published until later in the year; (the annual analysis of the statistics of industrial disputes for the year 1936 was published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics in the May, 1937, issue of the Monthly Labour Review and was summarized in the Labour Gazette, June, 1937, page 618.) From the information available at the present time it would appear that there was a larger number of strikes during 1937 than in any year since 1917 and a larger number of workers involved than in any year since 1919.

The industries most affected by industrial disputes were the steel industry, the automobile industry and the marine transport industry.

The strikes of workers in the automobile industry which began late in 1936 were not settled until April at which time certain increases in wages were granted to the workers, the United Automobile Workers of America were recognized as a bargaining agency (though there was no general concession of the "closed shop" principle by the employing companies) and the union agreed to maintain discipline among its members to prevent unauthorized strikes or the use of the "sit down" strike. In the late autumn there were a large number of smaller strikes in the industry which arose from disagreements over the settlements which had been reached earlier in the year. Negotiations regarding modifications in these settlements were interrupted during November by the occurrence of several of such strikes. The union officials were able in most cases to persuade the workers to return to work and negotiations were resumed.

One of the most serious strikes during 1937 was that of over 100,000 steel workers employed by a number of companies in the states of Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Indiana and New York which began during May. Since the summer of 1936 the Steel Workers Organization Committee had been attempting to organize the steel industry workers in the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. They were successful in negotiating agreements with the largest steel producing company early in the year without a strike. A short strike of about 25,000 workers in May resulted in an agreement with another large producer. On May 26 between 75,000 and 100,000 employees of several other companies ceased work. The subsequent strike resulted in several serious disorders, the most serious of which occurred at Chicago on May 30 when a clash between strikers and police resulted in 5 deaths and a large number of serious injuries. The strike continued throughout June and July but by the end of the latter month many of the affected plants had reopened manned by new employees or by workers who had been on strike. Certain minor concessions were made by the employers and certain grievances were submitted to the National Labour Relations Board but the result of the strike was substantially in favour of the employers.

Throughout the year there were a large number of strikes in the water transportation industry both among seamen who asked improved wages and working conditions and recognition of unions and among longshoremen who struck on various grounds. One of the most serious strikes of longshoremen occurred during September at San Francisco as the result of a jurisdictional dispute between the International Longshoremen's Association (an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization) and the International Teamsters and Chauffeurs' Union affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. The strike, which lasted nearly a month with very serious effects on industry in California, was terminated by a "truce" between these two organizations.

On April 2, the entire bituminous coal industry of the United States, which employs in the neighbourhood of 450,000 men, was closed down. Negotiations for increased wages

and increased overtime rates had been going on for some time prior to the strike and all the workers' demands except those concerning overtime rates had been met. An agreement was reached on the day of the strike and work was resumed in most of the mines the following day.

During August silk and rayon workers reported to number between 30,000 and 40,000, mainly in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and New York, struck for signed contracts providing for recognition of the Textile Workers' Organizing Committee and increased wages. By the end of the month most of the employees involved had returned to work as the result of negotiations with their individual employers or with the newly formed National Association of Silk and Rayon Manufacturers or as a result of mediation carried on by an appointee of the Federal Department of Labour. The settlements reported a substantial measure of success for the workers.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1937

CANADA

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(c)	(e)	(e)
1919	336	148,915	3,400,942
1920	322	60,327	799,524
1921	168	28,257	1,048,914
1922	104	43,775	1,528,661
1923	86	34,261	671,750
1924	70	34,310	1,295,054
1925	87	28,949	1,193,281
1926	77	23,834	266,601
1927	74	22,299	152,570
1928	98	17,581	224,212
1929	90	12,946	152,080
1930	67	13,768	91,797
1931	88	10,738	204,238
1932	116	23,390	255,000
1933	125	26,558	317,547
1934	191	45,800	574,519
1935	120	33,269	288,703
1936	156	34,812	276,997
1937	278	71,905	886,393
1937—January	17	6,185	64,850
February	18	2,236	17,347
March	21	5,826	34,345
April	37	12,771	124,039
May	46	10,393	53,818
June	41	7,531	60,322
July	41	7,083	67,587
August	43	18,556	296,676
September	32	7,521	41,288
October	32	6,571	50,616
November	27	6,277	42,007
December	17	3,851	33,498

AUSTRALIA

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(c)	(e)	(f)
1919	460	100,300	6,308,226
1920	554	102,519	1,872,065
1921	624	120,198	956,617
1922	445	100,263	858,685
1923	274	66,093	1,145,977
1924	504	132,569	918,646
1925	499	154,599	1,128,570
1926	360	80,768	1,310,261
1927	441	157,581	1,713,581
1928	287	82,349	777,278
1929	259	88,293	4,671,478
1930	183	51,972	1,511,241
1931	134	34,541	245,991
1932	127	29,329	212,318
1933	90	26,988	111,956
1934	154	46,899	370,386
1935	183	44,813	495,124
1936	235	60,587	489,716
1937—1st quarter	83	22,810	116,631
2nd quarter	75	19,358	91,759

AUSTRIA

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(e)	(e)
1919	151	63,703	1,020,800
1920	335	185,060	1,804,628
1921	460	221,482	.....
1922	420	228,425	1,836,086
1923	320	155,668	1,614,156
1924	445	293,849	2,770,158
1925	325	66,948	1,166,818
1926	204	21,943	297,684
1927	216	35,300	686,560
1928	266	38,290	658,024
1929	226	30,416	388,336
1930	88	7,173	49,373
1931	68	10,264	132,757
1932	33	6,646	190,163
1933	27	5,657	79,061
1934	4	137	220
1935	3	89	414
1936	3	123	269

BELGIUM

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(b)	(e)	
1919	372	164,030	.....
1920	517	296,192	.....
1921	258	127,293	.....
1922	172	85,605	.....
1923	168	126,278	.....
1924	188	84,447	.....
1925	112	81,988	.....
1926	140	77,368	.....
1927	186	39,873	1,658,836
1928	192	74,707	2,254,424
1929	168	60,557	799,117
1930	93	64,718	781,646
1931	74	20,024	399,037
1932	63	162,693	580,674
1933	87	39,136	664,044
1934	79	33,628	2,441,335
1935	150	98,543	623,002
1936	999	564,831	.....

BULGARIA

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(a)	(e)	
1922	193	15,396	297,776
1923	59	2,640	22,600
1924	0	0	0
1925	3	83	.....
1926	3	372	1,806
1927	23	2,708	57,196
1928	21	414	2,382
1929	36	20,168	378,236
1930	15	1,588	2,581
1931	34	6,891	83,622
1932	19	1,214	7,021
1933	85	3,395	26,132
1934	50	5,942	.....

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1937—*Continued*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
Czechoslovakia			
1919	252	(e) 179,998	(e) 607,304
1920	614	495,535	2,165,094
1921	454	207,201	2,143,233
1922	288	316,798	3,676,620
1923	248	197,736	4,588,730
1924	334	93,339	1,302,955
1925	267	107,071	1,614,058
1926	163	46,168	681,716
1927	208	166,205	1,380,654
1928	282	99,430	1,698,684
1929	230	60,266	724,584
1930	159	28,073	391,560
1931	254	46,400	469,713
1932	317	98,956	1,224,541
1933	209	32,793	265,136
1934	213	35,535	250,895
1935	221	39,780	489,705
Denmark			
1919	(a) 472	(e) 35,575	877,548
1920 (n)	243	21,965	690,089
1921	110	48,147	1,321,184
1922	31	48,859	2,272,054
1923	58	1,941	19,677
1924	71	9,758	175,090
1925	48	102,331	4,138,486
1926	32	1,050	23,000
1927	17	2,851	119,000
1928	11	469	11,000
1929	22	1,040	41,000
1930	37	5,349	144,000
1931	16	3,692	246,000
1932	18	5,760	87,000
1933	26	492	18,000
1934	38	11,546	146,000
1935	14	827	14,000
1936	12	96,862	2,946,000
Esthonia			
1921	(d) 53	(e) 5,156	7,860
1922	29	5,263	42,162
1923	35	3,492	10,299
1924	16	1,368	4,831
1925	16	904	2,539
1926	14	660	1,196
1927	5	218	3,067
1928	5	1,098	49,336
1929	16	1,915	6,395
1930	7	154	338
1931	3	700	20,000
1932	4	888	2,149
1933	8	162	339
1934	10	1,369	2,207
1935	27	5,043	45,000
1936	16	2,539	14,822
Finland			
1919	(a) 39	(g) 4,065	160,130
1920	146	21,001	455,588
1921	76	6,251	119,868
1922	53	9,840	252,374
1923	50	7,588	261,474
1924	31	3,121	51,049
1925	38	2,921	113,024
1926	72	10,230	386,355
1927	79	13,368	1,528,182
1928	71	27,226	502,236
1929	26	2,443	74,887
1930	11	1,673	12,120
1931	1	53	106
1932	3	284	2,310
1933	4	1,274	9,536
1934	46	5,883	89,727
1935	23	2,274	60,843
1936	29	2,935	35,360

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
France (o)			
1919	(a) 2,026	(e) 1,150,718	(e) 15,478,318
1920	1,832	1,316,559	23,112,038
1921	475	402,377	7,027,070
1922	665	290,326	3,935,493
1923	1,068	330,954	4,172,398
1924	1,083	274,865	3,863,182
1925	931	249,198	2,046,563
1926	1,660	349,309	4,072,163
1927	396	110,458	1,046,019
1928	816	204,116	6,376,675
1929	1,213	239,878	2,764,606
1930	1,093	581,927	7,209,342
1931	261	35,723	.....
1932	330	54,088	.....
1933	331	84,391	.....
1934	361	61,445	.....
1935	412	89,726	.....
Germany			
1919	(b) 3,719	(e) 2,132,547	(e) 33,083,000
1920	3,807	1,508,370	16,755,000
1921	4,455	1,617,225	25,874,000
1922	4,785	1,895,792	27,734,000
1923	2,046	1,626,753	12,344,000
1924	1,973	1,647,143	36,198,000
1925	1,708	771,036	2,936,000
1926	351	97,157	1,222,000
1927	844	494,544	6,144,000
1928	739	775,490	20,339,000
1929	429	189,723	4,251,000
1930	353	223,885	4,029,000
1931	463	172,109	1,890,000
1932	648	129,468	1,130,000
1933 (r)	69	10,475	96,000
Great Britain and Northern Ireland			
1919	(a) 1,352	(f) 2,401,000	34,970,000
1920	1,607	1,779,000	26,570,000
1921	763	1,770,000	85,870,000
1922	576	556,000	19,850,000
1923	628	399,000	10,670,000
1924	710	616,100	8,420,000
1925	603	445,300	7,952,000
1926	323	2,751,000	162,233,000
1927	308	114,200	1,174,000
1928	302	124,300	1,405,000
1929	431	532,100	8,283,000
1930	422	308,700	4,399,000
1931	420	491,800	6,985,000
1932	389	381,600	6,488,000
1933	357	138,100	1,072,000
1934	471	134,000	960,000
1935	553	278,600	1,924,000
1936	808	315,000	1,830,000
1937	1,122	595,000	3,420,000
1937—January	70	29,900	306,000
February	75	24,900	84,000
March	53	32,700	218,000
April	115	79,200	478,000
May	90	73,000	814,000
June	84	37,000	111,000
July	64	122,900	512,000
August	134	74,500	228,000
September	103	59,000	228,000
October	126	65,300	285,000
November	91	55,100	152,000
December	40	9,200	45,000

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1937—*Continued*

HUNGARY

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(f)	
1926	57	9,618	52,003
1927	84	25,428	294,941
1928	31	10,289	131,174
1929	63	15,065	149,204
1930	35	5,770	79,596
1931	38	11,195	189,781
1932	20	4,925	32,914
1933	31	10,367	125,178
1934	49	12,762	92,156
1935	50	16,674	110,967
1936	122	20,747	232,622

BRITISH INDIA

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(c)	(g)	
1921	396	600,351	6,984,426
1922	278	435,434	3,972,727
1923	213	301,044	5,051,704
1924	133	312,462	8,730,918
1925	134	270,423	12,578,129
1926	128	186,811	1,097,478
1927	129	131,655	2,019,970
1928	203	506,851	31,647,404
1929	141	532,016	12,165,691
1930	148	196,301	2,261,731
1931	166	203,008	2,408,000
1932	118	128,099	1,922,437
1933	146	164,938	2,168,961
1934	159	220,808	4,775,559
1935	145	114,217	973,457
1936	157	169,029	2,358,062

EIRE

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(a)	(g)	
1923	131	20,635	1,208,734
1924	104	16,403	301,705
1925	86	6,855	293,792
1926	57	3,455	85,345
1927	53	2,312	64,020
1928	52	2,190	54,292
1929	53	4,533	101,397
1930	83	3,410	77,417
1931	60	5,431	310,199
1932	70	4,222	42,152
1933	88	9,059	200,126
1934	99	9,288	180,080
1935	99	9,513	288,077
1936	107	9,443	185,623

ITALY

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d) (k)	(g)	
1919	1,871	1,554,000	.....
1920	2,070	2,314,000	.....
1921	1,134	724,000	.....
1922	575	448,000	.....
1923	201	66,000	.....
1924	361	183,000	.....
1925 (p)	614	304,000	.....

JAPAN

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(g)	
1921	246	58,225	.....
1922	250	41,503	.....
1923	270	36,259	.....
1924	333	54,526	638,363
1925	293	40,742	361,225
1926	495	67,234	722,292
1927	383	46,672	791,599
1928	393	43,337	323,805
1929	571	77,281	678,670
1930	900	79,791	1,049,474
1931	984	63,305	960,774
1932	870	53,338	513,249
1933	598	46,787	.....
1934	623	49,478	.....
1935	584	37,365	.....

LATVIA

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(g)	
1924	87	9,523	95,988
1925	53	3,224	24,552
1926	53	5,065	63,968
1927	95	5,273	60,267
1928	179	13,431	62,254
1929	362	26,462	45,838
1930	38	1,547	12,077
1931	42	2,903	14,261
1932	139	4,400	22,960
1933	246	4,323	24,002
1934	35	3,854	24,542
1935	3	.....	.....

MEXICO

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(g)	
1922	197	63,000	292,399
1923	146	54,396	600,466
1924	138	29,244	595,491
1925	51	27,614	.....
1926	24	47,133	.....
1933	13	1,084	.....

NETHERLANDS

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(a)	(e)	
1919	649	61,700	1,094,700
1920	481	66,500	2,333,900
1921	209	47,700	1,383,700
1922	325	44,000	1,108,300
1923	289	56,400	3,986,500
1924	239	27,100	427,100
1925	262	31,700	780,860
1926	212	9,100	281,300
1927	216	12,200	220,500
1928	195	15,380	647,700
1929	214	20,330	990,800
1930	204	10,260	273,000
1931	200	27,050	856,100
1932	204	31,230	1,772,600
1933	168	13,300	533,800
1934	148	5,670	114,200
1935	142	11,580	262,400
1936	92	9,070	94,800

NEW ZEALAND

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(b)	(f)	(f)
1919	45	4,030	.....
1920	77	15,138	54,735
1921	77	10,433	119,208
1922	58	6,414	93,456
1923	49	7,162	201,812
1924	34	14,815	89,105
1925	83	9,905	74,552
1926	59	6,264	47,811
1927	36	4,384	10,395
1928	41	9,822	22,817
1929	49	7,831	26,808
1930	45	5,632	33,233
1931	24	6,356	48,486
1932	23	9,335	108,528
1933	16	3,957	111,935
1934	24	3,733	10,393
1935	12	2,323	18,563
1936	43	7,354	16,980
1937—1st 9 months	42	9,677	23,320

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1937—*Continued*

NORWAY

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(g)	
1921	89	154,421	3,583,742
1922	26	2,168	91,380
1923	57	24,965	796,274
1924	61	63,117	5,152,386
1925	84	13,752	666,650
1926	113	51,487	2,204,365
1927	96	22,456	1,374,089
1928	63	8,042	363,844
1929	73	4,796	196,704
1930	94	4,652	240,454
1931	82	59,524	7,585,832
1932	91	6,630	394,002
1933	93	6,306	364,240
1934	85	6,364	235,075
1935	103	3,548	168,000

PALESTINE

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(g)	
1922	9	.....	2,017
1923	21	.....	6,705
1924	46	.....	24,025
1925	61	.....	33,302
1926	21	.....	8,863
1927	20	562	13,469
1928	22	886	4,379
1929	45	679	8,773
1930	22	393	9,234
1931	31	1,385	6,786
1932	47	1,300	10,060
1933	57	2,050	19,000
1934	49	2,040	17,300
1935	60	3,650	28,400
1936	20	956	11,625

PHILIPPINES

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(g)	
1922	24	14,956	.....
1923	26	8,331	.....
1924	20	6,784	.....
1925	23	9,936	.....
1926	27	7,279	.....
1927	53	8,567	.....
1928	38	4,729	.....
1929	26	4,939	.....
1930	36	6,069	.....
1931	45	6,976	.....
1932	31	4,396	.....
1933	59	8,066	.....

POLAND

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(a)	(e)	
1921	731	480,701	4,151,387
1922	802	607,268	4,638,744
1923	1,265	849,464	6,381,519
1924	929	581,685	7,137,322
1925	538	149,574	1,322,056
1926	590	145,493	1,422,540
1927	618	235,847	2,492,228
1928	769	354,018	2,781,160
1929	499	220,602	1,164,322
1930	319	50,439	331,053
1931	361	109,017	646,122
1932	512	314,758	2,142,501
1933	638	345,839	3,858,798
1934	949	371,379	2,402,739
1935	1,171	450,932	2,086,252
1936	2,052	663,972	3,995,649

ROUMANIA

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(e)	
1920	753	116,091	1,702,402
1921	119	19,475	80,596
1922	219	22,819	306,726
1923	122	17,274	291,045
1924	88	11,749	212,365
1925	73	19,857	209,891
1926	88	20,899	326,086
1927	51	6,933	58,291
1928	57	10,801	109,745
1929	127	31,456	411,572
1930	101	17,337	180,002
1931	71	14,473	184,593
1932	102	16,346	103,673
1933	56	9,552	57,093
1934	72	11,059	156,086
1935	84	16,174	360,867
1936	90	15,231	195,606

SOUTH AFRICA

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(a)	(g)	
1919	47	23,799	537,138
1920	66	105,658	239,415
1921	25	9,892	112,357
1922	12	29,001	1,339,508
1923	2	50	740
1924	7	1,856	10,129
1925	0	0	0
1926	3	768	890
1927	12	5,158	9,126
1928	10	5,746	10,535
1929	10	2,962	.....
1930	12	5,050	2,600
1931	19	6,278	54,575
1932	12	4,011	26,034
1933	10	1,585	16,081
1934	12	2,379	52,132
1935	17	2,367	19,564
1936	20	2,198	5,000

SPAIN

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(e)	
1919	403	178,496	4,001,278
1920	424	244,684	7,261,762
1921	233	83,691	2,802,299
1922	429	119,417	2,672,567
1923	411	120,658	3,027,026
1924	155	28,744	604,512
1925	164	60,120	839,934
1926	93	21,851	247,223
1927	107	70,616	1,311,891
1928	87	70,024	771,293
1929	96	55,576	313,065
1930	368	247,460	3,745,360
1931	610	236,177	3,843,260
1932	435	269,104	3,589,473
1933	1,127	843,303	14,440,629
1934	594	741,878	11,103,493

SWEDEN

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
	(d)	(g)	
1919	440	81,041	2,295,900
1920	486	139,039	8,942,500
1921	347	49,712	2,663,300
1922	392	75,679	2,674,580
1923	206	102,896	6,907,390
1924	261	23,976	1,204,500
1925	239	145,778	2,559,700
1926	206	52,891	1,711,200
1927	189	9,477	400,000
1928	201	71,461	4,835,000
1929	180	12,676	667,000
1930	261	20,751	1,021,000
1931	193	40,899	2,627,000
1932	182	50,147	3,095,000
1933	140	31,980	3,434,000
1934	103	13,588	760,000
1935	98	17,189	788,000

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES, 1919-1937—*Concluded*

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
SWITZERLAND			
	(d)	(e)	
1919	237	21,294	.....
1920	184	13,989	.....
1921	55	2,786	.....
1922	104	10,340	.....
1923	44	3,567	.....
1924	70	6,741	.....
1925	42	3,299	.....
1926	35	2,721	.....
1927	26	2,058	34,160
1928	45	5,474	98,015
1929	39	4,661	99,608
1930	31	6,397	265,695
1931	25	4,746	73,975
1932	38	5,083	159,154
1933	35	2,705	69,065
1934	20	2,763	33,309
1935	16	866	15,135
1936	41	3,612	38,789
UNITED STATES			
	(a)	(e) (l)	
1919	3,571	4,160,348	.....
1920	3,291	1,463,054	.....
1921	2,381	1,099,247	.....
1922	1,088	1,612,562	.....
1923	1,553	756,584	.....
1924	1,240	657,641	.....
1925	1,300	428,416	.....
1926	1,032	329,592	.....
1927 (m)	734	349,434	3,799,394
1928	629	357,145	31,556,947
1929	903	230,463	9,975,218
1930	653	158,114	2,730,368
1931	894	279,299	6,386,183
1932	808	242,826	6,462,973
1933	1,562	812,137	14,818,846
1934	1,740	1,353,608	19,308,650
1935	2,014	1,117,213	15,456,337
1936	2,172	788,648	13,901,956
1937—January	172	108,697	2,720,553
February	209	112,095	1,519,850
March	605	287,365	3,276,419
April	522	220,347	3,345,462
May	582	319,731	2,937,842
June	585	282,051	4,958,387
July	432	140,827	3,023,198
August	406	134,667	2,218,582
September	321	84,032	1,424,819
October	300	70,000	1,300,000
November	260	68,000	1,100,000

Year	Number of disputes	Workers involved	Time loss in man working days
URUGUAY			
	(d)	(g)	
1919	65	18,491	581,995
1920	193	16,303	645,864
1921	146	2,958	83,690
1922	35	5,819	149,050
1923	114	1,117	43,044
1924	22	858	21,552
1925	11	268	10,646
1926	5	600	11,952
1927	13	4,737	53,350
1928	3	289	420,600
1929	31	2,011	90,600
1930	8	1,361	11,100
1931	56	1,900	102,600
1932	6	2,262	.....
1933	.....	.....	.....
1934	17	862	70,782
1935	2	699	3,495
YUGOSLAVIA (o)			
	(d)	(g)	
1922	220	29,141	486,392
1923	335	13,232	159,300
1924	60	5,155	76,337
1925	44	7,483	110,600
1926	46	10,979	157,485
1927	78	7,588	239,183
1928	44	5,600	117,500
1929	14	2,246	12,897
1930	16	4,879	48,528
1931	5	1,253	14,204
1932	7	1,370	4,074
1933	8	2,451	13,937
1934	35	6,775	41,523
1935	141	25,486	221,239

(a) Disputes beginning in period. (b) Disputes ending in period. (c) Disputes in existence in period. (d) Method of counting disputes not stated. (e) Directly involved only. (f) Directly and indirectly involved. (g) It is not stated whether or not employees indirectly involved are included. (h) Preliminary figures. (k) Excluding agricultural strikes. (l) In disputes for which reported. (m) Statistics are more complete from June, 1927. (n) Exclusive of general strike of April, 1920. (o) Strikes only. (p) Since 1926 stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been illegal and none have been officially reported. (q) Strikes and loockouts. (r) Since April, 1933, stoppages of work on account of industrial disputes have been forbidden by law.

Youth Training and Apprenticeship in South Africa

Included in the report of the Department of Labour and Social Welfare of South Africa are chapters dealing with training of young people and also apprenticeship. Summarizing these activities the Assistant Secretary for Labour states:

"Special measures are taken to assist young people who require training and guidance before they can make the best possible use of their opportunities. The keystone of the Department's activities in this direction is the Juvenile Affairs Board system, which it has been decided to extend to the rural areas, so that almost every juvenile in the land will shortly be within reach of a Juvenile Affairs Board, or sub-committee.

"Juvenile Affairs Boards were largely responsible for stimulating interest in the problem of training South African youths in skilled trades. This interest culminated in the passing of the Apprenticeship Act, 1922, which provided for the appointment of committees to supervise the apprenticeship of youths in certain scheduled industries. Since the Act came into operation, over 17,000 South African lads have learned a skilled trade under its provisions, and there are at present 7,617 apprentices being trained under registered contracts of apprenticeship. This training consists of two parts—practical experience in the employer's workshop and theoretical instruction at technical classes."

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

Four applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Dispute Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From employees of the Sterling Collieries Company and the Coal Valley Mining Company, Limited. The application states that 37 employees, members of Locals 46 and 46A of the International Union of Operating Engineers, are directly affected by the dispute, and 76 employees indirectly. The applicants request restoration of the wage rates and working conditions provided in the 1929-1931 agreements. Since December 31, 1932, 10% has been deducted from the total periodical payroll earnings. In reply to the application the Managing Director of the Coal Valley Mining Company stated that the agreements with the International Union of Operating Engineers, Local 46, and the Steam Shovel Auxiliary Local, had terminated on December 31, 1937, and had not been renewed because of the employees' refusal to continue to belong to these unions; also that the employees had joined another union, Stervale Lodge No. 7 of the Western Association of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, which had presented to the company a check-off signed by every employee. On February 15 the Coal Valley Mining Company signed an agreement with the latter union continuing the 10% deduction from payroll earnings. As the International Union of Operating Engineers still claimed to represent the majority of steam shovel men and dinkey locomotive engineers at the mines of both companies, Mr. F. E. Harrison, the Western Representative of the Department of Labour, was instructed to proceed to Edmonton and enquire into the situation. At the close of the month Mr. Harrison was in Edmonton and had held several conferences with the interested parties.

(2) From 85 workers engaged in the telegraph service of the Canadian Press, being mechanics and automatic printer telegraph operators, members of Canadian Press System Division No. 52, Commercial Telegraphers' Union. The dispute relates to the employees' request for union recognition and for an agreement covering all employees, including traffic chiefs, the agreement to be negotiated through representatives of their own choice and to embody increased rates of pay.

(3) From operators, linemen and metermen in the employ of the Quebec Power Company. It is stated that the dispute directly affects approximately 50 employees, members of Local Union No. "B" 1106, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, who request increased rates of pay, improved working conditions and proper classification of men.

(4) From checkers, freight handlers, coopers, etc., employed by the Canadian National Railways on the wharf at Saint John, N.B. These employees, 55 in number, are members of Loyalist Lodge No. 805, Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. They desire to revise the present agreement.

53287—4

The Office Library of an Industrial Relations Executive

"The Office Library of an Industrial Relations Executive, 1938," is the title of a pamphlet prepared by Miss Helen Baker, and issued recently by the Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University.

In a foreword to the book list, the Director of the Industrial Relations Section emphasizes the important part a specialized literature has played in the evolution of a profession. He refers to the rapid accumulation of authoritative experience in industrial relations during the last ten years, new problems, techniques and the impact of serious economic conditions and progressive legislation having accelerated the growth of literature dealing with this subject.

The book list is limited to approximately one hundred and forty items and the Director states that "it is intended to provide a nucleus around which to build." In a footnote it is stated that the list includes 79 books and 63 pamphlets representing a total cost of approximately $300.

The Table of Contents reflects the coverage of the book list, which is divided into several sections as follows: General Works; Company Policies and Programs, under which are grouped ten subdivisions including such topics as Hours and Wages, Group Relations, Pensions and dismissal compensation, insurance benefits, employee savings, stock ownership and profit sharing, training, employment stabilization, industrial psychology, health and safety and miscellaneous; Trade Unions; Labour Legislation; Social Insurance; sources of information on Industrial Relations which is divided into four sections entitled General, Periodicals, Economic and Statistical Studies, and Commercial and Government Information Services; and Author Index.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for February, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*February, 1938.....	11	1,644	4,456
*January, 1938.....	24	4,293	31,939
February, 1937.....	18	2,236	17,347

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of strikes and lockouts during February, as well as the numbers of workers involved and time loss, was less than in any month since the middle of 1936. Only six disputes began during the month and five were carried over from January. The only dispute which caused much time loss was the strike of coal drivers and handlers at Toronto, which involved about 1,200 men for one and one-half days. An alleged lockout involving nearly 200 employees in one textile factory at Woodstock, Ont., on February 28, followed a shut down of the establishment for ten days pending a settlement of a dispute as to wages, hours and working conditions. A strike of 22 workers in a cotton factory at Cornwall, Ont., for three days involved 1,100 employees indirectly. In January the important disputes were those involving fishermen and fish handlers in Nova Scotia, coal miners in New Brunswick, textile factory workers at Coaticook, P.Q., and pulpwood cutters in Northern Ontario. In February, 1937, the important disputes included cotton factory workers at Welland, Ont., fur workers at Winnipeg, Man., and meat packing employees at Edmonton, Alta., and Vancouver, B.C.

Five disputes, involving 119 workers, were carried over from January, and six disputes commenced during February. Of these eleven disputes six were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer affected, two in favour of the workers involved, a compromise settlement was reached in one case, while the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of February, therefore, there were five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: textile factory workers, Woodstock, Ont., two disputes of dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont., and two disputes of cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer, beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., May 20, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; hotel employees, Toronto, Ont., December 6, 1937, one employer; and cotton dress factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., November 25, 1937, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employee being involved.

Disputes in Progress Prior to February

DRESS FACTORY WORKERS (CUTTERS) TORONTO, ONT.—The strike of cutters recorded in the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE as involving two establishments is now reported as involving another employer, the three establishments being affected on January 21, 25 and 28, respectively. At the end of the month settlements had not been reported. In each establishment from 20 to 40 employees were reported as affected part time.

Disputes Commencing During February

BAKERY DRIVERS AND STABLEMEN, KITCHENER, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on February 3 to secure an agreement with the International Brotherhood of Team-

sters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, providing for increases in wages, improved working conditions and employment of union members only. The strikers were supported by the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union and by other local unions. As a result of conciliation by the Mayor and members of the city council the employer conceded the demands and signed an agreement, which is outlined elsewhere in this issue. Work was resumed on February 14.

Shoe Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—A number of workers in one establishment ceased work on February 3 alleging that the employer had violated the agreement, terminating a strike from January 12 to 19, by discriminating against members of the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts. The employer claimed that the employees had violated the agreement which provided for arbitration of disputes. By February 7 it was reported that work had ceased entirely and later the employer closed the plant and moved to Montreal.

Men's Clothing Factory Workers, Montreal, P.Q.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on February 11 in protest against the dismissal of several workers, alleged to be for union activity. The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America had been organizing the workers in the establishment and it was claimed that the employer had asked the employees to sign an undertaking not to join a union, also that union members were dismissed. As a result of negotiations the employer signed a closed shop agreement providing for increases in wages, the 44 hour week and arbitration of disputes as under other agreements in the industry. Work was resumed on February 17.

Cotton Factory Workers, Cornwall, Ont.—Employees in one department of one mill ceased work on February 11 in protest against alleged speeding up of machines, discrimination against certain workers in laying off staff, and wage reductions for certain workers in applying the minimum wage scale set by the Ontario Industry and Labour Board following the strike of employees in the mills in August, 1937. The operation of the other departments was prevented by the stoppage, and the mill affected and another were closed down. A third mill was closed on the next day. The workers remained in the mill from 9 a.m. until the mill was closed at noon. As a result of conciliation by officials of the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached providing that the wage dispute should be referred to the Ontario Industry and Labour Board, that the cases of five men would be arbitrated, that any employee guilty of a stoppage of work in future would be dismissed and that other questions would be dealt with by the management and the shop committee. Work was resumed on February 16. From 1,100 to 1,600 employees were reported to be indirectly affected by the stoppage.

Textile Factory Workers, Woodstock, Ont.—A number of employees in one establishment manufacturing pile fabrics, etc., were organized in the United Textile Workers' Federal Union, No. 7, chartered by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and demanded an agreement with ten per cent increases in wages, 48 hours per week and changes in working conditions. Early in February representatives of the employees and management discussed the situation. Terms were not agreed on and on February 19 the plant was closed down. The management notified employees that the plant would be re-opened on February 23 for those who wished to work on the existing conditions, and that the conditions resulting from the order for textile factories issued by the Ontario Industry and Labour Board were being considered with a view to its application when the date of coming into effect would be set. It was also stated that on February 16 there had been two unauthorized stoppages and work was not being carried on satisfactorily. The management had previously proposed that the employees should elect a committee to discuss wages and working conditions. On February 22 the re-opening was postponed and on February 26 notice was given that the plant would be re-opened partially on February 28 and that the employees required would be notified. The employer stated that owing to business conditions the plant could not be fully operated. In the meantime an official of the Ontario Department of Labour met the representatives of the employees and the management but terms of settlement were not accepted. When the plant was re-opened on February 28, 67 workers, who had been notified, reported for work. The union claimed that the other employees were locked out and later declared a strike, the plant being picketed.

Coal Drivers and Handlers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees of about 180 coal dealers ceased work on February 18, following negotiations for an agreement between the Coal Drivers, Helpers and Handlers Union and two dealers' associations which were not successful. The union is a local of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers. Following a one day strike against three retail dealers in January, there were conferences of representatives of the union and

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING FEBRUARY, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to February, 1938				
MANUFACTURING—				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Perth, Ont.	1	60	300	Commenced Jan. 6, 1938; for increased wages and union recognition; terminated Feb. 5, 1938; replacement and return of workers; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont.	3	17	408	Commenced Jan. 21, 1938; for union recognition with increased wages; unterminated.
Dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont.	1	12	288	Commenced Jan. 26, 1938; for recognition of union; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Business, etc.—				
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	8	192	Commenced Dec. 9, 1937; against dismissal of union employees and for continuation of union agreement; unterminated.
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	22	528	Commenced Jan. 3, 1938; alleged lockout of union employees; unterminated.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during February, 1938				
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods, etc.—				
Bakery drivers, Kitchener, Ont.	1	11	100	Commenced Feb. 3; for closed shop union agreement with increased wages; terminated Feb. 12; conciliation (municipal); in favour of workers.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	12	50	Commenced Feb. 3; alleged violation of agreement; terminated Feb. 7; plant closed and moved; indefinite.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Men's clothing factory workers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	125	560	Commenced Feb. 11; against dismissal of union workers; terminated Feb. 16; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	1	22	75 *(a)*	Commenced Feb. 11; against alleged "speed-up", discrimination and wage reductions; terminated Feb. 15; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Textile factory workers, Woodstock, Ont.	1	155	155	Commenced Feb. 28; alleged lockout *re* increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
TRADE—				
Coal drivers and handlers, Toronto, Ont.	180	1,200	1,800	Commenced Feb. 18; for increased wages; terminated Feb. 19; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(a) 1,100-1,600 indirectly affected.

the dealers, in order to negotiate an agreement to apply to all dealers in Toronto under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act, and it was reported that a scale had been agreed to by most of the dealers. The employees asked increases of about 33 per cent over the rates prevailing, 30 to 45 cents for drivers and 25 to 40 cents for helpers. The coal yards were

picketed but deliveries to hospitals were permitted. It was reported that drivers were removed from trucks, coal was spilled on the streets and some coal was moved under police protection. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour a tentative settlement for two weeks was reached. Rates were raised to 50 cents per hour for drivers and trimmers, 45 cents for yard workers and 40 cents for drivers' helpers. Tonnage rates were also raised 15 to 20 per cent. Work was resumed at noon on February 19. Early in March an agreement to be approved by order-in-council under the Industrial Standards Act was reported to have been reached providing for wage rates similar to that under settlement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and other countries is on pages of this issue.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in January, 1938, was 62 and 10 were still in progress from the previous month making a total of 72 in progress during the period involving 25,800 workers, with a resultant time loss of 103,000 man working days.

Of the 62 disputes beginning in January, 4 arose out of demands for increased wages and 16 on other wage questions; 2 were over questions regarding working hours, 22 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 10 were over questions respecting working conditions and 8 were over questions of trade union principle.

During January, final setlements were reached in 46 disputes. Of these 17 were settled in favour of the workers, 16 were settled in favour of the employers and 13 resulted in compromises. In the case of 8 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

On January 3, about 2,200 miners in a Durham county colliery went out on strike when the employers refused to grant their request that there should be a quarterly ballot for work places in the mine. After the mine had been idle for a week the management decided to allow the ballot.

About 2,000 workers at another mine near Rothermore were on strike from January 3 to January 8 in protest against the dismissal of a worker. The men decided to return on the advice of their union officials.

A colliery near Barnsley was the scene of two strikes during January. In the first strike about 2,000 workers were out from January 6 to January 8 over a demand for increased wages. The nature of the settlement was not noted. On January 19 about 2,500 workers ceased work because of the dissatisfaction of certain youths at working over a prolonged period on afternoon shifts only. In a settlement reached about February 4, the employers agreed to make provisions for changing the shifts. Before the settlement was reached the Yorkshire Mineworkers' Association voted to strike in sympathy with the strikers. If the dispute had not been settled when it was about 10,000 miners would have been involved.

About 1,200 employees of an aircraft manufacturing company struck as the result of a dispute over one man's wages. Workers at the plant affected ceased work on February 1; they were joined by the workers at another plant of the same company on February 7. Work was resumed on the employers terms on February 16.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in December, 1937, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 155 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 165 unterminated at the end of November, made a total of 320 in progress during the month. The number of workers involed in these disputes was 60,000 with a resultant time loss of 650,000 man working days. These figures for December are lower than corresponding figures for any other month in 1937.

The strike of longshoremen in Puerto Rico which was reported in the February issue of the Labour Gazette, page 141, was settled on February 10. The workers accepted a wage rate of 40 cents and it was agreed that a final settlement in regard to wages should be dealt with by arbitration. During the strike practically all industry on the island had been at a standstill because of the stoppage of imports and exports.

BASIS OF NEW AGREEMENTS RESPECTING MATERIAL AID

AN explanation of the new basis of material aid agreements is given by the Minister of Labour in a statement released to the press on March 12. The Minister's statement is as follows:

"In view of the fact that some misunderstanding has arisen in respect to material aid agreements between the Dominion and Provinces, under which Federal grants for unemployment relief are made, it seems advisable to state briefly the origin of these agreements and some of their objectives.

"In its Interim Report, the National Employment Commission set forth certain specific conditions which it felt should govern further Dominion grants-in-aid. As the Dominion, the Provinces and the Commission were all interested in arriving at a form of agreement which would be fair and equitable to all concerned, a small committee was appointed to draft an agreement in conformity with the recommendation of the Commission and to confer with officials of all provincial governments with this purpose in view. Representatives of the Departments of Labour, Finance, and the Commission constituted the committee which met provincial representatives. The conferences with individual provincial delegations were completed in October.

"As a result of these meetings, a draft form of agreement was arrived at, and submitted to the provinces last November. On this draft form of agreement, the various provinces expressed their views, after which the committee again went over it carefully in the light of representations received. A further draft agreement was prepared and approved by order-in-council. This is the form of agreement now in effect.

"I mention these facts to show that the present form of agreement was not adopted without consultation with the provinces. Not only were the provinces consulted in the first instance, but they were given every opportunity to express their views before the final draft was made. The object of the Dominion Government was to implement recommendations of the National Employment Commission with a view to co-ordinating efforts of the governments in the direction of that common end—a reduction in the magnitude of the problems of unemployment and distress.

"The National Employment Commission stressed the importance of system and clarity in the handling of aid. It emphasized the need for accurate returns to the Dominion which would segregate aid recipients. Consequently the agreements obligate provinces and municipalities to follow certain defined lines of identification and segregation of aid recipients in order to distinguish more accurately between employables and unemployables and furnish definite information to the Dominion. This information is required partly with a view to planning for rehabilitation and care of those aid recipients requiring it. It is necessary if records of national registration are to be reliable and helpful.

"The agreements do not hamper the provinces in their use of federal money allocated to them for material aid, which means food, fuel, clothing and shelter. Under the terms of the agreement, provinces are free to use the Dominion contribution in respect to all expenditures incurred by them and the municipalities in supplying these things to persons who, in the opinion of the municipal authorities administering relief, are in need. Furthermore, subject to Dominion approval, the grant-in-aid may be used to carry out rehabilitation projects or training plans to provide the equivalent of such aid. Also, while the Dominion Government fixes amounts allocated to the various provinces, it does not stipulate amounts to be contributed by the province, either from its own funds or those of the Dominion, to any municipality. Nor does the Dominion determine the scale of relief to be paid to any individual. These are provincial responsibilities.

"Federal grants-in-aid have remained the same since last October. They have not been curtailed. They have been based on the amounts voted by Parliament for this purpose and at present rates all funds so voted will be used by the end of the present fiscal year. There has, however, been introduced into the agreements a new principle, recommended by the National Employment Commission, under which the amount of the federal contribution payable to any province cannot be more than thirty per cent of the expenditure of that province, or thirty-five in the case of the Prairie Provinces. The idea of this is to ensure that the Dominion will not go on paying the maximum amount stipulated when unemployment has dropped materially and the total load has thus decreased.

"Provinces agree to maintain such residence regulations that no person shall become ineligible for aid because of having lost residence in one municipality of the province before having established it in another. Where there are offices or representatives of the Employment Service of Canada, provinces undertake to procure from aid applicants proof that they have applied for work. This does not apply to resident farm operators or farm workers.

"Material aid given to any family head or individual under the agreements must be less than the normal earnings of an unskilled labourer in the district as averaged over the preceding year. It is provided, however, that normal earnings of dependents of employable age shall be allowed for in determining the maximum for heads of families.

"Where provision for 'shelter' forms all or part of the total of material aid granted, it is agreed that its cost shall be in reasonable relationship to the assessed value of the property involved, to the standard of accommodation provided and to the total amount of aid granted. Other provisions in the agreements are designed to establish procedure which will remove from the minds of recipients of material aid the fear that in accepting work when it is available they may sacrifice the possibility of receiving aid in the future.

"A recent proposal was submitted to the Government for an allocation of relief costs on the basis of a 40 per cent contribution from the Federal Government, a 40 per cent contribution from the Provincial Government and a 20 per cent contribution from the Municipality, with no limitation set on what the total cost might be. This could not be accepted as in effect it would mean that for every dollar raised and spent by the municipalities four dollars would be contributed by the senior governments out of provincial and federal taxation which in turn must be raised largely from the same taxpayers. Past experience has proved that costs would inevitably rise under such an arrangement and the taxpayer instead of getting relief from relief costs would have his burden considerably increased.

"I repeat that we have every sympathy with the municipalities and appreciate that taxation on real estate has become a very serious burden. Refusal to grant increases asked for does not indicate indifference on the part of this Government. Rather it indicates a conviction that larger grants of themselves do not lead toward a solution but may tend to aggravate the situation. Some municipalities have considered the advisability of seeking means of raising local revenues by methods of taxation other than by assessment on real estate. Such powers, however, cannot be granted to them by the Federal Government.

"To sum up, the new material aid agreements have but one object in view, viz., a reduction in magnitude of the problems of unemployment and distress by the most efficient means at our disposal."

Silicosis Film Released in U.S.A.

Continuing its efforts to aid in the prevention of silicosis, the United States Department of Labour recently released a motion picture depicting the harmful effects of the disease, the methods by which it may be prevented and a plea to workers, employers, and the general public to co-operate in the battle against this industrial illness.

Accompanied by sound effects and an explanation of what is portrayed, the picture, entitled "The Story of Silicosis," is of one-reel length, and was produced under the direction of R. Campbell Starr, Secretary of the National Silicosis Conference and a member of the Department of Labour staff.

The narrator points out that although the best medical minds have as yet been unable to cure this dread disease, it can be prevented before it becomes a menace to the workers' lungs. The narrator adds: "However, the full co-operation of the employers, workers, and the public is necessary to prevent silicosis."

A description tells where silica dust originates and how workers are subjected to dust in industry. It also is related that "A peculiar characteristic of silicosis is that it can only be contracted as a result of continued industrial exposure to large quantities of silica dust over a long period of time."

A series of scenes made in dusty industrial plants in various silica hazardous industries depicts lack of control methods and shows workers exposed to the dust. A typical workman is singled out who, after years of inhaling dust, has contracted silicosis. The picture follows him through his disability which prevents him from working, to his disability from employment, and finally to his complete collapse. The narrator points out that this man was not warned of the potential hazard of the silica dust and no dust control measures were used. He explains that, "these industrial operations take place in one of those States where the employees, employer, and the public, either because of lack of knowledge or failure to assume their obligations to society, have taken little or no interest in the safety or health of workers, have not provided adequate labour, nor have they taken steps to adequately compensate the workers who may be killed or injured in the course of their employment."

Exhibit copies of the film are being made available to interested organizations through the Division of Labour Standards, United States Department of Labor, Washington, D.C.

NEW REGULATIONS GOVERNING OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA

Changes recommended by Interprovincial Board and approved by Orders in Council

Under the provisions of the Old Age Pensions Act the Governor in Council may provide for the constitution and powers of an Interprovincial Board to interpret and recommend alterations in the Regulations. By Order in Council P.C. 2703 dated October 29, 1937, the Governor in Council established a new Interprovincial Board in place of the one appointed in 1928. The following Dominion and Provincial officials were named members of the Board:

Dominion of Canada—Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance; Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance.

Nova Scotia—Honourable F. R. Davis, Minister of Health; E. H. Blois, Director of Old Age Pensions.

New Brunswick—Honourable A. P. Paterson, President, Executive Council; W. P. Jones, Director of Old Age Pensions.

Prince Edward Island—Honourable Mark R. McGuigan, Minister of Education and Public Health; Otto Campbell, Superintendent of Old Age Pensions.

Quebec—Honourable W. Tremblay, Minister of Labour; J. R. Forest, President, Quebec Old Age Pensions Commission.

Ontario—Honourable Eric Cross, Minister of Public Welfare; George Tattle, Vice-Chairman, Ontario Old Age Pensions Commission.

Manitoba—Honourable W. J. Major, Attorney General; Major C. K. Newcombe, Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board.

Saskatchewan — Honourable Charles M. Dunn, Minister of Highways and Transportation, and in charge of the Old Age Pensions Act; W. C. Mills, Commissioner, Old Age Pensions.

Alberta—Honourable Solon Low, Provincial Treasurer; Dr. V. W. Wright, Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board.

British Columbia—Honourable George S. Pearson, Minister of Labour; E. S. H. Winn, Chairman, Workmen's Compensation Board.

Having completed surveys of the administration of Old Age Pensions in the different provinces the Minister of Finance considered it advisable to hold a meeting of the Interprovincial Board for the purpose of discussing the numerous problems which had arisen during past years and of clarifying and amending a number of the Regulations. The Board met in Ottawa on November 2nd to 5th inclusive and unanimously recommended a number of alterations in the Regulations. On practically all the important matters raised in connection with the administration of pensions the members reached general agreement and as a result of the discussions which took place and the decisions reached during the Conference it is expected that there will be greater uniformity and efficiency in the administration of the Act throughout Canada.

The alterations in the Regulations recommended by the Interprovincial Board were approved by Order in Council P.C. 1/3050 dated December 9, 1937, and became effective upon publication in the *Canada Gazette* of January 8, 1938. Subsequently an amendment to regulation number 18 was submitted to and approved by each member of the Interprovincial Board. The amendment was then approved by Order in Council P.C. 250 dated February 3, 1938, and became effective upon publication in the *Canada Gazette* February 26, 1938.

The new Regulations provide that the form of application for pension shall contain a warning that any person who knowingly obtains payment of or continues to receive a pension which he is disqualified from receiving is liable to a fine or imprisonment, or to both fine and imprisonment and that the form shall be accompanied by a statutory declaration of the applicant to the effect that his statements are true and that no information has been concealed or omitted. Under the Regulations an applicant may apply for pension at any time after he has reached the age of sixty-nine years and nine months. The new Regulations require persons who apply before they have reached the age of sixty-nine years and nine months to complete a new form of application. Provision is made, however, that persons who are over the age of sixty-nine years and six months when they make application may resign their applications and re-swear or redeclare any affidavit or statutory declaration.

The provisions in regard to investigation have been strengthened. The previous Regulation merely required the pension authority to take all necessary steps to ascertain whether an applicant was entitled to a pension. The new Regulation provides that no pension can be granted until there has been a thorough investigation by investigators appointed or employed and paid by the Provincial Government or provincial authority, or any other agency approved by the Minister of Finance. An annual investigation or enquiry must be made to ascertain whether or not the pensioner continues to be eligible to receive a

pension at the rate then being paid to him. If the pension is suspended an investigation or enquiry must be made before the payment of pension can be resumed.

The Regulation determining what evidence is acceptable as proof of age has been strengthened. An applicant must, if possible, produce a certificate of birth or a certificate of baptism. If these are not obtainable he must produce entries in a family Bible or other genealogical record. If this is not available the pension authority shall obtain information from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics or evidence from school records, insurance policies, et cetera. The pension authority is not bound to accept any such certificates if it has reason to doubt their accuracy, and may require additional evidence.

A slight change has been made in the Regulation determining what evidence may be accepted as proof of nationality. A certificate of service in His Majesty's forces is to be corroborative evidence of British nationality only, and not proof as it was in the old Regulations.

Important changes have been made in the Regulations in regard to residence. The new Regulations provide that an applicant is deemed to have resided within Canada for the twenty years preceding the date of the pension if—

(*a*) he has actually lodged within Canada on at least 5,844 days (16 years) within the said twenty years;

(*b*) he has lodged within Canada on at least 700 days within the last two years; and

(*c*) he has lodged in Canada some time at least twenty years prior to making application.

Under the previous Regulations an applicant was presumed to have been resident in Canada for the twenty years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of the pension if—

(*a*) he had lodged within Canada on at least 4,384 days within the said twenty years;

(*b*) he had not within the said twenty years been absent from Canada for more than 731 consecutive days; and

(*c*) he had lodged within Canada some time at least twenty years prior to making application.

The new Regulations provide that an applicant shall be deemed to have resided in a province for five years preceding the date of the pension if he is then residing in the province, and if he has lodged therein on at least 700 days in the said five years.

The chief changes in the regulation establishing the income of an applicant for the purpose of determining his pension are as follows:—

(*a*) under the old regulation real property was taken at the rate of not less than 5 per cent of its assessed or market value, whichever was considered the more equitable standard exclusive of encumbrances. Under the new regulation real property may be taken at the same rate or the pension authority may take the net income from the real property, if the net income exceeds 5 per cent of the assessed or market value;

(*b*) the old regulation provided that the amount of a Canadian Government Annuity, purchasable by the personal property of the pensioner after making due allowance for reasonable clothing and household furniture should be included as income of the pensioner. The new regulations provide that the pension authority shall consider as income the amount of an immediate Canadian Government Annuity, Ordinary Life Plan, payable quarterly, purchasable with the cash and securities of the applicant taken at market value in excess of $250.00 and with the value of the personal property of the applicant less a reasonable allowance for household furniture and clothing and for the personal property from which any net profit or gain is derived by the applicant. If the applicant is one of two spouses living together the pension authority shall include as income of the applicant the amount of such an annuity purchasable with one-half the cash and securities of the two of them in excess of $250.00 and by one-half the personal property of both of them, less a reasonable allowance for household furniture and clothing and for personal property from which they obtain net profit or gain;

(*c*) contributions by children, or contributions reasonably expected to be made by children are to be included as income. (This is a new provision.)

(*d*) if an applicant fails to purchase such an annuity the amount payable under any such annuity shall be considered as annual income during the life of the pensioner. (This is a new provision.)

A new provision has been inserted that if the pension authority has reason to believe that a transfer of property was made to qualify for a pension the pension authority shall refuse to grant a pension until the property has been re-transferred, or, in the alternative, the pension authority shall include as income of the applicant the amount of a Canadian Government Annuity purchasable by the value of the property of the applicant so transferred.

There is a new provision that if an applicant made a voluntary transfer of property less than five years before the date of application it shall be presumed to have been made for the purpose of qualifying for a pension in the absence of evidence to rebut the presumption.

If an applicant made a voluntary transfer of property less than five years before the date of pension, the pension authority may, if the property is not re-transferred to him, defer the payment of pension until such time as the pensioner's equity in the property has been exhausted at the rate of $365.00 a year if the pensioner is single or living alone, or $730.00 a year if the pensioner is living with his spouse.

Under the old Regulations pensions commenced on the day after the application was received by the pension authority. The new Regulations provide that the pension shall commence on the first day of the month following the month in which all necessary information and proofs have been furnished to the satisfaction of the pension authority.

There is a new provision also that a pension shall not be paid for any period of more than one month during which the applicant is receiving direct relief.

New provisions have been added that a pension shall be suspended as soon as a pensioner has been absent from Canada for more than thirty consecutive days and until his return and during the period that a pensioner refuses or fails to give the pension authority any information required by it. There is a new provision that if an applicant transfers property after the granting of a pension, the pension authority may suspend the pension until the aggregate amount of the suspended payments equals the value of the property transferred.

A pension authority is now required to recover from a pensioner any sum improperly paid by way of pension or if the pension authority is unable to recover the whole or any part of such sums the pension authority must suspend the payment of the pension until the aggregate amount of the suspended payments equals the sums improperly paid.

There is a new provision that payments by Canada to any Province shall be paid after audit by the provincial auditor and on his certificate, subject to final audit by the Dominion.

The changes made in the Regulations apply to both Old Age Pensions and Pensions to the Blind. The amendment to Regulation 18 approved by Order in Council P.C. 250 dated February 3, 1938 dealt specifically with pensions payable to blind persons married to sighted spouses. The effect of the amendment is to provide that the total income and pension of such persons shall not exceed the aggregate amount which may be obtained by a single old age pensioner and a single blind pensioner.

The Conference gave careful consideration to two problems of growing importance in the administration of Old Age Pensions namely, the responsibility of children for the maintenance of their parents and the control of property owned by persons to whom pensions have been granted. It was unanimously agreed that the provincial governments should be requested to co-operate in an effort to check the growing tendency on the part of younger persons well able to support their parents to shift their responsibilities onto the State and to provide by legislation for the control of property owned by pensioners.

The deliberations of the Conference throughout the four days were conducted in a most constructive and co-operative spirit. In his closing remarks to the Conference, the Chairman, Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, expressed his gratification at the success of the Conference in the following words:—

"I have been attending Dominion-Provincial conferences over the last twenty years and have missed very few that have been held in that time. In all my experience I have never been present at a conference which approached its task and carried on its deliberations with such a spirit of co-operation and such a constructive attitude. It is a great thing for Canada that a conference of this sort, representing nine Provincial Governments and the Dominion Government, has been able to reach an unanimous agreement on all the problems placed before it. Its value is to be measured, not only by its contribution to more efficient and more economical administration of this special legislation, but in what it augurs for successful co-operation in other problems of government."

Kodak Company Employees Benefit Under Profit Sharing Plan

Eastern Kodak Company employees, including those in Canada, received cheques for a total of $3,425,000 in payment of the company's largest wage dividend since the company's profit-sharing plan was adopted in 1912, according to a press announcement of February 28.

Of the total $2,250,000 will go to 16,202 employees in Rochester, where the main kodak plants are located, and the remainder will be distributed to employees throughout the world.

Sharing in the distribution will be employees who worked at least 26 weeks last year.

In the United States and Canada, 23,851 kodak employees will share in the distribution. The total number throughout the world is 28,933. This payment, the 26th since the beginning of the program, will bring the total of the wage dividends to more than $40,000,000.

The twenty-first annual report of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, has been published recently.

According to the report there were a total of 38,510 injuries reported to the Commission during 1936, of which 38,119 were non-fatal and 391 fatal, an increase of 15·95 per cent over 1935. Figures for 1937 show that in the period from January 1 to June 30, there had been 17,754 injuries reported to the Commission, 17,610 of which were non-fatal and 144 fatal, a decrease of 1·86 per cent over the corresponding period in 1936.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at December 31, 1937

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared in the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at December 31, 1937. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the Labour Gazette for April, 1927, page 375).

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. With the recent entry of New Brunswick and Quebec into the system, all the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and upwards who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for the 20 years preceding, and has also resided in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the granting of the pension. The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to a reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department)

OLD AGE PENSIONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1937

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Total number of pensioners	9,755	11,560	11,859	11,022	13,914	57,508
Average monthly pension	$18 29	19 04	18 68	13 60	14 64	18 39
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·26	1·54	1·67	2·53	2·59	1·56
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·33	3·60	3·09	4·14	5·03	4·39
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	54·19	42·81	53·90	61·23	51·53	35·50
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1937	$397,666 00	496,429 16	498,808 10	338,968 76	464,403 91	2,361,690 66
Dominion Government contributions April 1 to Dec. 31, 1937	$1,160,692 62	1,459,076 07	1,498,096 39	988,102 72	1,374,542 62	7,162,857 80
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$7,655,262 47	11,416,150 99	12,202,595 55	1,856,411 02	6,349,729 47	56,484,750 29

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Total
Total number of pensioners	1,811	45,752	11,701	7	174,889
Average monthly pension	$10 53	17 79	16 50	18 98	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·97	1·48	1·26	0·07	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·30	3·07	2·36	1·00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	31·22	48·16	53·18	7·00	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1937	$ 42,368 85	1,874,485 58	431,318 00	406 78	6,906,545 80
Dominion Government contributions, April 1 to Dec. 31, 1937	$124,665 51	(1) 6,501,294 48	1,314,483 61	1,215 35	21,585 027 17
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$637,181 38	8,846,401 53	10,998,298 29	12,543 32	116,459,324 31

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1936—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.
(1) Includes payments from August 1, 1936, for pensions granted during period shown.

paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937, (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be, so incapacitated by blindness, as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. Because of the greater handicaps of blind persons, the amount a blind pensioner may earn without having his pension reduced is $200 a year, if single, and $400 if married. The maximum pension is reduced, however, to $120 per annum in the case of a blind person who marries another blind person.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the Provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette*, of August 28, 1937.

Tabular statistics given below indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

PENSIONS FOR THE BLIND—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT DECEMBER 31, 1937

—	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Totals
Total number of pensioners	13	18	20	315	201	567
Average monthly pension	$18 56	19 40	19 71	19 66	19 51	.....
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$360 16	718 42	625 70	6,293 49	8,321 12	16,318 89

Compulsory Work Colonies in South Africa

The Acting Secretary for Labour and Social Welfare, South Africa, describes in the annual report of the Department, the action taken with regard to the "won't works." The treatment of this class in South Africa is recorded as follows:

"Experience in the past has shown that there is a small residue of physically fit European and Coloured men who fail to respond to the efforts made by the Department to place them in the position of being able to earn a livelihood. These are the won't works, persons who are quite content to subsist on charity, and to leave their dependents to the care of one or other of the organizations established to help the poor and destitute. In order to combat this attitude, arrangements have been made to establish two compulsory work colonies, one at Simonstown for Coloured men and one at Swartfontein, in the Eastern Transvaal, for Europeans."

Pensions for the Blind in Alberta

Provision was made in the estimates tabled recently in the Alberta Legislature for the payment of pensions to the blind in that province commencing April 1, $54,000 being set aside for that purpose. In accordance with the agreement drawn up between the Provincial Government and the Dominion Government, the latter will reimburse the Province to the extent of 75 per cent of the amount actually spent on pensions for the blind throughout the year.

It was estimated that there were about 200 blind persons in Alberta, and the maximum pension any of these may receive under the plan is set at $20 a month.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Wage Orders For Textile Industry in Ontario and Quebec, and Catering Industry in British Columbia, etc.

BELOW are summarized regulations recently made under the authority of various provincial statutes. These regulations affect workpeople either directly or indirectly, and include orders relating to old age pensions (Alberta and British Columbia); Apprenticeship (British Columbia); and Minimum Wages (British Columbia, Ontario, Quebec).

Alberta Old Age Pensions Act

An Order in Council of February 17, 1938, amends a former Order of December 22, 1937, which adopted the regulations made under the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act on December 9, 1937. The Dominion regulations were amended February 3, 1938. The Alberta regulations are now brought into line with the Dominion.

They provide that where an applicant is one of two spouses living together, his or her income is taken to be one-half of the sum of the incomes they may separately receive. Where the applicant for a pension in respect of blindness is living with a spouse not in receipt of a pension for blindness, his income is taken to be equal to their joint incomes, less $165.

British Columbia Apprenticeship Act

To the list of designated trades, to which the Act applies, has been added that of "aviation mechanic, including construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft." The addition was made by Order in Council of February 16, 1938.

British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

An Order (No. 52) of the British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations in effect February 14, 1938, fixing minimum wages for female employees in the hotel and catering industry, replaces Order No. 30 of September 26, 1935. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, p. 1009.) The latter Order applied to "public housekeeping occupations" including the work of waitresses, housekeepers, cooks and kitchen-help in hotels, restaurants, tea-rooms, etc., where food is cooked and served to the public and the work of chamber-maids in hotels, lodging-houses and apartments where lodging is furnished and the work of female elevator-operators. The new Order has a broader scope; it applies to all females in the hotel and catering industry which includes such establishments as hotels, lodging-houses, restaurants, cafes, eating-houses, dancing-halls, cabarets, banquet-halls, cafeterias, tea-rooms, lunch-rooms, lunch-counters, ice-cream parlours, soda-fountains, hospitals, nursing homes, clubs, dining-rooms, or kitchens in connection with industrial or commercial establishments or office buildings or schools and any other places where meals or lodging or both are provided and for which a charge is made. The Order does not apply to females employed as graduate or undergraduate nurses in hospitals, nursing homes or other similar institutions.

Under the Order of 1938, minimum rates of wages are fixed for experienced workers and for apprentices. The former Order distinguished between learners under 18 and those over 18 and set different rates for each group.

As in the 1935 Order, the minimum weekly wage fixed by the new Order for experienced workers in the hotel and catering industry, who are not included in any other Order of the Board of Industrial Relations, is $14 for a working week of 40 hours or more, 37½ cents per hour for a week of less than 40 hours and not less than $1.50 per day.

The learning period, which consisted of three months under the former Order, has been lengthened to six months. The minimum rates fixed for apprentices or learners may be paid only to persons for whom permits have been obtained by the employed from the Board of Industrial Relations. For apprentices working 40 hours or more a week, the minimum is $9 a week for the first two months, $10.50 a week during the second six months and $12 a week during the third six months, after which they are entitled to the minimum for experienced employees. Inexperienced employees hired for less than 40 hours a week must be paid at least 25 cents an hour for the first two months, 30 cents for the second two months and 35 cents for the third two months. Where inexperienced employees are hired for less than four hours a day they must be paid for at least four hours.

The "catering industry" was brought within the scope of the Hours of Work Act on November 15, 1934. The term applies to operations in or incidental to the preparation or serving of meals or refreshments in hotels, restaurants or any other place where food is served and a charge is made for it directly or indirectly. Hours of male and female employees in such places are therefore limited to eight a day and 48 a week subject to exceptions

permitted by regulations. Order 52 under the Female Minimum Wage Act contains clauses relating to hours of work.

As under the former Order, no female employee in the hotel and catering industry could work longer than 48 hours in one week, except in cases of emergency when 52 hours a week may be worked. Daily hours are limited by the new Order to eight or ten in emergencies. For longer hours than 48 in a week or eight in a day, overtime must be paid for at a rate not less than one and one-half times the regular rate of pay. The working hours of every employee working on split shifts must be confined within 12 hours immediately following commencement of her work. Every employee is entitled to a rest period of 24 consecutive hours in each week.

Where an employer furnishes board and lodging as part payment of wages, not more than $2 can be deducted from the minimum wage for a week's lodging and not more than $4 for a week's board of 21 meals. Where less than 21 meals are supplied, twenty cents per meal is the maximum that may be charged to any employee. These maximum deductions are $1 less per week for lodging and $1.25 less per week for full board or five cents less a meal than those in force under Order No. 30.

Deductions for board and lodging can only be made where the employee partakes of the meals and uses the accommodation furnished by the employer as lodging. When, in the opinion of the Board, the meals are inadequate, the employee is overcharged or the accommodation unsuitable, the Board may give notice limiting or prohibiting such deductions from wages. No deductions may be made by employers for uniforms and where special ones are required they must be furnished and laundered free of charge by the employer. Charges for accidental breakages may not be deducted from the employees' wages.

Wages must be paid at least semi-monthly and the employer must pay all wages due up to a day not more than seven days prior to the date of payment.

Employers are required to post the Order and a schedule setting out daily shifts and rest periods and to keep a register in the English language of the names, ages, nationalities and addresses of employees. All records are to be open to inspection by the Board or its representative.

British Columbia Old-Age Pension Act

By Order in Council of February 22, 1938, the regulations under the Old-Age Pension Act were amended to apply to pensions to blind persons, in accordance with the Dominion regulations.

Ontario Minimum Wage Act

Under the Minimum Wage Act, 1937, applying to both male and female workers, the first Order was made on January 27, 1938, and gazetted on February 26, 1938. It is designated as Special Order No. 1 and establishes minimum wages for all employees in the cotton and woollen textile industry except office workers, supervisors, managers and persons employed in a confidential capacity. The Order became effective on March 1, 1938, except as regards certain classes of establishments, and replaces, with respect to female workers, the Order of the former Minimum Wage Board applying to textile factories.

It is stipulated that the Order shall not become operative until June 1, 1938, in textile mills which (*a*) only grade, sort, handle or process raw fabrics, rags, flocs, wastes and shoddy preparatory to further manufacture; (*b*) only produce synthetic textile fibres or yarns; (*c*) perform the operation known as throwing silk, artificial silk and cotton; (*d*) weave narrow fabrics and ribbon; (*e*) are commonly known as silk mills and which weave silk, artificial silk or mixtures; (*f*) are commonly known as hair cloth mills; (*g*) are commonly known as knitting and hosiery mills except those portions thereof which produce worsted yarns or which produce woollen yarns for sale; (*h*) produce pressed felts; (*i*) produce mercerized cotton yarn; (*j*) are mainly engaged in braiding textile fibres. Until further notice, the Order is not to apply to (*a*) textile mills which produce mainly carpets, mats, matting and floor rugs; (*b*) dye houses which predominantly process silk and artificial silk fabrics or mixtures thereof; (*c*) any establishments mainly engaged in the screen printing of silk and artificial silk.

A draft of the Order was transmitted to the Ontario Minister of Labour, Hon. M. M. MacBride, by the Chairman of the Labour and Industry Board, Mr. E. J. Young, with a letter which was reported in the press as follows:

> The board having reached the conclusion that classification of employees according to their respective operations is for the time being impossible because of the variations of product and processes throughout the different mills, the board then considered what action might now be taken to establish uniform minimum rates of wages, for males, females and juvenile employees.
>
> The board is of the opinion that the first step in a program of improving rates and wages and shortening the regular working periods in the textile industry ought to be establishment of uniform minimum rates of wages, with reasonable provision for overtime work, and that this should be followed later by regulations requiring the industry to conform to uniform maximum weekly working periods, and that in the meantime the parties in the industry themselves should be definitely encouraged and in-

vited mutually to arrange proper schedules of wages for the respective operations carried on in the industry.

In the meantime the industry will have ample opportunity to anticipate a uniform working week. It is the intention of the board to establish a maximum working period of not more than 48 hours throughout the industry, together with proper overtime provisions, so as to assist the industry in providing a program of regular employment throughout the year.

The board has incorporated the above recommendations in the form of an interim minimum wage order, which it proposes to make effective throughout the cotton and woollen textile industry in the Province of Ontario, on March 1, 1938.

The Minister stated, in making the Order public, that it would be supplemented when the report of the Dominion Royal Commission on the Textile Industry was issued. Some changes were made in the Order before it was gazetted.

The Minimum Wage Act, 1937, provides that the rates fixed by order of the Labour and Industry Board shall apply, in cities of over 50,000 population, to a maximum working week of 48 hours, in cities of between 10,000 and 50,000 people to a maximum 50-hour week and in smaller places to a maximum 54-hour week. The textile Order stipulates further that any employee who is regularly employed for 40 hours or more per week shall be paid the minimum prescribed for the regular weekly hours. There is no statutory limitation on hours of labour in textile mills in Ontario except for females and boys under 16, who, under the Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, may be employed for not more than 10 hours a day and 60 a week or, with a permit from the inspector, for a maximum of 12½ hours a day and 72½ a week on not more than 36 days in a year. Under special permit two shifts may be worked and in such cases; the shifts for females and boys may not exceed eight hours each. No woman or girl or boy under 16 may be employed after 6.30 p.m., except by permit, when he or she may work up to 9 p.m. or where the two-shift system is in operation, until 11 p.m.

Different rates of wages are fixed in the Order for females over 18 and for males over 21 years of age and five rates are set for boys and two for girls according to age. It is stipulated that in towns of less than 10,000 people, the minimum rates for females may be reduced by 10 per cent until August 1, 1938. No differential according to the size of the town is provided in the rates fixed for male workers.

Orders of the former Minimum Wage Board fixed different rates for four classes of towns ranging from $12.50 a week for experienced female workers in Toronto to $10 in places with a population of less than 5,000. Inexperienced girls under 18 years of age had to be paid from $6 in the smallest towns to $8 in cities of more than 50,000 and for inexperienced girls over 18, the minimum varied from $8 to $10 according to the size of the place. Half-yearly increases had to be given to inexperienced workers for from one to one and a half years.

The minimum rates established by the new Order are as follows:

	For the regular weekly hours	For the first two hours in excess of regular daily hours
Adult males	$16.00	40c. per hour
Boys:		
Over 20 and under 21 years of age	$15.00	37½c. per hour
Over 19 and under 20 years of age	$14.00	35c. per hour
Over 18 and under 19 years of age	$13.00	32½c. per hour
Over 17 and under 18 years of age	$12.00	30c. per hour
Under 17 years of age	$11.00	27½c. per hour
Adult females	$12.50	31¼c. per hour
Girls over 17 and under 18 years of age	$11.00	27½c. per hour
Girls under 17 years of age	$ 9.00	22½c. per hour

"Overtime work" is defined in the Order as any performed after the worker's regular daily hours. The Minimum Wage Act, 1937, stipulates that the hourly rates for overtime fixed by the Board may not be less than one-fortieth of the weekly minimum wage. The above hourly rates apply to the first two hours of overtime worked by persons who are paid the minimum wage. For all additional overtime worked by such persons one and one-half times the minimum rate must be paid. Employees who are paid more than the minimum weekly wage for the regular weekly hours must be paid time and a quarter for the first two hours and time and a half thereafter. The Orders made under the former Minimum Wage Act required overtime to be paid for only at the regular hourly rate.

An employee who is regularly employed but who is temporarily working for less than the regular working period may be paid at an hourly rate equivalent to that received when working full time. A part-time worker employed for less than 40 hours a week must be paid at least one-fortieth of the weekly minimum for an employee of the same sex and age-group on full-time. Special rates may be fixed by the Board for handicapped employees and, for a period to be determined by the Board, permits may be given for the employment of learners, in occupations where a learning period is deemed necessary, at rates fixed by the Board, provided the employer makes a written contract with each learner in a form to be approved by the Board.

As regards piece-work, the Order provides that every worker who is paid on a piece-

work basis must be paid the minimum rate of wages which would apply to him if on a time basis, unless the piece-work rate is "adequate" and the same piece-rate is paid to all employees engaged in the same operation under the same conditions and on the same shift and unless there are at least five piece-workers so engaged. A piece-work rate is to be deemed to be "adequate" if, during any four consecutive pay periods, or during the whole period of operation at the same rate if the period does not extend over four pay periods, 80 per cent or more of the piece-workers on the same operation working under the same conditions and on the same shift earn the minimum rates of wages which would apply to them if they were time workers.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Notice has been given of an Order in Council of February 9, 1938, postponing indefinitely the operation of Order No. 4 of the Quebec Fair Wage Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938). This Order applied generally to all persons within the scope of the Fair Wage Act.

Order No. 5 of the Fair Wage Board covering the silk textile industry came into force on February 12, 1938, the day on which it was gazetted. It is to remain in effect until May 1, 1938, when it is to be renewed for another six months unless the Fair Wage Board decides otherwise on its own initiative or as a result of an application made to it before April 15. The Order was drafted on December 30, 1937, and modified in some points after conferences and reports from employers and employed. It does not apply to spinning mills or establishments or parts of establishments governed by a collective agreement under the Workmen's Wages Act or to places manufacturing fabrics of not more than 12 inches in width or producing silk velvet.

The Fair Wage Act may be applied in any case where the Fair Wage Board is satisfied "that an association of employees cannot agree with an association of employers or with one or more employers contracting personally for the adoption of a collective labour agreement" under the Workmen's Wages Act. In the preamble to Order No. 5, it is set forth that following a strike at Louiseville in the silk mill of Associated Textiles of Canada, Ltd. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937) a conciliation committee, which was organized by the Fair Wage Board and composed of six representatives of employers and six of employees, failed to bring about an agreement and referred the dispute to the Board. The latter considered that because of "present economic conditions and the diversity of methods of operation in the establishments covered, it is not opportune to modify to any extent the systems of operation actually followed and to bring about a complete redistribution of wages, but that on the other hand, in the opinion even of the employers, a certain increase in wages is considered just and fair."

A minimum wage for female workers in the textile industry has been in force since September, 1928. Under a revised Order of the former Women's Minimum Wage Commission in effect on August 1, 1935, the minimum hourly rates for females and for males when replacing females on the Island of Montreal and within a radius of ten miles were 14½ cents for 10 per cent of the employees in any textile plant, 19 cents for 25 per cent and 25 cents for 65 per cent of the workers. In the rest of the province, the hourly rates could not be less than 12½ cents for 10 per cent of the workers in a textile mill, 17 cents for 25 per cent and 21 cents for the remaining 65 per cent. This Order No. 5 was re-issued on October 2, 1937, as Order No. 1 of the Fair Wage Board and, by a second Order in effect on November 20, 1937, made to apply also to males when performing the same duties as females (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937.) These two Orders were to remain in force until replaced. As regards the silk textile industry, then, Order No. 5 of the Fair Wage Board replaces Order No. 5 of the former Minimum Wage Commission.

The Order of the Fair Wage Board provides that the actual rate of wages of all employees who are paid by the hour or by the piece during the first two weeks of December, 1937, shall be increased by four cents an hour and in no case may an employee be paid less than 18 cents an hour. These rates are also to apply to persons replacing those now employed and the wages of no classes of employees in effect when the Order was made may be reduced. Where an industry is established after January 1, 1938, the scale of wages which is to apply must be that of a factory already in operation and subject to the Order. The Fair Wage Board will indicate the rates to be paid on request. If no such request is made, the wage-rates to be paid in new establishments must be those of the factory paying the highest rates as decided by the Board.

The wage-rates set out in the Order are for day work and must be increased by 10 per cent for night work. They apply to a working week of 55 hours and a day of 11 hours. If overtime beyond these limits is worked, the hourly rates must be increased by 5 per cent. Under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, no girl or woman or boy under 18 may be employed for more than 10 hours a day or 55 a week except when the factory

inspector gives a special permit and then for not more than 12 hours a day and 65 a week for no longer than six weeks in a year.

The Fair Wage Order provides that if three shifts are worked, female workers may be employed only on the first shift and the other two shifts must be considered as night work and paid for accordingly.

It is stipulated that certain sections of Order No. 4, which was to cover all employees within the scope of the Act but which has been indefinitely postponed, shall apply to the silk textile industry when the latter Order goes into effect. These sections of Order No. 4 would require an employee to be paid for at least four hours and to be given a weekly rest-period of 24 hours, wages to be placed in an envelope containing the employee's name, the date, the number of hours for which payment is made, the hourly rate and the amount contained in the envelope. Other sections of Order No. 4 which are referred to have to do with deductions for lodging, meals and uniforms, and to posting of orders, invalidity of agreements between employers and employees for wages lower than the legal minimum, deductions for group insurance, the purchase at reduced prices of necessities, lower rates for handicapped workers and registers of employees to be kept by employers and sent to the Fair Wage Board. These provisions are summarized under Order No. 4 in The LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938.

LEGISLATIVE PROGRAMS OF PROVINCIAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

DURING the past month three provincial labour organizations presented programs of proposed labour legislation to their respective governments. In the February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE the programs of other national and provincial bodies were reviewed. The submissions of the New Brunswick Federation of Labour and the New Brunswick Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods and the Halifax District Trades and Labour Council are summarized herewith:

New Brunswick Federation of Labour and Joint Legislative Committee of Railway Transportation Brotherhoods

On February 11, in a united presentation, the New Brunswick Federation of Labour and the Joint Legislative Committee of the Railway Transportation Brotherhoods submitted their program to the New Brunswick government.

Freedom of Association

On the subject of right of organization and collective bargaining, the memorandum referred to the operation of such legislation in the neighbouring province of Nova Scotia, and urged the adoption of a similar enactment now before the provincial Legislature.

Department of Labour

The organizations considered that "the time is past due when a Department of Labour should have been established in this province" and in emphasizing the creation of such a department, it was urged that in the appointment of a deputy minister the two labour bodies represented should have the opportunity of nominating the appointee.

Nationalization of Social Legislation and British North America Act

Under the above heading the organizations stated their position as follows:—

Experience has proven conclusively that the lack of uniformity in social and labour legislation of the provinces has prevented the full enjoyment of the provisions of laws in the provinces where this type of legislation is in force, and has denied to others the rights and privileges which they should be enjoying in certain provinces which have been backward in adopting advanced social legislation. In order that this type of legislation be most effective and fair to all concerned, it should be, in our opinion, National and therefore Dominion-wide in its scope, and to this end we urge that the necessary enabling legislation be passed, which would make it possible for the Dominion Parliament to pass such legislation to be effective in all the provinces.

With other representative public bodies, we are keenly interested in the inquiry being undertaken by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. We hopefully anticipate that, as a result of that inquiry, and its conclusions and recommendations, some substantial progress may be made in the direction of important and desirable amendments to The British North America Act. In the meantime, we respectfully urge the Government's favourable consideration to the following:

(*a*) To broaden the scope and legislative competence of the Federal Government empowering it to enact social legislation of general interest and welfare to the people of Canada as a whole; and particularly to enable it to implement by legislation the several draft conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conferences of the League of Nations.

(*b*) To empower the Federal Parliament to deal effectively with the regulation of all

transport agencies as works for the general advantage of Canada.

(*c*) To permit Federal control over industrial and commercial activities essential to ensuring the adoption and observance of proper working conditions and living standards and the elimination of unfair and unnecessary competition between provinces.

(*d*) Restrict the powers of the Senate to veto any bill passed by the House of Commons more than twice; this being in harmony with the present practice of the British Parliament.

(*e*) Abolish appeals to the Privy Council.

Workmen's Compensation Act

The memorandum contained a number of recommended amendments to the provincial Workmen's Compensation Act. This section concluded with a request that "with a view to a general revision of the Act and a substantial increase in the benefits thereunder" a committee be appointed composed equally of members of the Legislature, of employers and of labour.

Fair Wage Act

The provincial Fair Wage Act was considered to have accomplished considerable good on behalf of unorganized workers, but that in cases of organized workers it was not believed to have been as effective. It was requested, therefore, "that the Act be so amended that the Board will act in disputes where a labour organization exists representing a majority of the employees involved, only upon request of that organization." Another recommendation urged that the Board have wider discretionary powers to intervene "before employers and employees become too seriously deadlocked for timely settlement."

Regulation of Highway Transport, Etc.

The memorandum contained data and recommendations concerning the regulation of highway transport, highway traffic rules, and protection at highway crossings. These were similar to those of other national and provincial labour bodies, which were reviewed in previous presentations.

Other Recommendations

Among other recommendations contained in the memorandum were:—

Appointment of a representative committee to ascertain data for the early inauguration of state hospitalization and medicine;

Enactment of legislation for the establishment of the eight hour day and forty hour week without reduction in pay;

Putting into force of the Housing Commission Act;

Inauguration of an efficient inspection service under the Factories Act and the appointment of a female inspector for establishments where women are employed;

Enactment of an Industrial Standards Act;

Appointment of an economic council;

Appointment of an examining board for the licensing of motion picture machine operators;

Establishment of an independent provincial civil service commission;

Proclamation of Mothers' Allowance and Children's Protection Acts "without further delay";

Discontinuance of amusement tax on tickets costing 25 cents and less;

Putting into operation the Electrical Energy Act;

Abolition of interim injunctions in labour disputes;

Encouragement of formation of consumers' co-operative societies by supporting legislation.

In addition, certain recommendations were made regarding conditions of employment at the provincial hospital.

Halifax District Trades and Labour Council

The Halifax District Trades and Labour Council submitted its program of proposed legislation to the members of the Nova Scotia Cabinet on February 17. Among the major recommendations submitted were those calling for amendments to the Industrial Standards Act and the Trade Union Act. In the case of the former, the following amendments were sought: the inclusion of all industries except mining and farming; that employers be compelled to file with the Department of Labour sworn statements regarding names, addresses, and time worked of all employees; and that employers be compelled to permit access of persons authorized to make inspections.

Amendments sought under the Trade Union Act included the addition to section 2 of the following words: "and which is free from undue influence, domination, restraint or interference by employers or associations of employers." It was also asked that the Department of Labour be vested with the authority to prosecute violations of the Act.

Among other recommendations in the memorandum were:—

Amending the Workmen's Compensation Act to base compensation on time less than one year for temporary disability;

Appointment of fully qualified stationary steam boiler inspectors;

Enactment of a provincial fair wage act to include wages and hours schedules on all government contracts or subsidized operations;

Amending Women's Minimum Wage Act whereby no male worker employed on work ordinarily performed by women shall receive less than the minimum established for women;

Establishment of an examining board under the Motor Vehicle Act to examine applicants for licences on their physical fitness prior to examination for driving ability;

Amending the Mothers' Allowance Act so as to provide "maintenance of one or more dependent children of a mother who is a widow";

Extension of the Nova Scotia Labour Act, which expires on May 1;

Establishing of provincial regulations governing installation of pressure steam heating systems;

Continuance of the program of public works;

Appointment of qualified inspectors to examine both old and new electric wiring installations;

That public school pupils be graded on the basis of certificates of competency by the teacher on the year's work rather than on the final examination at the end of the school year.

REPORT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEE INVESTIGATING WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA

THE special Committee investigating workmen's compensation and the Workmen's Compensation Act in Alberta recently submitted its report to the Provincial Legislature. The Committee was appointed by the Alberta Legislative Assembly early in April, 1937 (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 480) "for the purpose of receiving representations and recommendations as to the operations of the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act and the amendment thereof."

A bill amending the Workmen's Compensation Act in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Committee's report (summarized herewith) was introduced recently in the Provincial Legislature.

The Committee's report is divided into three sections, namely: Legislative, Financial and Administrative. In a brief introduction to the report, the chairman, Mr. F. Anderson, reviewed the origin of workmen's compensation, and the benefits which have accrued to workmen through the introduction of such legislation.

Recommendations

Representation on Board and Public Enlightenment.—In its report, the Committee recommended that one representative from employers in industry and one representative of labour be attached to the Workmen's Compensation Board in an advisory capacity, the representatives to be called in at least once every three months, and when called upon by the chairman. It was suggested that the public be informed as to the functioning of the Board, methods of computing compensation, and payment.

Exemptions.—The Committee strongly urged that in future no exemptions should be made of certain industries in classes coming under the Workmen's Compensation Act; and the reduction, as soon as possible, of Medical Aid assessments to a maximum of five cents, with a minimum of one cent, "with the ultimate objective of abolishment of Medical Aid."

Mine Rescue Appliances.—Referring to mine rescue appliances, the Committee recommended that an immediate appropriation of funds be made to create mobility in mine rescue appliances to be in charge of a man who "should have the definite object of using this branch for the cutting down of accidents."

Rates of Assessment.—The Committee stated that there appeared "to be an unnecessarily great divergence in the rates of assessment levied against the employers in the various classes and sub-classes, and the medical aid rates levied against the employees therein"; that there appeared to be an "unnecessary diversity of industries by reason of an extensive creation of classes and sub-classes of industry"; that "there are instances where the number of industries in a particular class or sub-class are unreasonably few and too much so in order to observe anything of that mutuality that in your Committee's opinion is a fundamental principle of the workmen's compensation legislation"; and that "there are instances where industries are assessed as low as fifteen per cent (15 per cent) of their payrolls and one-half (½ cent) per day per workman for medical aid and as high as twelve per cent (12 per cent) on payrolls and ten cents (10 cents) per day per workman for medical aid, and, in other cases, no assessments or medical aid rates have been levied in years." The Committee, therefore, "strongly recommended that some form of assessment be adopted which shall consider the question of mutuality."

Designation of Act.—The Committee also suggested changing the name of the "Workmen's Compensation Act (1908)" in such a manner as not to incorporate the words "Workmen's Compensation Act" and "that the

Workmen's Compensation Act presently before the House be the only existing Act containing the title 'Workmen's Compensation Act."

The Committee also recommended that the practice of refusing relief to recipients of small awards for temporary partial disability be discontinued, "as the small award of compensation is not sufficient to enable the workman to subsist."

Safety Inspection.—It was suggested by the Committee that all safety inspection be brought under the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Board, inspectors' salaries to be paid by departments at present handling them. It was also emphasized that provision be made by the Board for the training of workmen for special Industrial Certificates in First Aid, that the Board carry on active educational propaganda in Accident Prevention; and that the Plant Safety Committees, specified by the regulations of the Board, be required and encouraged to actively function in the prevention of accidents.

Financial Summary.—Contained in the Committee's report was a review of general administration under the Act and a financial summary prepared by D. M. Duggan, a member of the Committee. The financial summary indicated that an increase of 15 per cent would be required to take care of new awards on a 3 per cent basis, and that a deficiency in the Pension Fund could not be taken care of by industry. It was stated that the pension fund could not be restored without aid from the General Revenue Account of the Province "or the restoration of contractual interest rates on all Alberta securities held by the Board."

In a summary to the financial review it was declared that the administration expenses of the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Board bore a very favourable comparison with those of other Provinces.

STATISTICS OF STEAM AND ELECTRIC RAILWAYS IN CANADA, 1936

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics has recently issued its annual reports on Statistics of Steam Railways of Canada* and Statistics of Electric Railways of Canada,† both of which cover the year ending December 31, 1936.

Steam Railways

The report on steam railways shows gross revenues in 1936 at $334,768,557, an increase of $24,661,402 or 8 per cent over 1935 at $310,107,155. This was the third year to show an increase since 1933 when the low point was reached at $270,278,276. Operating expenses also increased from $263,942,899 in 1935 to $283,345,968. Net operating revenues were therefore higher at $51,422,588. The net corporate income of all railways as carried to the profit and loss account was a debit of $71,706,715 as compared with a debit of $83,606,925 in 1935 and $98,495,119 in 1933.

Tons of freight carried, excluding duplication where two or more railways carried the same freight, increased from 69,141,100 tons in 1935 to 75,846,566 in 1936. Both passenger and freight mileage increased by nine per cent.

The number of employees increased from 127,526 in 1935 to 132,781 in 1936 as compared with 121,923 in 1933. The total pay-roll was up from $172,956,218 to $182,638,365 as compared with $158,326,445 in 1933. The average wage per hour was 56 cents as compared with 55·7 cents in 1935 and 54·4 cents in 1933. The lowest average wage per hour was 26·3 cents for labourers in maintenance of way and the highest $1·496 for passenger engineers. Employees on daily, weekly, monthly or annual salaries averaged $5.39 per day as compared with $5.44 in 1935 and $5.39 in 1933. The lowest average was for news agents at $1.70 per day while janitors and cleaners averaged $2·369 per day. The highest average pay was at $19·576 per day for executives, general officers and assistants. The average yearly compensation for all positions was $1,375.49.

The report contains a table showing by classes of employees the average number employed during the year, the total hours or days on duty, total salaries and wages paid, the average number of hours or days worked per employee in each class or occupation, the average earnings per hour or per day and also per year.

The figures as to numbers of employees in each class on hourly or equivalent rates, the average time worked and average earnings per hour and per year were included in the supplement to the January issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada, 1929, 1936 and 1937, Appendix B.

Fatal accidents to employees were 83, in connection with the movement of trains and 10 from other causes, while non-fatal accidents affected 1,293 employees in connection with the movement of trains and 5,045 employees in non-train accidents. The time lost by employees through injuries was 181,662 days.

The report contains figures for each railway as to capital, receipts, expenditure, traffic, track, equipment, etc.

*Price 50 cents. †Price 25 cents.

Electric Railways

The annual report on electric railways includes figures as to motor buses and trucks operated by electric railways. There were 37 electric railways in operation. The mileage of track was reduced from 1,826 in 1935 to 1,800 in 1936 but the number of motor buses was increased from 552 to 605. In Montreal 7 trackless trolley cars were put into operation.

The number of passengers carried rose from 600,728,313 in 1935 to 614,890,897 in 1936, a considerable increase over 585,385,094 in 1933. Gross earnings from operation were $41,391,-927.17 and operating expenses were $28,807,-311.47, leaving net operating revenues of $12,-584,615.70. Total dividends were $2,557,257.43 while interest on funded debt totalled $7,506,-488.14. The number of employees was 14,280 with total compensation of $18,958,831.57. There were 6,940 motormen, conductors and conductor-motormen, their total earnings being $9,142,724.49. There were 623 motor bus, coach and truck drivers whose earnings were $915,936.98.

Accidents to employees were two fatal and 280 non-fatal; to passengers none fatal, 1,503 non-fatal, to other persons 41 fatal and 651 non-fatal.

Figures are given for each electric railway as to capital, receipts and expenditures, trackage, equipment, traffic, employees, accidents, etc.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED IN CANADA DURING 1937

ACCORDING to the Annual Review of Building Permits issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, revised statements received from municipal officials indicate that building represented by construction permits taken out in 58 centres was estimated to cost $55,844,999 in 1937, as compared with the 1936 total of $41,325,693, an increase of $14,519,306, or 35.1 per cent. This 1937 total was also substantially greater than in any other year since 1931. The review states, however, that construction in the cities continues at a low level as compared with 1931 and earlier years since 1920, when the record for the reporting cities was first established. In the seventeen years to 1936 the average value of the building authorized in the 58 centres was estimated annually at $118,838,593, of which 1937 authorizations constituted about 47 per cent.

The Annual Review contains charts and numerous tables giving full information as to the extent of building activities throughout the Dominion, statistics being shown for building activities by provinces, cities and types of buildings. Some paragraphs from the report are as follows:—

Wholesale Prices of Building Materials.—The wholesale prices of building materials in 1937, though rather higher than in 1936 or preceding years since 1929, were decidedly lower than in any other year since 1920. The average index of wholesale prices of construction materials, as calculated in the Internal Trade Branch of the Bureau on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 94·3 in 1937, compared with 85·3 in 1936; the average for the years, 1920-1936, was 98·0. The cost of building labour in 1937 was slightly higher than in the preceding year, according to the Labour Department's index of wage rates, based on the 1913 average as 100. This index was 165·3 last year, compared with 160·8 in 1936. During the eighteen years for which building permits figures are available for the 58 centres, the maximum wages index was 203·2 in 1930, while the minimum was in 1913, the basic year.

Home Building and Repairs.—In 1937, the work authorized in connection with dwellings was valued at $17,851,211, an increase of 18·5 per cent as compared with the 1936 total of $15,070,135; this advance was not so pronounced as that of 37·9 per cent recorded in 1936 over 1935. It is also interesting to note that there was a large increase in the number of permits issued for new construction or for repairs and alterations to houses and apartments, but that the average value of the work represented by the individual permit declined from approximately $3,230 in 1936 to $2,956 in 1937.

Construction Contracts.—The MacLean Building Review makes a monthly tabulation of the value of construction contracts awarded throughout the Dominon; during 1937, the total was $224,056,700, compared with $162,-588,000 in 1936; $160,305,000 in 1935; $125,-811,500 in 1934; $97,289,800 in 1933; $132,872,400 in 1932; $315,482,000 in 1931; $456,999,600 in 1930; $576,651,800 in 1929; $472,032,600 in 1928; $418,951,600 in 1927; $372,947,900 in 1926; and $297,973,000 in 1925. The increase in the estimated cost of construction work in 1937 as compared with 1936, was 37·8 per cent, while the 1937 total was also higher than that for any other year since 1931; the gain in the value of the building authorized in the 58 cities, as already stated, was 35·1 per cent in 1937.

The value of the building permits issued by the 58 centres in 1937 constituted 24·9 per cent of the total value of construction contracts

awarded throughout the Dominion, while in 1936, this proportion was 25·4 per cent and in 1935, 29·0 per cent. The percentages in the last few years were lower than in any other of the eighteen for which figures for the 58 cities are available. In 1921, when these centres reported their highest proportion of total building work in the country, the percentage was 48·6, while the average ratio in the years, 1920-1937, was 39·7 per cent.

Building Activities by Provinces.—During 1937, the value of the authorized building was higher than in 1936 in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Alberta, where the co-operating cities showed small declines. The largest gains were in Ontario and British Columbia, the 1937 authorization in those provinces being higher by 46·2 per cent and 42·0 per cent, respectively.

Building in the Four Largest Cities.—In Montreal the value of the building represented by permits issued was $8,217,344, an increase of 19 per cent as compared with 1936 authorizations of $6,905,323.

There was an increase of $3,076,101 or 37·6 per cent in the value of building permits issued in Toronto, the total value for 1937 being $11,258,900 as against $8,182,799 in 1936, just over 17 per cent of the construction undertaken during the year reviewed being listed as residential as compared with 28 per cent in 1936, and 26 per cent in 1935.

In Winnipeg an important increase from 1936 was registered in the value of building authorized during 1937, the estimated cost of work undertaken amounting to $2,152,100 as compared with $1,407,450 in the preceding year, a gain of 52·9 per cent.

The municipality of Greater Vancouver issued permits for buildings valued at $6,760,880 in 1937 compared with a total value of authorizations of $4,641,545 in 1936, this being an advance of $2,119,335 or 45·7 per cent.

Of the other cities appearing in the annual review, increases in the value of the building represented by the construction permits granted during 1937 as compared with the preceding year were reported in the following cities: Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Moncton, St. John, Montreal, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Westmount, Belleville, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Galt, Guelph, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Port Arthur, Stratford, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Welland, Windsor, Riverside, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Winnipeg, Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, Nanaimo, New Westminster, Vancouver, North Vancouver, and Victoria. Thus in 45 of the 58 centres, the building represented by construction permits taken out during the year under review had a higher valuation than in 1936.

The Annual Review also gives statistics indicating building activities by months; types of buildings; and in 35 cities with comparisons from 1918; and in the four largest cities with comparisons from 1918.

Report of Department of Pensions and National Health, 1936-37

The annual report of the Department of Pensions and National Health for the fiscal year 1936-37 shows that a total of $800,698.24 was expended in carrying out the work of the National Health Section of the Department.

In the Pensions Section of the Department the report shows that a total of $48,140,674.23 was paid out in respect of certain war pensions, allowances and other assistance. The total expenditure was made up as follows: European War Pensions $41,424,432.74, War Veterans' Allowances, $3,178,616.18; Unemployment assistance, $2,435,285.30; sheltered employment, $18,420.59 and hospital allowances $1,089,919.42.

Indirect payments to and on behalf of exmembers of military forces and their dependents amounted to $2,910,933.79, and expenditures including returned soldiers insurance, Veterans' Assistance Commission, etc. amounted to $3,416,574.58 making a total expenditure under the Pensions Section of $55,268,880.84 exclusive of cost of administration.

The total cost of administration for the Department amounted to $2,319,905.12, of which $71,483.83 was on account of the National Health Section and $2,248,421.29 on account of the Pensions Section of the Department.

Pensioners' Workmens' Compensation.—The Department assumes responsibility in respect of accidents sustained by pensioners of 25 per cent and upwards, while engaged in industry. The number of claims paid during the fiscal year reviewed by the report totalled 260 an amount of $18,590 being involved in the payment of such claims.

National Health Division.—The report of National Health Section gives a detailed account of the work involved in the analysis of food and drug products. Tabular summaries are given of the results of the examination of the more important foods and the ultimate disposal of imports of food shipments examined.

One section of the report of the National Health Division is devoted to the work of the Narcotic Branch of the Department, it being stated that the situation in Canada as a whole in relation to the illicit use of morphine, heroin, or cocaine may be regarded "as reasonably satisfactory."

Reports are also presented with reference to the Public Health Engineering Service, engaged in the protection of the health of tourists and the travelling public and the marine hospital service for sick and injured sailors.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA IN JANUARY, 1938

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on February 1 was 10,402, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,052,551 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for January was 1,901, having an aggregate membership of 221,967 persons, 12·4 per cent of whom were without employment on February 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the beginning of February, 1938, as reported by Employers

Employment at February 1, 1938, showed a further contraction, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,402 firms whose payrolls aggregated 1,052,551 persons, compared with 1,081,603 in the preceding month. This reduction of 29,052 workers, or 2·7 p.c. compared unfavourably with the small gain that usually though not invariably has been indicated at February 1 in the experience of the years since 1921. The crude index declined from 113·4 at the beginning of January, to 110·4 at February 1; it was then higher than at the same date in any other February of the record except 1930, being practically the same as at February 1, 1929.

The factors used in eliminating the seasonal influences from the crude index numbers of employment have recently been recalculated upon the experience of the years 1929 to 1937, rather than upon the longer period formerly used. Changing industrial conditions have tended to alter the seasonal movements typical of earlier years for which statistics are available, and students of this aspect of the situation have decided that the seasonal indexes should be revised at fairly frequent intervals, using only the data of recent years in calculating these factors. As in the case of the indexes formerly used for this purpose, the link relative method has been followed in calculating the new factors for eliminating the seasonal trends. The seasonally-adjusted index, calculated upon the new basis, declined from 117·8 at January 1, 1938, to 114·7 at the beginning of February; although the seasonally-corrected indexes in these two months were lower than in any of the last six months of 1937, they were higher than in the first half of last year and were also higher than in any earlier month since the summer of 1930.

An analysis of the returns by industries shows that at February 1, 1938, there was seasonal recovery in manufacturing, in which there was an increase of 8,678 workers, or 1·6 p.c. as compared with January 1, 1938. This gain was smaller than the average indicated at the beginning of February in the seventeen preceding years for which data are available; however, factory employment continued at a high level, the index being higher than at February 1 in any other year of the record, except 1929. Within this division, the iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and rubber industries showed the greatest improvement.

The non-manufacturing industries generally showed curtailment. There were exceptionally large losses in trade, construction and logging, while the general trend was also downward in mining, transportation, communications and services. Except in logging, the reductions were seasonal in character, although the declines in most cases exceeded the average at February 1 in the experience of the years since 1921. This was, of course, to some extent reaction from the exceptionally high level of industrial activity generally indicated in recent months.

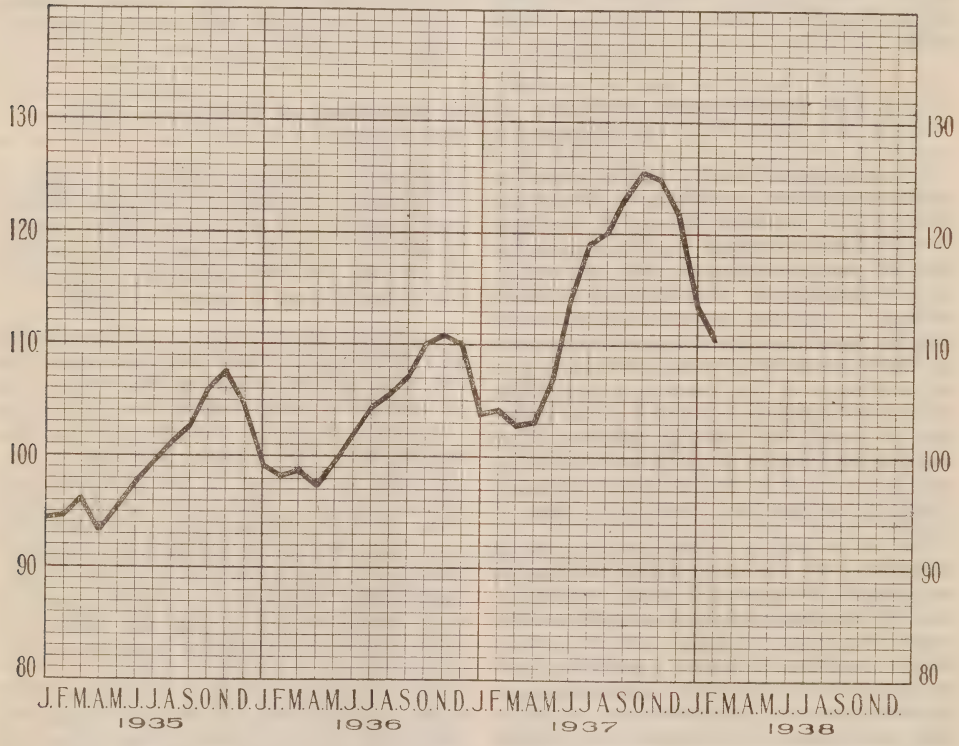
A brief review of the situation as at February 1, 1937, shows that the 9,996 firms from whom statistics had been received, had reported an aggregate payroll of 987,719, as compared with 985,644 in the preceding month. The index then, however, was 6·3 points lower than at February 1, 1938, when it stood at 110·4.

Based upon the 1926 average as 100, the unadjusted index numbers of employment at the beginning of February in the years since 1926 are as follows: 1938, 110·4; 1937, 104·1; 1936, 98·4; 1935, 94·6; 1934, 91·4; 1933, 77·0; 1932, 89·7; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 111·6; 1929, 110·5; 1928, 102·0; 1927, 96·6 and 1926, 91·8.

December	Total Estimated Number of Wage-earners (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners in employment (in thousands)	Estimated Number of Wage-earners unemployed (in thousands)
1937	2,758	2,377	381
1936	2,693	2,227	466
1935	2,627	2,117	510
1934	2,573	2,012	561
1933	2,498	1,881	617
1932	2,382	1,670	712
1931	2,494	1,913	581
1930	2,549	2,093	456
1929	2,508	2,282	226
1928	2,351	2,236	115

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Estimates of Total Number of Wage-Earners in Employment and Unemployed

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. The following shows the latest available estimates, those for December, 1937, together with the estimates for the same month in each of the preceding nine years:—

The estimated number of men and women available for employment in Canada in December was greater than in that month in other years, and the number in employment was also at its maximum for December; the number unemployed, though substantially lower than in any December in the period, 1930-1936, was considerably higher than in any preceding year for which estimates have been prepared.

Employment by Economic Areas

Curtailment was recorded in each of the five economic areas, the losses in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces being most pronounced. Employment generally was more active than at the beginning of February of last year.

Maritime Provinces.—The trend of employment in the Maritime Provinces has usually been downward at the beginning of February in the seventeen preceding years for which data are available, the average loss in employment being slightly more than one per cent. At February 1 of the present year, activity showed a decline that exceeded the average, 2,543 persons having been laid off since January 1 by the 722 reporting employers, whose pay-rolls aggregated 87,187 workers; this was a reduction of three per cent as compared with the beginning of January. Logging, manufacturing, trade and construction reported curtailment, that in the first-named being greatest; on the other hand, seasonal improvement took place in transportation. Within the manufacturing group, pulp and paper, food and electric current plants showed reduced activity. The following are the indexes for each of the Maritime provinces:—

Index Numbers (1926=100)

Provinces	Relative Weight, Feb. 1	Feb. 1, 1938	Jan. 1, 1938
Prince Edward Island	1·8	76·0	73·2
Nova Scotia	55·2	116·4	118·3
New Brunswick	43·0	109·6	115·3
Maritimes	100·0	112·3	115·8

A smaller loss, on the whole, had been recorded in the Maritime Provinces at February 1 of last year, when 689 firms had reported 77,471 employees, or 1,511 fewer than at January 1, 1937. The index then was lower than at the date under review, standing at 107·5.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a pronounced decrease at the date under review, when the working forces of the 2,502 co-operating establishments aggregated 319,213, as against 333,586 at January 1, 1938. Improvement has frequently been shown at February

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Feb. 1, 1921	91·2	108·1	86·2	93·8	93·0	77·4
Feb. 1, 1922	79·9	88·2	71·1	84·7	82·4	74·8
Feb. 1, 1923	90·6	101·4	83·6	95·9	90·9	78·4
Feb. 1, 1924	91·7	93·4	88·5	95·8	91·4	82·2
Feb. 1, 1925	87·1	88·8	84·9	88·8	87·8	84·4
Feb. 1, 1926	91·8	95·5	88·3	93·8	90·1	91·9
Feb. 1, 1927	96·6	98·3	95·3	98·3	96·4	90·8
Feb. 1, 1928	102·0	97·0	101·6	104·9	103·2	93·5
Feb. 1, 1929	110·5	104·6	105·9	117·0	113·1	96·4
Feb. 1, 1930	111·6	112·1	108·2	117·1	109·8	99·9
Feb. 1, 1931	100·7	110·6	98·8	101·7	101·0	93·8
Feb. 1, 1932	89·7	99·9	85·9	92·7	91·3	77·5
Feb. 1, 1933	77·0	76·5	75·7	78·9	80·4	68·0
Feb. 1, 1934	91·4	101·3	88·5	95·3	84·7	84·1
Feb. 1, 1935	94·6	100·1	89·5	100·2	89·2	89·6
Feb. 1, 1936	98·4	102·2	95·2	102·4	93·7	94·1
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Feb. 1, 1938	100·0	7·7	30·3	43·1	11·1	7·8

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

1 in other years of the record, the average change at that date in the period, 1921-1937, being an advance of just over one per cent. At the beginning of February, 1938, there were gains, on the whole, in manufacturing, notably in leather, rubber, textile and iron and steel plants, while food, pulp and paper and electric light and power works were slacker. Logging, transportation, construction, services and trade also showed reduced activity. The index at February 1, 1938, stood at 114·5, as compared with 106·7 at the same date of last year, when employment generally had advanced; the 2,370 employers then making returns had reported a staff of 295,867 men and women, or 7,016 more than in the preceding month.

Ontario.—A moderate decline, on the whole, was indicated in Ontario; recovery was shown in manufacturing, particularly in iron and steel, textile, leather, lumber and vegetable food factories, and in mining, but reductions were reported in logging, transportation, construction and retail trade. Data were received from 4,610 firms employing 453,035 persons at the date under review, as compared with 458,318 at the beginning of January. This loss of 5,283 workers compared unfavourably with the increase that has been indicated, on the average, between January 1 and February 1 in the years, 1921-1937. The movement had been upward at the beginning of February last year, when the 4,457 employers furnishing information had reported an aggregate payroll of 421,056; the index then stood at 108·4, as compared with 116·2 at the latest date.

Prairie Provinces.—Employment in the Prairie Provinces has, with few exceptions, declined at February 1 in the seventeen preceding years for which records are available. The tendency was also unfavourable at the date under review, when the 1,498 co-operating firms reduced their pay-rolls by 5,677 persons, to 117,083 at February 1. Manufacturing showed an advance, there being improvement in iron and steel and lumber plants. Logging was also more active. On the other hand, coal-mining, communications, transportation, trade and construction released employees, the losses in the last two industries being most marked. The general contraction in industrial activity at February 1, 1938, was greater than the average indicated at that date in the years since 1920, also exceeding the decrease noted at the beginning of February in 1937; the 1,445 employers then furnishing statistics had reduced their working forces of 116,160 from 119,755 at

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Feb. 1, 1922	74·6	.....	90·4	.....	.....	.....	86·1	76·8
Feb. 1, 1923	87·3	.....	95·9	101·9	85·8	.....	91·1	74·3
Feb. 1, 1924	88·2	.....	93·6	95·5	88·7	.....	86·7	78·9
Feb. 1, 1925	86·4	102·4	91·7	91·7	81·4	.....	86·2	84·3
Feb. 1, 1926	89·5	91·6	95·6	92·7	91·5	95·6	91·9	94·7
Feb. 1, 1927	94·5	98·3	99·3	95·0	98·0	96·4	99·8	96·4
Feb. 1, 1928	100·3	110·9	105·4	105·6	102·7	88·8	102·1	95·7
Feb. 1, 1929	106·9	114·3	115·9	101·3	120·3	159·6	108·1	100·4
Feb. 1, 1930	109·5	112·5	116·4	115·4	122·8	128·1	106·9	107·2
Feb. 1, 1931	102·8	120·7	107·1	113·4	106·1	96·9	96·8	108·4
Feb. 1, 1932	87·4	100·9	97·8	104·5	90·2	81·4	89·6	90·1
Feb. 1, 1933	76·1	88·9	84·7	85·7	70·4	67·2	77·8	81·2
Feb. 1, 1934	81·1	89·6	89·7	98·4	80·7	90·9	79·5	83·9
Feb. 1, 1935	81·6	90·0	93·0	98·2	84·6	109·1	82·6	88·0
Feb. 1, 1936	87·6	92·0	96·4	99·5	96·8	120·0	91·2	97·8
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Feb. 1, 1938	13·9	1·2	12·5	1·3	3·3	2·0	3·7	3·2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

January 1, 1937. The index stood at 91·7 at the date under review, compared with 91·4 at February 1 of last year. Indexes for each of the Prairie Provinces are given below (1926=100):—

Provinces	Relative Weight Feb. 1	Feb. 1, 1938	Jan. 1, 1938
Manitoba	47·8	91·1	92·4
Saskatchewan	20·1	89·0	97·8
Alberta	32·1	94·4	100·8
Prairies	100·0	91·7	96·2

British Columbia.—There was a further increase in employment in British Columbia at February 1. Trade, services, construction, transportation and communications reported reduced activity, while lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal factories and mining showed improvement. The working force of the 1,070 reporting firms aggregated 82,033, a loss of 1,174 employees as compared with their pay-rolls in the preceding month. The general curtailment in staffs compared unfavourably with the moderate increase that, on the average, has been indicated from January 1 to February 1 in the last seventeen years, but was much smaller than the decline at the beginning of February in 1937; the labour forces of the 1,035 co-operating establishments had then been reduced by 3,527 to 77,165. The index, at 91·3, at February 1 of last year, was lower than at the date under review, when it stood at 96·4.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Tables 1 and 4.

Employment by Cities

The trend was downward in seven of the eight cities for which statistics are segregated:—Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing losses in employment, while improvement was indicated in Windsor. Industrial activity in each of these centres, except Winnipeg, was at a higher level than at the same date of last year; in Winnipeg the index was practically the same as at February 1, 1937.

Montreal.—Manufactures showed considerable recovery on the whole, notably in the footwear, textile, rubber and iron and steel

Table III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Feb. 1, 1921	91·2	91·8	170·2	100·2	89·9	93·5	61·4	78·7	91·8
Feb. 1, 1922	79·9	79·0	111·0	93·8	82·2	89·6	49·0	76·6	89·6
Feb. 1, 1923	90·6	92·0	171·7	106·0	82·9	93·7	52·8	77·2	93·0
Feb. 1, 1924	91·7	91·9	175·1	108·8	89·3	95·7	58·1	88·8	90·5
Feb. 1, 1925	87·1	85·8	156·7	77·4	92·4	90·9	60·3	89·2	93·5
Feb. 1, 1926	91·8	93·0	145·5	98·4	95·1	93·4	61·0	90·1	97·4
Feb. 1, 1927	96·6	98·2	149·1	104·0	99·1	95·4	67·6	95·9	102·2
Feb. 1, 1928	102·0	102·3	169·5	113·2	100·9	98·8	75·6	105·8	110·0
Feb. 1, 1929	110·5	112·8	178·3	117·8	110·9	101·6	79·3	117·3	119·7
Feb. 1, 1930	111·6	110·2	209·8	123·0	120·7	98·2	88·0	125·2	124·6
Feb. 1, 1931	100·7	96·1	102·2	111·6	106·6	94·0	104·5	122·2	123·1
Feb. 1, 1932	89·7	85·9	68·5	102·4	97·3	83·4	90·4	112·1	117·2
Feb. 1, 1933	77·0	75·0	67·3	94·0	85·7	75·0	56·2	104·2	109·4
Feb. 1, 1934	91·4	84·2	174·0	109·4	76·8	76·2	98·0	108·7	111·6
Feb. 1, 1935	94·6	90·1	183·4	120·3	77·8	76·2	87·2	111·9	116·6
Feb. 1, 1936	98·4	98·5	173·1	129·4	77·2	78·2	74·4	116·4	121·6
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1,	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Feb. 1, 1938	100·0	53·3	7·9	6·8	2·1	9·1	8·1	2·7	10·0

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

groups, while food and some other classes reported moderate reductions. Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade also afforded less employment. Data were received from 1,423 firms employing 146,686 workers, or 2,192 fewer than at January 1. Industrial activity in Montreal has usually advanced between January 1 and February 1 in the experience of the years since 1923, when statistics for that city were first segregated. The index at the latest date stood at 97·5, or nearly six points higher than at the beginning of February in 1937; the 1,368 co-operating firms had then employed 137,962 men and women, as against 135,727 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Returns tabulated from 177 employers in Quebec City showed that they had reduced their staffs from 13,345 at January 1 to 13,086 at February 1, the index falling from 100·0 at the former to 97·9 at the latter date. Manufacturing afforded more employment, but trade, services and construction were seasonally dull. The index was several points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, although a smaller decline had then been reported by the 175 establishments whose data were received; their working forces had numbered 12,243.

Toronto.—Heavy seasonal losses took place in retail trade, and construction was also slacker; on the other hand, manufacturing showed improvement, mainly in vegetable food, leather, printing and publishing and textile works. On the whole, there was a decrease of 2,844 in the number employed by the 1,571 co-operating firms, who had 132,038 workers. This reduction exceeded that indicated at the beginning of February, 1937, but the index of employment was then over four points lower than that of 106·1 at the date under review. The 1,519 employers from whom statistics were received at February 1 of a year ago, had a personnel of 126,536.

Ottawa.—There was seasonal curtailment in retail trade and construction, but manufactur-

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Feb. 1, 1938	Jan. 1, 1938	Feb. 1, 1937	Feb. 1, 1936	Feb. 1, 1935	Feb. 1, 1934	Feb. 1, 1933
Manufacturing	53·3	110·3	108·6	105·3	98·5	90·1	84·2	75·0
Animal products—edible	2·3	122·5	127·6	118·5	108·5	102·9	95·3	88·1
Fur and products	·2	76·1	76·4	79·4	81·3	78·4	74·1	65·8
Leather and products	2·0	103·9	99·4	108·6	104·5	98·7	89·2	82·2
Boots and shoes	1·4	108·4	101·2	111·2	108·1	103·0	92·9	88·9
Lumber and products	3·7	72·7	70·1	71·3	65·9	58·4	57·0	44·4
Rough and dressed lumber	1·9	58·0	54·5	60·0	55·3	45·9	45·5	31·2
Furniture	·7	85·7	82·9	85·3	78·7	71·3	73·0	64·1
Other lumber products	1·1	107·9	108·3	95·5	88·9	86·9	80·4	69·3
Musical instruments	·1	40·3	36·5	44·6	41·9	31·1	32·5	22·3
Plant products—edible	2·9	103·7	103·3	101·2	96·4	94·0	89·1	89·8
Pulp and paper products	6·2	107·1	107·4	102·5	96·2	92·4	87·1	83·3
Pulp and paper	2·8	97·5	99·1	92·7	83·9	79·5	74·3	67·7
Paper products	1·0	129·9	128·6	123·0	112·8	105·6	98·2	94·5
Printing and publishing	2·4	111·8	111·0	108·5	106·8	104·8	100·4	100·4
Rubber products	1·2	101·9	97·8	97·5	94·0	90·7	86·6	72·3
Textile products	10·1	123·0	116·4	120·8	115·2	105·0	102·4	89·2
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·9	137·5	134·5	138·7	134·8	121·0	119·4	99·3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·9	99·9	99·5	101·2	95·6	82·2	84·5	69·4
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	143·8	136·8	144·8	143·4	128·1	131·2	108·7
Artificial silk and silk goods	1·0	533·7	521·1	537·4	529·1	502·4	455·2	375·0
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	123·1	117·3	121·7	120·4	111·1	113·9	102·4
Garments and personal furnisnihgs	3·3	116·2	105·6	108·8	100·8	92·8	85·4	77·9
Other textile products	1·0	99·3	92·8	101·0	92·3	85·5	84·2	72·0
Plant products (n.e.s.)	2·0	153·9	158·2	139·4	135·6	122·4	119·2	114·5
Tobacco	1·2	153·3	157·1	129·5	135·7	123·1	116·5	116·6
Distilled and malt liquors	·7	151·1	157·3	153·9	133·3	120·5	122·6	110·6
Wood distillates and extracts	·1	161·7	163·4	159·5	148·2	130·8	142·2	112·5
Chemicals and allied products	1·2	152·6	151·0	140·9	133·3	121·7	113·2	103·6
Clay, glass and stone products	·8	79·8	79·4	73·8	64·4	59·7	55·4	48·6
Electric light and power	1·4	117·5	123·8	112·2	110·7	106·2	103·6	106·7
Electrical apparatus	1·9	145·3	146·9	125·0	115·4	104·5	97·6	90·2
Iron and steel products	13·0	104·8	102·8	97·2	89·8	77·9	68·2	58·2
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	130·2	125·6	124·6	113·9	91·1	81·9	46·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	128·8	125·6	114·9	95·5	82·6	69·5	62·3
Agricultural implements	·6	76·9	75·2	62·2	65·5	52·5	41·8	30·3
Land vehicles	5·7	99·5	97·9	94·9	90·3	82·1	72·5	66·9
Automobiles and parts	2·2	160·2	156·7	157·1	138·2	126·6	87·3	64·4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·3	76·0	68·1	58·2	59·0	55·7	47·0	52·5
Heating appliances	·4	98·8	88·9	106·3	95·1	81·0	68·3	51·7
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·7	120·6	122·3	93·1	83·6	58·8	51·5	44·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	117·7	115·1	104·8	92·7	79·6	68·8	52·9
Other iron and steel products	1·9	102·9	103·7	97·4	85·6	74·1	66·9	57·0
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	154·8	152·4	143·4	123·2	111·5	97·5	76·8
Non-metallic mineral products	1·4	144·2	149·1	139·3	130·3	125·6	127·1	116·0
Miscellaneous	·5	125·4	125·5	126·0	116·7	115·2	102·5	92·4

[1]For explanation of "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

ing was somewhat brisker. Two hundred and four establishments in Ottawa reported 13,454 workers, or 469 fewer than at January 1. The index of employment was slightly higher than at the beginning of February, 1937, when a rather larger decline, on the whole, had been indicated by the 201 co-operating firms, who then had 13,110 employees.

Hamilton. — Employment in Hamilton showed a recession, mainly in transportation, trade and manufacturing. Statistics were tabulated from 295 employers with a staff of 34,807 men and women, compared with 35,408 in the preceding month. The index, at 107·9, was over six points higher than at February 1 of a year ago; an increase had then been reported by the 289 establishments furnishing information whose payrolls included 32,731 persons.

Windsor.—Considerable recovery was indicated in automobile factories; trade was quieter, while other industries showed little general change. The 179 co-operating firms employed 21,044 workers, as against 20,160 at January 1. The level of employment was higher than at the same date in 1937, when a force of 19,821 had been reported by 175 firms; the index then stood at 145·2, compared with 154·3 at the beginning of February in the present winter.

Winnipeg.—The number employed in Winnipeg showed a contraction, mainly in trade, although construction and communications also released help. Manufacturing, however, was more active, textile, iron and steel and other factories reporting improvement. Returns were compiled from 487 employers with a personnel of 38,500, compared with 39,654 in the preceding month. Employment was at practically the same level as at February 1 of last year, when rather more extensive curtailment had been indicated by the 479 co-operating establishments, employing 38,308 persons, as compared with 39,540 at the beginning of January, 1937.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing on the whole reported generally heightened employment, the gains in the lumber group being largest; on the other hand, communications, services, construction and trade released employees. The 461 reporting firms had a staff of 34,128, as against 35,123 at January 1. The index, at 105·3, was fractionally higher than at the same date in 1937, when 438 employers had reported 33,748 employees.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Improvement was noted in factory employment at February 1, 1938, when 5,996 co-operating manufacturers reported 560,852 operatives, compared with 552,174 in the preceding month. This increase of 8,678 persons raised the crude index from 108·6 at January 1 to 110·3 at the beginning of February. The advance, however, was smaller than the average indicated in the years since 1920, the adjusted index for February 1 was rather lower than in any of the preceding eight months, but was higher than in the first five months of 1937, also exceeding the seasonally-corrected index for any month in earlier years since 1929. The adjusted index for the first of February was 114·5, compared with the revised figure of 115·9 at January 1; as in the case of the general index numbers, the experience of the years since 1928 was taken as the basis on which were computed the factors of seasonal-adjustment now in use.

The most pronounced improvement at the date under review over Jan. 1, 1938, occurred in textile plants, in which 5,675 additional employees were reported by the firms furnishing data; this gain exceeded the average advance between January 1 and February 1 in the years since 1920. There were also substantial increases in iron and steel, leather, lumber, rubber and non-ferrous metal factories. On the other hand, food, tobacco and beverage, electrical apparatus and electric light and power plants showed curtailment.

The February 1, 1938, crude index of employment in manufacturing, as already stated, stood at 110·3, compared with 108·6 in the preceding month, while at the beginning of February in recent years it has been as follows: 1937, 105·3; 1936, 98·5; 1935, 90·1; 1934, 84·2; 1933, 75·0; 1932, 85·9; 1931, 96·1; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 112·8; 1928, 102·3; 1927, 98·2; and 1926, 93·0.

The 5,811 manufacturers furnishing data for February 1 of last year had reported 533,770 employees, as compared with 519,220 at the opening of 1937. The recovery then indicated had thus been on a larger scale than at the latest date, but the index at February 1, 1938, was 4·7 p.c. higher than at the beginning of February, 1937.

Animal Products — Edible. — There was a decrease in employment in this group at the beginning of February, exceeding that noted at the corresponding date last year; however, the index then, at 118·5, was four points lower than at the date under review. Statements were tabulated from 294 firms employing 23,704 workers, as compared with 24,680 in the preceding month. Dairies, meat and fish-preserving plants reported losses.

Leather and Products. — Employment in boot and shoe factories very substantially increased, and there was a smaller gain in the production of miscellaneous leather goods. A combined working force of 21,220 persons was

reported by the 299 co-operating manufacturers, who had 20,327 employees at the beginning of January. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario. Activity was lower than at February 1 of a year ago, the index at the latest date standing at 103·9, compared with 108·6 at the same date in 1937.

Lumber and Products.—Considerable improvement was indicated in sawmills, while container and furniture factories were also busier; 1,453 workers were taken on by the 884 lumber firms making returns, who had 39,002 on their staffs. The increase was much greater than that registered at the beginning of February, 1937, when the index of employment was slightly lower. There were gains in Quebec, Ontario and the Western Provinces.

Musical Instruments.—Thirty-five manufacturers of musical instruments (not including radios) reported increased employment at February 1 as compared with the preceding month; their staffs numbered 1,149 persons, as compared with 1,041 at January 1. The index stood at 40·3, as against 44·6 at the same date of last year, when a larger gain had been indicated.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was a slight advance in the vegetable food group, according to the 480 reporting establishments, which employed 30,396 workers, compared with 30,302 in the preceding month. Fruit and vegetable canning, chocolate and confectionery factories showed losses, which were rather more than offset by additions to staffs in the cereal, starch and glucose, biscuit and bakery divisions. A small decrease had been indicated at February 1 of last year, when the index stood at 101·2, as compared with 103·7 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper.—Pulp and paper mills released employees, while paper product and printing and publishing factories reported moderate gains. The general index, at 107·1, was nearly five points higher than at February 1, 1937, when general improvement had been recorded. Data were received from 616 employers of 65,298 workers, as against 65,473 at the beginning of January, 1938. Improvement was reported in Ontario and Manitoba, while activity declined in New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia.

Rubber Products.—The trend of employment in rubber factories was upward, 55 of these enlarging their payrolls from 12,463 persons at January 1 to 12,988 at February 1. The index, at 101·9, was over four points higher than at the same date in 1937, when a smaller gain had been indicated.

Textile Products.—The advance in employment in the co-operating factories was larger than that noted at February 1, 1937, also exceeding the usual seasonal gain at that date in previous years of the record. Woollen, silk, headwear, hosiery and knitting, garment and personal furnishing establishments registered important increases in personnel; the working forces of the 1,126 co-operating firms aggregated 106,254 persons at the beginning of February of this year, as compared with 100,579 in their last report. Ontario and Quebec showed marked improvement.

Tobacco, Distilled and Malt Liquors.—Employment in this division was curtailed, there being losses in tobacco and beverage factories. Returns for the beginning of February were tabulated from 185 manufacturers with 20,966 employees, or 580 fewer than in their last report. Activity was greater than at February 1 of a year ago, when little general change had been recorded by the co-operating establishments.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Statements were compiled from 208 firms in this group, whose staffs aggregated 12,667, as compared with 12,543 at the beginning of January. Employment was brisker than last winter; a slight reduction had been noted at February 1, 1937, from the preceding month.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—A small increase was recorded in this group at the date under review, according to 209 manufacturers, whose labour forces included 8,856 workers, or 43 more than in the preceding month. Employment generally was in greater volume than at February 1, 1937, when a reduction had been indicated in these industries as a whole.

Electric Current.—A falling-off was noted in electric current plants at the beginning of February; the 97 co-operating manufacturers reported 14,848 employees, compared with 15,636 at January 1. Activity was greater than at February 1 of last year, although a smaller decline had then taken place.

Electrical Appliances.—Employment in electrical appliance works showed a contraction from January 1, but the index was some twenty points higher than at February 1 of a year ago. Data were received from 125 establishments employing 19,969 operatives, as against 20,193 at January 1, 1938.

Iron and Steel Products.—There were important increases in employment in iron and steel factories, although the gains were smaller than the average at February 1 in the years since 1920. The recovery was most noteworthy in the railway car and locomotive, automobile

and other vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, machinery and heating appliance divisions. The greatest improvement was in Quebec and Ontario, although the trend was generally upward. Statistics were tabulated from 879 firms, whose staffs stood at 136,592, compared with 133,943 at January 1. The index, at 104·8, was 7·6 points higher than at the corresponding date of last year, when larger advances had been indicated.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries and lead, tin, zinc, copper and other works in this division recorded moderately heightened activity. The gain in the group as a whole was greater than that noted at February 1, 1937, when the index, at 143·4, was many points lower than that of 154·8 at the date under review. The working force of the 177 co-operating manufacturers included 24,699 employees, or 368 more than at the beginning of January, 1938. There were increases in Ontario and British Columbia.

Mineral Products.—One hundred and forty-four establishments in the mineral products group reported 14,505 workers, compared with 15,001 in the preceding month. Employment in this division as a whole was better than at mid-winter in 1937; little general change had then been indicated.

Logging

Large declines were recorded in logging, in spite of which employment continued at an unusually higher level. Statements were received from 394 operators employing 83,625 workers, as against 93,066 at January 1. The trend of employment was favourable in Nova Scotia and the Prairie Provinces, while there were losses in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Mining

Metallic ore mining showed heightened activity, while the extraction of coal and other non-metallic minerals afforded less employment. On the whole, there was a decrease of 389 persons in the forces of the operators furnishing returns, who numbered 405. Their staffs aggregated 71,354 employees, of whom 25,781 were engaged in the mining of coal, 37,583 in metallic ore and 7,990 in non-metallic minerals, other than coal. An increase had been indicated in the group as a whole at February 1, 1937, but the index was then some seven points lower than at the date under review.

Communications

The personnel of the companies and branches reporting included 22,149 men and women, compared with 22,718 in the preceding month, most of the reduction taking place on telephones. The number employed was rather greater than at the same date in 1937, although a smaller contraction had then been recorded.

Transportation

Street Railways, Cartage, and Storage.—There was a downward trend in employment in these industries at February 1, the decline exceeding that which occurred at the same date in 1937, when the index was over five points higher. The 253 co-operating employers had 25,000 persons on their payrolls, or 453 fewer than at January 1, 1938. There were moderate losses in all provinces except the Maritimes, where the general situation was unchanged.

Steam Railway.—A contraction was indicated at the beginning of February in the operation departments of the steam railways, which reported 59,105 employees, compared with 59,743 in the month before. No general change had been indicated at February 1 of last year; the index then stood at 73·1, or slightly lower than that of 74·3 at the date under review.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Employment in water transportation showed a further recession: 115 employers released 1,758 workers from their payrolls, bringing them to 11,708 at February 1 of the present year. The index was several points lower than at the same date in 1937, when a smaller decrease had been recorded.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Employment in building construction declined at February 1; the index, at 49·1, was many points higher than at the beginning of February a year ago, although a smaller reduction had then been reported. Statistics were received from 773 contractors, with 20,214 persons in their employ at the date under review, as against 23,434 at January 1, 1938. The tendency was unfavourable in all five economic areas.

Highway.—The number of workers reported by 375 employers in the highway construction and maintenance group was 40,468, or 9,349 fewer than in the preceding month. Employment in this division was in decidedly greater volume than at February 1, 1937, although a smaller contraction had then been indicated.

Railway.—Additions to staffs were noted in railway construction and maintenance, mainly due to track-clearing operations. Larger gains had been recorded at the same date in 1937, but the index then was several points lower. Statements were tabulated from 39 employers in this group, with 24,610 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 24,297 in the last report. Increases in personnel were registered in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia.

Services

The group was quieter than in the preceding month; 487 establishments had 28,244 employees, or 901 fewer than at January 1, 1938. Most of the loss occurred in hotels and restaurants. The index, at 128·4, was over nine points higher than at February 1 of last year, when larger declines had been noted in this industrial division.

Trade

Following the heightened activity resulting from the Christmas and holiday season, there was a substantial falling off in the number employed in trade at February 1. The 1,383 trading establishments furnishing data reduced their payrolls from 116,547 employees at January 1, 1938, to 105,222 at the beginning of February. There were marked decreases in retail stores, while wholesale establisments showed a smaller contraction. The general curtailment was on a much greater scale than that reported at the beginning of February in 1937, or earlier years of the record. The index of employment at the latest date stood at 127·9, or fractionally lower than that of 128·4 at midwinter of last year.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at February 1, 1938.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of January, 1938

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied at work outside their own trade or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

A more favourable trend of activity was reflected by local trade union members at the close of January from the preceding month, unemployment standing at 12·4 per cent as compared with a percentage of 13·0 in December, 1937. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns compiled from a total of 1,901 labour organizations, including 221,967 members, 27,590 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. Improvement on a rather small scale was also apparent from January a year ago, when 14·5 per cent of idleness was recorded. Manitoba unions showed an increase in available work of over 5 per cent in comparison with December, the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment trades, accounting almost entirely for this gain, and in Ontario a slight rise in employment was noted. The situation in British Columbia, however, declined by over 2 per cent from December due to losses in the manufacturing and transportation industries, while in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and Alberta activity was but fractionally retarded. The unemployment level in Quebec remained identical with that of December, the increases and decreases in the various trades and industries acting in an offsetting nature. When contrasting with the returns for January, 1937, Quebec unions showed considerable betterment of conditions during the period under survey, and in Nova Scotia also, the advances recorded were rather noteworthy. In New Brunswick, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta the tendency was also more favourable than in January, 1937, though the changes evident were slight. Manitoba unions, on the other hand, showed moderate recessions in employment, British Columbia members also reporting some cessation in work afforded.

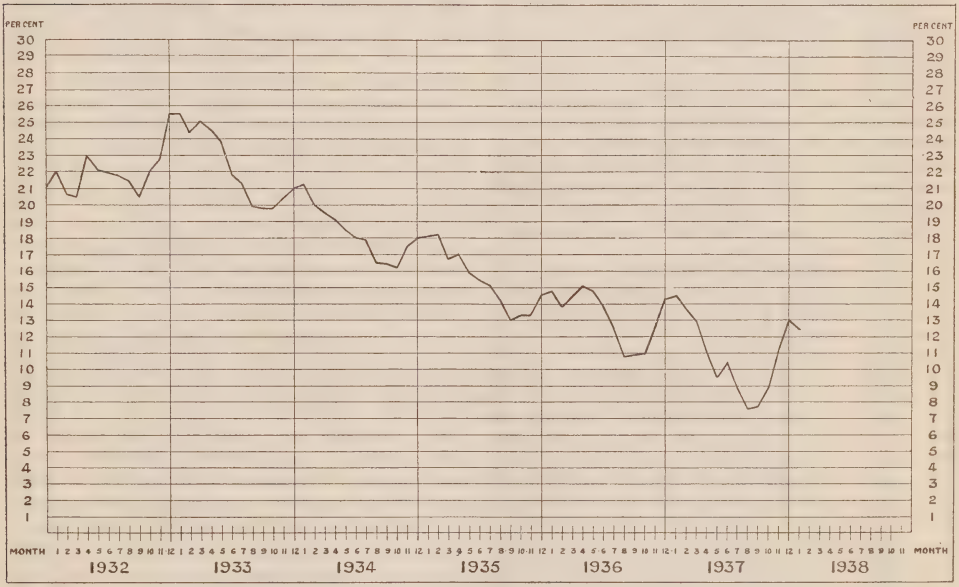
Each month the records of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. Marked improvement in the situation for Winnipeg members was apparent at the close of January from the preceding month. Regina and Halifax members, however, showed a moderate falling off in employment available, and lesser contractions were evident among Edmonton and Vancouver unions. In Saint John, Montreal and Toronto the changes from December were but nominal, although tending in an unfavourable direction. In comparing with the returns for January, 1937, Montreal unions showed substantial employment recovery during the month reviewed and noteworthy gains were evident among Halifax members. In Saint John more moderate advances were recorded, with Regina, Toronto and Edmonton showing but a slight upward trend. Activity for Winnipeg and Vancouver members, however, was at a somewhat lower level than in January a year ago.

From the chart which appears with this article, and illustrates the unemployment

trend by months from January, 1932, to date, it will be noticed that the curve extended in a slightly downward direction during January from the previous month, denoting more favourable conditions. Industrial activity as represented by the curve was also greater than in January, 1937, the curve resting at a lower level during the month under review.

Employment increases on a rather small scale were recorded in the manufacturing industries during January, the 549 unions from which reports were received, with an aggregate membership of 84,194 persons, showing that 11,027, or 13·1 per cent, were unemployed on the last day of the month, compared with a percentage of 15·1 in December, 1937. Increased activity was also apparent from January, 1937, when 15·5 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Textitle and carpet, jewellery and hat, cap and glove workers were considerably better employed during January than in the preceding month, and more moderate gains occurred among garment, and iron and steel workers, and paper makers. Printing tradesmen and leather workers also, showed some slight advancement. Much slacker conditions, however, prevailed for general labourers, wood workers and metal polishers, and noteworthy losses in activity were manifest by gas workers, and meat cutters and butchers. Among brewery workers and backers and confectioners lesser declines were indicated, while glass and cigar and tobacco workers recorded contractions of less than one per cent. Among fur workers the percentage of idleness remained unchanged from December. Compared with the returns for January, 1937, a decidedly better situation obtained for glass and fur workers, and general labourers during the period under review. The garment trades also, showed considerable improvement, and among cigar and tobacco, and iron and steel workers, and printing tradesmen the tendency was toward heightened activity. Wood and leather workers, and meat cutters and butchers, on the contrary, were much quieter than in January a year ago and recessions in employment on a smaller scale, though noteworthy, were recorded by paper makers, gas and textile and carpet workers. More moderate losses in work afforded were apparent among metal polishers, and bakers and confectioners, while the movement among jewellery, brewery and hat, cap and glove workers tended in a slightly less favourable direction.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Coal mining during January showed a fractional rise in work afforded from December, but improvement in greater measure was reflected from January, 1937. This was evident from the reports tabulated from 54 local unions embracing a membership of 20,519 persons, 734 of whom, or a percentage of 3·6, were unemployed on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 4·2 in December and 7·0 in January, 1937. The

British Columbia coal fields afforded a much better volume of employment during January than in the preceding month, while in Nova Scotia the trend was toward greater activity though the change from December was quite small. In Alberta, however, employment eased off very slightly. When compared with the returns for January, 1937, a decidedly better situation prevailed for British Columbia members during the month reviewed and gains of much lesser degree were reflected by Nova Scotia and Alberta unions.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·0	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Jan., 1919	1·3	·8	3·9	4·6	3·6	5·7	2·0	5·1	3·9
Jan., 1920	2·7	4·0	3·4	2·7	4·5	4·9	4·0	11·8	4·0
Jan., 1921	5·9	8·1	13·3	14·2	8·8	10·1	9·7	21·6	13·1
Jan., 1922	18·4	8·6	14·7	11·1	19·8	13·3	9·5	22·7	13·9
Jan., 1923	3·4	5·0	6·0	6·7	12·8	5·7	8·5	16·6	7·8
Jan., 1924	9·5	3·0	9·0	7·5	7·3	5·3	5·3	6·4	7·5
Jan., 1925	9·2	5·4	14·1	9·2	12·8	4·5	8·1	7·0	10·2
Jan., 1926	17·8	2·8	8·6	8·4	7·6	5·6	4·2	6·9	8·1
Jan., 1927	3·0	3·4	7·8	6·8	6·3	6·1	4·0	6·9	6·4
Jan., 1928	5·5	1·5	7·9	7·0	6·3	5·0	4·4	9·1	6·8
Jan., 1929	3·0	1·7	7·9	5·1	10·7	7·1	5·2	8·0	6·3
Jan., 1930	7·8	4·0	11·3	9·8	10·0	12·1	13·7	13·8	10·8
Jan., 1931	7·4	10·5	16·1	18·4	15·1	18·3	15·7	16·9	16·0
Jan., 1932	15·1	15·9	28·4	21·5	19·0	18·0	19·3	21·8	22·0
Jan., 1933	22·7	15·6	26·9	28·7	23·6	22·7	22·7	21·6	25·5
Jan., 1934	10·7	9·4	23·6	24·2	21·2	17·9	16·4	25·0	21·2
Jan., 1935	7·0	7·1	22·5	20·2	15·5	12·3	11·2	22·6	18·1
Nov., 1935	4·1	8·9	21·0	11·3	10·4	9·9	9·4	13·4	13·3
Dec., 1935	7·8	7·5	20·6	13·4	13·1	11·6	9·6	15·9	14·6
Jan., 1936	7·4	6·7	19·3	14·0	13·4	13·8	13·3	16·0	14·8
Feb., 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	13·8
March 1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	8·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan., 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4

In building and construction there was some slowing up in employment apparent during January from the previous month as manifest by the reports compiled from 218 associations with 23,162 members. On these 8,574, or 37·0 per cent, were idle on the last day of the month, compared with a percentage of 34·5 in December. Conditions were, however, more favourable than in January, 1937, when 43·7 per cent of idleness was recorded. Bridge and structural iron workers, whose membership was rather small and, hence, did not greatly affect the percentage in the building trades as a whole, showed a large percentage increase in activity over December. Among plumbers and steamfitters rather noteworthy improvement was recorded, granite and stone cutters, and hod carriers and building labourers also, showing an upward employment tendency. Of the recessions, which more than counteracted these gains, the most important were reflected by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, while activity for steam shovelmen, carpenters and joiners, and electrical workers declined slightly. Contrasted with the returns for January, 1937, pronounced employment expansion was evident during the period surveyed, among steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stone cutters, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lather and roofers. A considerably improved situation was shown also, by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners. Employment advances, on a small scale, were reported by electrical workers. Much quieter conditions were reflected by hod carriers and building labourers than in January last year, and among painters, decorators and paperhangers moderate curtailment in work afforded was noted.

The transportation industries showed little variation in the percentages of idleness reported in all three months used for comparative purposes, unemployment standing at 8·1 per cent at the close of January, 1938, as compared with 8·3 per cent of inactivity in the previous month and 8·2 per cent in January, 1937. At the end of January this year reports were tabulated from 828 associations of transportation workers, covering 64,287 members, 5,189 of whom were without work. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted nearly 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed a nominal increase in activity, both when compared with the reports for December, 1937, and for January,

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shops, clerks)	Services	Miscellaneous	Government	All occupations
January, 1919	50·5	....	1·5	3·3	7·7	1·2	2·2	·7	....	10·6	5·6	11·5	3·2	....	2·6	2·9	2·8	0	....	16·3	1·7	3·8	1·7	1·4	0	....	2·4	2·1	3·2	·3	3·9
January, 1920	24·2	....	2·9	2·9	2·7	1·1	·1	1·3	....	·4	·7	2·1	1·3	....	4·7	3·2	2·6	8·9	....	21·8	9·9	2·6	2·6	·4	·1	....	0	3·3	·7	5·4	4·0
January, 1921	20·3	9·8	14·7	23·2	5·0	7·3	3·9	....	....	14·4	15·5	5·6	21·0	....	16·2	15·7	26·7	7·7	0	30·8	8·9	25·7	6·7	2·4	....	....	·1	4·7	5·0	4·5	13·1
January, 1922	23·1	6·5	11·1	15·8	10·1	6·0	7·0	5·6	....	37·3	13·9	4·2	17·9	....	....	22·2	11·0	29·7	0	2·2	7·9	10·0	8·0	6·5	....	....	2·3	7·5	6·0	10·6	13·9
January, 1923	55·5	3·8	5·5	6·4	6·7	4·2	1·1	5·6	....	27·4	4·4	3·8	4·6	....	7·6	25·3	0	8·0	24·6	5·0	30·0	4·4	3·1	....	....	....	1·0	2·6	2·6	7·8	7·8
January, 1924	11·9	....	8·8	6·7	1·4	3·1	1·8	3·8	....	14·9	13·0	5·7	15·4	1·3	18·6	3·6	8·0	26·0	0	·8	26·3	4·3	10·7	4·4	·2	·2	0	3·0	2·1	·8	5·3	7·5
January, 1925	11·1	....	0	10·0	14·3	9·8	7·7	4·2	9·4	....	11·1	31·4	22·2	33·5	8·7	4·4	14·1	13·7	98·6	0	16·9	27·5	5·1	9·5	5·7	1·6	2·8	1·9	3·0	1·2	8·0	10·2
January, 1926	25·8	....	0	13·8	7·9	8·1	4·0	2·2	4·8	....	15·4	9·4	15·8	8·7	8·9	13·0	7·9	9·2	58·1	0	0	26·6	5·3	7·6	5·6	3·8	1·9	....	3·1	1·1	7·6	8·1
January, 1927	3·9	1·6	1·4	3·3	7·8	13·3	3·3	....	....	16·3	6·2	4·5	6·2	2·9	9·7	3·1	8·1	2·9	3·9	2·8	27·0	22·6	3·5	14·6	6·3	3·8	....	1·3	3·7	1·5	6·6	6·3
January, 1928	2·6	0	2·9	8·2	11·0	3·6	7·8	2·8	....	35·4	10·3	0	11·3	8·6	25·3	3·9	5·9	3·8	....	0	17·9	23·2	3·8	43·4	3·0	....	....	1·3	3·7	1·2	9·8	6·8
January, 1929	6·6	0	1·3	5·6	3·1	4·4	2·5	2·8	....	19·3	7·9	8·6	16·2	9·4	6·7	20·1	5·6	....	....	0	14·6	19·0	4·7	34·8	8·1	....	....	0	5·4	2·5	8·9	10·3
January, 1930	18·4	12·2	6·6	8·8	11·6	8·0	15·8	4·6	....	13·2	2·7	18·8	13·5	20·8	4·7	20·1	5·6	....	....	0	42·9	30·6	7·3	27·3	8·1	....	....	3·4	10·2	2·1	18·3	16·0
January, 1931	11·0	30·6	8·3	12·6	13·1	13·1	25·3	7·0	....	20·2	13·9	17·0	13·5	16·7	19·7	8·5	12·9	52·3	0	26·7	16·2	11·0	27·3	12·5	1·6	7·3	1·0	11·3	11·5	17·5	15·2
January, 1932	21·7	24·0	12·3	21·4	11·5	11·7	13·6	11·0	....	59·2	42·1	8·9	45·3	29·2	20·8	15·5	14·5	53·8	0	63·7	63·8	13·2	43·4	14·9	0	0	0	4·5	9·2	2·1	19·5	22·0
January, 1933	13·7	22·9	8·6	29·6	15·5	18·2	21·8	16·8	....	40·9	28·3	28·9	28·2	28·6	29·0	25·4	0	35·3	....	42·1	69·4	15·6	22·1	18·5	1·2	15·6	15·9	6·3	0	5·5	12·4	9·0	18·6	25·5
January, 1934	27·0	21·8	7·8	21·9	13·4	13·3	13·7	13·2	....	19·3	13·6	9·1	8·9	48·7	34·9	24·5	43·3	45·4	....	70·7	69·2	13·8	59·3	13·3	1·1	13·6	13·7	....	0	8·2	2·1	18·6	21·2
January, 1935	91·8	47·6	7·3	17·1	6·9	10·5	11·6	9·7	....	36·7	23·0	12·7	20·9	31·8	10·6	18·5	20·0	13·3	....	53·4	61·6	10·6	53·3	11·0	·7	12·4	12·7	0	4·4	6·3	1·6	15·6	18·1
January, 1936	49·3	11·6	8·8	15·4	10·2	8·0	4·3	11·4	....	27·8	22·1	20·4	19·8	33·6	23·2	13·3	14·2	17·5	....	39·6	11·5	9·2	51·3	9·9	1·3	10·6	10·9	0	3·7	5·7	2·1	11·5	14·8
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	....	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	....	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	4·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	....	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	....	42·3	44·3	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	2·4	8·9	3·2	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	10·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	....	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	....	33·8	31·4	8·3	32·1	7·7	·6	9·5	10·5	0	2·3	9·5	1·6	9·1	15·1
May, 1936	1·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	....	18·1	31·2	2·9	27·7	39·4	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	....	33·4	30·5	6·3	35·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	10·5	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	11·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	14·3	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	....	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	23·5	39·5	....	35·4	30·5	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·7	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	....	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	48·1	....	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	5·2	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·0	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	27·0	....	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	2·3	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	....	38·4	32·3	5·8	39·8	6·1	1·2	9·2	9·5	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	4·3	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	....	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	7·9	15·6	7·9	5·3	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·0	1·9	29·3	51·9	23·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	....	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·0	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·7	16·8	8·3	5·6	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	23·3	1·0	25·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	....	56·9	40·0	8·2	37·6	6·9	1·0	9·8	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	2·0	10·2	14·5
January, 1937	37·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	1·2	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	58·2	....	59·5	53·7	8·2	50·1	6·9	1·0	9·5	9·9	0	5·0	6·3	3·5	10·0	13·7
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·4	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	....	47·5	33·0	7·5	49·0	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	4·4	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	10·2	12·2	6·4	6·3	5·2	6·8	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	....	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·8	·4	8·8	8·8	0	4·4	6·1	1·7	7·6	11·1
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	5·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	1·38	9·5	23·9	7·9	9·6	71·9	....	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·4	8·3	8·5	0	4·3	6·1	1·6	7·7	10·4
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·3	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	....	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	2·5	7·9	8·6	0	3·5	4·0	3·6	6·7	10·4
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	....	29·1	21·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·4	7·9	8·1	0	3·5	4·0	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	1·4	1·4	11·4	8·6	7·0	5·3	5·6	6·5	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	5·3	14·4	9·0	7·4	69·2	....	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·2	7·9	8·1	0	3·5	3·9	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·7	8·2	8·2	5·7	5·3	5·2	6·2	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	6·5	5·2	11·6	8·6	5·1	69·2	....	31·6	25·6	4·4	33·1	4·5	·6	7·5	7·7	0	3·5	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	....	37·9	19·2	4·6	33·4	4·6	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	3·5	3·9	1·6	5·5	8·9
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	7·1	7·0	8·4	6·2	0	6·0	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	....	18·2	21·4	4·5	32·0	3·3	·6	7·6	7·8	0	3·5	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·6	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	5·4	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	....	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	4·4	6·3	2·3	6·6	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	5·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	....	14·6	35·8	8·3	19·0	9·5	·5	8·4	8·6	0	4·3	6·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	....	9·5	13·4	6·5	13·4	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	....	6·0	38·4	7·0	37·0	8·1	·5	8·4	8·6	0	5·3	6·3	2·2	8·3	12·4

1937. In navigation, there was some falling off in work afforded from December, though conditions were much improved from January a year ago. Street and electric railway employees showed no change in the situation from December, though a fractionally upward employment tendency was noted from January, 1937. Among teamsters and chauffeurs slight gains in activity were registered from December, but the percentage for the month reviewed remained identical with that of January last year.

The 3 associations of retail shop clerks making returns for January, with 1,245 members, showed that all were busy, as was the case in December while in January, 1937, 4·8 per cent of unemployment was recorded.

Activity for civic employees was nominally retarded during January from the preceding month according to the returns compiled from 80 associations with 10,060 members. Of these, 224, or a percentage of 2·2, were idle on the last day of the month, compared with a percentage of 1·9 in December. Slight employment advancement, however, was apparent from January, 1937, when 3·5 per cent of the members reported were without work.

The miscellaneous group of trades indicated curtailment in work afforded on a small scale, during January from the previous month, the 136 unions from which reports were received, involving a membership of 10,061 persons, showing that 838, or 8·3 per cent, were unemployed at the end of the month, in contrast with a percentage of 6·5 in December. A more favourable situation, however, obtained than in January, 1937, when 10·2 per cent of unemployed members was reported. Theatre and stage employees reflected a noteworthy drop in activity from December and among barbers more moderate recessions occurred. Minor contractions only, were apparent among hotel and restaurant employees, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers. The situation for stationary engineers and firemen, however, was considerably better than in January last year and gains, of lesser proportions, were evident among hotel and restaurant and theatre and stage employees. Barbers and unclassified workers on the other hand showed some lessening in the volume of work available.

The tendency in the fishing industry was toward greater employment during January than in December, though the variation was rather slight, but conditions were decidedly better than in January, 1937. Reporting for the month under review were 3 unions of these workers with 598 members, 221 of whom were idle at the close of the month, a percentage of 37·0 as compared with percentages of 39·7 in December and 57·3 in January, 1937.

The lumbering and logging industry, with 575 members, reported on the last day of January, showed that 28 were without employment, a percentage of 4·9 as compared with 3·3 per cent of idleness in December and 2·4 per cent in January, 1937.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for January of each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and for each month from January, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for January, 1938

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of January, 1938, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed declines of 13 per cent and 3 per cent, respectively, from that of the previous month and from January last year. All groups, except farming and mining, showed losses under the first comparison, the largest being in construction and maintenance, logging and services. In comparison with January, 1937, reduced placements were registered in construction and maintenance, logging and transportation, while increases were shown in services, farming, mining, manufacturing and trade, but the decline recorded in construction and maintenance, alone, exceeded the total gains reported in these five groups, the loss in this division being due chiefly to a reduction in relief placements in highway construction.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1936, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply during the first half of January, but during the latter half of the month followed an upward trend; however, at the close of the period the levels reached were still about seven points below those registered at the end of January a year ago. The ratios of vacancies to each 100 applications was 43·3 and 45·8 during the first and the second half of January, 1938, in comparison with ratios of 44·8 and 53·0 during the same periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review

were 40·4 and 44·3, as compared with 41·0 and 50·7 during the corresponding month of 1937.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during January, 1938, was 1,171, as compared with 1,327 during the preceding month and with 1,228 in January last year.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,628, as compared with 2,182 in December and with 2,527 during January, 1937.

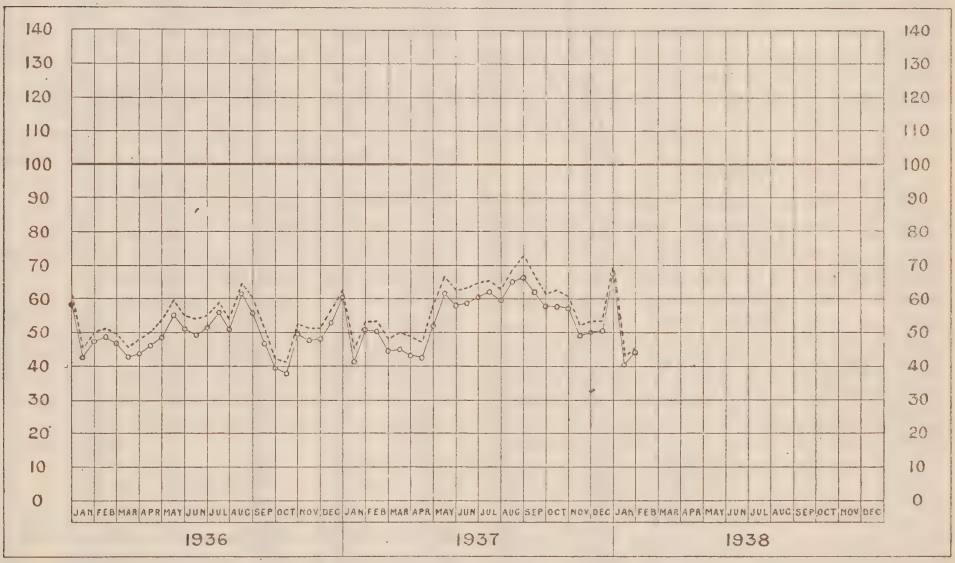
The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during January, 1938, was 1,113, of which 804 were in regular employment and 309 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 1,274 during the preceding month. Placements in January a year ago averaged 1,150 daily, consisting of 873 in regular and 277 in casual employment.

During the month of January, 1938, the offices of the Service referred 28,921 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,818 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 20,087, of which 15,032 were of men and 5,055 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 7,731. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 19,828 for men and 9,425 for women, a total of 29,253, while applications for work numbered 65,683, of which 48,941 were from men and 16,742 from women. Reports for December, 1937, showed 34,479 positions available, 56,711 applications made and 33,109 placements effected, while in January, 1937, there were recorded 30,685 vacancies, 63,173 applications for work and 28,748 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:—

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (1 month)	20,087	7,731	27,818

NOVA SCOTIA

During January, employment offices in Nova Scotia received orders for over 7 per

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**782**	**42**	**1,110**	**741**	**315**	**418**	**1,771**	**187**
Halifax	377	27	489	342	197	145	792	67
Kentville	14	14	212	0	0	0	212	.....
New Glasgow	135	1	157	144	89	47	321	106
Sydney	256	0	252	255	29	226	446	14
New Brunswick	**789**	**25**	**795**	**771**	**113**	**658**	**818**	**119**
Chatham	157	0	84	157	1	156	84	33
Fredericton	21	0	55	21	1	20	57	1
Moncton	258	5	299	261	69	192	87	45
St. John	353	20	357	332	42	290	590	40
Quebec	**7,541**	**581**	**13,731**	**7,488**	**5,622**	**955**	**5,214**	**6,806**
Bagotville	312	22	314	298	298	0	35	.....
Chicoutimi	600	0	830	599	598	1	135	568
Hull	566	12	913	556	510	39	333	784
La Tuque	228	6	803	221	221	0	504	.....
Matane	93	7	265	91	62	27	112	.....
Montreal	3,886	229	7,219	3,791	2,422	688	3,018	3,137
Quebec	917	280	1,803	899	574	177	629	1,808
Rouyn	261	0	473	261	246	15	118	147
Sherbrooke	127	9	372	185	137	8	146	220
Three Rivers	491	15	554	532	499	0	56	142
Val d'Or	60	1	185	55	55	0	128	.....
Ontario	**7,783**	**258**	**27,807**	**7,509**	**4,535**	**2,859**	**49,492**	**4,388**
Belleville	233	0	243	233	62	171	222	38
Brantford	123	1	430	120	84	36	1,358	115
Chatham	128	0	325	128	64	64	477	52
Fort William	368	0	901	368	336	32	529	298
Guelph	88	9	336	99	67	13	801	37
Hamilton	385	6	1,636	379	174	192	3,979	179
Kenora	94	0	278	94	84	10	357	98
Kingston	230	22	451	214	193	21	555	248
Kitchener	424	12	806	437	89	325	970	61
London	398	33	884	445	258	149	2,124	263
Niagara Falls	138	6	498	148	86	43	1,048	82
North Bay	198	0	315	180	145	35	551	133
Oshawa	214	0	474	212	48	164	823	181
Ottawa	319	1	1,872	313	220	93	4,385	254
Pembroke	132	0	309	158	88	70	49	57
Peterborough	138	0	299	133	114	19	559	47
Port Arthur	777	1	727	704	694	10	354	699
St. Catharines	129	13	559	102	54	48	1,768	95
St. Thomas	63	0	161	60	38	22	253	23
Sarnia	183	3	445	180	119	61	605	49
Sault Ste. Marie	120	0	538	117	63	52	160	103
Stratford	71	0	374	71	60	11	1,111	63
Sudbury	179	0	709	182	167	15	248	146
Timmins	614	0	1,322	606	258	348	866	250
Toronto	1,442	130	11,380	1,233	659	573	18,366	570
Windsor	457	7	1,269	464	233	231	6,614	247
Woodstock	138	14	266	129	78	51	360	.....
Manitoba	**6,179**	**12**	**8,012**	**6,224**	**5,982**	**242**	**13,809**	**3,785**
Brandon	263	7	328	255	248	7	727	56
Winnipeg	5,916	5	7,684	5,969	5,734	235	13,082	3,729
Saskatchewan	**908**	**413**	**1,292**	**971**	**707**	**262**	**956**	**1,790**
Moose Jaw	204	51	246	205	107	96	363	222
North Battleford	41	45	40	34	26	8	24	95
Prince Albert	73	32	177	64	38	26	85	347
Regina	302	156	395	338	298	40	238	410
Saskatoon	93	31	162	120	104	16	184	227
Swift Current	32	20	78	31	22	9	59	43
Yorkton	163	78	194	179	112	67	3	446
Alberta	**2,043**	**256**	**5,317**	**1,938**	**1,669**	**263**	**10,476**	**2,363**
Calgary	417	0	2,027	605	550	55	5,089	767
Drumheller	85	0	630	72	56	16	381	45
Edmonton	1,292	250	1,947	993	942	45	3,903	1,429
Lethbridge	46	2	349	73	62	0	552	58
Medicine Hat	203	4	364	195	59	147	551	64
British Columbia	**3,228**	**15**	**7,619**	**3,279**	**1,144**	**2,074**	**8,330**	**2,185**
Kamloops	13	0	227	13	10	3	31	5
Nanaimo	264	0	277	257	253	4	202	186
Nelson	180	0	210	180	60	120	24	7
New Westminster	17	1	149	15	7	8	208	26
Penticton	43	1	77	42	22	20	59	8
Prince George	27	6	30	21	20	1	4	0
Prince Rupert	125	0	250	125	26	99	188	5
Vancouver	1,885	6	4,994	1,952	512	1,379	6,379	1,744
Victoria	674	1	1,405	674	234	440	1,235	204
Canada	**29,253**	**1,602**	**65,683**	**28,921**	**20,087**	**7,731**	**90,866**	**21,828***
Men	19,828	505	48,941	19,732	15,032	4,625	77,121	16,898
Women	9,425	1,097	16,742	9,189	5,055	3,106	13,745	4,930

*205 Placements effected by offices since closed.

cent less workers than in the preceding month, but over 9 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of over 9 per cent when compared with December, but an increase of 7 per cent in comparison with January, 1937. Placments in mining and services were considerably higher than in January of last year, but these gains were largely offset by a decline in the highway division of construction and maintenance. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Placements by industrial divisions included: logging, 46, mining, 133; construction and maintenance, 140 and services, 359, of which 290 were of household workers. There were 214 men and 101 women placed in regular employment during the month.

New Brunswick

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during January, was nearly one per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 57 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over one per cent less than in December, but over 52 per cent more than in January, 1937. Increased placements in construction and maintenance and services accounted for the large gain over January of last year, but there was a slight increase also in trade. A small loss was reported in logging. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 177 and in services, 520; of the latter 413 were of household workers. During the month 17 men and 96 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

There was an increase of over 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through the employment offices in the Province of Quebec in January when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 5 per cent higher than in December, but over 13 per cent less than in January, 1937. The decrease in placements from January a year ago was due to a reduction in the highway division of construction and maintenance, in which group large numbers were placed on relief work last year. Declines were also reported in logging and trade. The only gain of importance was in services, although manufacturing also showed a small increase. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 106; logging, 620; construction and maintenance, 3,323; trade, 65 and services, 2,409, of which 2,220 were of household workers. There were 4,061 men and 1,561 women placed in regular employment.

Ontario

There was a decline of over 18 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during January when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 3 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 18 per cent less than in December, but nearly 6 per cent more than during January, 1937. The increase in placements over January of last year was general, as the only groups which showed any appreciable decline were logging and mining. The most important gains were in construction and maintenance, services, manufacturing and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 631; logging, 1,404; farming, 424; construction and maintenance, 1,376; trade, 213 and services, 3,226, of which 2,258 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,083 of men and 1,452 of women.

Manitoba

Orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during January called for nearly 22 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 55 per cent more than in the corresponuding month of last year. Slightly lower percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. Except for minor losses in manufacturing and logging, all industrial divisions showed increases in placements over January, 1937. The most important gains were in farming, construction and maintenance and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 319, farming, 3,610; construction and maintenance, 1,007 and services, 1,258, of which 1,188 were of household workers. There were 4,944 men and 1,038 women placed in regular employment.

Saskatchewan

During January, positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan were over 33 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 65 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 29 per cent when compared with December and of over 56 per cent in comparison with January, 1937. With the exception of minor gains in trade and communication, all industrial divisions showed declines in placements when compared with January of last year. The largest losses were in farming, construction and mainten-

ance, services and logging. Placements in farming numbered 327 and in services 558. Of the latter 374 were of household workers. During the month 383 men and 324 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during January were nearly 19 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 22 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 16 per cent when compared with December and of nearly 26 per cent in comparison with January, 1937. There was a large decrease in placements under construction and maintenance when compared with January a year ago and a smaller decline in logging. The only gain of importance was in farming, but it was insufficient to offset to any appreciable extent the reductions previously mentioned. The changes in other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included: manufacturing, 63; logging, 166; farming, 1,041; construction and maintenance, 185 and services, 402, of which 329 were of household workers. During the month 1,401 men and 268 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during January were over 56 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and over 22 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of decline were reported in placements under both comparisons. Except for small gains in farming and mining, all industrial divisions showed reductions in placements when compared with January, 1937, the largest losses being in construction and maintenance, logging and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: logging, 347; farming, 70; construction and maintenance, 2,137 and services, 595, of which 417 were of household workers. During the month 929 men and 215 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of January, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 20,087 placements in regular employment, 10,986 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 1,021 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 984 proceeding to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 37 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the Railway Companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Transfers at the reduced rate in Ontario during January totalled 911, all of which were to provincial centres. The Port Arthur office was instrumental in the despatching of 521 bush workers, 14 Hydro electric employees and 2 fishermen to employment within its own zone, while the Fort William office shipped 154 bush workers and 2 mine workers, the Sudbury office 117 bush workers, and the North Bay office one bushman within their respective zones. Destined to the Port Arthur zone also were 6 electricians journeying from Toronto and one bushman from Timmins. From Sudbury 4 bushmen were conveyed to Timmins. The Hamilton office transferred one patternmaker to Ottawa and 2 structural steel workers to Timmins, the Ottawa zone receiving also one patternmaker from Brantford. In addition, 74 men and 11 women were transferred under the Dominion Provincial Youth Training Plan to various Ontario centres for forestry, farm training, technical or home service courses. The labour movement in Manitoba during January originated at Winnipeg and comprised the transfer of 50 persons, 13 to provincial employment and 37 outside the Province. Of the latter, 35 were bound for centres in the Port Arthur zone and included 30 bushmen, 2 farm hands, 2 mine workers and one tinsmith. The 2 remaining transfers were of a bushman conveyed to the Prince Albert zone and of a hotel cook to Regina. Provincially, 6 bushmen, 4 mine workers, 2 farm hands and one truck driver were carried on certificates for various centres within the Winnipeg zone. Taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate in Saskatchewan during January, 12 persons proceeded to employment within the province. Of these, 11 were labourers who received their certificates at the Saskatoon office for transportation to North Battleford, and one a bushman sent from Regina to Yorkton. In Alberta during January 46 transfers at the reduced rate were effected. The Edmonton office was responsible for all of these, despatching 21 bushmen, 11 highway construction workers, 4 sawmill workers, 2 teamsters, one oil driller, one farm hand, one farm domestic, one labourer, one miner, one

timekeeper, one clerk and one cook to employment at various centres within its own zone. The 2 persons travelling on reduced rate certificates in British Columbia during January were transferred from Vancouver, one a mine engineer going to Kamloops and one a miner to a point within the Vancouver zone.

Of the 1,021 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during January, 257 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 760 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 3 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during January, 1938

The value of the building authorized by 58 cities in January, 1938, showed a seasonal decline as compared with the preceding month, but the total was somewhat higher than in January, 1937; the co-operating municipalities issued permits for building work estimated to cost $1,846,101, compared with $3,556,977 in December, 1937, and $1,721,867 in January of last year. There was, therefore, a reduction of 48·1 per cent in the first comparison, but an increase of 7·2 per cent in the second and more significant comparison.

Some 50 centres furnished detailed statements, showing that they had granted about 175 permits for dwellings valued at over $530,000, and almost 700 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $1,171,000. In December, the erection of some 75 dwellings and 900 other buildings was authorized, at an estimated expenditure of $650,000 and $2,560,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building represented by the permits taken out in January as compared with December, 1937, there being a gain of $2,000 in the former and of $237,889, or 76·3 per cent in the latter province. Of the declines elsewhere recorded, the most marked were those of $692,257, or 68·5 per cent in Quebec, and $1,053,968 or 56·0 per cent in Ontario.

As compared with January, 1937, Manitoba and British Columbia showed increases of $20,710, or 78·7 per cent, and $304,387, or 119·7 per cent, respectively. In the other provinces, the value of the building work authorized was lower, the reduction of $43,065 or 68"0 per cent in Nova Scotia being proportionately greatest.

In Montreal, there was a decrease in the value of the building undertaken as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with the same month of last year; in Toronto and Winnipeg there were declines in the former, but increases in the latter comparison, while Vancouver showed gains in both comparisons. The following cities reported increases over December and also as compared with January of last year: New Glasgow, Moncton, Quebec, Westmount, Chatham, Hamilton, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Windsor, St. Boniface, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, New Westminster, Prince Rupert and North Vancouver.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during January of each year since 1920. Index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January of the same years are also given, (1926=100.)

Year	Value of permits issued in January	Indexes of value of permits issued in January (1926=100)	Indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in January (1926 average=100)
	$		
1938	1,846,101	39·1	91·6
1937	1,721,867	36·5	89·1
1936	1,302,758	27·6	83·6
1935	882,878	18·7	81·6
1934	707,812	15·0	82·1
1933	1,185,961	25·1	75·7
1932	2,761,929	58·5	79·4
1931	8,401,456	178·0	84·0
1930	7,217,397	152·9	97·4
1929	8,416,880	178·3	98·0
1928	7,716,587	163·5	95·2
1927	5,676,537	120·3	96·8
1926	4,719,534	100·0	102·3
1925	5,447,270	115·4	101·9
1924	4,460,579	94·5	112·4
1923	4,139,498	87·7	109·8
1922	3,326,537	70·5	109·4
1921	2,595,564	55·0	143·0
1920	4,017,024	85·1	134·5

The 1938 figure was higher by 7·2 per cent than in January, 1937, and was also higher than in 1936, 1935, 1934 and 1933, but with these exceptions was lower than in any other year since 1920. The wholesale costs of building materials have recently been higher than in the same months of the last few years, although they continue lower than in the period, 1930-1920.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in January, 1938, and December and January, 1937. The statistics for all but the present year are based on revised statements furnished by the civic officials after the close of the year. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are indicated thus. *

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	Jan., 1938	Dec., 1937	Jan., 1937	Cities	Jan., 1938	Dec., 1937	Jan., 1937
	$	$	$		$	$	$
Prince Edward I'd—				*St. Catharines	3,500	38,280	15,525
Charlottetown	5,100	3,100	11,000	*St. Thomas	7,600	1,400	Nil
Nova Scotia	24,305	106,562	67,370	Sarnia	18,550	28,805	4,765
*Halifax	20,425	82,215	63,470	Sault Ste. Marie	2,500	30,145	1,240
New Glasgow	2,000	585	Nil	*Toronto	253,800	1,111,196	208,278
*Sydney	1,880	23,762	3,900	York and East York Townships	11,500	64,621	270,675
New Brunswick	24,625	62,545	32,975	Welland	900	700	2,886
Fredericton	17,000	48,800	25,000	*Windsor	255,800	46,127	68,020
*Moncton	3,050	1,675	Nil	Riverside	(4,150)	5,700	Nil
*Saint John	4,575	12,070	7,975	Woodstock	2,190	9,233	1,657
Quebec	318,110	1,010,367	367,145	**Manitoba**	47,010	52,000	26,300
*Montreal—*Maisonneuve	215,065	870,928	305,250	*Brandon	Nil	800	1,000
*Quebec	38,420	26,639	14,425	St. Boniface	3,310	1,000	Nil
Shawinigan Falls	750	5,000	Nil	*Winnipeg	43,700	50,200	25,300
*Sherbrooke	19,300	54,800	7,100	**Saskatchewan**	14,925	30,841	31,800
*Three Rivers	825	11,750	10,375	*Moose Jaw	Nil	2,735	Nil
*Westmount	43,750	41,250	29,995	*Regina	7,525	24,106	31,300
Ontario	828,186	1,882,154	892,730	*Saskatoon	7,400	4,000	500
Belleville	500	2,050	350	**Alberta**	34,106	97,563	47,200
*Brantford	6,500	13,140	30,250	*Calgary	7,111	21,771	35,650
Chatham	7,150	1,000	5,850	*Edmonton	21,225	73,675	8,250
*Fort William	18,700	22,900	500	Lethbridge	5,770	2,117	3,300
Galt	2,165	15,455	570	Medicine Hat	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Guelph	1,600	2,340	4,475	**British Columbia**	549,734	311,845	245,347
*Hamilton	105,687	87,817	68,972	Kamloops	150	9,050	20
*Kingston	14,454	19,390	3,490	Nanaimo	75	50	Nil
*Kitchener	26,470	14,795	44,971	*New Westminster	34,650	22,050	4,800
*London	21,025	96,245	119,550	Prince Rupert	127,360	1,350	1,810
Niagara Falls	200	200	6,200	*Vancouver	344,205	235,730	159,595
Oshawa	1,800	23,235	Nil	North Vancouver	7,125	1,525	800
*Ottawa	45,875	243,500	28,150	*Victoria	36,169	42,090	78,322
Owen Sound	1,000	750	550				
*Peterborough	10,130	935	2,131				
*Port Arthur	3,940	1,015	1,250	**Total—58 cities**	1,846,101	3,556,977	1,721,867
*Stratford	500	1,180	2,425	*Total—35 cities	1,624,856	3,302,506	1,385,194

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF FEBRUARY, 1938

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

EMPLOYMENT conditions at the end of February, 1938, were reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farming in the Maritime Provinces was restricted to routine work and chores. Farm produce was limited, consisting chiefly of small quantities of root crops, butter, meats and poultry. Logging and fishing were only fair, adverse weather having hampered both these industries. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from three to six days. Some idleness was reported in sugar refineries and in one branch of the iron and steel group, although, on the whole, the outlook in this latter industry was favourable, as several large contracts had been received. Other manufacturing concerns showed practically no change, a few reporting part-time employment, while others were operating steadily. Little new building construction was being started, but that under way was progressing favourably. Highway work consisted chiefly of maintenance and snow removal. Transportation by rail, water and motor was normal. Trade was fair and the call for domestic help in the Women's Division steady.

Quietness prevailed in farming in the Province of Quebec. Logging also was slacker and many men, in consequence, were returning from the bush. Mining was unchanged. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Montreal, all industries, except cigars and tobacco, were fairly well engaged; Quebec, clothing and paper box factories were active and leather, which had not been so busy, showed some improvement; Chicoutimi, paper mills recorded a decrease in production, but employment in aluminium companies was very favourable; La Tuque, business good; Bagotville, some slackness reported in the paper mills; Sherbrooke, all industries, except silk mills and clothing factories, showed a temporary slowing down; Hull, manufacturing plants operated at full capacity with several vacancies listed. The building trades were fairly busy with maintenance and repair work and a great number of men also found employ-

ment in connection with various relief projects, as well as with snow removal and the cleaning of sidewalks. Transportation and trade were generally satisfactory. Orders for female domestics were numerous and many placements were made.

Improvement was noted in the demand for farm help in Ontario, some requests being received for men for early spring. The call for bushmen, except at Sudbury, had dwindled greatly, as hauling was practically finished in many camps. Increased activity in mining was recorded at Port Arthur and there was every indication of a busy season ahead. Manufacturers reported business still very quiet, many firms working with reduced staffs and running part time only. Other than repairs and alterations and a few contracts nearing completion, very little new building construction was under way. Highway construction also was slack. In the Women's Division a good demand existed for experienced household help with satisfactory references, but suitable applicants were scarce. Requests also were beginning to come in for hotel and restaurant workers for the coming season. At Toronto, a noted improvemnet was registered in orders received by the Clerical and Industrial Divisions, while a number of girls were placed as apprentices under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan with various companies.

The few orders for farm hands reported in the Prairie Provinces were easily filled. Exceptionally mild weather throughout the West had stimulated the call for spring labour in this industry, but no real demand was anticipated before the middle of March. Logging was more active and there was a number of requests for loaders, as operators were taking advantage of excellent hauling conditions to get out their cuts. Mining was quiet, mild weather resulting in a falling off in orders. Manufacturing was unchanged. Building construction was quiet and road work consisted chiefly of snow removal. Trade was fair. The Women's Division likewise reported less work available for female applicants, though experienced domestics for city work were scarce.

Except at Vancouver, there was no demand for farm help in British Columbia, both orchard and farm work being delayed on account of too much moisture. Packing crews were busy on the last of the winter varieties of apples, sales being mostly domestic. A few loggers had returned to their camps as snow conditions improved, although the movement was not general. Coal mines were slack, but gold and silver mines were operating steadily. Factories at Nelson were still working and a few women found employment at a shellfish cannery at Prince Rupert. Building construction was gradually improving. A number of men also were busy, clearing roads of ice and snow. Dry docks and shipyards were busy at Prince Rupert and Victoria, but longshoring was quiet at Prince Rupert and Vancouver. Trade was fair. A slight increase in orders was recorded for female domestics and applicants were plentiful; many of these, however, were registering as hotel workers and clerks.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

The *British Ministry of Labour Gazette*, February, 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

There was a decline in employment between December, 13, 1937, and January 17, 1938. The decline was due, among other causes, to seasonal influences which normally affect employment after Christmas, but in some industries the increase in the numbers unemployed was greater than that usually recorded in January. The decline in employment was most marked in the distributive trades, the textile, tailoring, furniture, engineering, iron and steel, tinplate and motor vehicle industries, metal goods manufacture, dock and harbour service, hotel and boarding house service, printing and book-binding and certain food manufacturing industries. There was also a decline in agricultural employment. On the other hand, there was an improvement in the building, public works contracting and stone quarrying industries. In these industries, employment at 13th December was affected by bad weather.

It is estimated that at January 17, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,309,000. This was 128,000 less than at December 13, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 87,000 as compared with January 25, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at January 17, 1938, was 13·3 as compared with 12·2 at December 13, 1937. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 9·0 at January

17, 1938, and 8·3 at December 13, 1937. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at January 17, 1938, was 13·1 as compared with 12·0 at December 13, 1937. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at January 17, 1928, as compared with January 25, 1937, of about 1·4 in the percentage of unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 4·2 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 1·4 between these dates.

At January 17, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,418,695 wholly unemployed, 345,134 temporarily stopped, and 63,778 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,827,607; this was 162,200 more than at December 13, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 195,000 as compared with January 25, 1937. The increase of 162,200 between December 13, 1937, and January 17, 1938, included nearly 39,000 boys and girls, a large number of whom had registered for employment on reaching the school-leaving age at the end of the December term.

The total of 1,827,607 persons on the registers at January 17, 1938, included 1,039,683 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 560,863 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 58,945 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 168,116 other persons, of whom 48,158 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at January 17, 1938, was 1,927,005, as compared with 1,755,491 at December 13, 1937. On a comparable basis there was an increase at January 17, 1938, of about 219,000 as compared with January 25, 1937.

United States

A marked reduction in unemployment and wage earners' income was recorded in an announcement made on February 23 by Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour. It was estimated that there were 1,300,000 fewer workers employed on non-agricultural jobs in mid-January than in mid-December. "This reduction," Miss Perkins stated, "coupled with the declines of November and December, has brought employment down by 2,800,000 since October. About 800,000 of this total decline may be attributed to normal seasonal slackening in activity." These estimates of total non-agricultural employment were prepared by the Bureau of Labour Statistics each month from data supplied from current reports to the Department of Labour and to other agencies.

The following paragraphs from the official press release indicate the situation to be as follows:—

Almost all major lines of industry reporting to the Bureau showed some reduction in the number of their employees in January. In most cases reductions were greater than seasonal. The most pronounced decline in employment was in manufacturing, where over 500,000 wage earners were laid off. The decrease in total wages from the December level amounted to nearly $20,000,000 a week.

Coal mines laid off about 15,000 men, or about 3 per cent of their forces, and metal mines about 3,500. Employment on steam railroads was reduced by about 47,000, affecting both the transportation and maintenance services. Smaller employment in private building construction was largely attributable to seasonal influences, although the decline this year was larger than in any of the preceding five years. Telephone and telegraph, and light and power companies reported considerably smaller declines in employment, due chiefly to reduced construction work.

Retail stores released approximately half a million employees after the holiday season. This reduction in employment was not much greater than usual for the month of January. Wholesale firms in almost all lines of trade reported somewhat smaller employment in January, but except for a few highly seasonal lines the decreases were not large.

Manufacturing Industries.—Of the 89 manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labour Statistics, 84 had fewer employees in January than a month earlier. Reductions in total pay-rolls were reported for 82 of these industries. In many instances pay-roll declines were relatively greater than the declines in employment, due to further reductions in plant operating schedules. Many firms reported a shorter workweek or staggered employment.

Durable Goods Industries.—Reductions in employment from December were much more pronounced in the industries manufacturing durable goods (10 per cent) than in those making non-durable goods (4 per cent), although declines for both groups were greater than seasonal.

Among the durable goods industries which reported the largest declines during the month were the automobile industry, in which about 63,000 employees were laid off, a reduction of

14 per cent, and steel mills and foundries and machine shops, which let out about 70,000 men. Seasonally reduced operations and employment were reported in industries making building supplies and materials, in particular lumber, cement, brick and tile, and lighting equipment. Furniture factories also laid off an appreciable number of their workers.

Non-durable Goods Industries.—In the industries producing non-durable goods, the most pronounced reductions in working forces were seasonal in character. In several industries, including shoes, millinery, meat packing, fertilizers, and chewing tobacco, slightly larger employment was reported. Although there were considerable declines in employment in particular branches of the textile industries, textiles and clothing as a group showed a smaller reduction than industry as a whole. Among the food industries, reduced employment in confectionery manufacturing and sugar refining in January was largely seasonal.

Private Building Construction.—Employment in the private building construction industry declined 14·4 per cent between December, 1937, and January, 1938, according to reports supplied by 8,601 contractors employing 71,547 workers in January. This decrease in employment was accompanied by a decline of 14·3 per cent in weekly pay-rolls. While employment normally decreases between December and January largely because of winter weather conditions, the declines indicated by the preliminary employment reports are more pronounced than those reported in January in the preceding 5 years. The level of employment in January, 1938, was 16·6 per cent below the January, 1937, level, and a similar comparison of weekly pay-rolls shows a decline of 11·4 per cent. The reports received from the co-operating firms cover only employees engaged in erecting, altering, and repairing private buildings and do not include projets financed by the Public Works Administration or Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds or regular appropriations of the Federal, State and local governments.

Public Employment.—Approximately 225,000 more workers were engaged at the site of projects under The Works Program in January than in December. The necessity for this increase was the growing unemployment in private industry. Employment on projects of The Works Program during January totaled 2,504,000. Of this number 164,000 were working on Federal projects and 2,340,000 on projects operated by The Works Progress Administration, including the National Youth Administration and Student Aid. Total pay-rolls for The Works Program were $108,229,000, an increase of $9,249,000 over December.

In the period from mid-December to mid-January, approximately 100,000 wage earners were employed on P.W.A. construction projects, a decrease of 5,000 as compared with the preceding month. Of the total number of employees 27,000 were working on Federal and non-Federal N.I.R.A. projects and 73,000 on projects financed from E.R.A.A. 1935, 1936, and 1937 funds. Pay-roll disbursements on all P.W.A. projects amounted to nearly $8,000,000 for the month and the value of orders placed for construction materials totalled in excess of $15,000,000.

There were 153,000 workers employed on construction projects financed from regular Federal appropriations. Compared with the mid-December period this represents a decrease of more than 27,000. The decrease was caused largely by seasonal curtailment in road building. Pay-roll disbursements for January totalled $15,915,000, a decline of $1,248,000 compared with the preceding month. The value of material orders placed during January amounted to $21,143,000.

Approximately 142,000 workers were engaged on State road construction projects during the month ending January 15, a seasonal reduction of 28,000 compared with the mid-December period.

The number of workers employed in the Civilian Conservation Corps was 335,000, which was approximately 3,000 fewer than in December. Decreases in employment were registered for all classes of workers with the exception of nurses. Of the total number employed in camps during January, 290,000 were enrolled workers, 5,000 reserve officers, 300 nurses, 1,600 educational advisers, and 38,000 supervisory and technical employees. The monthly pay-roll for all classes of workers was in excess of $15,540,000.

New Regulations Governing U.S.A. Housing Program

Rules and regulations designed to expedite the multi-family and group housing program of the Federal Housing Administration under the amended National Housing Act were announced recently by Administrator Stewart McDonald.

Under the amended law, the program is divided into two main parts, one designed to promote construction of large scale projects covered by mortgages up to $5,000,000 and the other to encourage building of smaller developments covered by mortgages ranging from $16,000 to $200,000.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher wages shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister.

The new Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for over time and as to the proper classification of any work for the purpose of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract

for the protection of the workmen employed The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada unless the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada;

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of National Defence

Converting an old barrack building into a hospital at the R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. W. J. Wills, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,385. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners:	
Up to and including April 30, 1938	$0 80
From May 1, 1938	0 85
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gasoline or electric	0 55
Cement finisher	0 60
Compressor operator—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters:	
Up to and including April 30, 1938	0 90
From May 1, 1938	0 95
Watchmen	0 40

Construction of a bombing range at the R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. John J. Macnab, Trenton, Ont. Date of contract, February 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,980. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmith's helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55

	Per hour
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam—Single or double drums	0 65
Engineers, on steel erection	0 80
Hoist operators—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Firemen—Stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen—Reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 80
Cement finisher	0 60
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an Ordnance Workshop building at Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Knott & Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $72,700. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers—(Mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Cement finisher	0 60
Compressor operator—Gasoline or electric	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 90
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—Gasoline or electric	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 75
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shovel operators—Gasoline	1 12½
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 74½
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Tile setters—Ornamental	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Welders on steel erection	1 12½
Watchman	0 45

Construction of alterations and additions to the building for No. 15 "F" Squadron, Royal Canadian Air Force (N.P.), Westmount, P.Q. Name of contractors, Walter G. Hunt Company Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $13,316. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Compressor operators—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Welders on steel erection	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Completion of a sewer line from the hangars at the R.C.A.F. Station, Jericho Beach, B.C., to connect with the pumping station at the corner of Hadden avenue and Imperial street, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Pacific Engineers, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,131. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement finishers	$0 75
Labourers	0 45
Pipe layers (tile pipe)	0 57½
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gasoline	0 60
Carpenters	0 90
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 50
Watchmen	0 45

Department of Public Works

Construction of alterations to the first basement and first floor of the Examining Warehouse at Vancouver, B.C., for the Customs Branch. Name of contractor, Mr. H. J. G. Morgan, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,931. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 90
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians	1 00
Hoist operators	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers:	
Metal	1 00
Wood	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 65
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers	0 50
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	1 00
Painters—Spray	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 50
Roofers:	
Composition	0 55
Felt and gravel, patent	0 50
Sheet metal	1 00
Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 90
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Stonecutters	1 00
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Terazzo:	
Layers	0 75
Finishers and helpers	0 60
Labourers	0 50
Tile setters	1 12½
Tile setters' helpers	0 50

Construction of alterations to the first floor and basement of the Winch Building, Vancouver, B.C., for the Customs Branch and the Income Tax Department. Name of contractors, Allan & Viner Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,701. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of repairs and interior painting of sub-basement, basement, second, third and fourth floors, clock tower, back and front staircases, etc., in the old part of the Federal Building at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. C. J. Seamer, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,986. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Supply and installation of domestic hot water storage tank and steam coil and connecting feed lines to H.R.T. boilers in the Federal Building at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. F. Welsh & Son., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, February 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,475. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in the contract for the installation work of this contract.

Installation of electrical equipment, wiring and fittings at the La Salle Causeway, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Comstock Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, January 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,915. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Electricians (inside wiremen)	$0 75
Labourers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1.45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a public building at St. Vital, Man. Name of contractors, Clayton Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, February 4, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,917 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	$0 80
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Cement finisher	0 60
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Stonecutters	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layer's helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 75
Plasterers	1 10
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 70

	Per hour
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Electricians	0 85
Labourers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Hoist operator—Gasoline or electric	0 55
Engineer, operating, steam:	
1 and 2 drums	0 90
3 drums	0 95
Engineer on structural steel erection	0 90
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a steel gate control dam at Fryer's Island, Chambly-Rouville Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, E. G. M. Cape Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 10, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $479,605.23. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmith	0 55
Boatmen	0 35
Carpenter	0 55
Cement finisher	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Steam	0 60
Compressor operator—Gasoline or electric	0 45
Crane operator—Gasoline or electric	0 50
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Driver	0 35
Drill runners	0 45
Electricians:	
Inside wiremen	0 60
Linemen	0 60
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
3 or more drums	0 70
Firemen—Stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—Gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 55
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters—Spray	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Pipe fitters	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Pumpmen	0 45
Riggers	0 45
Rodmen—Reinforcing steel	0 45
Steam shovel:	
Engineers	0 85
Cranemen	0 65
Firemen	0 55
Shovel operators—Gasoline	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as: Broadaxe, hammer, cross-cut saw, auger, adze)	0 42
Tractor operator	0 45
Watchmen	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 55
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a public building at Louisburg, N.S. Name of contractors, The Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, February 7, 1938. Amount of contract $17,250 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	$0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Roofers, asphalt shingles	0 50
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Marble and tile setters	0 70
Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Terrazzo labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Electricians	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and trucks:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Hoist operators—Gasoline or electric	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
1 or 2 drum	0 55
3 drum	0 65
Watchman	0 25
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 50

Construction of a public building at Wadena, Sask. Name of contractors, Smith Bros. & Wilson, Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, February 12, 1938. Amount of contract, $18,128 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Lathers, metal	0 70
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Marble and tile setters	0 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Terrazzo:	
Layers	0 75
Finishers and helpers	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Welders on steel erection	0 85
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a public building at Pointe Claire, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Emile Frenette, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, February 11, 1938. Amount of contract, $19,605 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gasoline or electric	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Lathers, metal	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Marble setters	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo:	
Layers	0 70
Finishers and helpers	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Tile setters	0 70
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of a public building at Amos, P.Q. Name of contractors, Walters Construction & Engineering Co., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, December 27, 1937. Amount of contract, $39,842 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 40
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Lathers, metal	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone and limestone)	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Terrazzo	
Layers	0 70
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Watchman	0 35
Marble setters	0 80
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35

Construction of a public building at Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 31, 1938. Amount of contract, $124,785 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 25
Brick and hollow tile layers, helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Steam	0 90
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Drivers	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Engineers, on steel erection	1 12½
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	1 00
Marble setters	1 25
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Mastic floor layers	0 85
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	1 00
Painters and glaziers	0 90
Plasterers	1 25
Plasterers' helpers (tempering and mixing material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 90
Stonecutters (granite, sand and limestone)	1 00
Stonemasons	1 25
Stonemasons' helpers (tempering and mixing mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Tile setters	1 25
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 60
Watchman	0 45
Cement finishers	1 00

Construction of an Armoury at Hull, P.Q. Name of contractors, Concrete Construction Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $234,800 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Lathers, metal	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Marble and tile setters	0 90
Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Mastic floor:	
Layers	0 70
Rubbers and finishers	0 55
Kettlemen	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Stonecutters (on the job)	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Terrazzo	
Layers	0 70
Finishers and helpers	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a public building at Stewiacke, N.S. Name of contractors, The Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, February 7, 1938. Amount of contract, $12,900 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Hoist operator—Gasoline or electric	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Lathers, metal	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 25

Department of Transport

Construction of a reinforced concrete building on Welland Ship Canal reserve land in the Welland Ship Canal yard at Port Weller, Ont., to be used for housing Welland Canals' stores. Name of contractors, Brennan Paving Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, February 16, 1938. Amount of contract, $23,679. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Bricklayer	0 90
Carpenter	0 70
Compressor operator (Gasoline or electric)	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electrician	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	**0 75**
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary (qualified)	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Pumpmen	0 50
Rigger	0 50
Roofer:	
Composition	0 50
Felt and gravel	0 45
Shingles, wood, asbestos	0 70
Sheet metal	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 80
Welder and burner	0 65
Welder and burner on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 35

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of National Defence

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Transmitters (2)	Canadian Marconi Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Transparent hoods (7) complete with windscreen, etc., for aircraft	Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Winter caps	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel cupobards	Dennisteel Corporation Ltd., London, Ont.
Blue serge jackets	Workman Uniform Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Warm great coats	Workman Uniform Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Broadcloth collars and shirts	Canadian Converters Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Boots	The Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co. Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Light weight woollen drawers	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Light weight woollen shirts	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton Ont.
G-12 powder	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Department of Public Works

Nature of Contract	Contractor
1 winch for dredge 305	Vancouver Machinery Depot Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Boston Clothing Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Tayside Textile Ltd., Tayside, Ont.
Scales and weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Cubok Mfg. & Supply Co., Ltd., Ottawa.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machine parts	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks	Canadian Repair Shop Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks	Martin Kiely Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks	Pritchard-Andrews Co. of Ottawa, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Moccasins	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Black leather mitts	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Haversacks	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Eiderdown robes	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Pillow slips	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tooth Brushes	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Socks	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Pea jackets	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Trouser pocketing	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Sleeve lining and black Silesia	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Brown Silesia	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cotton sheets	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Brown serge jackets	Firth Bros., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Khaki broadcloth shirts	Cluett, Peabody & Co. of Canada Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Black ankle boots	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Riding boots	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Hand towels	Caldwell Linen Mills Ltd., Iroquois, Ont.
Combination underwear suits	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Undershirts and drawers	The C. Turnbull C., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Braces	Paramount Suspender Co., Toronto, Ont.
Khaki drill	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Broadcloth	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE: The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Complete overhaul of Civet IA engine 100 05/546. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,009.83 A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine Assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Airframe construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Rivetters	0 50
Rivetters' helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age):	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Complete overhaul of Wasp series C engine Y45/1227. Name of contractors, Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, February 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,503.10. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning, repairs and renewals of three Delta aircraft. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, February 16, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,525.94. The preceding fair wages schedule was included in this contract.

Complete overhaul of Wasp series C engine Y35/1218. Name of contractors, Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, February 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,073.67. The preceding fair wages schedule was included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fairchild type P.6 Floats, including chassis and cables. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, February 18, 1938.

Amount of contract, $1,006,02. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Carrying out certain modifications and embodying accessories in five Avro Tutor 621 Landplanes. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, February 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,875.90. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

A SUMMARY is given below of the more important industrial agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions that have recently been received in the department. Such agreements are summarized each month in the Labour Gazette. In the majority of cases the agreements are signed by both the employers and the employees. Verbal agreements, which are also included in the records, are schedules of rates of wages and hours of labour and other conditions of employment agreed upon between the parties concerned, and in effect though not signed. In each agreement or schedule the rates of wages for the principal classes of labour are given, with other information of general interest.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Kitchener, Ontario.—A Certain Bakery and The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local No. 552.

Agreement reached following strike reported on page 280 of this issue. Agreement to be in effect from February 12, 1938, to August 11, 1938, and thereafter until changed by agreement.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Any others employed must join the union. The company will discuss any grievance of employees with their accredited representatives.

Six days to constitute a week's work.

Vacation: employees with one year's service with the company to be given one week's vacation with pay.

Wages: salesmen $8 per week and 13 per cent commission on retail sales and 6 per cent on wholesale sales, with a minimum of $18.50 per week. Weekly minimum for stablemen is $20, and for route foremen $30. Temporary help to be paid $18.50 per week.

If uniforms required, the company to pay half the cost and the employee the other half. Uniforms must have the union label.

No strike or lockout to occur pending conferences between the union and the employer.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

Regina, Sask.—City of Regina, Street Railway Department, and the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees, Division No. 588.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1936, (January 1, 1937, for wage schedule) and to continue until 30 days' notice given by either party.

No employee to be discriminated against on account of connection with labour organizations.

Hours: motor conductors, 8 per day, 6 days per week, but shall be paid at rate of 8 hours and 20 minutes to include time for reporting.

Overtime: to be paid at rate of 8 hours and 20 minutes pay for 8 hours' work, except between midnight and 6 a.m., when time and one-half to be paid. Work required after completion of schedule runs or work required on a man's day off, to be paid at time and one-half. Time and one-half for work on holidays; for work on Sundays, time and one-quarter to be paid.

Vacation: employees with one year's service or more to be given two week's vacation with pay.

Wages for motor conductors: 46 cents per hour during first six months, 50 cents second six months, 55 cents third six months, 60 cents thereafter; inspectors $135 per month; haulage motormen $125 per month; freight conductors and switchmen 50 cents per hour.

Wages for mechanical barn and track departments: electrician $135 per month; carpenter, blacksmith, painter and machinist 60 cents per hour; machinist and welder 63 cents; mechanic and general repairman 63 cents; general utility man 50 cents, car cleaners and fireman 45 cents, lineman 63 cents, truck driver and lineman's helper 51 cents, switchman 50 cents, trackman 45 cents.

Uniforms to be supplied at half price to the employee during first year and free of charge thereafter.

Workmen's Wages Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are noted in the next article:

Bakers and Bakery Deliverymen, Three Rivers

Boot and Shoe Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment)

Fine Glove Operators and Blockers, Province of Quebec

Clerks, Accountants, Stenographers, etc., Jonquière (amendment)

Shoe Repairing Industry, Montreal (amendment)

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec (correction)

Barbers and Hairdressers, Hull (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in the article beginning on page 336:

Ontario

Plasterers, London

Saskatchewan

Bricklayers, Regina

Taxi Drivers, Regina

WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, QUEBEC

Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Other Proceedings

AN Act respecting Workmen's Wages which was summarized in the July, 1937 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 745, replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act but stipulates that the agreements and regulations made under the former Act continue in effect for the period for which they were made. Under the Workmen's Wages Act any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and 30 days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act are noted in the issues beginning July, 1937.

Recent proceedings under this Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting bakers and bread deliverymen at Three Rivers, operators and blockers in the fine glove manufacturing industry throughout the Province, the lithographic industry throughout the province and printing trades at Montreal; the amendment by Orders in Council of the agreements affecting the shoe industry throughout the Province, clerks, etc., at Jonquière and neighbouring towns, the shoe repairing industry at Montreal and barbers at Quebec and Hull. Requests for the extension of new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: commercial establishments at Donnaconna in the issue of February 19, horseshoers throughout the province in the issue of February 12, barbers at Missisquoi in the February 26 issue; a correction to the request previously published for the extension of the agreement affecting dairy employees at Quebec, in the issue of February 5. A request for an amendment to the agreement affecting barbers and hairdressers at Rouyn and Noranda was published in the issue of February 26. Notices of the approval by Order in Council of the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and of the requiring of competency cards in certain industries are also noted below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable foods

BAKERS AND BAKERY DELIVERYMEN, THREE RIVERS.— An Order in Council, approved February 23 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 26, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association des Maîtres-boulangers, section des Trois-Rivières (the Association of Master Bakers, Three Rivers Section) and L'Union Nationale Catholique des Boulangers et Distributeurs de Pain, Incorporée, des Trois Rivières (the National Catholic Union of Bakers and Bread Deliverymen, Incorporated, of Three Rivers), from February 26, 1938, to August 25, 1938, and shall be renewed every six months until either party gives notice to the Department of Labour 30 days before the expiration date that they desire to repeal it.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the city of Three Rivers, the towns of Cap de la Madeleine, Pointe du Lac and within 15 miles of their limits on the north shore of the river, also the county of Nicolet for those bakeries selling part or all of their production within the above territory.

Hours are not specified, but it is provided that bakeries not equipped with special machinery may not bake more than 30 bags of flour per each workman baker, or if equipped with special machinery, not more than 40 bags of flour per each workman baker. No work on Sundays or on eight specified holidays.

Overtime pay is provided for by the clause which states that if a bakery exceeds the 30 or 40 bag per baker, each workman baker to be paid 70 cents per each supplementary bag.

Minimum weekly wage rates: journeymen, $23 for first baker, $19 for second baker and $16 for all other journeymen bakers; apprentices, $6 for first year, $8 for second year and $12 for third year. (These wage rates are $1 per week for journeymen and from $1 to $2 for apprentices, higher than those in effect under the previous obligatory agreement). For bread and cake deliverymen, $9 per week plus a 7 per cent commission on money collected with a minimum of $15 per week. Assistants to deliverymen only allowed if the regular deliveryman is handicapped and then only with the permission of the joint committee and at a minimum wage of $6 per week to be paid by the bakery. Bakers selling bread to salesmen who then resell it to the consumers must pay such salesmen a minimum of $15 per week for their work, or if such salesmen furnish their vehicle, a minimum of $25 per week.

Not more than one apprentice allowed in each bakery.

The certificate of competency is required of journeymen bakers.

Manufacturing: Boots and Shoes

Boot and Shoe Industry, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, dated February 9 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 12, with correction in the issue of February 26, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1156) by making certain changes in the classification of operations and by defining the zones for the application of the minimum rates for women, as follows: zone I, the Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of it; zone II the city of Quebec and within a radius of 10 miles of it, zone III, other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles of them; zone IV, municipalities of less than 3,000 population.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Miscellaneous Animal Products

Fine Glove Operators and Blockers, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved February 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 12, makes obligatory throughout the province the terms of an agreement between certain manufacturers of fine gloves and Le Syndicat des Operatrices et des Bloqueurs de Gans Fins de Montreal (The Union of Operators and Blockers of Fine Gloves of Montreal), from February 12, 1938, to February 11, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The jurisdiction includes the stitching, hemming, examining and blocking of fine gloves.

Hours: 9 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 49 hour week.

Overtime only permitted on permission from the joint committee, and any overtime so permitted to be paid at the regular rate.

Wages: the province is divided into three zones, and a schedule of piece rates payable in each zone is included in the agreement. The joint committee to fix prices of operations not specified in the agreement. This Committee is also to decide whether an operator should pay for a glove that has been ruined. Employers may not charge needles to the operators.

One apprentice allowed every ten operators or fraction thereof, and apprenticeship to be for one year. Helpers are not allowed to work on sewing machines.

Minimum weekly wages for apprentices: $7 during first six months, $9 during second six months.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Agreements affecting printing trades in the Montreal District and lithographers throughout the province were made effective by Order in Council as published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 12. These will be summarized in the next issue of the Labour Gazette.

Trade

Clerks, Accountants, Stenographers, etc., Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St Joseph D'Alma.—An Order in Council, approved February 23, and published in the Quebec *Official Gazette,* February 26, amends the original Order in Council (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, page 1388).

The agreement is to be in effect until November 11, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: Provision is made for retail commercial establishments in Jonquière and Kenogami remaining open until 9 p.m. from December 15 to January 1.

Finance

Clerks, Accountants and Stenographers, Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph D'Alma.—These workers employed in financial institutions are included in the amendment noted above under "Trade."

Service: Public Administration

Clerks, Accountants and Stenographers, Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph D'Alma.—These workers employed by municipal and school corporations are included in the amendment noted above under "Trade."

Service: Custom and Repair

Shoe Repairing Industry, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved February 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 12, amends the previous Order in Council (Labour Gazette, August, 1937, page 922), by adding to the contracting parties:

Le Syndicat des Maîtres-Cordonniers de Montréal (The Union of Master Shoe Makers of Montreal), The National Shoe Repairers Protective Association, Inc., and the Montreal and District Shoe Repairers Employees' Union.

Service: Personal and Domestic

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, QUEBEC.—A correction to the Order in Council which was noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 103, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 5, stating that the closing hour on Saturdays is 10 p.m.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, HULL.—An Order in Council, approved February 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 12, amends the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1935, page 731 and June, 1937, page 696) by providing that the minimum weekly wage rate for barbers be $16 per week plus 60 per cent of receipts in excess of $25. (The previous minimum rate was $20 plus 50 per cent of receipts over $31.) An increase in the prices to be paid for haircuts on Fridays and Saturdays and eves of holidays was made. Weekly minimum wages for apprentices were reduced and now range from: $4 after first six months to $11 during fifth six months.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the February 12 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette:*

Bakers, Montreal.

Paint Industry, Province of Quebec.

Building Materials, Province of Quebec.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Hull (amendment).

Certificates of Competency

Certificates of competency were made obligatory under the following agreements under Orders in Council noted in the following issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette:*

Building Trades, Montreal, February 12.

Building Trades, Drummondville, February 26.

Men's and Boys' Hats and Caps, February 26.

Furniture Industry, February 26.

Clerks, etc., Jonquière and other municipalities, February 26 (amendment).

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Saskatchewan

In four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers or employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards Officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410 and May, 1937, page 505; Alberta in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501 and June, 1937, page 640; Nova Scotia in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan in the issue of June, 1937, page 635.

Ontario

Construction: Building and Structures

PLASTERERS, LONDON.—An Order in Council, dated January 28 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, February 5, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in the plastering industry in the city of London and adjacent district, from February 15, 1938, to May 1, 1938.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, for plasterers. For shift work, shift to be not more than 8 hours. No regular working hours are fixed for plasterers' labourers.

Overtime: in case of shift work, night shifts to be paid at one and one-seventh times the regular rates. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half. Necessary work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and holidays, may be done only if authorized by the Advisory Committee, and then at double time.

Minimum wage rate for plasterers: 90 cents per hour. This rate may also be paid for night work if not more than 8 hours' duration. The Advisory Committee may fix a special minimum rate of wages for any handicapped employee. No wage rate is set for plasterers' labourers.

This schedule does not apply to employees of manufacturing plants or industrial establishments who are employed in repair and maintenance work including new installations and alterations of a minor nature.

Saskatchewan

Construction: Building and Structures

Bricklayers, Stonemasons and Tile Setters, Regina.—An Order in Council approved February 17, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* February 28, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the Employers of the Bricklaying, Stonemasonry and Tile Setting Industry in the city of Regina and within a radius of 20 miles of it and the employed bricklayers, stonemasons and tile setters, from March 1, 1938, to February 28, 1939, in this zone.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half until 7 p.m. All other overtime including work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and four specified holidays, double time.

Wages for bricklayers, stonemasons and tile setters: $1.10 per hour, foremen to receive at least 10 cents per hour extra.

One apprentice allowed to any recognized firm in business for one year if they employ five bricklayers. Not more than two apprentices allowed to work on one job unless 20 or more bricklayers are employed on the job.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi Drivers, Regina.—An Order in Council, approved February 17, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* February 28, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the Regina Employers in the Taxi Industry and the Employed Chauffeurs, in the city of Regina and within five miles of it, from March 1, 1938, to February 28, 1939.

Hours not to exceed 12 per day for six days each week, with one hour rest period each day; the hours of work each day to be computed from the posted time of starting.

Wages for regularly employed chauffeurs: $13 per week guaranteed plus 30 per cent commission on all business over $45 per week. Temporary employees to be paid 30 per cent commission on all takings, and must be employed at least for four consecutive hours, with a minimum of 80 cents if the commission does not exceed this amount.

Chauffeurs are responsible for any damage caused to their employers' cars or to the person or property of any other person, caused as a result of the chauffeur's negligence or lack of skill, such damages to be deducted from the chauffeur's wages at the rate of 20 per cent of his regular pay and all his commissions.

An important feature of the new regulations governing the United States housing program is the provision for insuring mortgages not only on multi-family structures, but also upon developments consisting of single family houses. Under this provision it will be possible for developers to obtain blanket mortgage financing, including funds advanced for construction, on groups of single family houses and then sell them on convenient payment plans or rent them as they see fit.

The regulations will permit partial releases from the blanket mortgage as separate properties are sold.

The Federal Housing Administration will insure mortgages up to 80 per cent of the appraised value of projects provided that, in the case of large scale developments constructed under Section 207, the amount of the mortgage may not exceed $1,350 per room, and in the case of the smaller developments built under Section 210, the mortgage may not exceed $1,150 per room.

The maximum interest rate which lending institutions will be permitted to charge will be 4½ per cent on mortgages insured under Section 207 and 5 per cent on mortgages insured under Section 210.

The mortgage insurance premium will be charged at the rate of one-half of one per cent annually on the outstanding principal of the mortgage.

The multi-family and group housing operations will be carried on separately from the small homes program designed primarily for individual ownership. A separate insuring fund of $1,000,000 has been set aside out of appraisal fees, collected by the Federal Housing Administration during the past three years.

The Federal Housing Administration large scale housing program should not be confused with the slum clearance and government subsidy program of the United States Housing Authority. It is aimed primarily to promote the construction of housing facilities for wage earning and salaried families who by preference or necessity live in rented dwellings. Such families make up the great majority of the urban population and they, therefore, constitute the broadest market for new housing.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1938

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, was again slightly lower due to a decline in the cost of foods while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was little changed during the month being, however, slightly higher at the end than at the beginning due mainly to advances in the animal products group.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.59 at the beginning of February as compared with $8.68 for January; $8.49 for February, 1937; $8.07 for February, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.83 for February, 1930. During the month under review there was a substantial decline in the cost of eggs as in the previous month. Other changes were considerably smaller, the most important being increases in the cost of butter, beef, veal and mutton and decreases in the cost of bacon, lard, flour, and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.39 at the beginning of February as compared with $17.48 for the previous month; $17.12 for February, 1937; $16.58 for February, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $22.12 for February, 1930; $21.07 for February, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.54 for February 1914. Both fuel and rent were unchanged in cost from the previous month.

In wholesale prices the Dominon Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was little changed week by week during the month being, however, slightly higher at the end than at the beginning following a downward movement during the last three weeks in January. Some comparative figures are 83·8 for the week ended February 25, 83·5 for the week ended February 4, 84·2 for the week ended January 14, and 83·0 for the last week in February, 1937. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for January when the index number was 83·8 as compared with 82·9 for February, 1937; 72·5 for February, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·9 for February, 1930; 98·3 for February, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·8 for February, 1914. In the grouping according to chief component materials the largest advance occurred in the animal products group with smaller increases in the textiles and in the non-ferrous metals products groups while the wood products group, the iron products group, and the chemical products group were lower. The vegetable products group and the non-metallic minerals products groups were little changed. Butter prices advanced sharply and at the end of the month were at the highest levels reached since 1930. The prices of live stock and fresh meats also were higher while hides declined. In non-ferrous metals tin and copper advanced.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of February of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rate for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR

(Continued on page 346)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Feb. 1914	Feb. 1918	Feb. 1920	Feb. 1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1935	Feb. 1936	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938	Feb. 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	65·2	73·2	55·4	57·2	67·0	69·8	72·6	41·0	41·8	46·4	48·0	50·4	51·2
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·6	46·4	47·6	31·4	31·2	39·2	43·4	46·2	22·0	22·6	25·8	25·8	27·6	28·0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·0	25·7	25·9	18·8	19·2	22·4	24·3	25·1	12·2	12·9	14·7	14·9	15·2	16·1
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	31·9	33·1	26·2	29·5	29·8	30·5	31·3	17·3	20·9	21·8	22·2	22·0	22·4
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	21·9	34·1	37·0	27·5	29·1	25·3	27·5	30·1	12·2	19·9	21·3	21·2	22·1	22·1
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	34·6	63·2	70·6	51·6	54·0	50·6	53·0	54·8	27·0	38·4	40·8	40·2	41·8	41·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·0	45·6	52·2	39·3	41·7	36·8	37·8	39·6	17·4	31·9	29·1	29·0	30·7	30·3
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	67·4	78·4	41·6	49·4	43·8	45·0	42·8	23·6	29·8	34·4	33·4	32·8	31·2
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	42·6	63·8	83·9	56·2	50·5	51·8	49·7	59·7	28·8	32·9	33·9	31·6	38·3	32·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	35·4	49·0	63·5	47·7	41·5	44·2	41·4	51·8	22·5	27·0	28·9	26·3	31·3	26·9
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	55·2	71·4	91·2	78·8	73·8	73·8	75·0	77·4	56·4	61·8	61·8	64·2	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·4	95·4	131·8	77·0	90·8	84·6	88·0	84·6	44·6	48·6	52·8	54·0	62·2	64·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·3	52·8	73·9	44·7	49·8	46·4	48·3	46·4	25·7	28·0	30·1	30·8	34·7	36·0
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·8	33·2	40·7	31·9	§32·9	§32·2	§33·8	§32·6	§19·4	§19·7	§20·5	§22·6	§23·3	§23·3
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·6	30·4	38·0	28·7	§32·9	§32·2	§33·8	§32·6	§19·4	§19·7	§20·5	§22·6	§23·3	§23·3
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	112·5	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	84·0	§88·5	93·0	100·5	108·0	108·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	65·0	76·0	47·0	54·0	§52·0	§49·0	§52·0	§26·0	34·0	§35·0	§42·0	§45·0	§44·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	37·5	40·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	23·0	§26·0	26·0	28·0	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	20·2	31·6	19·2	§21·8	§21·2	§21·0	§20·4	16·0	15·8	§15·8	§16·2	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, handpicked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·8	23·2	17·0	16·0	15·6	22·2	20·2	7·6	10·2	10·8	14·4	11·4	11·2
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·6	20·5	27·9	21·7	20·0	19·4	20·8	20·9	15·1	15·2	16·0	16·1	15·9	15·2
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·0	17·2	26·0	18·5	15·8	13·4	13·6	16·4	10·6	12·6	11·2	11·5	11·4	11·2
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·0	64·4	35·2	31·6	32·4	30·4	28·8	22·8	26·0	24·8	25·2	26·0	26·0
Sugar, familyw	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·6	19·8	30·4	16·6	15·0	15·0	14·2	13·8	11·2	12·6	12·2	12·2	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	12·7	16·3	13·6	§17·9	§18·0	§17·7	§17·5	§10·6	§13·1	§13·0	§13·0	§14·4	§14·5
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	12·2	16·9	15·0	§17·9	§18·0	§17·7	§17·5	§10·6	§13·1	§13·0	§13·0	§14·4	§14·5
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·2	15·0	13·5	15·3	15·2	15·2	14·9	10·1	9·6	9·1	8·8	8·8	8·8
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·0	73·7	130·3	53·3	97·4	54·2	43·9	83·5	31·6	25·0	43·5	60·3	32·2	32·0
Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·7	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·75	$ 12·54	$ 15·77	$ 10·61	$ 11·50	$ 11·03	$ 11·15	$ 11·83	$ 6·70	$ 7·59	$ 8·07	$ 8·49	$ 8·68	$ 8·59
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·7	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·8	74·1	90·1	109·0	118·3	102·8	102·2	101·2	96·2	94·8	93·0	92·3	90·3	90·3
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·0	58·3	65·9	70·5	66·2	63·8	63·1	63·1	58·9	58·9	58·8	58·7	58·7	58·6
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	64·8	76·5	79·6	76·5	75·4	75·8	76·5	62·3	62·0	60·4	59·5	60·5	60·4
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·6	49·4	58·8	57·9	56·2	56·2	55·2	54·4	47·0	46·2	45·3	45·1	45·1	45·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·4	25·8	32·4	31·7	30·0	31·2	31·1	31·1	26·8	27·3	26·9	26·8	26·8	26·5
Fuel and light	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 2·72	$ 3·24	$ 3·49	$ 3·47	$ 3·29	$ 3·27	$ 3·26	$ 2·91	$ 2·89	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·81	$ 2·81
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·86	$ 4·49	$ 5·66	$ 6·93	$ 6·86	$ 6·89	$ 6·94	$ 6·99	$ 5·97	$ 5·54	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 5·94
††**Totals**	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·54	$ 19·89	$ 24·71	$ 21·07	$ 21·87	$ 21·25	$ 21·41	$ 22·12	$ 15·61	$ 16·06	$ 16·58	$ 17·12	$ 17·48	$ 17·39

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

					$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	12·50	15·95	10·85	11·68	10·95	11·08	11·83	7·13	7·76	8·20	8·43	8·79	8·68
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·79	10·97	13·41	9·77	10·67	9·84	9·97	10·83	7·05	7·24	7·69	8·10	8·61	8·32
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·53	12·65	15·52	10·88	12·00	11·02	10·98	11·58	7·07	7·85	8·29	8·46	8·90	8·81
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·24	12·37	15·11	10·23	11·25	10·22	10·43	11·09	6·31	7·01	7·57	7·87	8·19	8·09
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·53	12·66	15·86	10·46	11·59	11·04	11·12	11·77	6·58	7·56	8·10	8·48	8·66	8·54
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	12·04	16·06	10·45	10·51	10·59	10·92	11·59	6·54	7·25	7·74	8·62	8·42	8·27
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·27	12·69	15·34	10·61	10·92	11·29	11·40	12·00	6·46	7·46	7·68	8·49	8·58	8·55
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·55	12·87	15·87	10·21	10·85	11·14	11·37	12·07	6·42	7·53	7·71	8·38	8·44	8·41
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·11	12·61	16·66	11·59	12·11	12·05	12·16	13·02	7·36	8·38	8·81	9·45	9·61	9·55

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**25·6**	**21·2**	**18·9**	**14·0**	**11·6**	**16·1**	**22·4**	**22·1**	**20·7**	**30·3**	**33·7**	**55·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·3**	**23·4**	**20·0**	**14·6**	**12·3**	**13·5**	**15·0**	**22·5**	**20·5**	**28·4**	**31·5**	**55·6**
1—Sydney	30·3	23·8	21·2	16·7	14·1	.....	.....	25·2	22	28·7	32·3	55·4
2—New Glasgow	30	24·4	21·5	15·1	12·2	14	.....	23·2	19·6	26·8	30·3	53·4
3—Amherst	.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	18	28	30	55
4—Halifax	26·4	19	19	13·3	12	11·4	15	21·7	19·6	27·4	31·1	53·3
5—Windsor	30	25	22	16	13	15	.....	20	22	30·5	32·6	60
6—Truro	30	25	18	12	10	.....	.....	25	21·7	29	32·5	56·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·6**	**22·2**	**19·8**	**15·1**	**13·7**	**12·5**	**18·0**	**21·0**	**17·7**	**28·5**	**31·9**	**54·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**28·9**	**21·9**	**18·9**	**14·3**	**11·4**	**14·7**	**18·8**	**21·2**	**21·7**	**29·3**	**33·1**	**57·1**
8—Moncton	26·4	20·3	18	13·5	11·2	15	18	22·7	20	28·3	33·6	57·5
9—Saint John	28·2	19	19·4	13·8	11·3	13	23·3	22·3	21·7	28·3	32·1	55
10—Fredericton	31	23·2	18	15	12·2	16	15	22·2	20	30·5	32·8	58·7
11—Bathurst	30	25	20	15	11	.....	.....	17·5	25	30	34	.....
Quebec (average)	**23·5**	**20·0**	**17·5**	**13·6**	**9·2**	**16·2**	**23·7**	**20·3**	**18·8**	**28·4**	**31·4**	**54·8**
12—Quebec	23·3	19·7	14·6	13·1	8·2	19·1	23·9	19·3	18·1	25·2	27·9	48·3
13—Three Rivers	25·9	21·2	16·1	14·4	9·7	17·6	26·3	21·5	17·3	31·7	33·6	56·9
14—Sherbrooke	27·7	23·1	20·1	15·3	10·5	16·5	25·5	21·3	20·2	27·3	29·8	56·6
15—Sorel	19·4	18·6	16·8	11·3	8·4	13	18·3	18·4	18·9	28·7	32	55
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·8	17·3	17·5	12·8	8·7	17·7	22·7	16·7	17·3	28·8	34·6	51·5
17—St. Johns	27·5	20	15	14·5	9·5	15	25	21·5	18	29·5	30·8	53·7
18—Thetford Mines	19	18·5	13·5	14·5	7·7	20	21·5	20·5	20	.....	.....	60
19—Montreal	25·7	21·4	23·6	12·7	9·5	13	24·5	20·9	20·2	27·4	30·3	56·4
20—Hull	24·1	20·4	20·2	14·1	10·3	13·5	25·8	23	19·4	28·5	31·9	55·2
Ontario (average)	**25·7**	**21·8**	**19·5**	**14·8**	**12·3**	**17·7**	**23·1**	**22·7**	**21·1**	**29·2**	**32·6**	**54·7**
21—Ottawa	27·2	22·3	22·1	15	11·6	15·7	24·3	21·1	19	28·8	32·1	57·6
22—Brockville	29	24·2	20·7	13·5	10·4	15	25	21·5	20·5	30·4	33·6	57·4
23—Kingston	23·7	19·3	19·6	14·3	10	14·3	23	22·4	20·2	28	31·9	52·9
24—Belleville	22·7	17·8	17·2	13	9·7	17·7	21·5	20·5	19	29·5	31·9	53·1
25—Peterborough	28·6	23	21·2	16·4	14·3	21·8	25·7	22·8	21·2	28·7	32·5	54·2
26—Oshawa	22	19·5	18·1	13·4	12·5	18·1	.....	21·2	19·6	25·8	31·1	55·3
27—Orillia	24·3	19·3	20·3	13·7	13·5	20	24	24	21	29·4	33·7	55
28—Toronto	28·4	23·4	21·8	15·4	13·9	18·4	23·7	23·8	22·3	30·5	35·5	56·9
29—Niagara Falls	25·2	22·7	21	15·1	11	17·6	18	21·2	19·4	29·1	32	53·2
30—St. Catharines	25·1	21·6	21	15·7	11·8	17	22·7	21·7	20	27·2	31	52
31—Hamilton	26·3	22·9	22·1	15·9	14·4	19·2	23·1	22·4	25	28·2	30·9	55·2
32—Brantford	25·9	22·5	19·5	15·6	11·6	17·9	25·2	22·3	.....	27·9	31·3	54·5
33—Galt	27·7	23·3	21	16·3	14·8	20	27·5	25	.....	29·5	33·5	52·9
34—Guelph	23	20·5	19·4	14·6	13·4	18·2	19	20·6	19·7	27	30·8	53·3
35—Kitchener	23·3	21·3	17	15·1	13·2	18·1	26·5	22·3	18	28	30·5	53
36—Woodstock	26·8	23	19·3	15·7	12·1	17·6	22·7	23·4	23	28·8	32·2	54
37—Stratford	23·7	20·3	16·3	14·7	14	19·7	20	23·3	24·5	28·7	31·9	54·9
38—London	26·4	22·2	19·6	14·6	12·3	17·7	23·1	23	20·5	29·4	32·9	54·3
39—St. Thomas	27·1	22·7	20·4	14·7	12·3	17·8	25	23	20·2	28·9	32·4	54·8
40—Chatham	24·8	21·6	20·1	15·4	11·1	17·8	23	22·1	20	28·9	31·9	54·1
41—Windsor	27·7	23·3	20·3	15·5	13·8	17·6	25	23	21·5	28·4	30·7	56·7
42—Sarnia	23·6	20·2	16·8	15·4	12·5	17·3	17·7	22	22·4	26·8	31·1	55·2
43—Owen Sound	23·8	20	16·8	14·6	11·9	16·7	17·5	21·6	19	28·8	32·2	50·5
44—North Bay	26·7	22·3	20	15	12·3	17·3	.....	22	22·2	30·4	33·1	54·3
45—Sudbury	27·2	23	19·2	14·3	12·7	15·7	21	23	20·9	29	33·7	54·5
46—Cobalt	22·5	22	14	13	12	.....	.....	22·5	23·2	29·2	32	52·5
47—Timmins	28·1	23·7	22·7	15·2	11·3	19	26·5	26·5	23·4	30·6	33·6	55·1
48—Sault Ste. Marie	27·9	24	21·5	13·8	11·2	16·9	21·7	24	21·6	30·2	33	58·2
49—Port Arthur	25	21	17	15	12·3	16·3	.....	24·3	22·8	35	37·7	58
50—Fort William	27·9	20·9	18·2	13·6	12·1	17·2	27	24·6	21·6	33·9	36·9	58·6
Manitoba (average)	**24·6**	**20·3**	**20·2**	**13·2**	**11·3**	**13·2**	**21·3**	**21·7**	**20·1**	**34·6**	**38·0**	**56·0**
51—Winnipeg	25·8	20·6	20·3	12·9	11·6	12·2	22·6	23·4	19·6	33·8	36·7	56·6
52—Brandon	23·3	20	20	13·5	11	14·2	20	20	20·5	35·4	39·3	55·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·7**	**17·7**	**16·4**	**11·5**	**8·7**	**12·6**	**18·9**	**19·9**	**20·7**	**34·3**	**37·8**	**56·7**
53—Regina	23·9	18·2	17	11·5	10·1	12·1	19	20·4	20·5	33·2	37·3	58·6
54—Prince Albert	20	15	15	10·5	6·5	11·5	20	20	18	37·1	41	53·6
55—Saskatoon	22·3	18·3	16·8	11·8	8·9	13·9	19	20·1	19·2	34·9	37·4	56·2
56—Moose Jaw	24·4	19·4	16·8	12·1	9·1	12·9	17·5	19·2	25	31·8	35·5	58·5
Alberta (average)	**22·8**	**18·1**	**16·2**	**11·7**	**9·5**	**12·7**	**20·1**	**20·5**	**19·7**	**30·9**	**34·7**	**53·1**
57—Medicine Hat	25·2	19·6	18·6	14	12·1	14	25	20·4	20·6	33·8	37·5	55
58—Drumheller	22	18·5	14	11·5	7	12·5	20	21	20	32	34·4	51·7
59—Edmonton	19·7	15·4	14·9	9·4	7·8	12·1	13·5	18·7	19·1	29·1	33	52·8
60—Calgary	23·5	18·7	17·1	12	10·4	13·6	22·8	21·5	18·8	31·9	35·9	55
61—Lethbridge	23·7	18·2	16·2	11·7	10	11·5	19·2	21	20	27·7	32·7	51·1
British Columbia (average)	**26·7**	**22·1**	**19·9**	**14·1**	**13·6**	**16·5**	**25·1**	**24·1**	**22·1**	**35·0**	**38·8**	**57·8**
62—Fernie	23·5	20	20	12·2	14·5	13·3	26	22	22	33·4	37·2	60
63—Nelson	25	20	20	14·5	14	14·5	22·5	25	22	35·7	40	60
64—Trail	25·7	23·3	19·3	14·8	14·5	17	25	25	23·6	36·2	40·7	58
65—New Westminster	27·2	21·8	17·4	12·3	13·1	15·5	25·3	23·6	21·8	33·4	37·2	56·1
66—Vancouver	29·3	23·4	20·5	14·5	14·5	17	26·2	24·2	24·4	34·4	37·3	58·2
67—Victoria	28·4	23·5	21·7	15·1	14·2	16·9	24·5	24·8	20·8	36	39·2	56·2
68—Nanaimo	26·6	22·6	19·4	15	13·1	20·4	26·5	25	20	33·9	38·1	57·5
69—Prince Rupert	27·5	22·5	21	14	11·2	17·2	25	23·5	22·4	37·2	40·9	56·4

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·0	**23·8**	**16·1**	**12·2**	**49·2**	**18·1**	**17·3**	**21·6**	**15·6**	**32·0**	**26·9**	**11·0**	**32·3**	**36·0**	
10·7	**29·5**	.....	.....	**43·7**	**13·3**	**14·1**	**16·1**	**16·3**	**36·7**	**31·5**	**10·3**	**33·2**	**38·1**	
10	24·2	.....	.....	42·8	13·2	14	15·2	15·7	37·7	32·5	10–12	.....	37·4	1
10	29·4	.....	.....	47·5	13·5	14·6	19·8	15·8	37·4	33·4	11b	32·7	37·5	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	45	14·4	15	14·3	15·7	34·6	32·5	8c	33	37·4	3
12	35	.....	.....	43·3	12·3	11·7	16·3	16·8	35·8	29·1	11·8a	.....	38·1	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·2	.....	15·3	16·3	39·3	33·3	10c	34	39·4	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·3	15·3	15·9	17·3	35·5	28·2	10	33	39	6
.....	**25·0**	.....	.....	**45·0**	**13·2**	**15·2**	**18·8**	**15·7**	**30·5**	**24·9**	**9·0–10·0**	**31·1**	**37·2**	7
14·5	**29·5**	**17·5**	.....	**46·9**	**14·3**	**16·2**	**17·4**	**16·2**	**35·2**	**28·9**	**10·8**	**32·8**	**37·0**	
13·5	28·5	.....	.....	42·3	14	15·4	16·3	16·3	38·7	32·1	10	32·8	37·4	8
14·4	30·3	15	.....	45	14	14·8	21·4	15·5	36·3	29·5	12	33·4	38·1	9
15·5	29	20	.....	53·3	14·7	16·4	17·8	18·1	34·1	29·3	11	34·4	37·4	10
.....	30	.....	.....	.....	14·4	18	14·2	15	31·7	24·5	10c	30·7	35	11
14·0	**26·4**	**14·9**	**9·2**	**49·3**	**14·5**	**15·1**	**14·3**	**16·0**	**34·4**	**29·3**	**10·2**	**31·7**	**34·9**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	12·5	16·7	34·5	28·1	11	32·6	36	12
10·2	25·2	.....	.....	41·2	10·6	15·2	16·3	16·4	40	32·9	11b	.....	34·6	13
15·6	26·2	.....	9	.....	16	16·4	15·5	15·4	35·4	31·3	11·1a	32·4	35·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10·2	15·7	34·5	29	9	30	34·4	15
14	25	9·1	10	.....	14·5	14·5	12·6	15	30·4	27	9b	.....	34·8	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	16·2	35	31·4	9	.....	34·2	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·3	12·7	17	31	27·2	9	31	34·8	18
15	30·1	19·2	8·6	50	20	16·6	20·3	15·3	34·7	28·5	11–12	33·8	35·6	19
15·3	25·6	16·5	9	56·7	11·3	15·1	13·6	16	34	28·2	11	30·3	34·3	20
15·5	**22·7**	**18·8**	**10·2**	**52·0**	**17·1**	**17·3**	**24·6**	**15·4**	**30·6**	**26·2**	**11·3**	**33·8**	**36·1**	
15·7	26·3	21·4	7·1	60	21·1	16·3	24·4	15·2	32·4	26·7	11	31·9	35·7	21
.....	25	.....	8·3	.....	17·7	15·7	22·7	15·4	28·4	25	10	.....	34·6	22
15	23·2	20·7	.....	50	17	15	24·5	14·8	30·3	25·2	10	31·6	34·9	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·5	17	23·8	14·7	27·5	25·8	10b	34·9	35·7	24
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	16·6	14·9	25·9	16·3	27·4	23·4	11	34·3	36·1	25
15	20	17	.....	50	15	18	24·2	15·4	31·8	27	11b	34·5	36·2	26
.....	.....	14	.....	.....	18	18	23·4	17·2	28·2	23·4	11	33·5	36·8	27
16	28·6	19·9	10·8	60	.....	19·6	27·9	14·9	32	26·7	13	.....	36·5	28
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	17·3	18	24	14·7	30	.....	12	34·5	36·7	29
.....	19	.....	.....	.....	17·3	15	26·1	14·5	30·6	23	12	34	36	30
17·7	27·5	23·4	.....	53·3	16·7	17·2	27·9	14·5	30·2	27·7	12	36	36·3	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·2	17	27·6	14·3	27·4	24·9	11	35·5	36·8	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17·5	25·9	15·7	28·6	24·2	11	34	36·2	33
14	19·5	15·7	12	.....	16·3	17	22·8	14·1	28·2	22·8	11	31·2	36	34
15	23·3	18	.....	50	.....	19·5	25·2	14·6	28·4	24·4	11	33	35·9	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	14·5	24·3	14·8	25·2	22	11	.....	35·9	36
.....	22	15	.....	.....	18·2	15	26·4	14·8	27·5	23·1	11	31	35·5	37
12	20	17·5	.....	40	15·9	16·7	28·4	15·2	29·5	25·2	11	34	35·9	38
12·5	22	18	.....	50	16·9	17·2	29·5	14·9	29	25·6	11	36·5	37	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	18·7	25·5	14	24·5	20·8	11	32	35	40
15·2	23·7	22	.....	60	17·5	17·5	26·7	14·1	29·8	24·7	12	.....	35·1	41
.....	22·7	16	12	50	16·7	16·3	27·5	15·2	29·1	25·7	11	34	36·1	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	17·7	24·8	14	25	22·6	11	34·5	36·2	43
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	15	16	25	16·2	36·7	32·3	12	35	36·7	44
.....	20·3	18	10	40	17·7	18	18·3	16·9	34·6	.....	14b	.....	36·6	45
18	20·3	18	.....	50	15·5	21	16·7	17·7	38·2	32·3	10b	.....	37·3	46
17	23	25	12	60	19	19·2	16·4	17·8	36·3	31·6	14·3a	35	36·7	47
.....	20·5	20·4	9	.....	16·4	18·2	25·2	16·7	34	31	12	33	36·5	48
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	17·8	23·9	15·8	38·2	31·6	11	34·5	36·8	49
18	23·7	16·2	.....	55	17·5	18·7	23·7	16·1	39·4	34	11	32	36·7	50
21·5	**23·2**	**15·6**	**12·0**	.....	**21·9**	**17·6**	**27·3**	**13·8**	**31·2**	**24·2**	**9·2**	**29·7**	**34·8**	
23	23·4	17·4	12	.....	21	17·9	28·4	13·3	33·4	26	10	.....	34·8	51
20	23	13·7	.....	.....	22·7	17·3	26·1	14·2	29	22·3	8·3a	29·7	34·8	52
21·7	**22·7**	**10·1**	**12·6**	.....	**23·6**	**18·9**	**16·7**	**14·0**	**31·3**	**25·7**	**11·8**	**28·7**	**34·2**	
20·3	21·9	12·3	13·3	.....	23·3	18·7	16·3	14·4	29·2	23	12	27·6	33·4	53
21	24	9	8·3	.....	25	18·4	14·9	14·1	35·1	30·1	11	28·6	35	54
20·4	21·6	9·2	13·7	.....	21·2	17·9	17·4	14	31·7	25·6	12	29	33·9	55
25	23·3	10	15	.....	25	20·4	18·2	13·3	29·3	24·1	12	29·6	34·4	56
21·5	**22·2**	**11·4**	**15·1**	.....	**24·0**	**20·0**	**21·3**	**15·2**	**29·8**	**23·3**	**10·8**	**28·2**	**33·5**	
22·5	22·3	11	.....	.....	25	21	23	15·9	30	23·3	11	29	33·9	57
20·7	22	11	13·5	.....	25	18·5	18·7	16	34	26·7	10	27·7	32·6	58
21·7	21·5	13·7	12·5	.....	22·3	19·1	18·9	14·6	27·8	22·1	11	27·6	33·8	59
21·3	21·9	11·2	16·5	.....	24	21·2	25	14·6	30·8	22·7	11	28·4	34·1	60
21·3	23·2	10	18	.....	23·5	20·2	20·8	14·9	26·4	21·9	11	.....	33·3	61
18·9	**21·1**	**14·1**	**14·6**	.....	**23·1**	**19·9**	**26·3**	**16·9**	**31·9**	**26·3**	**11·6**	**31·7**	**37·0**	
24	25	11	20	.....	23·9	23·3	20·6	15·7	37	30	10	28	36·5	62
19	25	14	15	.....	24	22	27·5	18	37·7	25	12·5a	28·5	38·4	63
23·2	27·7	13·5	19	.....	23·7	21	27·4	18·3	39·6	32·7	12·5a	.....	36·9	64
15·8	18	.....	8·3	.....	22·5	15·7	23·4	15·6	26·2	22	10	34	36·1	65
15·8	17·2	18	13·5	.....	22·2	17·9	28·2	15·4	27·1	.....	10	.....	35·5	66
15·4	15	.....	11·2	.....	22·3	19·5	24·8	16·5	27·5	23·8	12·5a	36·2	37·5	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	20	37	17	29·8	25	11a	.....	36·9	68
.....	20	.....	15	.....	.....	20	21·1	19	29·9	25·8	14·3a	.....	38·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·3**	**7·2a**	**16·0**	**4·4**	**5·8**	**8·2**	**10·9**	**11·7**	**11·4**	**11·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·4**	**7·2**	**17·0**	**5·1**	**5·8**	**7·7**	**12·9**	**12·1**	**11·4**	**11·6**
1—Sydney	22·2	8	16·5	4·9	5·9	7·4	11·8	11·8	11·2	11·3
2—New Glasgow	21·5	7·3	17	5	5·9	7·9	12·9	10·9	10·6	10·7
3—Amherst	21·6	7·3	.....	5·1	5·7	6·7	11·3	10·8	11	11·2
4—Halifax	22·4	6–6·7	17·8	5·1	5·7	8·5	16·7	12·5	10·9	11·3
5—Windsor	21·8	7·3–8	17	5·3	5·7	7·7	11·7	13·8	13·1	12·9
6—Truro	24·7	6–7·3	16·6	5·1	6	8	12·8	12·7	11·5	12·2
7—P.E.I.—Charlottetown	**22·7**	**8·0**	**18·3**	**4·8**	**5·7**	**7·6**	**14**	**12·1**	**11·9**	**12·1**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·4**	**7·9**	**17·1**	**4·9**	**6·0**	**7·6**	**13·7**	**12·2**	**11·6**	**11·7**
8—Moncton	22·7	8	17·3	5	6·1	8·4	14·4	12·3	12	11·7
9—Saint John	23·8	6–7·3	19·1	4·8	6	7·8	13·6	11·7	11·2	11·6
10—Fredericton	22·3	8b	15	4·9	6·3	7·6	13·8	12·3	11	11·3
11—Bathurst	24·8	8·7b	.....	4·9	5·6	6·7	13	12·6	12	12·1
Quebec (average)	**20·7**	**5·9**	**13·7**	**4·4**	**5·7**	**6·4**	**10·6**	**9·8**	**11·2**	**10·5**
12—Quebec	21·7	5–9·5c	14	4·7	5·8	6·6	10	9·9	10·3	10
13—Three Rivers	21·3	5·3–6	13·8	4·9	5·5	6·7	12·7	10·5	12·2	10·4
14—Sherbrooke	21·3	6	12·8	4·4	5·9	6	11·5	9·9	11	10·8
15—Sorel	20·3	4·7	14·2	3·6	4·7	5·9	9·7	9·4	11·1	10·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·2	5·3	13·3	4	5·7	7	10·5	9·5	12·1	10
17—St. Johns	20	4·7	14·5	4·2	6·5	6·7	9·5	9·7	12·7	11·8
18—Thetford Mines	20·7	6	13·2	4·9	6	5·2	10·4	10	11	11
19—Montreal	22⅛	6–7·3	14·6	4·6	5·6	7·6	9·7	9·8	10·6	10·1
20—Hull	20·1	5·3–7·3	13·2	4·6	5·6	6·2	11	9·7	10	10
Ontario (average)	**22·8**	**6·9**	**15·6**	**3·9**	**5·6**	**8·8**	**10·9**	**11·2**	**11·0**	**11·1**
21—Ottawa	21·9	7·3	14⅞	5	5·9	8·5	11·1	10	10·3	10·5
22—Brockville	21·3	6·7	13·9	4·8	5·3	7·8	10·8	10·8	10·3	10·3
23—Kingston	20·6	6–6·7	14·1	4·4	5·1	8·3	11	10·4	10·1	10·2
24—Belleville	22·4	6–6·7	13·7	3·4	5·4	8	10·1	10·3	10·2	10·5
25—Peterborough	22·6	6–6·7	15⅜	3·4	5·4	8·8	10·6	10·3	10·3	10·3
26—Oshawa	23	6·7–7·3	16·5	3·3	5·8	8·3	10·1	10·7	10·3	10·3
27—Orillia	21·2	6·7	20	3·4	5·2	8·7	10	11·3	10·9	11·7
28—Toronto	24·7	7·3	16·9	3·5	5·6	9	10	10·9	10·5	10·5
29—Niagara Falls	23	7·3	17	3·6	5·6	8·4	10·8	10·3	10·4	11·2
30—St. Catharines	22·8	7·3	17	3·6	5·7	9·7	11·3	10·1	10·7	10·6
31—Hamilton	27⅜	6·7–7·3	16·1	3·5	5·6	8·1	9·8	10·7	10·4	10·3
32—Brantford	23·9	7·3	16·4	3·3	5·6	9·4	9·9	10·9	10·5	10·3
33—Galt	24·2	7·3	16·5	3·4	5·4	8·5	9·9	11·7	11·1	11·2
34—Guelph	23·6	6·7	15·8	3·2	5·3	9·3	10·8	10·8	10·6	11
35—Kitchener	24·4	6·7	15·6	3·6	5·8	9·3	10·9	10·5	11·5	11·2
36—Woodstock	23·1	6·7	14	3	5	9·2	9·7	11·6	10·8	10·5
37—Stratford	21·8	6·7–7·3	16	3·2	5·5	9·3	10·7	11·3	10·8	11·3
38—London	22·8	6·7–7·3	18·2	3·4	5·3	9·1	10·8	11·8	11·4	11·1
39—St. Thomas	23·6	6–6·7	18·8	3·8	5·6	9·4	12·5	11·9	11·5	11·2
40—Chatham	21·2	6	16	3·4	5·5	8·1	10	11·4	11·2	11·1
41—Windsor	21·4	6·7–7·3	14	3·4	5·3	7·8	9·8	10·8	11	11·1
42—Sarnia	23·4	6·7–7·3	18·8	3·8	5·6	9·4	12·5	12·2	11·7	11·2
43—Owen Sound	22·3	6·7	14·3	3·4	5·1	8·7	11·5	10·4	10·4	10·5
44—North Bay	24·1	6·7–7·3	12·7	4·8	6	8·9	12·1	12·1	11·9	12·4
45—Sudbury	21·7	7·3	14·3	4·9	6·5	8·7	12·1	11·8	11·8	12
46—Cobalt	22·7	6·7	14	5·4	6·5	9·1	12·4	11·9	12·5	12·5
47—Timmins	22	6·7	12·7	5·1	6·5	9·2	11·9	12·1	12	12·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·6	6–6·7	13·7	4·9	6·2	8·9	11·7	12	11·7	11·9
49—Port Arthur	22·5	6·7–7·3	17·7	5	5·9	9·4	11·2	11·7	11·3	11·5
50—Fort William	23	6·7–7·3	14	5·1	5·9	8·2	10·3	12·2	12	11·6
Manitoba (average)	**24·7**	**7·0**	**15·8**	**4·8**	**6·0**	**9·5**	**10·2**	**13·4**	**12·1**	**12·5**
51—Winnipeg	25·5	6·4–8	16·5	4·9	6	9	10·2	13	11·9	12·2
52—Brandon	23·8	6·4–7·1	15	4·7	6	10	10·2	13·8	12·2	12·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·7**	**7·3**	**16·3**	**4·9**	**6·1**	**9·3**	**10·7**	**13·4**	**11·8**	**12·2**
53—Regina	24·4	7·2–8	18	4·9	6·4	9·5	9·9	13·5	11	11·4
54—Prince Albert	23·6	6·4	16	4·8	5·9	8·9	11·6	13·5	12·8	12·7
55—Saskatoon	21·9	7·2	.....	4·8	6·1	9·4	10·3	13·2	11·7	12·5
56—Moose Jaw	24·7	8	15	4·9	5·9	9·4	11·1	13·3	11·5	12·2
Alberta (average)	**26·2**	**7·8**	**17·7**	**4·9**	**6·1**	**8·9**	**10·3**	**12·8**	**12·0**	**11·9**
57—Medicine Hat	27·3	8	15	5	5·9	8·9	10·4	13·5	12·2	12·1
58—Drumheller	26	6·8–8	19·5	5·1	6·7	10·3	10·8	12·7	12·5	12·5
59—Edmonton	25·3	7·2–8	18·4	4·9	6·1	8·3	10	12·8	12·6	12·5
60—Calgary	27·9	8	18	5	6	8·6	9·9	12·7	11·7	11·7
61—Lethbridge	24·5	8	.....	4·6	5·6	8·4	10·4	12·2	10·9	10·9
British Columbia (average)	**26·7**	**9·5**	**18·8**	**5·4**	**6·3**	**7·4**	**8·3**	**13·2**	**12·6**	**12·8**
62—Fernie	27·2	10	17·5	5·2	6·2	8·4	9	13	12·5	12·5
63—Nelson	26	10	.....	5·8	.....	7·5	10	13·5	14·5	13·5
64—Trail	24·7	10	16	5·7	6·5	8·1	8·3	13·5	13·8	14
65—New Westminster	26·9	9–9·6	19·6	5·2	6·2	6·9	7·7	12·4	11·4	12
66—Vancouver	26·4	9–9·6	20·1	5·3	6·2	6·7	7·9	12·7	10·9	11·6
67—Victoria	27·5	9	19·5	5·2	6·4	7·6	7·7	13	12·1	12·6
68—Nanaimo	30	9	.....	5·1	.....	6·8	7·8	13·1	11·9	11·9
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	9–10	20·3	5·5	6·2	7·3	8·2	14·6	13·6	13·9

a. Chain stores etc., sell bread undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1938

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·6	5·8	·961	20·3	21·1	15·2	11·2	16·9	15·2	58·9	17·6	53·9	43·9	
5·4	6·4	·897	19·1	19·0	14·0	11·7	16·1	15·3	61·7	17·8	58·8	47·8	
4·8	6·8	·925	19·5	25	13·3	12	14·8	14·9	.....	17·5	.....	48·9	1
5·2	6·4	·925	19·7	18·7	12·7	13·3	15·3	14·4	55	19·3	55	45·7	2
5·5	5·2	·924	18·6	17·7	14	10·8	16	15	.....	15·1	.....	.....	3
5·9	6·4	·878	18	18·6	15	12·2	17·3	17·3	70	17·7	61·7	48·3	4
5·8	6·4	·922	19	15	.....	10	17	14·7	.....	18·7	59	48·3	5
5·3	7·1	·807	19·7	19	14·8	11·9	16·1	15·7	60	18·7	59·5	48	6
5·6	6·7	·680	15·0	16·9	.....	11·2	15·7	14·4	.....	17·8	.....	47·5	7
5·4	6·4	·799	18·0	18·2	14·0	12·2	16·4	14·6	52·3	17·0	54·5	49·6	
5·2	6·1	·93	18·5	20·4	13·7	13·1	16·9	15	55	17·3	55	54·4	8
5·5	7·3	·778	17·3	19·5	14·3	11·5	15·6	13·4	.....	16·6	54·5	46·9	9
5·9	6·7	·747	18·5	17·9	14·3	12	16·7	14·3	49·5	16·7	58·6	46·9	10
4·8	5·5	·74	17·6	15	13·7	12	16·2	15·7	.....	17·2	50	50	11
5·3	7·0	·863	18·6	25·2	14·3	11·5	16·5	14·4	61·0	18·1	58·2	43·1	
5·7	7	·845	18·7	23·2	14·4	12·7	17·4	15·5	79·6	19·4	61·6	44·2	12
5·7	7·4	·874	21·2	23·8	14·3	11·7	16·4	14·6	48·5	18·8	53·5	45	13
5·1	6·2	·939	19·6	34·1	15	11·8	17·7	14·8	46·7	19·2	62·2	43	14
4·7	7·7	·755	17·9	.....	13·5	11·1	14·3	13·4	47·5	18·2	.....	42	15
4·4	7·5	·821	15·9	20	13·6	12·3	16	14·4	.....	16·9	58	42·5	16
5·4	6·7	·748	14·5	27·5	14·3	11·5	15·7	13·5	55	16·7	55	45	17
5	5·7	1·01	21·2	.....	15	10·3	19	13·7	65	18·1	.....	44·5	18
5·8	7·5	·931	18·5	25·9	14	11·2	16·4	13·6	87·4	18·2	59·2	41·1	19
5·5	7	·843	19·9	21·6	14·8	11·1	15·3	15·9	58	17·4	58·2	40·8	20
5·2	6·1	·902	19·1	21·1	15·1	11·3	16·8	15·5	56·8	16·7	54·6	42·5	
5·1	7·4	·947	21	24·7	13·7	11·1	16·4	16·1	54·6	17	53·7	42·2	21
5·3	6·9	·93	20·3	24	14·5	10·4	17·2	15·4	45	16·8	57	42·8	22
5·2	6·5	1·045	20·6	22·6	12·5	10·5	17·2	15·6	49	16·4	54	42·3	23
5·1	6·1	·93	19·6	26·4	.....	11·3	16·5	15	58	15·3	58	41·4	24
5·5	5·6	·777	15·6	17·6	12·5	11·2	16·9	15	53·5	16·3	54·5	41	25
5·8	6·3	·77	16·1	20	.....	12·8	16·8	15·5	56	16·7	63·2	43	26
4·7	5	·683	15	18·2	.....	10·8	16·5	15	57	18	55	41	27
5·1	6	·895	18·1	20·9	.....	9·5	16·6	15·3	56·7	15·8	55·2	40·1	28
6·1	6·1	·832	19·8	16·5	.....	10·6	17·4	14·8	65	15	53	43	29
7·1	6·6	·83	17·4	18·9	.....	9·7	17	15·8	60	14·7	47·5	43·5	30
5·8	6·6	·84	18·8	21·4	.....	11·6	16·3	14·9	.....	14·9	64	41·3	31
4·9	6·4	·786	15·9	19	.....	11·4	17·1	14·7	49·7	15·8	50·3	40·7	32
4·7	6	·775	17·7	21·2	.....	11·2	17	15·8	65	16·2	58	41·6	33
6·3	5·3	·67	15·5	20·2	.....	10·2	17·1	14·9	57	15·8	49·5	41·8	34
5·7	6·1	·80	17	20	.....	11·1	16·4	15·4	.....	16·8	.....	42·1	35
4·7	6·2	·76	17·4	20	.....	11	16·2	14·4	.....	16	.....	39·7	36
4·6	6·1	·70	14·8	20	.....	11	17·2	14·7	.....	17·4	59·7	40·9	37
4·9	6·1	·831	16·7	18·1	.....	11·4	15·9	14·6	.....	15·8	59·5	40·8	38
5·4	6·7	·926	18·8	15·8	.....	11·3	16·8	15	46	18·6	45	42·1	39
4·4	4·8	·90	18	27·5	.....	10·3	16·2	14·7	.....	17	58·5	43·2	40
4·6	5·4	·945	17·1	15·1	.....	11·2	16·2	14·9	.....	16·2	.....	41·5	41
5·4	5·5	·895	19·2	15·8	.....	11·3	16·8	15	46	18·6	45	42·1	42
4·8	5·7	·714	14·7	18·5	.....	11·4	17	15	55	17	55	41·4	43
5·3	6·2	·993	23·5	22·5	15	12·4	15·7	16·5	62·5	17·3	59	44	44
5	7·1	1·106	23·3	36	17	12·5	17·4	17·1	62·2	16·7	55	46·9	45
5	7	1·25	27	.....	15·8	12·7	17·7	17	64·5	17·1	55	46·2	46
5·1	6	1·473	29·7	25	15·7	12·2	18·2	16·6	67·1	18·3	57·2	46·7	47
5·4	6·1	1·060	21·9	25	17·5	11·8	17·1	15·6	59·5	17·9	.....	44·7	48
5	5·5	·986	21·2	27·5	17·5	12·3	16·6	18·1	58·8	17·8	48·9	42·6	49
5·4	5·1	1·013	20·7	14	14·8	12·1	17·4	16·9	58·8	16·9	49·9	44·5	50
5·7	4·5	·706	14·9	.....	14·0	10·1	17·9	15·5	64·4	17·6	47·7	43·5	
5·9	4·1	·708	15·1	.....	14	10·2	17·5	15·2	63·2	17·1	45·3	42·7	51
5·4	4·8	·703	14·7	.....	.....	9·9	18·3	15·8	65·6	18·1	50	44·2	52
5·9	5·0	1·110	22·6	.....	16·6	10·7	17·3	15·3	63·3	19·6	50·9	46·8	
5·5	5	1·05	22·9	.....	19	11·8	18·5	14·9	62·7	18·1	51·1	46·7	53
6·3	5·3	1·23	23·1	.....	17·7	10·1	18·6	16·6	65·2	22·5	52·2	47·9	54
5·9	4·9	1·10	23	.....	14·5	10	17·5	14·9	64	19·4	49·7	45·8	55
5·8	4·9	1·06	21·2	.....	15	10·9	14·5	14·8	61·1	18·5	50·6	46·8	56
5·8	4·5	·836	19·9	.....	16·3	11·0	17·9	15·5	59·6	19·6	51·7	44·4	
6·5	3·6	·95	20	.....	17	11·3	18·4	15·8	59·6	19·7	57·3	45	57
6·1	5	1·02	23·3	.....	15	11·2	16·8	15·5	63	19·2	55	46·7	58
6·2	4·9	·602	14·4	.....	16·8	10·5	17·9	15·4	60·8	19·5	50·3	44·4	59
5·5	4·3	·942	24·6	.....	.....	10·4	18·2	15·2	58·6	20	48·7	44·2	60
4·7	4·6	·666	17	.....	.....	11·4	18	15·5	56·2	19·4	47	41·7	61
7·0	4·5	1·521	30·2	.....	19·1	10·5	17·8	14·6	59·2	18·5	49·7	42·3	
8·1	3·4	1·18	25	.....	20	11·2	19	16·5	63·7	20·7	57·5	46	62
7·5	4·7	1·62	35	.....	.....	11	20	16·2	64·5	20	57·5	49	63
7·4	4·3	1·70	36·4	.....	.....	10·6	19·2	15·2	62·5	21·4	51·7	45	64
5·6	4·8	1·28	25·2	.....	.....	9·7	16·2	13·1	52·5	16·3	43·5	37·3	65
5·7	4·5	1·24	26·4	.....	17·5	9·9	16·4	13·6	54·3	15·8	44·6	40·4	66
6·7	5·1	1·55	31·4	.....	.....	9·6	17·4	13·6	59·2	16·8	46·1	38·7	67
7	4·2	1·47	26·7	.....	.....	11·3	16	13·7	56·7	17·2	47·5	40	68
7·8	5	2·13	35·7	.....	19·7	10·6	17·9	14·8	60·3	20	49	42	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**35·0**	**58·0**	**19·6**	**13·8**	**2·6**	**37·0**	**48·9**	**11·7**	**5·0**	**14·450b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·5**	**6·1**	**39·8**	**58·3**	**18·5**	**9·7**	**2·7**	**40·3**	**37·7**	**12·0**	**5·1**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·5	6·1	41·4	57·8	19·2	9·7	2·9	42·1	42·3	12·2	5·1	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·4	6·3	39·7	57·6	20·7	9·6	2·9	42	34·4	12	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·4	5·9	37·5	60·7	16	9	2·7	40	33	12	4·9	.....
4—Halifax	6·3	6·2	37·6	56·9	17·5	9·6	2·6	.....	.....	12·2	5·2	15·00
5—Windsor	6·5	6·1	38·7	58·7	19·2	10	2·6	40	43	11·5	5	.....
6—Truro	6·7	6·2	43·7	58·1	18·2	10	2·6	37·6	35·6	12·2	5·3	.....
7—P.E.I.–Charlottetown	**6·3**	**5·9**	**42·8**	**55·2**	**17·7**	**15·0**	**3·1**	**40·6**	**36·4**	**12·2**	**5·0**	**13·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**41·5**	**58·8**	**18·6**	**10·3**	**2·7**	**39·3**	**37·8**	**12·0**	**5·1**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·4	6·1	42·7	60	17·5	9·8	2·9	43·2	41·2	12	5·2	g
9—Saint John	6·7	6·4	39·7	56·6	17·9	10	2·7	39·7	36·8	12	5·1	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·9	6·7	39·8	58	17·6	10·6	2·4	34·2	34·7	11·8	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·7	6·2	43·7	60·5	21·5	10·7	2·7	40	38·3	12·2	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·9**	**34·7**	**55·9**	**20·9**	**13·2**	**2·6**	**40·5**	**52·2**	**10·8**	**4·8**	**13·875**
12—Quebec	6	5·9	34·1	56·3	20·1	15·1	2·4	35·8	60	10·4	4·9	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·4	6·1	33·9	62·3	20·9	15·6	3·1	41·2	53·3	12·5	4·8	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·9	30·3	56·6	22	11·9	3	42·5	46·8	10·7	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·9	5·8	34	50·9	18·3	11·2	2·4	39·2	53·3	10	4·4	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·9	36·2	47·5	19·2	13	2·2	37·5	51·5	11·2	5	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	6	37·5	58·7	25	14	2·6	40	53·3	11·5	5	13·50
18—Thetford Mines	6·1	5·8	35·8	55·4	19·3	12·6	2·8	42·5	50	10	4·8	.....
19—Montreal	5·9	5·8	35·3	58·9	20·2	13·6	2·5	44·5	49·7	10·5	4·9	14·00–14·25
20—Hull	6	6	35·3	56·7	23·1	12	2·6	40·9	52	10·6	4·7	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**34·7**	**61·4**	**19·2**	**12·0**	**2·4**	**36·0**	**48·1**	**10·9**	**5·0**	**14·196**
21—Ottawa	6·1	6	34·1	61·7	18·4	13·5	2·5	41·9	52·8	10·9	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6·2	6·1	35·2	57·4	20·5	10·3	2·8	39	45·8	10·6	5·1	13·00
23—Kingston	6·2	6	34·6	57·1	18·1	11·5	2·7	39·5	47·7	10·5	5·2	14·00
24—Belleville	6·5	6·4	37	60·9	20·6	10·3	2·3	32·6	46	10	5·3	14·00
25—Peterborough	6·4	6·3	35·9	57·2	18·6	12·2	2·8	33·8	52	10·5	5·3	14·75
26—Oshawa	6·3	6·1	37·3	60	19·3	11	2·4	34·1	51·2	10·7	4·9	13·75
27—Orillia	6·5	6·5	34·7	66·2	21	10	2·4	36·7	48·7	10	4·7	14·50
28—Toronto	6	5·9	36·1	59·7	17·7	10·9	2·3	35·3	46·1	10	4·9	13·00
29—Niagara Falls	6·5	6·4	36	55·4	19·6	12	2	38	60	10·8	5	12·50–13·00g
30—St. Catharines	6·5	6·5	35·2	63	20·5	11·2	2·6	35	40	11·2	5·4	13·25g
31—Hamilton	6·1	6·1	34·2	60·9	18·3	10·4	2·3	32·4	43·3	10	5	13·50
32—Brantford	6·2	6·1	37·5	63·7	19·2	10·8	2·3	32·5	48	10	5·3	13·50
33—Galt	6·4	6·5	32	56·8	16·5	11·4	1·9	38·4	51·2	10·8	4·8	14·00
34—Guelph	6·1	6	34	60·7	17·9	10	2·3	38·2	42	10·7	4·9	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·4	6·4	33·1	64·1	22·5	11·2	2·3	37·2	50	10·1	4·8	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·7	6·7	37·7	54·2	19·2	10	2·5	33·7	49·5	10·7	5·3	14·00
37—Stratford	6·6	6·5	34	63	19·4	10·9	2·4	35	47·5	10·7	5·4	13·50
38—London	6·4	6·2	37·7	65	16·5	12·5	2·2	37·2	51	10·2	5	14·00
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·5	39	63·6	20·1	12	2·4	41·4	50	10·6	5·4	13·50
40—Chatham	6·3	6·3	33·5	58	15·5	12·1	2·2	30·8	60	10	4·7	g
41—Windsor	6·1	6·1	31	59·2	17·4	10·6	1·9	33·8	40	9·8	4·6	13·75g
42—Sarnia	6·6	6·5	39	63·6	20·1	12	2·4	41·4	50	10·6	5·4	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6	30·8	64·6	19·1	10·3	1·9	29·2	42·5	10·5	5·4	14·00
44—North Bay	6·5	6·4	35·8	65·4	17·3	14·1	2·6	37	45	11·7	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·8	6·6	34·2	66·2	22·7	15·4	2·7	38·1	60	14	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·2	7	31·2	63·7	20	15	2·6	31·2	42·5	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	6·9	6·7	33·8	62·8	19·3	14·7	2·8	36·5	35	.....	4·8	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·8	6·7	31·6	68·3	20·8	15	2·6	35	54	13	4·5	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·4	6·2	32·9	62·6	21·3	16·1	2·7	36·1	50	12·4	5·1	15·00
50—Fort William	6·7	6·6	32	58·3	20	13·1	2·3	38·6	42·5	11	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**32·8**	**53·5**	**19·5**	**12·9**	**2·6**	**32·5**	**54·8**	**13·8**	**5·3**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·9	6·9	33·5	51·7	17·3	10·8	2·7	34·3	57·8	12·6	5·5	18·50
52—Brandon	7	6·8	32·1	55·3	21·7	15	2·4	30·6	51·7	15	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·2**	**7·4**	**31·0**	**56·0**	**20·3**	**19·2**	**2·8**	**34·2**	**56·0**	**14·2**	**4·9**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·9	30·7	55·4	17·9	17·6a	2·7	33·5	57·3	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·2	7	31·9	57·2	23·9	20·8a	3·1	37	50	14	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·7	7·8	31·8	55	18·8	19·3a	2·7	33·2	59	14·5	4·7	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·8	6·9	29·6	56·4	20·4	19a	2·7	33	57·5	15	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**7·0**	**6·8**	**31·7**	**52·3**	**18·8**	**18·3**	**2·8**	**32·7**	**54·3**	**14·0**	**5·0**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·7	32·7	52·7	19	21·2a	2·8	34	60	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·3	7·2	34·7	55	21	20a	3·1	31·7	60	15	5·6	.....
59—Edmonton	6·9	6·9	34·1	53·1	20·6	16·7a	2·9	36	51·7	14·6	5	g
60—Calgary	6·8	6·9	30·4	51·8	18	17·9a	2·8	34·2	47·5	13	4·8	g
61—Lethbridge	6·9	6·5	26·7	49	15·5	15·7a	2·6	27·5	52·5	15	4·8	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·8**	**6·4**	**33·6**	**52·7**	**21·4**	**21·0**	**2·8**	**38·8**	**54·7**	**12·1**	**5·0**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·6	35	51	18·3	21·2a	2·7	36·7	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·2	6·5	37·5	60	23	22·5a	3·1	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
64—Trail	7	6·8	33·6	53·2	22·7	23·7a	2·8	35·7	55	14	5·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·8	31·5	48·5	18·2	20a	2·6	37·1	55·5	12·2	4·9	.....
66—Vancouver	6·2	6·2	33·1	49·7	19·9	20·2a	2·7	38·6	56·2	11·4	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	33·9	52·6	22·3	19·5a	2·7	36·7	55·8	11·7	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·5	6·1	31·7	52·9	24	19·3a	3	.....	54	11	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·6	6·1	32·5	53·3	22·5	21·2a	3	41·7	51·7	11·6	4·6	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50 six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF FEBRUARY, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·372	12·268	9·658	11·627	7·230	8·609	7·451	26·5	9·4	23·773	17·485	
7·850	10·075	6·500	7·833	5·333	6·833	6·500	28·9	9·8	21·417	14·583	
6·50- 7·25	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·5	9·7	16·00-26·00	12·00-16·00	1
6·50	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·7	9·9	15·00-25·00	10·00-15·00	2
6·75- 9·50	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	10	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·50- 9·00	11·50	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	6·00-7·00	7·00- 8·00	6·50	30	9·3	23·00-33·00	15·00-23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	10	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·5	10	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·000-9·900	11·300	9·000	10·500	6·500	7·500	7·500c	27·2	9·7	19·00-25·00	10·00-15·00	7
10·125	11·667	7·000	8·500	5·500	6·500	7·500	28·4	9·8	22·875	17·125	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	8
10·50-12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00- 8·00c	28·2	9·7	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
9·00-11·00	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·2	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·157	11·714	10·917	12·348	8·140	8·932	8·450	23·1	9·2	20·778	14·938	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·5	9·8	20·00-28·00	.....	12
7·00- 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25·4	9·7	20·00-28·00	14·00-20·00	13
9·50-11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·2	9·5	21·00-27·00	18·00-22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	9·1	15·00-17·00	8·00-12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·7	9	18·00-22·00	14·00-20·00	16
8·50- 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9	18·00-25·00	12·00-18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9	10·00-12·00	6·00- 8·00	18
8·00- 8·50	11·50	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00-14·00c	25·6	9·1	19·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·25	7·50	8·25	.....	24·5	8·7	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
10·211	12·380	10·097	12·229	7·972	9·777	8·667	24·8	9·1	25·554	19·018	
10·25	11·50-12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00- 9·00	23·3	8·9	20·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	21
7·50- 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·1	9	18·00-23·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24	9·2	20·00-27·00	18·00-20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·2	9·5	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·00	12·50-13·25	9·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·50	21·6	8·7	20·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	8·9	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
9·50-10·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·50	.....	23·7	9·3	20·00-24·00	14·00-20·00	27
10·25	11·00	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·8	27·00-35·00	20·00-27·00	28
7·00- 8·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	21g	8·8	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
8·00g	11·00-12·00g	g	15·00-16·00g	g	g	g	22·7g	9·4	25·00-35·00	16·00-25·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25·6	8·6	25·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·5	9·1	20·00-32·00	15·00-25·00	32
10·00-12·00	12·50	12·00	15·00	10·00	14·00c	10·00c	25	8·9	22·00-27·00	16·00-22·00	33
9·50-10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·1	9·3	23·00-29·00	15·00-23·00	34
9·00-12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23·7	9·4	22·00-32·00	18·00-23·00	35
9·50-12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·4	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	36
8·50-12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·6	9·4	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	37
10·75-12·00	12·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·4	22·00-32·00	16·00-24·00	38
9·50-11·50	12·50	.....	13·00-16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·9	9·3	23·00-30·00	18·00-23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22·3g	8·6	20·00-25·00	14·00-20·00	40
9·00-10·00g	11·50g	g	14·00-16·00g	g	10·00-12·00g	7·00-10·00g	g	8·8	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	41
8·25- 8·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·9	9·3	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	42
7·50- 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·7	8·9	19·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	43
13·00	14·50	7·00	7·50- 9·75	6·50	7·00	.....	29·6	9·4	.....	.....	44
10·00-13·50	13·50-14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·1	9·7	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50-11·25c	.....	8·25- 9·00c	.....	32	8·9	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	9·7	p	p	47
7·50-10·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·1	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
12·00-13·25	12·50	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	28·1	9·8	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	49
12·00-13·25	12·50	7·50	8·25	7·00	7·75	.....	25	9	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	50
8·813	14·938	.....	.....	7·313	8·188	7·500	27·4	9·4	25·000	18·250	
5·75-12·75h	14·25-15·50	.....	.....	6·00-9·75	6·75-10·50	8·00	27	9·7	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	51
5·75-11·00h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·00-7·50	7·00- 8·50	7·00	27·8	9·1	18·00-22·00	12·00-18·00	52
8·106	16·750	.....	.....	5·313	7·906	9·000	28·7	9·6	24·750	18·375	
4·75-12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50- 9·00	.....	26·7	9·7	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	53
8·00- 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	29·8	10	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·25- 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	29·2	9·7	20·00-27·00	14·00-20·00	55
5·00- 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00-11·00	11·00	29	9·1	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	56
5·188	11·750	.....	.....	5·500	6·500	4·000	28·9	9·5	23·375	17·000	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·3	20·00-23·00	14·00-18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·9g	9·7	18·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	59
6·00- 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	26·5g	9·2	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	60
4·00- 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	9·4	20·00-30·00	14·00-20·00	61
10·029	11·100	.....	.....	6·781	7·143	4·825	32·4	9·8	22·750	17·250	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	9·5	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·25-8·25	8·25- 9·50	4·88- 5·33c	.....	10	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·75-7·00	7·75- 8·00	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·7	16·00-22·00	12·00-16·00	65
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30·8	9·7	22·00-27·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30c	4·77c	30·7	10	19·00-24·00	14·00-17·00	67
7·70- 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	10	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·00-14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00-10·00i	7·00-12·00i	.....	33	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	69

c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Feb. 1926	Feb. 1928	Feb. 1929	Feb. 1930	Feb. 1933	Feb. 1935	Feb. 1936	Feb. 1937	Jan. 1938	Feb. 1938‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	102·2	96·8	95·0	93·9	63·5	71·8	72·5	82·9	83·8	83·8
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	102·7	95·2	89·8	88·7	50·6	67·1	66·3	88·5	87·4	87·2
II. Animals and their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	102·5	106·3	107·8	109·5	55·6	69·3	72·1	75·2	77·2	78·4
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	103·6	94·3	93·2	87·3	67·8	71·0	69·4	72·9	68·6	68·7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·7	98·5	94·0	92·7	63·1	64·8	67·8	73·9	79·6	79·5
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·8	94·1	93·3	92·7	85·2	87·2	87·3	94·6	103·9	103·8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	104·9	90·4	99·7	94·8	58·4	63·9	68·6	86·2	72·5	71·5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	101·3	93·3	92·6	93·3	84·8	86·3	85·9	85·9	87·1	87·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	101·1	96·2	94·9	94·3	81·7	80·4	77·2	80·0	80·8	79·9
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·9	96·1	94·2	95·0	68·7	73·9	73·9	78·6	78·7	.....
Foods, beverages and tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·3	99·4	97·5	103·3	58·0	70·0	71·3	79·7	79·8	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·7	93·9	92·0	89·4	75·8	76·5	75·7	77·8	78·0	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	102·4	97·7	95·5	91·8	58·1	68·6	69·3	84·5	84·5	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	102·9	95·9	94·1	96·2	87·0	89·7	90·3	91·8	94·5	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	102·3	97·9	95·6	91·5	54·9	66·2	67·0	83·7	83·4	.....
Building and construction materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	102·4	95·4	98·9	96·6	74·7	81·6	84·2	91·1	91·6	.....
Manufacturers' materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	102·3	98·4	94·9	90·4	51·5	63·6	64·1	82·5	82·0	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	103·8	94·9	89·2	86·5	51·1	65·3	64·2	82·9	82·2	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	103·5	104·3	105·5	105·5	57·2	69·9	72·5	77·3	77·8	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	102·8	103·0	98·1	97·5	42·9	62·0	66·0	87·0	86·3	85·2
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	96·3	100·2	104·4	103·1	56·7	71·7	68·3	69·4	73·2	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·7	98·4	93·8	92·4	63·3	64·8	67·8	73·8	79·2	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·5	91·9	92·4	92·0	79·9	82·4	82·6	87·1	87·8	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	103·6	99·4	96·2	94·0	50·6	64·9	67·5	83·8	82·0	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	102·1	95·4	93·1	92·3	66·8	73·4	72·2	78·8	81·6	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Prices Indexes (Canada); quarterly. Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended February 25, 1938, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 338)

GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modificatinos of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences

in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	132
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132

* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

Retail Prices

Fresh meats for the most part were higher in price at the beginning of February continuing the upward movement which commenced in January following a period of declining prices extending back to the summer of 1937. In beef sirloin steak averaged 25·6 cents per pound in February as compared with 25·2 cents in January. Veal roast was up from 15·2 cents per pound in January to 16·1 cents in February, and mutton roast from 22 cents per pound to 22·4 cents. Fresh pork was unchanged while breakfast bacon declined from an average price of 30·7 cents per pound to 30·3 cents. The price of lard averaged lower in most of the cities, the Dominion average being down from 16·4 cents per pound to 15·6 cents. Fresh eggs were again generally lower averaging 32 cents per dozen as compared with 38·3 cents for January and 45 cents for December. Creamery butter was again higher averaging 36 cents per pound as compared with 34·7 cents in January, 28·5 cents for June, 1937, the low point during the year. The price of flour was fractionally lower averaging 4·4 cents per pound. Onions were up in the average from 5·2 cents per pound to 5·8 cents. Potatoes changed little in price in recent months averaging 96 cents per 90 pounds for February. The price in February, 1937, was $1.81. Evaporated apples declined from 15·9 cents per pound to 15·2 cents.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"; Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $13.40; Moncton $16; Saint John $15 and $14; Quebec $13.50; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $14.50; Montreal $14.25 to $14.75; Ottawa $16; Kingston $15; Belleville $15.50; Peterborough $16.75; Oshawa $15; Toronto $14.25 and $13.75; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $14.50 and $14; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16; St. Thomas $16; Cobalt $19; Timmins $18.50; Port Arthur $17.25; Fort William $17.25; Winnipeg $20.

Australia Unemployment Lowest Since 1927

Unemployment in Australia in the last three months of 1937 reached its lowest point since August, 1927, according to a recent press report. Factory employment for 1936-37 was six per cent greater than for the previous year and 15 per cent greater than in pre-depression years, while retail store employment showed a six per cent increase on the previous year and a 25 per cent increase on 1933.

The percentage of unemployment among trade unionists in Australia was 8·2 in the December quarter of 1937, compared with a maximum unemployment of 30 per cent in May, 1932.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries are included in "Prices in Canada and Other Countries, 1937," issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade Index number on the base 1930=100, was 107·7 for January as compared with 107·6 for December, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month. The index number for the combined foods group was 105·0 as compared with 104·4 for December. The combined industrial materials and manufactured goods group was 109·0 as compared to 109·2. Compared with January 1937, there was an increase of 4·7 per cent in the general average, the increase in respect of industrial materials and manufactures being 4·2 per cent, and that for food 5·6 per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100 was 96·5 at the end of January as compared with 97·3 at the end of December, a decrease of 0·8 per cent for the month. During the same period the index for the combined foods group declined from 93·1 to 91·7 or 1·5 per cent while the "all materials" group declined from 100·4 to 100·0.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base, July, 1914=100 was 157 at the first of February as compared with 159 at the first of the year. The index for food prices was 142 as compared with 145 at the beginning of January, the decline being mainly due to decreases in the prices of eggs and butter.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 612 for January as compared with 601 for December, an increase of 1·8 per cent for the month. The index for food prices was 620 showing an increase of 0·8 per cent for the month, while the index for industrial materials was 605, showing an increase of 2·3 per cent for the month. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was 61 for January, a decrease of 1·6 per cent from the December figure.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the expenditure of a workingman's family of four persons at Paris on the base 1914=100, was 658 for the fourth quarter of 1937, an increase of 4·4 per cent over the figure for the previous quarter. The index number of food prices rose from 649 to 684 or 5·4 per cent during the same quarter.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 105·6 for January, an increase of 0·1 per cent over the index for the previous month. Compared with the December figures, the index for all agricultural products increased 0·4 per cent, while the index for all manufactured goods declined 0·1 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·9 for January as compared with 124·8 for December. As compared to the previous month food prices increased 0·1 per cent, clothing increased 0·3 per cent and sundries increased 0·1 per cent. The indexes for the rent and the heat and light groups were unchanged.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The November index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 105 for all items, showing no change from the previous month in this figure. The index for the combined food groups was 106 as compared with 105 for October, while the index for the combined non-food groups was 104 for November as compared with 106 for October.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 107 for December. Neither the combined index nor any of the sub-group indexes were changed from the November figures.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 81·7 for December, a decrease of 1·9 per cent from the November figure. With the exception of the fuel and lighting materials group, which increased 0·3 per cent, all groups making up the index showed declines. The food group declined 0·4 per cent while the farm products group declined 3·8 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the base 1913=100, was 147·3 at December 15, 1937, as compared with 148·2 on September 15, 1937, a decrease of 0·6 per cent for the quarter. Food prices declined 3·8 per cent during the period, clothing costs were unchanged while the other groups making up the index, showed increases as follows: housing 1·8 per cent, fuel and light 1·5 per cent, furniture 0·9 per cent and miscellaneous items 0·6 per cent.

The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 87·5 for January, a decrease of 1·2 per cent from the December index which was 88·6. With the exception of the seasonal increase in coal prices, the cost of each major group of expenditures showed a decrease.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1937

Analyzed according to Industries, Localities and Months

An analysis of fatal industrial accidents in Canada during the calendar year 1937 by industries, causes, provinces and months is presented in the accompanying tables. The accidents recorded are those occurring to persons gainfully employed during the course, or arising out, of their employment. Also included are fatalities from industrial diseases reported chiefly by provincial workmen's compensation boards. Quarterly statements, each giving a table of accidents occurring during the period covered, appeared in the Labour Gazette for May, August, and November, 1937, and February, 1938.

The record is compiled from reports from the following governmental authorities: The Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; The Explosives Division of the Federal Department of Mines; the Workmen's Compensation Boards of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia; the Ontario Chief Factory Inspector; the Ontario Railway and Municipal Board; and the British Columbia Department of Mines. Reports were received from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, resident in the principal industrial centres throughout Canada.

Industrial accidents reported in the press are also included in the record after inquiry has been made to avoid duplication. Most of the accidents in agriculture are recorded from press reports, and while it is not known to what extent the accidents in this industry are covered, it is believed that in this respect the record is fairly complete. To a great extent, however, the information obtained from press reports is used to supplement information received from official sources.

Table I gives an analysis of accidents by industries and causes, Table II by provinces, and Table III by months, these last two also including summary figures for 1936, which are a final revision of the figures published in the Labour Gazette, March, 1937, by the inclusion of accidents occurring in 1936 which were reported too late for incorporation into the annual statements. These accidents were included in the supplementary reports in the Labour Gazette for May, August, and November, 1937, and February, 1938. The figures for 1937, being still incomplete, are accordingly to some extent not comparable with the completed figures for 1936.

In some industries where considerable changes in figures from year to year appear, these may be attributed to changes in industrial conditions or to particular occurrences. For example, in logging there was an increase in the number of fatalities from 133 to 145, in the mining group an increase from 181 to 198, in manufacturing an increase from 112 to 154, and in construction an increase from 105 to 164, apparently arising out of increased employment, with relative increase in exposure to risk, while the decrease from 95 to 67 in water transportation may be explained by the sinking of three ships during the fall of 1936.

The most serious disaster during the year under review occurred at Port Stanley, Ontario, on December 19, when a cofferdam for the construction of a pier for a new highway bridge over Kettle River collapsed under the pressure of the water. Eight men lost their lives when trapped thirty feet below the surface by the avalanche of falling steel panels and timbers, and five others were injured.

When a steamer was swamped in a storm in Nipigon Straits, Lake Superior, on September 24, the captain and four members of the crew were drowned and a sixth man died from exposure on the following day. On March 31, three saw mill workers lost their lives in a boiler explosion at Biencourt, Quebec. On January 2, a passenger train crashed into the rear of an extra freight train in a snow storm near St. Rosalie, Quebec, and an engineer, a conductor, and a brakeman lost their lives. Three river drivers were drowned in Vermillion River, Quebec, when a boat upset in swift current on June 27. Three fishermen were drowned in Big Indian Lake, Nova Scotia, when their punt capsized in a storm on April 23. On June 11, three miners perished when trapped in Beban coal mine at Extension, British Columbia, when the mine wall gave way under pressure of flooding waters. At Montreal, Quebec, on June 25, three firemen were killed while fighting a fire following explosions at a large garage, believed to be caused by the ignition of gasoline vapours which had gathered in the chamber where two 1,000 gallon tanks were situated. On August 14, near St. John, New Brunswick, four well drillers were electrocuted while moving a well drilling machine, when a swaying boom of the machine came in contact with an overhead high tension wire. Following a collision with an automobile, a truck crashed into some workmen engaged in highway construction, killing four of them, near Toronto, on July 8. Three fire fighters were drowned from a canoe in Martinet Lake, Ontario, while on their way to forest fires, on July 2. Three mining prospectors were drowned in Lake Mistaseene, Saskatchewan, about October 4, while returning from some

(Continued on page 357)

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
A.—Prime Movers:																					
1. Motors, engines, fans, pumps and automatic stokers	1	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....
2. Shafting, coupling, collars, set screws and keys	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	..	....	....	....	....	....
3. Belts, lines, pulleys, chains and sprockets	....	....	....	2	1	..	1	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	5	..	....	....	....	....	....
4. Gears, cogs, cams and friction wheels	1	....	....	3	3	..	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	1	3	..	....	....	....	....	1
Total	2	....	....	5	4	..	1	....	15	....	....	....	....	1	13	..	....	....	....	..	1
B.—Working Machines	3	....	....	2	2	..	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	11	..	2	....	2	..	....
C.—Hoisting Apparatus:																					
1. Elevators	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	3	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	1	....
2. Conveyors and others	....	....	....	12	9	1	2	....	5	1	..	....	....	....	2	..	2	....	....	....	....
Total	....	....	....	12	9	1	2	....	8	1	1	1	....	....	2	..	2	....	....	1	....
D.—Dangerous substances:																					
1. Steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	11	1	..	1	....	....	7	..	1	....	1	..	....
2. Explosive substances	8	....	4	19	14	1	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
3. Electric current	1	2	....	5	1	..	4	....	6	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	2	....	1	2	....
4. Hot and inflammable substances and flames	5	....	1	2	2	..	....	....	10	....	....	....	1	..	....	..	....	....	6	2	1
5. Conflagrations	2	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
6. Gas fumes, etc	....	....	....	2	2	..	....	....	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	2	2	1
7. Explosions, mine (gas, coal dust, etc.)	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
Total	16	2	5	29	19	2	7	1	33	3	..	1	1	..	7	..	3	....	10	6	2
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects:																					
1. Striking against objects	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	..	....
2. Being struck by objects	2	3	....	1	1	..	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	9	..	....	....	1	..	....
Total	2	3	....	1	1	..	....	....	11	....	....	....	....	....	10	..	....	....	1	..	....
F.—Falling objects:																					
1. Collapse of structure	....	....	....	2	..	..	2	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	1	..	....
2. Breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc	....	3	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
3. Objects falling from elevations, loads, piles	....	10	....	....	..	..	....	....	9	1	1	....	....	....	1	..	3	....	1	..	....
4. Objects falling in mines and quarries	....	....	....	75	33	36	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
5. Falling trees and limbs	9	60	....	....	..	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	..	....
6. Others	1	1	....	2	1	..	....	1	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1	....	2	..	....
Total	10	74	....	79	34	36	8	1	16	1	1	....	....	....	4	..	4	....	4	..	....
G.—Handling of objects:																					
1. Heavy objects, rolling, carrying, loading, etc	1	11	....	....	..	..	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	..	....
2. Sharp objects	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	3	1	..	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	..	....
Total	1	11	....	....	..	..	....	....	4	1	..	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	..	....
H.—Tools	1	3	....	1	..	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, etc.:																					
1.—Derailments, collisions	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
2. Being struck or run over by, or crushed by, or between cars and engines	6	3	....	....	..	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	1	..	....
3. Falling from or in cars or engines	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
4. Mine and quarry cars	....	....	....	26	4	21	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
5. Automobiles and other power vehicles and implements	16	5	....	1	1	..	....	....	6	....	..	1	....	....	1	..	..	1	1	1	....
6. Animal drawn vehicles and implements	25	4	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
7.—Water craft	....	10	24	10	10	..	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	1	..	....
8.—Air craft	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	..	....
Total	47	22	24	37	15	21	1	....	10	....	..	1	....	....	3	..	..	1	3	1	....

CANADA IN 1937, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	Construction	Building and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local & highway transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	Trade	Wholesale	Retail	Finance	Service	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	Unclassified	Total
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	1
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	7
....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	11
....	....	3	....	....	....	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	25
1	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	4
....	....	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	21
....	....	3	1	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	25
....	....	2	....	....	....	..	2	1	5	3	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	..	20
....	....	5	....	....	....	5	..	....	2	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	40
....	....	6	4	....	....	..	2	14	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	..	37
....	....	2	1	....	....	..	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	2	..	....	6	4	....	....	2	....	....	..	28
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	....	4	2	....	....	1	1	....	..	10
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	2	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2
....	....	15	5	....	....	5	5	15	12	7	....	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	5	3	2	1	15	8	..	..	3	3	1	..	148
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2
....	....	3	1	....	....	2	..	....	6	....	....	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	26
....	....	4	1	....	....	3	..	....	6	....	....	2	..	3	1	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	..	28
....	....	14	6	....	....	8	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	19
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	2	1	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	6
2	....	4	2	....	....	2	..	....	11	7	1	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	34
....	....	2	....	2	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	77
....	....	2	....	....	....	2	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	73
....	....	4	1	1	....	2	..	....	3	....	....	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	14
2	....	27	10	3	....	14	..	....	16	8	1	3	..	4	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	223
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	13
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	5
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	18
....	....	5	2	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	11
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	20	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	..	1	1	..	....	1	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	22
....	....	6	....	....	....	6	..	1	50	41	2	1	..	4	..	2	..	..	5	4	1	....	3	3	..	..	....	....	....	..	76
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	9
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	26
1	....	31	4	1	....	26	..	3	26	....	2	2	..	20	..	2	..	..	19	7	12	....	12	8	1	..	2	....	1	..	119
....	....	3	....	....	....	3	..	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	32
....	....	6	....	....	4	..	2	1	41	....	....	38	..	3	..	..	..	..	....	....	....	....	5	4	1	..	....	....	....	..	99
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	..	2
1	....	46	4	1	4	35	2	5	148	69	4	41	2	27	..	4	1	..	25	12	13	....	21	16	2	..	2	....	1	..	385

TABLE I.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Metalliferous mining	Coal mining	Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	Structural materials	Manufacturing	Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	Animal foods	Textiles and clothing	Leather, fur and products	Rubber products	Saw and planing mill products	Wood products	Pulp, paper and paper products	Printing and publishing	Iron, steel and products	Non-ferrous metal products	Non-metallic mineral products
.—Animals:																					
1. Horses, n.e.s.	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Other animals	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
K.—Falls of persons:																					
1. From elevations	9	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	2	..	1
2. From ladders	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..
3. Into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc.	2	16	4	11	9	2	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	1	..	..
4. Into holds of vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. On the level	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. From loads, etc.	11	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
7. Collapse of support	..	2	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. On sharp objects	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	1	..	..
9. Down stairs and inclines	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Into tanks, vats, kilns, etc.	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	27	25	11	16	13	3	..	..	23	4	..	..	..	..	12	..	2	..	4	..	1
L.—Other causes:																					
1. Infection, n.e.s.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Industrial disease, strain, etc.	1	1	..	14	14	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	4
3. Drowning, n.e.s.	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Shooting and violence	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Cave ins, land slides, ice jams, etc.	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
6. Lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke	13	3	7	1	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. No particulars	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	17	5	10	16	16	..	..	..	17	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	6	2	4
Grand Total	154	145	50	198	113	64	19	2	154	10	3	4	1	3	65	1	13	1	30	10	8

CANADA IN 1937, BY INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES (*Cont'd*)

Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous products	**Construction**	Buildings and structures	Railway	Shipbuilding	Highway and bridge	Miscellaneous	**Electric Light and Power**	**Transportation and Public Utilities**	Steam railways	Street and electric railways	Water transportation	Air transportation	Local & highway transportation	Storage	Telegraphs and Telephones	Express	Unclassified	**Trade**	Wholesale	Retail	**Finance**	**Service**	Public administration	Recreational	Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	Custom and repair	Personal, domestic and business	Professional establishments	**Unclassified**	**Total**
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	21
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	12
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	1	....	....	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	33
....	....	25	23	....	....	1	1	2	3	....	....	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	....	..	..	....	4	....	1	..	....	2	1	..	55
....	....	4	4	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	3	1	..	..	....	2	....	..	11
....	....	4	1	....	....	1	2	....	8	1	....	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	1	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	53
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	6	....	....	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	6
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	2	2	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	5
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	2	....	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	1	....	..	..	....	1	....	..	19
....	....	2	1	....	1	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	1	..	14
....	....	1	1	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	12
....	....	2	1	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	....	1	....	..	..	....	1	....	..	5
....	....	1	....	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	6
....	....	40	31	....	1	5	3	2	23	3	....	16	..	3	..	1	..	..	5	3	2	....	14	5	1	..	....	6	2	..	186
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	..	....
....	....	3	2	....	....	1	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	31
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	1	....	....	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	5
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	3	1	....	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	3	1	2	....	5	2	..	..	1	....	2	..	13
1	....	10	1	....	....	8	1	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	....	1	....	..	..	....	....	1	..	18
....	....	4	1	....	....	3	..	....	1	1	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	33
....	....	....	....	....	....	..	..	....	....	....	....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	..	..	....	1	1	..	..	....	....	....	..	3
1	....	17	4	....	....	12	1	....	5	2	....	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	6	1	5	....	10	6	..	..	1	....	3	..	103
5	....	164	59	4	5	83	13	22	214	90	5	67	2	41	2	6	1	..	45	20	25	1	62	36	3	..	7	9	7	..	1,209

TABLE II.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA, BY PROVINCES AND INDUSTRIES (a)

Industry	1937											1936 (b)									
	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	Yukon and N.W.T.	Total
Agriculture	1	7	2	38	60	7	16	17	6	.....	154	2	4	1	26	48	8	18	18	2	.....	127
Logging	.....	2	3	40	28	1	.....	3	68	.....	145	.....	2	3	33	27	6	2	.....	60	.....	133
Fishing and Trapping	4	19	2	6	9	.....	.....	4	6	.....	50	1	14	1	9	8	2	7	4	11	.....	57
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	.....	35	5	27	65	2	3	22	38	1	198	.....	22	.....	21	85	10	1	12	30	.....	181
Metalliferous mining	.....	2	.....	17	61	2	3	.....	27	1	113	.....	2	.....	17	82	9	.....	.....	18	.....	128
Coal mining	.....	33	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	11	.....	64	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	12	12	.....	43
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	.....	.....	4	9	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	19	.....	1	.....	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Structural materials	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Manufacturing	.....	8	5	49	62	5	2	3	20	.....	154	.....	5	1	29	50	7	2	1	17	.....	112
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	.....	.....	.....	1	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	2	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Animal foods	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Textiles and clothing	.....	.....	.....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Leather, fur and products	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Saw and planing mill products	.....	4	3	27	11	1	1	.....	18	.....	65	.....	4	1	4	5	.....	2	1	14	.....	31
Wood products	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4
Pulp, paper and paper products	.....	.....	.....	8	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	10	6	1	.....	.....	2	.....	19
Printing and publishing	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Iron, steel and products	.....	4	.....	5	19	1	.....	.....	1	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	4	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Non-metallic mineral products	.....	.....	.....	3	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	1	7	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Miscellaneous products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction	.....	7	4	48	76	7	1	1	20	.....	164	2	10	4	21	48	6	.....	3	11	.....	105
Buildings and structures	.....	3	.....	20	26	2	.....	1	7	.....	59	.....	4	.....	11	26	.....	.....	2	4	.....	47
Railway	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	5
Shipbuilding	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Highway and bridge	.....	4	3	21	41	4	.....	.....	10	.....	83	.....	3	1	4	16	4	.....	1	5	.....	34
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	1	2	8	1	1	.....	.....	.....	13	2	3	3	2	4	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	15

Electric Light and Power		2		7	6	3	1		3		22		1	1	5	6				1		14
Transportation and Public Utilities		27	6	56	69	2	13	6	35		214		12	6	64	97	9	9	6	36	1	240
Steam railways		6	2	15	31	1	11	5	19		90		5	3	14	34	7	9	4	21		97
Street and electric railways				2	2				1		5				2	2				3		7
Water transportation		12	3	26	20				6		67		6	1	35	43				10		95
Air transportation					1		1				2			2	1						1	4
Local and highway transportation		8	1	10	14	1	1	1	5		41		1		11	18	2			1		33
Storage				1	1						2								2			2
Telegraphs and telephones				2					4		6				1					1		2
Express		1									1											
Unclassified																						
Trade		2	1	16	18	2	2	1	3		45	1	1	1	14	18	2		1	7		45
Wholesale		1		7	8	2	1	1			20	1			5	8	2			4		20
Retail		1	1	9	10		1		3		25		1	1	9	10			1	3		25
Finance				1							1			1						1		2
Service		1		20	29	4		5	3		62		1	1	27	35	5	2	6	11	1	86
Public administration				13	18	2		1	2		36			1	16	20	4	1	1	7	1	51
Recreational				1	1			1			3				3	2	1			1		7
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning																3						3
Custom and repair		1			4			1	1		7				2	4			2			8
Personal, domestic and business				5	2	2					9				4	2			1	3		10
Professional establishments				1	4			2			7		1		2	4		1	2			10
Unclassified															1	1						2
Total	5	110	28	308	422	33	38	62	202	1	1,269	6	72	20	250	423	55	41	51	187	2	1,107

(a) These fatalities include accidents to fishermen and seamen outside Canadian waters and such accidents are assigned to the provinces in which the various ships were registered, and exclude accidents to Canadian fishermen and seamen on boats registered in another country. For quarterly reports of accidents see the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, August and November 1937, and February 1938.

(b) Revised figures for 1936.

TABLE III.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA IN 1937, BY MONTHS AND INDUSTRIES

Industry	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total, 1937	Per cent of total	Total fatalities in 1936 (e)	Per cent of total (e)	Number gainfully employed, latest census
Agriculture	10	10	15	12	13	11	23	15	24	8	6	7	154	12·74	127	11·47	(a)1,128,188
Logging	13	12	10	5	12	18	17	11	10	11	14	12	145	11·99	133	12·01	(a) 49,960
Fishing and Trapping	11	4	2	6	5	3	3	3	1	3	7	2	50	4·14	57	5·15	(d) 71,735
Mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying	13	13	15	13	9	28	21	21	22	12	14	17	198	16·38	181	16·35	(c) 90,999
Metalliferous mining	7	4	7	8	6	18	11	13	17	8	5	9	113	9·35	128	11·56	46,455
Coal mining	5	7	6	3	2	8	7	3	4	4	8	7	64	5·29	43	3·89	26,918
Non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	5	1	...	...	1	19	1·57	6	·54	7,850
Structural materials	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	·17	4	·36	9,776
Manufacturing	15	10	13	19	5	14	20	8	11	19	8	12	154	12·74	112	10·12	(b) 567,416
Vegetable foods, drink and tobacco	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	3	1	10	·83	6	·54	68,262
Animal foods	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3	·25	3	·27	31,684
Textiles and clothing	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	·33	4	·36	120,699
Leather, fur and products	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·08	5	·45	28,440
Rubber products	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	·25	1	·09	11,023
Saw and planing mill products	8	5	7	6	3	2	10	4	7	10	1	2	65	5·38	31	2·80	33,262
Wood products	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·08	4	·36	19,777
Pulp, paper and paper products	1	1	1	4	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	13	1·08	19	1·72	36,388
Printing and publishing	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·08	3	·27	34,297
Iron, steel and products	2	2	2	1	1	4	6	...	2	4	2	4	30	2·48	19	1·72	95,426
Non-ferrous metal products	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	1	...	...	1	2	10	·83	4	·36	33,613
Non-metallic mineral products	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	8	·66	10	·91	23,342
Chemical and allied products	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	·41	3	·27	18,933
Miscellaneous products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	12,270
Construction	7	7	5	5	10	20	33	18	18	12	14	15	164	13·56	105	9·49	(a) 256,282
Buildings and structures	4	2	2	2	2	10	11	8	10	4	2	2	59	4·88	47	4·25	164,977
Railway	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	·33	5	·45	.....
Shipbuilding	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	·41	4	·36	6,312
Highway and bridge	2	4	2	1	8	8	19	6	6	5	11	11	83	6·87	34	3·07	.....
Miscellaneous	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	4	1	1	...	2	13	1·07	15	1·36	.....
Electric Light and Power	...	1	1	2	1	2	1	6	3	3	2	...	22	1·82	14	1·26	(c) 16,087
Transportation and Public Utilities	13	12	17	15	21	21	20	14	25	31	18	7	214	17·70	240	21·68	.....
Steam railways	8	8	7	5	10	4	8	6	8	17	4	5	90	7·44	97	8·77	(c) 132,781
Street and electric railways	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	5	·41	7	·63	(c) 14,280
Water transportation	1	2	3	8	7	7	4	5	13	7	10	...	67	5·54	95	8·58	(a) 37,887
Air transportation	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	·17	4	·36	(a) 745
Local and highway transportation	3	...	7	1	1	7	5	3	4	6	3	1	41	3·39	33	2·98	(a) 96,275
Storage	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	·17	2	·18	(a) 35,195
Telegraphs and telephones	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	·50	2	·18	(c) 23,839
Express	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·08	.....	.....	(c) 4,293
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trade	3	1	3	4	2	5	9	5	2	1	2	8	45	3·72	45	4·07	(a) 387,315
Wholesale	1	...	1	2	...	2	4	3	...	...	2	5	20	1·65	20	1·81	326,528
Retail	2	1	2	2	2	3	5	2	2	1	...	3	25	2·07	25	2·26	60,787
Finance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	·08	2	·18	(a) 92,317
Service	5	5	1	4	6	11	14	2	...	5	6	3	62	5·13	89	8·04	(a) 767,705
Public administration	1	3	...	1	3	9	9	2	...	3	2	3	36	2·98	51	4·61	116,839
Recreational	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3	·25	7	·63	16,225
Laundering, dyeing and cleaning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	3	·27	20,468
Custom and repair	2	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	·58	8	·72	61,142
Personal, domestic and business	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	1	2	...	9	·74	10	·90	309,365
Professional establishments	...	...	...	3	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7	·58	10	·91	243,666
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	2	·18	169,263
Total	90	75	82	85	84	133	161	103	117	105	91	83	1209	100·00	1,107	100·00	.....

(a) Decennial census of 1931. (b) Annual census of industry, 1935. (c) Annual census of industry, 1936. (d) Fishermen only, annual census of industry, 1936. (e) Revised figures for 1936.

(Continued from page 349)

mining property; and on December 6, three coal miners were killed at Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, when a runaway trip crashed into them. On December 15, a foreman and two other workmen were killed in an explosion in a benzol distillation plant at Hamilton. A brakeman, an engineer and a fireman lost their lives following a boiler explosion of an engine fire box, near Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, on October 12. When a boat capsized near New Richmond, Quebec, on November 5, three labourers were drowned while engaged in placing buoys.

Fatalities by Causes

The classification of fatal accidents according to causes shows that the largest number, 385, came under the category "by moving trains, vehicles, etc." This includes all accidents due to cars or engines, including mine and quarry cars, and to automobiles and other power vehicles and horse-drawn vehicles, as well as accidents caused by moving implements (both those impelled by power and those drawn by horses), by moving watercraft and by aircraft. The largest number of accidents thus caused, 119, appear under the heading, automobiles and other power vehicles and implements. Also 99 were in connection with watercraft (10 of these were in logging, 24 in fishing and trapping, 38 in water transportation); 76 were caused by persons being struck or run over by, or crushed by or between cars and engines, 41 of these being engaged in steam railways; 32 were caused by animal-drawn vehicles and implements; 26 were caused by mine and quarry cars; 22 were due to derailments and collisions (19 of which were in steam railways); 9 by persons falling from or in cars or engines; and 2 by aircraft.

Fatalities numbering 223 were caused by "falling objects", of which 77 were from objects falling in mines and quarries, 73 due to falling trees and limbs, 34 to objects falling from elevations, loads, piles, 19 to collapse of structure, 6 to breaking or loosening of straps, cables, etc., and 14 to other falling objects.

"Falls of persons" caused 186 fatalities, including 55 falls from elevations, 53 falls into pits, shafts, harbours, rivers, etc. (some of which resulted in drowning), 19 falls from loads, etc., 14 to collapse of support, 12 on sharp objects, 11 from ladders, 6 into holds of vessels, 6 into tanks, vats, kilns, etc., 5 due to falls on the level, and 5 down stairs and inclines.

Next in order as a cause came "dangerous substances," 148 in number, of which 40 were due to explosive substances, 37 to electric current, 28 to hot and inflammable substances and flames, 20 to steam escapes, boiler explosions, compressed air, 11 to gas fumes, poison, etc.

Animals caused 33 fatalities, 21 of which were due to horses; 28 were caused by striking against or being struck by objects. Fatalities numbering 25 were caused by prime movers, 25 caused by hoisting apparatus and 24 by working machines. In connection with the handling of objects there were 18 fatalities and 11 caused by tools.

The category "other causes" includes 103 fatalities of which 31 were due to industrial disease, strain, etc., 5 to drownings not elsewhere specified, 13 to shooting and violence, 18 to cave-ins, land slides, ice jams, etc., 33 to lightning, frost, storms, sunstroke, and 3 concerning which no particulars were available.

Fatalities by Provinces

The classification of accidents according to provinces shows that the largest number, 422, occurred in Ontario. There were 308 in Quebec, 202 in British Columbia, 110 in Nova Scotia, 62 in Alberta, 38 in Saskatchewan, 33 in Manitoba, 28 in New Brunswick, 5 in Prince Edward Island and 1 in the Yukon and Northwest Territories. In Ontario the largest proportion of fatalities occurred in construction, where there were 76, with 69 in transportation and public utilities, 65 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 62 in manufacturing, 60 in agriculture, 29 in service, 28 in logging, 18 in trade, 9 in fishing and trapping and 6 in electric light and power. In Quebec, the largest number, 56, was in transportation and public utilities, with 49 in manufacturing, 48 in construction, 40 in logging, 28 in agriculture, 27 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 20 in service, 16 in trade, 7 in electric light and power, 6 in fishing and trapping, and 1 in finance. In British Columbia there were 68 fatalities in logging, 38 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying; 35 in transportation and public utilities, 20 in manufacturing and 20 in construction. In Nova Scotia and Alberta there were respectively 35 and 22 fatalities in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, and no other industry suffered so many fatalities in these provinces. In Saskatchewan the largest number, 16, was in agriculture, while in Manitoba there were 7 in agriculture and 7 in construction; and transportation and public utilities, in which there were 6, had the greatest number in New Brunswick.

Fatalities by Industries

The total number of fatalities recorded for the year, was 1,209, being classified under the various groups of industries as follows: trans-

portation and public utilities, 214, or 17·70 per cent of the total; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 198, or 16·38 per cent; construction, 164, or 13.56 per cent; agriculture, 154, or 12·74 per cent; manufacturing, 154, or 12·74 per cent; logging, 145, or 11·99 per cent; service, 62, or 5·13 per cent; fishing and trapping, 50, or 4·14 per cent; trade, 45, or 3·72 per cent; electric light and power, 22, or 1·82 per cent; finance, 1, or ·08 per cent.

The table of fatalities by months indicates that the greatest number (161) occurred in July, while the smallest total (75) was recorded in February. The table gives the numbers of persons gainfully employed in most of the industries, the latest census figures available being given in each case. For agriculture, logging, construction, trade, finance, service, etc., the figures were those of the decennial census of 1931, for manufacturing, from the annual census of industry for 1935, for mining, fishing, electric light and power, steam railways, street and electric railways, telegraph and telephone, and express, from the annual census of industry for 1936.

While the latest figures available as to numbers employed are not in any instance those for the year under review, they are included, however, for general comparative purposes.

Fatal and Non-Fatal Accidents in Canada Recorded by Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

The Labour Department's records of industrial accidents include only fatal accidents and fatalities arising out of employment, that is from industrial diseases, etc. The only information of a comprehensive nature as to non-fatal accidents is from the Workmen's Compensation Boards in the various provinces, except that in manufacturing, mining and steam and electric railway operation accidents are dealt with by various governmental departments and commissions, and these are also covered by the Workmen's Compensation Boards.

The annual reports of the several Workmen's Compensation Boards are reviewed from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE, information being given as to accidents, amounts paid in compensation, etc. The annual reports of the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1936 were summarized in the following issues: New Brunswick, Manitoba and Saskatchewan, May, 1937, pages 520-522; Nova Scotia, June, 1937, pages 848-849; Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia, August, 1937, pages 865-868.

None of the provinces has jurisdiction over all industries, so that the accidents recorded are those in certain industries only. Most of the Boards deal with accidents in logging, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation and public utilities, excluding agriculture, trapping, finance, domestic service, etc., but including to some extent fishing, trade and government service.

The accompanying table summarizes the figures as to non-fatal accidents recorded by the several Workmen's Compensation Boards for 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 and also gives some preliminary figures for 1937. It may be observed that the Department of Labour's figures show 1,107 fatal industrial accidents as occurring during 1936, while the total number of fatal accidents which were included by the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards for that year was 734, these figures including none for Prince Edward Island. This difference is largely accounted for by the fact that the Provincial Boards do not include accidents in all industries. In addition, however, the Boards' records include only accidents to employees, while the Labour Department's records include accidents to all persons when occupied in industry, including employers and workmen carrying on their own business, and there are many such, particularly in trucking, trade, etc., as well as in agriculture.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS, NON-FATAL AND FATAL IN CANADA, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936 AN D 1937 REPORTED BY PROVINCIAL WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION BOARDS

Province	Medical aid only *(a)*	Temporary disability	Permanent disability	Fatal	Total
1931					
Nova Scotia	1,728	4,172	388	61	6,349
New Brunswick	2,243	3,328	253	17	5,841
Quebec	6,294*(b)*	16,578	2,901	148	25,921
Ontario	21,970	20,543	2,495	231	45,239
Manitoba	3,132	3,310	196	33	6,671
Saskatchewan	1,732	2,125	98	14	3,969
Alberta	3,065	6,828	123	33	10,049
British Columbia	.....	12,705	756	125	13,586
Total	40,164	69,589	7,210	662	117,625
1932					
Nova Scotia	1,441	3,221	326	36	5,024
New Brunswick	1,536	2,582	250	18	4,386
Quebec	15,711	13,482	1,285	165	30,643
Ontario	17,320	15,466	1,805	167	34,758
Manitoba	2,558	2,939	175	23	5,695
Saskatchewan	1,166	1,569	69	13	2,817
Alberta	3,059	5,786	98	31	8,974
British Columbia	9,211	9,066	651	106	19,034
Total	52,002	54,111	4,659	559	111,331
1933					
Nova Scotia	1,387	3,430	318	33	5,168
New Brunswick	2,700	3,606	351	26	6,683
Quebec	14,267	11,235	1,099	122	26,723
Ontario	17,258	14,235	1,511	159	33,163
Manitoba	2,655	2,680	160	10	5,505
Saskatchewan	1,124	1,185	68	13	2,390
Alberta	2,242	5,840	57	21	8,160
British Columbia	.....	7,575	502	97	8,174
Total	41,633	49,786	4,066	481	95,966
1934					
Nova Scotia	1,916	5,644	464	39	8,063
New Brunswick	1,765	5,711	358	24	7,858
Quebec	15,773	14,252	1,390	142	31,557
Ontario	24,552	22,020	1,790	211	48,573
Manitoba	3,205	3,168	190	15	6,578
Saskatchewan	1,559	1,598	58	8	3,223
Alberta	3,212	6,284	77	35	9,608
British Columbia	.....	9,427	451	116	9,994
Total	51,982	68,104	4,778	590	125,454
1935					
Nova Scotia	2,331	6,119	460	61	8,971
New Brunswick	1,942	5,000	283	26	7,251
Quebec *(d)*	17,196	16,331	1,490	146	35,163
Ontario	27,904	23,024	992	208	52,128
Manitoba	4,274	3,732	210	21	8,237
Saskatchewan	1,820	1,699	64	14	3,597
Alberta	4,183	6,744	72	59	11,058
British Columbia	2,000	11,293	607	146	14,046
Total	61,650	73,942	4,178	681	140,451
1936 *(d)*					
Nova Scotia	2,131	6,757	247	49	9,184
New Brunswick	2,303	6,290	339	25	8,957
Quebec	21,286	20,910	1,685	119	44,000
Ontario	30,086	22,954	835	272	54,147
Manitoba	4,600	3,900	230	44	8,774
Saskatchewan	1,657	2,280	46	14	3,997
Alberta	4,230	4,834	91	43	9,198
British Columbia	.....	13,547	657	168	14,372
Total	66,293	81,472	4,130	734	152,629
1937 *(c)*					
Nova Scotia	2,440	8,210	218	57	10,925
New Brunswick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Quebec	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario	35,098	29,806	1,111	353	66,368
Manitoba	4,300	4,787	226	28	9,341
Saskatchewan	1,703	2,188	37	12	3,940
Alberta	6,174	4,993	103	43	11,313
British Columbia	14,457	16,431	594	181	31,663
Total	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Accidents requiring medical treatment but not causing disability for a sufficient period to qualify for this compensation: The period varies in the several provinces; figures not reported by some boards.
(b) Cases of "medical aid only" included only after Sept. 1, 1931.
(c) Preliminary figures.
(d) Subject to further revision.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Action on Agreement between Railway Brotherhoods and Canadian National Railways Dismissed

On December 23, 1937, Mr. Justice Adamson of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench dismissed an action, which had been brought against the C.N.R., the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen by a member of the latter union, for damages and an order to the defendants to prepare a new seniority list in accordance with the agreement made on May 1, 1926, between the railway company and the two brotherhoods. The plaintiff claimed that the agreement which provided for re-organization of the seniority lists of the members of the unions employed by the Canadian National Railways when that company took over the management of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Grand Trunk Railways had been wrongly interpreted and that he had thereby lost his seniority rights.

Reference was made to the judgments of the Manitoba Court of Appeal and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in *Young v. C.N.R.* (Labour Gazette, 1930, p. 355, 1472) where it was held that an agreement between a body of employers and a labour organization is not, by itself, a contract between any individual employee and the employing company and that the Courts cannot intervene to enforce such an agreement.

Mr. Justice Robson's opinion in the Young case was quoted: "in the absence of fraud the Court cannot inquire" into the administration of a trade union such as the railway brotherhoods and it was held that the only basis for a claim for damages would be fraud of which there was no evidence in the present case. *Murphy v. Robertson et al* (1938) 1 Dominion Law Reports 369.

Damages awarded against Longshoremen's Union in Montreal

On November 30, 1937, Mr. Justice Forest, of the Superior Court of the District of Montreal, gave judgment for $386.40 and costs against the National Independent Union of Longshoremen of the Island of Montreal, Inc., and J. A. St. Pierre, business agent of the union. The plaintiff, a member of a rival union, the Association of Syndicated Longshoremen of the Port of Montreal, claimed from the defendants $800 damages, $300 for loss of salary and $500 for injury to his reputation. On October 3, 1936, when the plaintiff, an employee of the Empire Stevedoring Company, was working on a vessel in port he was forcibly expelled by two constables of the Montreal Harbour Commission at the suggestion of the business agent. The plaintiff claimed that he was removed without legitimate excuse when he was peacefully going about his work.

The defendants stated, on the other hand, that the National Independent Union of Longshoremen had, at the time, by agreement with the Shipping Federation of Montreal, the exclusive right to load and unload vessels belonging to members of the Federation in Montreal. When the defendant, St. Pierre, saw six men who were not members of the union at work, he claimed he had the right to order them away and when a couple of hundred longshoremen threatened to make trouble for the plaintiff, who refused to leave the job, the defendant called two Harbour Commission constables and had him removed.

The Court held that the plaintiff was within his rights and was not committing any unlawful act, while the defendant as agent of the union had exceeded any powers which the Quebec Legislature had granted to unions. Although any workman is free to become a member of a union, he has also the right to work unmolested even if he does not belong to a union. Constituted authority in church or state cannot permit personal liberty to be violated in such a way as to prevent a workman from earning his living and accepting such remuneration as he deems proper, the Court stated.

Summing up the evidence, the Court concluded that the Harbour police had exceeded their authority in removing, without a warrant, the plaintiff and his associates by force, and that since the defendants had taken the law into their own hands and inflicted damages on the plaintiff, they must be held responsible. *Duchaine v. Union Nationale Independante des Debardeurs de l'Ile de Montreal* et al. Superior Court, Montreal, November 30, 1937.

Collective Agreement for Construction Industry in Quebec applies to Road Construction

On April 9, 1937, Mr. Justice Langlais of the Superior Court of the District of Quebec allowed, in part, a claim for wages being the difference between the amount paid and the minimum rate of pay for labourers fixed by a collective agreement between general contractors and the building trades council of Quebec which had been made binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act.

The chief point to be decided was as to whether a company engaged in road construction was bound by the legalized agreement. The order in council applying the agreement referred to it as one between "general contractors" and the building trades council. The Court held that the agreement covered all work of construction, and therefore road construction, and not only the building industry.

As the plaintiff was not a qualified mason he was not entitled to be paid at the mason's rate as he claimed but this did not mean that he had not the right to the minimum for labourers under the agreement. The defendant was ordered to pay the amount due at the labourer's rate. *Breton v. Construction Canadienne* (1937) 75 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 544.

Court cannot grant Damages for Accident within scope of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act

On December 3, 1937, the Quebec Court of King's Bench unanimously allowed the appeal of the defendant company from a judgment of the Superior Court of the District of Quebec granting damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff while riding in an automobile of the defendant employer. The plaintiff's claim was rejected with costs.

Application had been made for compensation under the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act but the chairman and another member of the Workmen's Compensation Commission had stated that the claim could not be allowed as it was not established that the accident happened "in the course of employment", which was the only question argued before the Commission.

Thereupon the plaintiff brought action in the Superior Court where it was held that the accident had occurred in the course of employment and that the employer was liable. Accordingly, damages were given to the plaintiff.

On appeal from this judgment it was decided by the Court of King's Bench that the accident had been properly considered as happening "in the course of employment" but that it was covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act and not a cause of action for damages.

The plaintiff, employed in Quebec, was sent to Toronto on company business. On his way back, instead of taking the train from Montreal as he had planned, he accepted the offer of the president of the company and returned in an automobile put at his disposal by the latter and driven by the latter's chauffeur. The accident was due to the negligence of the chauffeur, an employee of the defendant, who was driving the car in the course of his employment.

The business of the defendant company was within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act and the plaintiff was a "worker" as defined in the Act. Being a salesman, he was required to do considerable travelling.

Having decided that the accident happened in the course of employment, the Court of King's Bench held that it had no further jurisdiction in the matter since the Workmen's Compensation Act gives the Workmen's Compensation Commission exclusive jurisdiction over such accidents in the industries within the scope of the statute. Moreover, Art. 1056a of the Civil Code takes away from a workman, who has suffered an accident covered by the Workmen's Compensation Act, any right of action against his employer at common law or under the Civil Code. The fact that the Commission itself had decided the case was outside its jurisdiction could not confer on the Superior Court a jurisdiction it did not otherwise possess. It was pointed out that the Workmen's Compensation Commission has power to reconsider and rescind its decisions. *Donnacona Paper Company, Ld. v. Cannon* (1938) 63 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi, 525.

Closed Shop Agreement Upheld by New York Court of Appeals

The New York State Court of Appeals on January 18, 1938, in a unanimous decision, with one member absent, sustained the judgment of the lower court in upholding the validity of a closed shop agreement. The plaintiff and five others had sought a temporary injunction to restrain the New York Rapid Transit Corporation and three other subsidiaries of the B.M.T. System and the Transport Workers' Union of America from enforcing the closed shop provisions of the agreement between the corporations and the union by dismissing them for their failure to join the union. The petitioners claimed that they, and more than 2,000 other employees who did not belong to the union and did not wish to join, would be prevented from getting employment and since the company is the principal, if not the only employer of transport workers, the agreement amounted to a monopoly of the local labour market.

The collective agreement had been entered into on October 11, 1937, between the various rapid transit corporations and the Transport Workers' Union of America after the New York State Labour Relations Board had held an election among the employees under the State Labour Relations Act and the union had been certified as the duly selected agent for

collective bargaining. A section of the agreement provided:

The parties of the first part will not, during the term of this agreement, employ any employee in the groups represented by the parties of the second part to which this agreement applies who is not, or who does not, within one month after his employment, become and remain a member in good standing of the Transport Workers' Union of America; and all present employees of the groups to which this agreement applies who are not now members of the Transport Workers' Union of America shall become members within thirty (30) days of this agreement and remain members in good standing.

The New York State Labour Relations Act, 1937, declares it to be "an unfair labour practice" for an employer—

to encourage membership in any company union or discourage membership in any labour organization, by discrimination in regard to hire or tenure or in any term or condition of employment: Provided that nothing in this article shall preclude an employer from making an agreement with a labour organization requiring as a condition of employment membership therein, if such labour organization is the representative of employees as provided in Section 705.

The defendants stated that they did not desire in any way to interfere with the employment of the plaintiffs or with those who were not members of the union except in so far as to require them to join the union in compliance with the collective agreement.

It was pointed out by the Court that the only question, then, was the legality of the agreement. Before the passage of the State Labour Relations Act in 1937,

this State at least recognized the rights of labour to combine and to strike for the purpose of procuring employment for its own workmen and to advance their interests; also the right to invite or solicit other workmen to join their Union and to enforce by legal measures their demands.

Reference was then made to a decision of the same Court in 1927 which has been followed in other cases and in which it was held that—

The purpose of a labour union to improve the conditions under which its members do their work; to increase their wages; to assist them in other ways may justify what would otherwise be a wrong. So would an effort to increase its numbers and to unionize an entire trade or business.

It may be as interested in the wages of those not members, or in the conditions under which they work as in its own members because of the influence of one upon the other. All engaged in a trade are affected by the prevailing rate of wages. All, by the principle of collective bargaining.

Economic organization to-day is not based on the single shop. Unions believe that wages may be increased, collective bargaining maintained only if union conditions prevail, not in some single factory, but generally. That they may prevail, it may call a strike and picket the premises of an employer with the intent of inducing him to employ only union labour. And it may adopt either method separately.

Picketing without a strike is no more unlawful than a strike without picketing. Both are based upon a lawful purpose. Resulting injury is incidental and must be endured.

In the case before the Court, then, it was held that even before the State Labour Relations Act was passed the law of New York State permitted a labour organization to combine and to strike in the particular industry for the purpose of obtaining employment for its own people even to the extent of excluding from the entire industry those who are not union men.

The one reservation in this law is that the attempt to accomplish the end shall be carried out in good faith and for the declared purposes, and not through malice or ill-will or a desire to injure non-union employees or simply and solely for the purpose of keeping them out of work.

If all this be lawful, what is there unlawful in negotiating with an employer to accomplish through peaceful negotiations that which the law permits to be done through strikes, which lead so frequently to disruption of business and violence? If the railroads in this instance, acting upon their own initiative, determined to dispense with the services of non-union men, I know of nothing in the Law which would prevent them from doing so; or, to put it in a different way, if the defendant employers should come to their decision that, for the good of their enterprises, they would thereafter only employ union men, I do not see how the Law could prevent them from doing so, or from discharging the plaintiffs and their non-union employees.

It might be an unpleasant situation for all, but, nevertheless, one with which the Law could not interfere. Recognizing this, I take it that it would not be unlawful because such a determination had been arrived by the solicitation or request of the unions or labour organizations.

And then, to go one step further, why would it become illegal if the arrangements and determinations were embodied in a contract or a written agreement with the labour organizations?

Section 704 of the Labour Law above quoted evidently recognized the existing Law and was passed in order to enable the employer to have some representative body with whom to negotiate, and labour, by its own selection, create a committee of representatives through whom contracts and negotiations could be made with authority, and which would hold like other contracts before the Law.

As regards the contention of the plaintiffs that since the defendant employers constitute the main transit and railroad lines in the locality the contract creates a monopoly and that if only union men are to be employed, the plaintiffs, if they refused to join the union, would be without employment, it was held that

if there be an evil in the monopoly of the labor market in a particular industry by labor organizations it is a matter to be considered by Legislatures and not by the courts, for the reason that there are two sides to the question —the other side being that the labor organizations, through this means of contracting and negotiating, are enabled to strengthen their representative bodies and to effectuate collective bargaining.

Of course, demands on either side may be carried too far. These, however, are not matters for the courts to consider. Public opinion is soon reflected in legislation. We can simply approach the question and decide it according to principles of law. The wisdom of legislation or the reasonableness of action under legislation are matters which must be put aside by us in considering these questions.

Moreover, the General Business Law of New York State relating to monopolies declares agreements to be void and against public policy which create or maintain a monopoly in the manufacture, transportation or the free pursuit of any lawful business, trade or occupation but it is stipulated that these provisions shall not apply to contracts or agreements made by co-operative associations or to bona fide labour unions.

An appeal from this judgment is now before the United States Supreme Court. (*Williams v. Quill* in New York State Department of Labour Industrial Bulletin, January, 1938.)

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] APRIL, 1938 [NUMBER 4

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a contraction in employment at the beginning of March, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,416 employers of labour, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, and representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 1,027,992 persons, as compared with 1,052,699 in the preceding month. This decline was mainly due to unusually large, seasonal reductions in logging following a winter of great activity in bush operations. The general index number (based on the 1926 average as 100) stood at 107·8, as compared with 110·4 in the preceding month, while at March 1 in the last ten years it was as follows: 1937, 102·8; 1936, 98·9; 1935, 96·4; 1934, 92·7; 1933, 76·9; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 100·2; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 111·4 and 1928, 102·6.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of March, 1938, the percentage of unemployment reported to the Department of Labour by local trade union members throughout Canada was 13·7 in contrast with percentages of 12·4 at the beginning of February and 13·7 at the beginning of March, 1937. The percentage for March was based on the reports compiled from 1,904 labour organizations with a membership numbering 220,967 persons, 30,282 of whom were without work.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated declines during February, 1938, in the average daily placements in employment, as compared with those of the preceding month and also with February last year, the major changes under the first comparison taking place in farming, construction and maintenance and services and under the second, in construction and maintenance. Vacancies in February, 1938, numbered 23,767, applications 50,894, and placements in regular and casual employment, 22,776.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.48 at the beginning of March as compared with $17.39 for February. The increase was due to the advance in the cost of foods. Comparative figures for earlier dates are $17.13 for March, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.96 for March, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100, declined week by week from 83·8 for the week ended February 25 to 83·0 for that ended March 25 and then advanced to 83·3 for that ended April 1. On a monthly basis the index number was 83·6 for February; 85·5 for March, 1937; 72·4 for March, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years) and 95·6 for March, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada are given in the table on page 366. The index of the physical volume of business based upon forty-six factors corrected when necessary for seasonal variation continued downward in February being 106·7 as compared with 111·8 in January and 127·9 in November, 1937 which was the highest level recorded by the index since 1929. Productive operations as measured by this index were 4½ per cent lower in February than in the previous month, 16 per cent lower than in November, 1937, and 7 per cent lower than in February, 1937. All of the principal groups of factors were lower in the month under review than in the previous month and lower also than in February, 1937, with the exception of mineral production which was considerably higher due mainly to larger shipments of copper and gold, to larger imports of bauxite and to increased production of coal. Information available for March shows wholesale prices, and the number of cars of revenue freight lower both as compared with February and with March, 1937. Employment was lower than in February, but higher than in March, 1937.

Strikes and Lock-outs.—The number of strikes and lock-outs during March was sixteen,

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

		1938			1937		
		March	February	January	March	February	January
Trade, external aggregate	$	.....	107,932,822	121,954,003	160,348,820	124,372,166	135,298,742
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	46,951,619	49,719,835	70,990,029	48,680,842	51,882,618
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	60,155,402	71,021,829	88,326,529	74,791,596	82,242,056
Customs duty collected	$	.....	6,749,980	6,950,641	9,958,317	6,944,703	7,280,313
Bank debits to individual accounts	$	.....	2,175,995,261	2,444,600,036	3,189,836,520	2,731,934,437	3,227,354,600
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	101,981,677	98,272,885	112,600,768	114,238,885	108,947,321
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,614,569,798	1,590,927,550	1,583,780,912	1,563,829,859	1,548,604,580
Bank loans, commercial, etc	$	.....	737,103,210	731,456,128	694,215,664	691,687,139	687,349,679
Security prices, index numbers—							
Common stocks		.....	107·1	107·7	147·2	142·4	137·4
Preferred stocks		.....	82·1	83·4	102·6	100·4	99·2
(1) Index of interest rates		.....	69·3	69·7	78·5	74·3	70·4
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number		†83·3	83·6	83·8	85·5	82·9	81·7
(2) Prices, retail, family budget	$	17·48	17 39	17·48	17·13	17·12	17·04
Index, retail sales, unadjusted		.....	62·1	62·4	73·7	61·7	62·8
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted		.....	76·1	78·2	75·5	75·7	73·8
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)		107·8	110·4	113·4	102·8	104·1	103·8
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)		13·7	12·4	13·0	13·7	14·5	14·3
Railway—							
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight	cars	179,040	179,641	179,839	189,322	186,213	185,006
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	14,611,629	13,289,721	13,321,632	16,631,981	14,301,856	14,043,352
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	12,789,305	12,464,243	11,725,757	11,797,632
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	9,382,915	10,315,459	11,748,389	9,724,629	10,194,064
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines	$	.....	9,058,760	9,758,313	10,010,225	8,733,889	9,280,554
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	2,022,901,310	2,209,094,823	1,936,166,152	2,053,315,753
Building permits	$	3,556,567	2,361,957	1,846,101	6,655,000	2,120,211	1,721,867
(7) Contracts awarded	$	10,417,700	6,551,700	9,140,000	16,058,000	8,728,800	6,622,200
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	.....	61,447	74,862	70,986	61,995	66,400
Steel ingots and castings	tons	.....	98,980	112,307	125,104	111,823	115,237
Ferro-alloys	tons	.....	4,436	5,497	3,868	5,668	6,519
Lead	lbs.	.....	26,786,559	37,522,125	35,207,467	28,504,743	34,112,307
Zinc	lbs.	.....	29,025,024	34,865,607	31,437,089	20,547,397	19,782,526
Copper	lb.	.....	46,835,955	52,454,135	41,796,786	38,425,569	37,282,247
Nickel	lbs.	.....	16,008,523	20,270,680	18,193,641	17,330,201	16,173,486
Gold	ounces	.....	340,838	361,086	326,275	310,074	328,545
Silver	ounces	.....	1,430,848	1,571,052	1,658,546	1,322,833	1,390,476
Coal	tons	.....	1,387,030	1,448,825	1,090,931	1,284,741	1,496,991
Crude petroleum imports	gals	.....	40,290,000	47,310,000	50,480,000	52,420,000	54,640,000
Rubber imports	lbs.	.....	1,377,000	4,007,973	5,852,000	2,846,000	3,656,000
Cotton, raw, imports	lbs.	.....	10,881,000	11,933,000	15,463,000	12,119,000	15,189,000
Wool, raw, imports	lbs.	.....	1,492,000	1,108,000	4,525,000	2,968,000	1,961,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	90,662,492	144,893,804	158,343,059	102,597,087	115,001,704
Flour production	bbls.	.....	849,228	921,285	1,098,544	999,694	1,008,630
(6) Sugar, manufactured	lbs.	26,038,797	19,951,841	19,962,780	30,233,930	20,934,196	21,952,270
Foot wear production	pairs	.....	1,777,340	1,461,629	2,387,124	1,929,500	1,482,000
Output of central electric stations daily average	k.w.h.	.....	73,486,000	73,559,000	77,814,000	76,663,000	74,771,000
Sales of insurance	$	.....	31,874,000	30,291,000	31,741,000	30,402,000	27,492,000
Newsprint production	tons	.....	202,600	222,500	301,110	275,530	287,690
Automobiles, passenger, production		.....	11,753	13,385	19,313	14,415	15,009
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**		.....	106·7	111·8	118·7	115·0	116·9
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION		.....	107·4	113·5	122·4	117·7	119·4
Mineral production		.....	188·8	179·1	161·1	170·1	156·8
Manufacturing		.....	101·3	108·6	115·4	116·4	122·8
Construction		.....	36·8	48·9	83·0	45·5	37·7
Electric power		.....	215·9	219·6	237·7	225·2	223·4
DISTRIBUTION		.....	104·5	106·7	107·9	107·2	109·8
Trade employment		.....	130·4	130·6	131·3	130·5	131·1
Carloadings		.....	75·0	77·2	80·6	77·7	79·4
Imports		.....	79·6	84·8	85·0	84·4	93·3
Exports		.....	80·4	91·8	89·0	97·9	107·4

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended April 1, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending March 26, 1938, and corresponding previous records.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending March 26, February 26, and January 29, 1938; March 27, February 27, and January 30, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

involving 2,406 workers and resulting in time loss of 10,134 man working days, as compared with eleven disputes during February involving 1,644 workers with a time loss of 4,456 days. Three-quarters of the time loss was due to a strike of cotton factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., and a dispute involving textile factory workers at Woodstock, Ont. None of the disputes in February had caused much time loss except that involving 1,200 coal drivers and handlers at Toronto, Ont., for a day and one-half. In March, 1937, there were twenty-one disputes, involving 5,826 workers with time loss of 34,345 days, the most important disputes being strikes of furniture factory workers in Western Ontario, cotton factory workers at Sherbrooke, P.Q., meat packers at Vancouver, B.C., and rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont. Of the sixteen disputes recorded in March, 1938, twelve were recorded as terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the employers concerned, one in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in four cases and the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. Four disputes, involving approximately eighty workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lock-outs in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Statement by Prime Minister re Unemployment Insurance legislation

In the March issue of the Labour Gazette (page 235) reference was made to the tabling in the House of Commons on February 16 of correspondence with the provincial premiers, which disclosed that six of the nine provinces definitely favoured the proposed constitutional amendment which would bring unemployment insurance within the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. The six provinces assenting at that time were: Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia.

On March 28, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King replying to an inquiry as to the intention of the Government to proceed with unemployment insurance legislation at the present session of Parliament, referred to the six provinces which have signified their agreement with the proposed constitutional amendment. With regard to the other three Provinces he said:

"The Premier of Quebec has not, thus far, acknowledged the draft amendment. The premier of Alberta, in a letter dated March 15, stated that it was his intention to have the matter taken up before the Alberta Legislature in the immediate future. The premier of New Brunswick has not yet acknowledged the communication of January 20, but the proposal was referred to in the Speech from the Throne delivered at the opening of the New Brunswick Legislature on February 24, in the following terms:

Consistent with their conception of the constitution and the principles of responsible government, my ministers, without discussing the merits of the proposal, took the position that the question should be determined by the Legislature and the federal government was so advised.

The Prime Minister then referred to the section in the Speech from the Throne (opening the present session of the Dominion parliament), dealing with unemployment insurance (Labour Gazette, February, 1938, page 123) and concluded:

"In the circumstances, to which I have referred, the government do not feel it would be desirable to make a further statement before the remaining provinces have had an opportunity of indicating their views."

Minister of Labour reviews National Employment Commission's Report

On page 384 of this issue there appears a review of the National Employment Commission's Final Report which the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, tabled in the House of Commons on April 1. Subsequently, on April 4, Hon. Mr. Rogers, in moving the resolution introducing a measure "to provide assistance towards the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress," etc., outlined the salient features of the Commission's survey and findings. At that time he also reviewed in detail the results obtained under the several measures adopted by the government for the relief of unemployment and agricultural distress.

After traversing the employment and relief situation in Canada and the measures taken to cope with it, the Minister dealt with the recommendations of the National Employment Commission in its interim and final reports. Referring to the Commission's recommendations in connection with the tourist industry he stated:

"With the displacement of joint public works as recommended by the National Employment Commission, this program of what I have termed national development and conservation will be furthered by projects which will be controlled and administered within the federal jurisdiction. Within it we propose to give special attention to the proposals of the

national employment commission for the encouragement and development of the tourist industry, and this policy has been in its earlier stages, and will be in its later stages recognized as an act of faith on the part of this government in the future possibilities of a united Canada."

Hon. Mr. Rogers dealt with the recommendations of the Commisison with regard to rehabilitation. In this connection he referred to the adoption by the Government of a youth training program and stated that to the end of January of this year training had been given to 16,072 men and 12,850 women, a total of 28,922. Speaking on the subject of placement the Minister said: "I am not going to say that I am satisfied as yet that we have developed a satisfactory system of placement; but we have had it very much in our minds, and we propose to appoint special placement officers in connection with these groups in all provinces and attach them to the employment offices. We have already made some progress in that direction, but, so far as placements are concerned in this limited time, the figures are these: men, 1,371; women, 731. The number of days' work given in forestry and mining, men, was 151,357. Next we come to the rural courses. There were: men, 5,998, and women, 3,427. In forestry there were: men, 2,416; mining, men, 519; physical training, men, 1,671; women, 4,302. The number of those taken off relief were: men, 2,565, and women, 1,173."

The next recommendation of the Commission to which Mr. Rogers referred was that dealing with the desirability of establishing a national employment service. In this connection the Minister reminded the House that the Government is "seeking the co-operation of the provinces to secure the necessary amendments to the British North America Act to make it possible for us to establish a national system of unemployment insurance, carrying with it as a necessary corollary a national employment service."

Mr. Rogers also referred to recommendations made by the Women's Employment Committee of the National Employment Commission in respect to the employment conditions of women.

Dealing with the recommendation of the Commission with respect to low rental housing, the Minister stated that the Department of Finance was considering proposals in this regard "with other plans for the stimulus of housing which are now in operation under existing legislation."

Referring to the recomendations of the Commission regarding unemployment aid, he observed:

"The government agrees in principle with the views expressed by the Commission that a functional division of responsibility for social servises is preferable to a system of dual responsibility where the Dominion Government supports social services within provincial jurisdiction by the payment of grants-in-aid". . . We agree also that the method of supporting unemployment relief by grants-in-aid from the Dominion treasury, with the administrative control remaining with the province and the municipality, is a method which tends to be wasteful and inefficient. This system, however, as the Commission has recognized and as it has been recognized on both sides of the House, has been developed within the established principles of our Federal constitution.

"Until the constitution is altered the Dominion Government is under obligation to observe the existing distribution of powers and responsibilities in relation to social services."

. . .

The Minister also gave the country a cross-section view of the material aid situation, in the following paragraphs:

"I have had this statement prepared in order to show the changes which have taken place in these different areas from January, 1936, to January, 1937, and again from January, 1937, to January, 1938. I have divided Canada into four economic zones, namely, the maritime provinces, central Canada, the prairie provinces and British Columbia, and I suggest there are sound reasons for so dividing them. The total numbers of all domestic classifications of persons on aid in January, 1938, compared with January, 1936, showed reductions in three zones. There was a reduction of thirty-two per cent, or about a third, in British Columbia; 49·7 per cent in the central provinces, and 83·6 per cent in the maritime provinces. Only the prairie provinces showed an increase, and one to the extent of 49·7 per cent.

"Material aid—that is, aid exclusive of agricultural aid—showed reductions in all areas, with the exception of the prairie provinces. The Dominion reduction was 38·7 per cent. That in British Columbia was 29·7 per cent; in central Canada it was 45·1 per cent, and in the maritime provinces, 78·4 per cent. Agricultural aid showed a net increase for the Dominion, from January, 1936, to January, 1938, of twenty-nine per cent. This was wholly accounted for by farm distress in Saskatchewan. The net increase in the prairie provinces over the two years was 83·8 per cent; but the three remaining areas showed reductions in agricultural aid of 44·9 per cent in British

Columbia, 88·1 per cent in central Canada and 97·1 per cent in the maritime provinces."

Establishment of Federal Division of Industrial Hygiene.

A summary of the first public lecture organized by the new Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Pensions and National Health, is given on page 401 of this issue.

The Division of Industrial Hygiene was authorized at the last session of Parliament, and the chief of the new division, Dr. F. S. Parney, was appointed in January, 1938.

Industrial hygiene, it is explained, has to do not only with diseases and accidents relative to occupation but in a broader sphere with the preservation of health among all adult workers.

From the standpoint of age groups, industrial hygiene comes into the general health program following that field which is covered by child and maternal welfare and school medical inspection.

The new Division of Industrial Hygiene in the federal government will co-operate with provincial health departments in this special area of public health work.

Statistics of material aid recipients

Early approximations of unemployed persons receiving non-agricultural material aid throughout Canada in February, 1938, revealed another material reduction from unemployment aid figures for the previous February.

Registration figures showed that approximately 175,000 fully employable persons were receiving non-agricultural material aid in February, 1938. This was a decrease of nearly 32·8 per cent from February, 1937, when the number was 260,393. In comparison with the total for January, 1938, an increase of approximately 5·4 per cent was indicated. Approximately 72 per cent of the total of fully employable persons on aid was reported from the fifty-two aid distributing cities.

When totals of all those in receipt of non-agricultural material aid in February were compared with the corresponding month of 1937, a decrease of 26 per cent was shown. The total number, including totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable, together with all dependents of family heads, was approximated to be 650,000 in February last. This was an increase of 4·6 per cent over January, 1938.

Saskatchewan drought conditions continued to reflect themselves as a major factor in increasing totals of persons in receipt of agricultural aid. The early February figures from the registration showed 89,000 farmers (resident farm operators) as receiving agricultural material aid for subsistence. These, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 400,000—an increase of 1·5 per cent over the corrected figure for the previous month. Of this total, 349,000 or approximately eighty-seven per cent, were located in Saskatchewan. The number of all classes dependent upon agricultural aid in Saskatchewan showed an increase of 92·7 per cent over February, 1937.

Additions to Department's Conciliation Personnel

The Department of Labour's Conciliation staff has been increased recently by the addition of the following four Junior Wage Investigators and Conciliation Officers: Messrs. F. J. Ainsborough, Ottawa; George R. Currie, Saskatoon; John S. McCullagh, Montreal; Joseph A. Saint-André, Montreal.

Mining accidents in Ontario in 1937

According to a report (Bulletin No. 116) on mining accidents in Ontario during 1937, issued by the Provincial Department of Mines, there were, up to January 15, 1938, a total of 2,770 accidents to employees at the mines, metallurgical works, quarries, clay sand, and gravel pits regulated by the Mining Act. Fifty-two fatalities arising out of forty-nine separate accidents were reported.

These returns, the report states, represent an increase of 457 in the total number of accidents reported and a decrease of thirteen in the number of fatalities recorded over the preceding year.

The report shows a fatality rate of 1·62 men killed per thousand men employed, which is a decrease of 0·68 per thousand over the preceding year and is 0·87 per thousand lower than the average for the past twenty-five years. There were eight-five non-fatal accidents per thousand men employed, an increase of two per thousand from the rate in 1936. The percentage of non-fatal accidents followed by infection remained fairly constant, decreasing from 8·9 per cent in 1936 to 8·7 per cent in 1937.

The report also indicates that employment in the industry again increased greatly during the year, returns in this respect showing an approximate increase of fourteen per cent over 1936.

Of the fifty-two fatal accidents during the year, thirty-three were in gold mines, eight in metallurgical works; six in nickle mines; two in sand, clay and gravel pits, the remaining fatalities occurring in gypsum mines, talc mines, and quarries. Shaft accidents accounted for the largest percentage of fatalities there being forty-four per cent of the deaths attri-

buted to this cause. "Fall of ground" accounted for twenty per cent of the fatalities; explosives, seventeen per cent; miscellaneous underground, twelve per cent; and surface accidents seven per cent of the deaths.

The report analyses the causes of fatal and non-fatal accidents giving particulars in regard to each fatality.

Holidays with pay provided in British Collective Labour Agreements

Particulars are given in the March issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* concerning the payment of wages for annual holidays as provided for in collective agreements between organizations of employers and workpeople in Great Britain. It is estimated that the number of wage-earners now covered by such agreements providing for annual holidays with pay is about three million. This estimate is exclusive of salaried employees and workers on "standing" wages, who are allowed annual holidays with pay, and of the wage earners employed by firms who, though not parties to collective agreements, actually grant holidays with pay to their workpeople under individual arrangements.

The majority of the agreements, the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* states, provide that payment shall be made for public holidays, and for a certain additional period, varying in different cases, usually from three to twelve days in each year. Payment for this period is usually conditional on the employee having had six or twelve months' service either at the date of the holiday or at dates specified in the agreements; while in a number of cases the extent of the holiday is directly governed by the length of service. The service qualification is occasionally linked with a stipulation regarding "good time-keeping," absence without sufficient cause for more than a specified number of days during the qualifying period resulting in loss of payment for the holiday. Instances also occur of payment for holidays being made conditional on good conduct and the rendering of satisfactory service.

Payment to time workers receiving holidays with pay is generally made at the full weekly time rate of wages, and in some instances provision is made for payment to pieceworkers on the same basis. Many of the agreements specify that the holidays for which payment is made shall consist of a certain number of consecutive days, and in many cases it is also provided that the holiday period shall fall between definite dates in the summer months.

In some of the agreements provision is made for allowances to employees who leave their employment before they have taken their holiday, although, in a few instances, such allowance is specifically debarred in the case of employees who leave their employment voluntarily or are dismissed for misconduct. A few of the agreements provide for a contribution from the workpeople, in one form or another, towards the payment of holidays. For example in the boot and shoe industry equal contributions are made to a holiday fund by employers and employees, the amount being one shilling and two pence per week in the case of adult men, with smaller amounts for women, youths and girls; withdrawals of small fixed sums are made for the Easter and Whitsun holidays and larger amounts for the longer holidays taken in August and at Christmas.

Accompanying the article in the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* is a table giving a list of the industries or occupations in which general or distinct agreements containing provisions for holidays with pay, together with particulars of the number of holidays (exclusive of public holidays) per annum for which wages are paid, and the length of qualifying service required.

Report of British Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee

The Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee of Great Britain has recently published its report on the financial condition of the Unemployment Fund as at December 31, 1937. The report, which was presented to the Minister of Labour on February 28, is divided into two sections, one dealing with the General Account, and another with the Agricultural account of the Fund.

The following information is taken from a review of the report appearing in the March issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette:*

After consulting, in 1935, the Committee on Economic Information of the Economic Advisory Council, the Statutory Committee assumed for the eight-year period 1936-43 a mean level of unemployment of 16¾ per cent of which 48 per cent would rank for benefit, and the Committee expected during 1936 and 1937 to be in a relatively favourable period of the trade cycle.

Their original expectations on this basis required the accumulation, by the end of 1937, of a balance in the General Account of £37,597,000 as a reserve to meet future depression. In addition, after allowing for the expenditure, during 1937, incurred on improvements in the Scheme that were introduced on the Committee's recommendation last year, a further sum of £15,366,000 is regarded as

hypothecated to meet the cost of these improvements during the seven years 1938-44. These two amounts, when added together, make up a total of £52,963,000 at the end of 1937, as the sum already ear-marked to meet losses in trade depression and the cost of additional benefits already approved.

The actual balance of the General Account of the Unemployment Fund at the end of 1937 was £60,379,000. This exceeds by £7,416,000 the balance already required to be in hand by the end of 1937, and in view of the advice given them by the Committee on Economic Information as to the prospects of employment in 1938, the Statutory Committee came to the conclusion that they were justified in regarding this achieved surplus of £7,416,000 at December 31, 1937, as disposable for improvement of benefits or lowering of contributions. The Committee, by a majority, recommend that this disposable surplus should be distributed over the next eight years, and thus translated into an annual surplus of £1,000,000. The Committee point out that this decision, although justified on the present occasion, is a procedure which almost certainly cannot be repeated on later occasions.

Under the Unemployment Insurance Act, 1938, the power to apply part of the Unemployment Fund towards reduction of the funded debt (now standing at £103,122,381) is no longer restricted to disposable surplus, and any reduction of debt now brings about a proportionate reduction of the debt charge. The use of any part of the Unemployment Fund to reduce the debt represents accordingly an immediate gain to the Fund, the degree of which depends upon which particular investments are sold in order to pay off debt. With a view to making such a saving to the Fund, the Committee recommend that £20,000,000 out of the moneys now standing to the credit of the Unemployment Fund should be applied to reduction of the debt, with effect, if possible, not later than March 31, 1938. The annual debt charge of £5,000,000 would thereby be reduced by about £987,000 a year. Against this must be set the loss of interest on £20,000,000, and the immediate gain to the General Account is put at about £500,000 a year. The total sum available for reduction of contributions or improvement of benefits thus amounts to £1,500,000 a year.

Report on National Youth Administration in the U.S.A.

A report on the National Youth Administration in the United States covering the period June 26, 1935, to November 1 1937 (reprinted from a report on the Progress of the Works Program, December, 1937), was issued recently by the National Youth Administration, Washington.

The National Youth Administration was established in June, 1935, and has patterned its student aid after a program of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration which during the school year 1933-34, first began helping college students continue their education. This type of aid was extended under the N.Y.A. to include high-school students as well as graduate students of colleges and universities. Paralleling the student aid program but conducted for youths who are no longer in regular attendance in school in the work project program of the N.Y.A. through which part-time employment is provided for young persons in need.

The basis of the National Youth Administration program is outlined in the report as follows:

"To help youth utilize constructively an extended period between school and a permanent job that otherwise might be wasted in idleness has been the objective of youth programs initiated in many countries. Certain methods of attaining this end come immediately to mind, such as continuing the period of general education; providing work which will train the young worker for regular employment; extending vocational-training, apprenticeship, and job-placement services; and improving recreational and leisure-time facilities available to young persons."

According to the report, the N.Y.A. has received allocations of $122,233,050 since its inception. Total expenditures through October 31, 1937, amounted to $110,881,970. These expenditures were about equally divided between the student aid and the work project programs. On work projects, expenditures of Federal funds have been supplemented by funds supplied by local agencies, chiefly in connection with the provision of materials, equipment, office space, and the services of supervisory personnel. Sponsors' expenditures for materials, equipment, rents, and services amounted to $2,981,000 through October 31. Federal funds for these purposes totalled $1,651,000.

In October, 1937, the total number of persons assisted under the N.Y.A. Student Aid Program was 237,307, while the total number of persons employed on N.Y.A. work projects during the same month was 122,827 of whom 117,684, or 95·8 per cent were certified as being in need of relief. During the same month, the average hourly earnings of persons employed on N.Y.A. work projects was ·381 cents and the average monthly earnings amounted to $17.74.

Of the persons employed on N.Y.A. work projects, 29·6 per cent were employed on professional and clerical projects among which clerical projects predominated. About thirteen per cent of the youths worked on the development of recreational facilities, and almost twelve per cent were recreational leaders in parks and play centres. Public buildings jobs occupied more than ten per cent of the youths, and goods projects occupied sixteen per cent of the youths employed (10·8 per cent working on sewing projects and 5·6 per cent on workshop projects) while construction activities such as highway, road and street projects were less important.

Another phase of N.Y.A. work projects provides opportunities to "learn while you earn" to sons and daughters, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-four, of tenant and other low-income farm families that are receiving some form of public assistance. Resident vocational training projects are now in operation at forty educational institutions in ten states with approximately 3,300 students on the rolls. Special agricultural training and homemaking courses are provided with paid part-time employment on construction and farm projects in state agricultural schools and colleges. The plan has provided a practical way to give training in farm management to those young persons who have never had the opportunity to study scientific farm methods.

Carried on in co-operation with the Department of Agriculture and various state schools and colleges, the project work consists in part of constructing workshops and co-operative dormitories where groups of students may live at a very low cost. Students also are employed in the maintenance and development of demonstration plots and plant nurseries, and in assisting the Agricultural Extension Service in its farm and home demonstration work. Devoting approximately half their time to work on these projects, the youths earn a monthly sum not exceeding one-half the W.P.A. security wage prevailing in the region but sufficient to cover their expenses for room, board, medical care, text-books, and equipment, and allow them $5 in cash each month for personal needs.

Applicants usually are selected for terms varying from six weeks to six months. Courses are adapted to the needs of individual groups but in general are designed to give the students practical instruction in the basic principles and techniques of farming and home economics. Of an elementary type, because many of the students selected have had less than a high-school education, most of the classroom instruction is imparted through demonstration methods.

Other N.Y.A. activities include vocational guidance and job placement services. Vocational guidance work has involved the preparation and distribution of occupational bulletins covering such types of work as air-conditioning, Diesel engineering, beauty culture, and dressmaking. These bulletins give a short history and discussion of each occupation, analyse the qualifications required and present a picture of the working conditions and employment possibilities. In some states guidance service is extended through occupational classes and vocational radio talks.

Junior placement offices are maintained in sixty-five cities located in twenty-seven states and the District of Columbia. A total of 165,738 applicants had registered at these offices by September 1, 1937. Of these, more than 70,000 were placed in private industry; and a total of 39,823 employers were visited by representatives of the offices to solicit jobs for young persons.

Social problems in Agriculture considered by I.L.O.

The Permanent Agricultural Committee convened by the International Labour Office, held its first session at Geneva from February 7-15. The meeting was attended by experts from twenty-two countries, and also by representatives of agricultural employers and workers and the important international organizations dealing with social problems in agriculture. (Canada was represented at this first session by Dr. J. F. Booth, associate director of marketing in charge of economics in the Dominion Department of Agriculture).

The committee unanimously agreed that the conditions of work and the standard of life of agricultural workers needed improvement. It was also recognized that while the total number of agricultural wage-earners was very great, and their conditions of life of great importance, the number of small farmers greatly exceeded that of wage-earners, and that the problems of the two groups were equally important. The solution of social problems and the introduction of a satisfactory standard of living on the land were seen to depend, in the last analysis, on the economic situation of agriculture in general.

The committee concluded its session by adopting unanimously four resolutions, viz.—on holidays with pay, minimum wages, hours of work, and the protection of child labour. These resolutions are intended to guide the activity of the International Labour Office in the agricultural field during the next few years.

As regards holidays with pay, all groups were in favour of the extension of this prin-

ciple (already applied to industrial and commercial workers) to agricultural workers. Accordingly the committee requested the governing body of the International Labour Organization to place the question on the agenda of one of the very next sessions of the International Labour Conference.

There was also an agreement on the necessity of wage fixing machinery and the governing body was asked to examine into the desirability of placing this subject on the agenda of an early session of the conference.

The committee was of the opinion that the regulation of hours of work was both possible and desirable in the general interests of agriculture. It adopted a resolution requesting the governing body to instruct the International Labour Office to continue its study of the question, with a view to its being placed on the agenda of one of the sessions of the International Labour Conference after being submitted again to the Permanent Agricultural Committee in the course of 1939.

The committee expressed the general opinion that the time had come for the regulation of child labour in agriculture, but felt that the question needed further study in view of certain difficulties of application.

The committee considered that the International Labour Office, in collaboration with other competent authorities, should study methods whereby social protection could be more generally extended to the agricultural population.

Another subject on which the committee considered that a special investigation might be made was that of the social effects of mechanization and rationalisation in agriculture.

PROPOSED MEASURE FOR NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE AND PENSIONS IN NEW ZEALAND

Under consideration by various government committees for the past two years, a system of national health insurance and superannuation has now been announced in New Zealand and will be submitted to Parliament at the next session.

Announcement of this proposed measure was made by the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Michael Savage, and was reported in a Canadian Press-Reuters despatch from Wellington under date of April 18.

(From time to time the Labour Gazette has contained references to the operation of non-contributory pensions administered by the New Zealand Department of Pensions and also to the system of family allowances in that Dominion).

The institution of a national health insurance system and of a superannuation and widows' pension scheme formed part of the New Zealand Labour Party's election program. Since it came into power in 1935, Government committees have been making extensive enquiries on the subject and consulting different individuals and organizations, including the New Zealand branch of the British Medical Association.

In September 1937, Sir Henry Britten Brackenbury, member of an advisory committee to the British Ministry of Health and former chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association, visited New Zealand at the invitation of the local branch of the British Medical Association. Owing to his wide experience of the subject he was able to assist in an advisory capacity both the Association and the Government committees.

Up to the time of recent reported announcement, the Governement had not indicated what form of scheme or schemes it would introduce, except for its statement that the superannuation scheme would be universal and that the plans for the general scheme would not in any way disorganize the work of the Friendly Societies.

Now, according to the press report, a Parliamentary Committee has begun examination of the government's plan. As reported, the proposed superannuation under the plan will be 30 shillings ($6) weekly payable to men and women at the age of 60, including both husband and wife. An income from other sources of £1 a week will be allowed.

The plan includes universal free medical and hospital services, maintenance payment for unemployed, increases in miners', widows', war veterans' and invalidity pensions and in family allowances; the institution of incapacity benefits and of orphans' pensions.

It is understood that the present emergency unemployment wages tax of eight pence in the pound will be abolished and will be replaced by a social service charge of one shilling in the pound which the government will subsidize pound for pound. The proposed scheme is stated to commence on April 1, 1939.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of March three applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

(1) From 600 employees of the Western Stevedore Company at Fort William, Ontario, being stevedores, checkers, sealers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute relates to the employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions.

(2) From 302 employes of the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, Ontario, being stevedores, checkers, sealers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. Increased wages and changed working conditions are requested by the employees.

(3) From 100 motor truck drivers employed by Hendrie and Company, Limited, at Toronto, Ontario. These men request an agreement respecting wages, hours and working conditions.

Board Reconvened

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in July of last year under the chairmanship of Mr. L. W. Brockington, K.C., to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and the Western Fuel Corporation, Limited, and 1,800 employees on Vancouver Island, members of the United Mine Workers of America, submitted an interim report on August 20, 1937, the text of which appeared at page 954 of the Labour Gazette for September. The Board announced that the companies had agreed to grant union recognition and accept the principle of the closed shop. Since then the Board has stood adjourned in order to allow the parties to endeavour to evolve a system of contract labour on terms satisfactory to both sides. The Department has now been advised by the parties concerned that they have been unable to arrive at a settlement of their differences concerning wages and working conditions, and at their joint request the Board is being reconvened.

Application Withdrawn

The dispute between the Quebec Power Company and its operators, linemen and metermen was settled towards the close of March through direct negotiations and the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation submitted to the Department by the employees in February last (Labour Gazette, March, 1938, page 279) was withdrawn. Fifty employees, members of Local Union B 1106, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, were affected by the dispute, which grew out of the men's request for increased wages, improved working conditions and proper classification of employees.

Other Proceedings

It was reported in the March issue of the Labour Gazette, page 279, that an application for a Board had been received from employees of the Sterling Collieries Company and the Coal Valley Mining Company, Limited, being members of Locals 46 and 46A of the International Union of Operating Engineers. Mr. F. E. Harrison, the Western Representative of the Department of Labour, proceeded to Edmonton at the close of February and conferred with the officials of the two companies and representatives of the applicants, as well as with officers of another union, the Western Association of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, with which the Coal Valley Mining Company had signed an agreement on February 15, and which claimed the right to represent in negotiations all of the employees of the two companies. In view of the conflicting statements submitted by the various parties it was agreed that Mr. Harrison should proceed to Sterco and Coal Valley to ascertain if the majority of the employees affected desired a Conciliation Board. At Sterco the employees voted 11 to 7, and at Coal Valley 9 to 0, in favour of the establishment of a Board. The officials of the two companies and the representative of Local 46, International Union of Operating Engineers, subsequently agreed to enter into negotiations with a view to the completion of mutually satisfactory wage agreements, provided the union could assure the companies that the majority of steam shovel dinkey locomotive operators, pumpmen, locomotive firemen and watchmen was desirous of being represented by that organization. The applicants accordingly requested that the application be held in abeyance pending the result of these negotiations, which were proceeding at the close of the month.

The Department has been advised by the employees of the Telephone Department and Electric Light and Power Department of the

Corporation of the City of Edmonton that they have changed their affiliation from the Canadian Electrical Trades Union to the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Consequently the application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation submitted in September last by the employees as members of the Edmonton Branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union is now void. In the meantime the Western Representative of the Department has been in touch with the situation and direct negotiations have taken place on several occasions between the parties concerned. Now that the Edmonton branch of the Canadian Electrical Trades Union has been replaced by Local B1007, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, it is understood that the new local union is prepared to enter into negotiations with the civic authorities in regard to wages and working conditions.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM OCTOBER 1, 1937, TO MARCH 31, 1938

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Concilitation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Concilation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period October 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938. (An article covering the period July 1, 1937, to September 30, 1937, appeared in the Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1066).

Coal Miners, Hillcrest, Alta.—In the October, 1937, issue of the Labour Gazette, at page 1068, reference was made to a dispute between the Hillcrest Collieries, Limited, Hillcrest, Alta., and their coal miners, members of Local Union No. 1058, United Mine Workers of America. An application had been made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act when the efforts of the miners to secure an agreement with the company giving recognition to the United Mine Workers of America and embodying wages and working conditions had failed. A concilitator of the Department of Labour dealt with this dispute and finally, as a result of his efforts, an agreement between the company and officials of the union was signed on November 23, 1937.

Stationary Engineers, Hamilton, Ont.—On January 15, 1938, a telegraphic request for the services of a conciliation officer was received in the Department of Labour from the secretary of the Hamilton Local of the International Union of Steam and Operating Engineers to deal with a strike of stationary engineers at McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario. Upon arriving in Hamilton the conciliator learned that union agreements had been in effect from the time the University opened until 1935. In December, 1937, officials of the union approached officials of the University for an agreement giving recognition to the union and, when this was refused, a strike was called on January 15, 1938. Four engineers were employed at the University, three of whom ceased work. These were at once replaced and the strike was ineffective so far as the University was concerned. The departmental conciliator was not able to secure a settlement in this instance. While in Hamilton he learned that this dispute had already received the attention of the Provincial Department of Labour.

Railway Employees, Temiscouata Railway Company, Riviere du Loup, Que.—On January 26, 1938, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour from all classes of employees other than those engaged in the running trades of the Temiscouata Railway Company, a dispute having arisen when the employees made a demand for increased wages. On February 1 a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour conferred with the President of

the Company at Sherbrooke, Quebec, when it was ascertained that the Company's financial position was not such as to permit of wage increases at that time. Subsequently arrangements were made by the Department for a committee of the employees and the President of the Company to confer with officials of the Department of Labour at Ottawa, and this conference was held on February 22. On this occasion all points involved were frankly discussed, and the president of the Company gave an undertaking that as soon as the earnings of the Company improved sufficiently to permit doing so an increase in wages would be the first consideration. At the conclusion of the conference the employees' committee stated that upon their return to their respective headquarters the whole matter would be discussed and word would be given to the Department as to whether or not the Board application would be withdrawn. At the end of March no further word had been received on the subject. The application stated that 100 employees were directly affected by this dispute.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, QUEBEC, P.Q.—A dispute concerning wages and working conditions started on January 14, 1938, between the Quebec Power Company, Quebec City, and certain of its employees being members of Local B-1106 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Increases in wages and improved working conditions were requested by the employees. After some direct negotiations it was found that the parties could reach an agreement on working conditions but not on wages. On February 23 the employees applied for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On March 1 a conciliation officer of the Dominion Department of Labour interviewed both parties with a view to bringing about a settlement. Following this officials of the company and representatives of the employees held several conferences which resulted in an agreement being reached. The Board application was withdrawn on March 26.

CAP WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Early in March a dispute arose between the A. A. Allan Company, Toronto, Ont., and Local Union No. 47, United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, over the demand of the union for the reinstatement of certain employees who allegedly had been dismissed. Union recognition and a signed agreement were also sought. The company's position was that the men laid off were extra men taken on during a busy period and they stated they would be re-employed when work was available, also that while they were paying union wages they would not recognize the union. Subsequently a strike occurred, which was dealt with by the Ontario Department of Labour but a settlement was not reached. Later a representative of the union requested the conciliation services of the Dominion Department of Labour, but it was found that the company had not changed its position in the matter.

SHIPYARD WORKERS, SAINT JOHN, N.B.—On March 4, 1938, the management of the Saint John Dry Dock Company, Limited, notified the Department of Labour that various groups of the employees were pressing for wage increases and that it was the desire of the management, and the employees as well, that a mediator of the Department visit Saint John at the earliest opportunity to assist in the negotiations. A departmental officer arrived in Saint John on March 22, and on conferring with the officials of the company learned that there were seven groups of employees who had made separate requests for increased wages, the main groups being the machinists, members of the International Association of Machinists, and the steel workers. At subsequent meetings with the various employees' committees it was learned that the smaller groups would be willing to accept whatever wage increase was given to the more important groups. At a joint meeting of the company officials and the steel workers' committee a wage increase of thirteen per cent was offered and accepted. Certain revisions of working conditions were also agreed to, the most important being the institution of an eight-hour day in place of the nine-hour day then in effect. The machinists insisted upon a substantially larger increase in wages and on union recognition, which points the company would not concede, and at the end of April a settlement with this particular group had not been consummated.

EMPLOYEEES OF STERLING COLLIERIES COMPANY AND THE COAL VALLEY MINING COMPANY, LIMITED, STERCO AND COAL VALLEY, ALBERTA.—In the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 279, details are given of an application received in the Department of Labour on February 18, 1938, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute relating to wages and working conditions in the mines of the Sterling Collieries Company and the Coal Valley Mining Company, the employees being members of Locals 46 and 46A of the International Union of Operating Engineers. Following re-

ceipt of this application a conciliation officer of the Dominion Department of Labour proceeded to Edmonton, Sterco and Coal Valley and conferred with officials of the two companies concerned and with officers of the union making the application, also with officers of another union which claimed the right to negotiate for all employees of these companies. Finally the two companies and officers of Local 46, International Union of Operating Engineers, agreed to enter into negotiations with a view to the completion of mutually satisfactory wage agreements provided the union could assure the companies that the majority of steam shovel dinkey locomotive operators, pumpmen, locomotive firemen and watchmen were desirous of being represented by the Operating Engineers' Union. At the end of March the indications were that a direct settlement would be made.

Telephone, Electric Light and Power Department Employees, Edmonton, Alta.—In the September, 1937, issue of the Labour Gazette, at page 953, details were given of an application received in the Department of Labour on September 3 for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Edmonton and its employees in the telephone, electric light and power departments, members of the Electrical Trades Union. The employees, stated to number approximately 100, had requested increased wages and certain changes in working conditions. Under date of September 14 the Edmonton City Clerk advised the department that the city council had before it for consideration the general question of salary adjustments and that the applicants had been advised accordingly. Subsequently negotiations were carried on between the employees' representatives and the City Commissioners and some concessions were made. Later, at a conference between the Commissioners, the employees' representatives and a conciliation officer of the Dominion Department of Labour on November 2, it was decided to leave the matter in abeyance pending the inauguration of the new city council which it was anticipated would take place on or about November 15. During the latter part of February a conciliation officer of the Department, while in Edmonton in connection with other matters, discussed with the interested parties the situation then existing, and his suggestion that negotiations be resumed was agreed to. Arrangements were made accordingly.

Crews of Whaling Vessels, Victoria, B.C.—On March 1, 1938, the conciliation services of the Department of Labour were requested in connection with a dispute which had arisen between the Consolidated Whaling Corporation, Limited, Victoria, B.C., and the Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific as to an agreement for 1938. It was stated that an agreement had been in force until October 30, 1937, but when officials of the union approached the management of the company on February 22, 1938, to discuss a renewal of the agreement they were informed that the company did not propose to enter into an agreement with any union although no objection was taken to the employees belonging to any union they wished. In the meantime the employing company was signing on a crew for the supply ship *Gray* not members of the Inland Boatmen's Union, in anticipation of sailing on March 4. A departmental conciliation officer interviewed both parties in Victoria on the afternoon of March 2. The manager of the company explained that the crews of the whalers were only engaged for six months and their connection with the company terminated at the end of each season. Nevertheless they were willing to continue the wages and conditions as set out in the 1937 agreement but definitely refused to sign an agreement with any union. The *Gray* sailed on March 4 and, with the object of preventing further trouble when the whaling fleet sailed the departmental officer visited Seattle, Washington, on March 19 and conferred with the president of the company, who stated he would visit Victoria to discuss the matter with the local officials, and advise the department as to any decision reached.

Deck Officers of Whaling Ship, Victoria, B.C.—The attention of the department was drawn, on March 1, 1938, to the refusal of the Consolidated Whaling Corporation, Limited, Victoria, B.C., to continue the agreement with the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc., covering the rates of pay and conditions of service of the deck officers of the supply ship *Gray*. A departmental conciliator conferred with the manager of the company and also with officials of the union at Victoria on March 2, and learned that the company had signed on new officers, the captain only being a member of the Guild. The Guild insisted upon the maintenance of the agreement and the employment of Guild members only, which the company refused to consider. The *Gray* sailed on March 4, and the departmental officer subsequently conferred with the president of the company in Seattle, who undertook to discuss the whole matter with their manager in Victoria. The Department is awaiting further word on the subject.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for March, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*March, 1938	16	2,406	10,134
*February, 1938	11	1,644	4,456
March, 1937	21	5,826	34,345

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes".

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of disputes in March was greater than in February owing to the occurrence of several which involved small numbers of workers for short periods, but the number of workers involved, as well as the time loss, was considerably increased by two disputes involving textile factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., and Woodstock, Ont. In February only one strike caused much time loss, that of 1,200 coal drivers and handlers at Toronto, Ont., for one day and one-half. In March, 1937, there was not only a large number of disputes but they included several which caused considerable time loss: furniture factory workers in several localities in Ontario west of Toronto, cotton factory workers at Sherbrooke, P.Q., meat packing employees at Vancouver, B.C., and rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont.

Five disputes, involving 214 workers, were carried over from February, and eleven disputes commenced during March. Of these sixteen disputes, twelve were terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the employers involved, one in favour of the workers concerned, while compromise settlements were reached in four cases and the results of two were recorded as indefinite. At the end of March, therefore, there were four disputes recorded as lockouts, namely: two strikes of fur factory workers at Toronto, Ont., cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont., and commercial artists, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to ten such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; cotton dress factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., November 25, 1937, one employer; cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont., December 9, 1937, one employer; cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont., January 3, 1938, one employer; dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont., January 21, 1938, three employers; and dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont., January 26, 1938, one employer, the last four being added to the list this month.

Two disputes carried in the above list for some time have been removed this month, namely: custom tailors, Toronto, Ont., commenced May 19, 1937, in one establishment, reported by the union to have lapsed by the end of March; and hotel employees, Toronto, Ont., an alleged lockout commencing December 6, 1937, in one establishment, which the union involved reported as terminated on March 3, 1938, work being resumed on that date under the terms of a union agreement reached between the parties involved.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A cessation of work by twenty-two landing tenders in one coal mine at Glace Bay, N.S., for one day occurred on February 4 when their demand that they should handle coal from an adjacent mine recently developed was refused. This dispute, however, was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the March issue of the Labour Gazette. The strikers claimed that the work was covered by a local contract at tonnage rates. The management had put two men on the work at the day rate

as the output was low at the beginning of the development. The stoppage involved over 1,400 employees indirectly. The union voted to resume work next day pending negotiations. The terms of settlement have not yet been reported.

A cessation of work at Yarmouth, N.S., on March 10 by some of the longshoremen engaged to load lumber has been reported in the press. They sought an increase in wages to 35 cents per hour but were not successful and some of them resumed work in a short time. The shippers have reported that there was no delay in loading the ship. It was also reported that a local union of labourers under the name of the Yarmouth United Labour Union was being organized.

A stoppage of work by thirty-two brushers in one coal mine at Reserve, N.S., near the end of the shift on March 30 has been reported in the press. The brushers claimed payment for certain work, which the foreman refused. Later it was reported that the miners decided to resume work pending a settlement.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to March

Dress Factory Workers (Cutters), Toronto, Ont.—Toward the end of March at the request of the union a conciliation officer of the Department attempted to bring about a settlement of this dispute which commenced on January 21, but as the employers had replaced those on strike and stated that they were unable to accept the union conditions a settlement was not reached. In two of the establishments there was no dispute as to wages. Soon after the strike occurred the Ontario Department of Labour had attempted to settle the dispute. As employment conditions were no longer affected by the end of the month, the dispute is recorded as terminated and added to the list of such disputes which the unions have not called off.

Dress Factory Workers (Cutters), Toronto, Ont.—This dispute, which occurred about the same time and under the same circumstances as those noted above, is also recorded as terminated and added to the list of those where employment conditions are no longer affected but which have not been called off by the unions affected.

Textile Factory Workers, Woodstock, Ont.—On March 28 the union called off this dispute, and the management stated that as operations were increased the workers involved would be given employment. The number employed had increased from sixty-five on February 28, when the plant was reopened after a shut-down from February 19, to one hundred but there were still one hundred out on March 28. On March 11, March 15 and March 28 a number of men were fined on charges of disorderly conduct or common assault and several were released on suspended sentence in connection with picketing.

Disputes Commencing During March

Bakers and Helpers, Montreal, P.Q.—Three out of six employees ceased work on March 19, in protest against the discharge of one worker to reduce staff. As a result of conciliation by a retail grocer negotiations between the bakers' union and the employer resulted in a settlement, it being agreed that for the bakers the hours per day and daily wages would be reduced and the laid-off worker reinstated.

Fur Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—A number of workers in one establishment ceased work on March 4 in a factory operated under an agreement with the International Fur Workers' Union when the majority of the employees seceded from the union and joined a new organization which secured a charter from the American Federation of Labour. The International Fur Workers' Union had affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization and left the Federation. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Fur Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—A number of workers in one establishment, operated under an agreement with the International Fur Workers' Union, ceased work on March 17 in protest against the employer sending work to a contract shop to which he rented premises, the employees in this shop being members of a new organization as in the similar dispute outlined above. In connection with picketing, four men were sentenced to imprisonment for three months on charges of unlawful assembly. The pickets were reported to have attacked a motorcar containing workers and to have broken the windows and injured the occupants. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

Cap Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—A number of workers in one establishment ceased work on March 2, when the employer refused to sign an agreement with the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union. The union claimed that union employees had been laid off. The employer stated that the men laid off were extra men taken on during

a busy season and would be re-employed when there was enough work; also that he was paying union wages but would not recognize the union. The Ontario Department of Labour and a conciliation officer of the Dominion Department of Labour attempted to bring about a settlement. At the end of the month the dispute was reported as unterminated.

Cotton Factory Workers, Cornwall, Ont. —Employees in one of three mills operated by one company ceased work on March 25 in protest against changes in working conditions and the laying off of adult men to be replaced by boys in applying the wage scale set by the Ontario Industry and Labour Board in accordance with the settlement of the strike in August, 1937. The employees claimed that the changes in working conditions involved more work than could be performed. The management stated that in recent years adult men had been given work generally performed by boys and also that as boys became adults there were no positions for adults vacant as is ordinarily the case so that they were kept on at boys' wages. The minimum rates set by the board for adults being too high to be paid for boys' work, they were laid off and replaced by boys until positions for adults would be available. It was also stated that these arrangements had been approved by most of the shop committees but that in one mill there were objections resulting in the stoppage. The union officials stated that since the strike in August there had been dissatisfaction with conditions resulting in several sudden strikes not authorized by the union and that there should be a definite arrangement between the company and the union for dealing with such difficulties. Employees in the other two mills ceased work in support of those already on strike, involving 1,500 workers. As a result of conciliation by the Mayor of Cornwall and a citizens' committee the company offered to make a temporary agreement with the Cotton Workers' Federal Union affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, recognizing the union comprising the company's employees at Cornwall as sole agency for its

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to March, 1938				
Manufacturing—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont.	3	17	200	Commenced Jan. 21, 1938; for union recognition and increased wages; employment conditions no longer affected by Mar. 31, 1938; replacement; in favour of employer.
Dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont.	1	12	100	Commenced Jan. 26, 1938; for union recognition and increased wages; employment conditions no longer affected by Mar. 31, 1938; replacement; in favour of employer.
Textile factory workers, Woodstock, Ont.....	1	155	2,000	Commenced Feb. 28, 1938; alleged lockout *re* increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Mar. 26, 1938; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Service—				
Custom and Repair—				
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.	1	8	100	Commenced Dec. 9, 1937; against dismissal of union employees and for continuation of union agreement; employment conditions no longer affected by Mar. 31, 1938; replacement; in favour of employer.
Cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont.....	1	22	300	Commenced Jan. 3, 1938; alleged lockout of union employees; employment conditions no longer affected by Mar. 31, 1938; replacement; in favour of employer.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the dat e of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MARCH, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during March, 1938				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Nacmine, Alta	1	25	200	Commenced Mar. 9; alleged violation of agreement *re* employment on seniority basis; terminated Mar. 17; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Coal miners, Springhill, N.S.	1	14	80	Commenced Mar. 14; misunderstanding *re* payment for loaders; terminated Mar. 19; negotiations; compromise.
Coal miners, Canmore, Alta	1	250	250	Commenced Mar. 24; against dismissal of worker; terminated Mar. 24; negotiations; work resumed pending final settlement.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Bakers and helpers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	3	30	Commenced Mar. 19; against reduction of staff; terminated Mar. 30; conciliation (retail grocer); compromise.
Fur, Leather, etc.—				
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	23	550	Commenced Mar. 4; against employment of members of another union; unterminated.
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	25	300	Commenced Mar. 17; against sending work to a shop employing members of another union; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	8	100	Commenced Mar. 2; against lay-off of union workers and for union agreement; unterminated.
Cotton factory workers, Cornwall, Ont.	1	1,500	5,250	Commenced Mar. 25; for change in working conditions; terminated Mar. 29; conciliation (municipal); compromise.
Printing, etc.—				
Compositors and pressmen (news and job), Quebec and Levis, P.Q.	11	250	250	Commenced Mar. 18; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Mar. 19; negotiations; compromise.
Commercial artists, Toronto, Ont.	1	23	69	Commenced Mar. 29; for renewal of union agreement; unterminated.
Non-Metallic Minerals, &c.—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	71	355	Commenced Mar. 7; alleged violation of agreement *re* discharge of union workers, recognition of union committee, etc., and for new agreement; terminated Mar. 11; concilation (provincial); indefinite.

members until a fuller agreement covering wages, hours and working conditions can be negotiated, with a preference for union employees. The union accepted this as a virtual "closed shop union agreement." Work was resumed on March 30.

Printing Compositors and Pressmen (News and Job), Quebec and Levis, P.Q.—A number of employees in the newspaper and job printing establishments in Quebec and Levis ceased work late in the afternoon of March 18 demanding increases in wages of $2.50 per week and reductions in hours from forty-eight to forty-four for day work and from forty-five hours to forty-two hours for night work. The strikers were members of the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. It was reported that the members of the National Catholic Unions did not strike but the establishments were closed and no newspapers for Saturday, March 19, were issued. As a result of conciliation by the head of the provincial Fair Wage Board a settlement was reached, the reduced hours being agreed to, the wage scale to be settled by arbitration. Work was resumed for the Sunday night shift, March 20.

Commercial Artists, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on March 29 to secure an agreement with the Artists' Union. The agreement reached a year previously following a strike against several establishments had expired and it was reported that the management refused to negotiate separately with the union but stated that it was willing to negotiate as a member of a group of representative employers. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Lime Plant Workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.—A number of employees in one lime manufacturing plant ceased work on March 7, their demand for negotiations with a union committee regarding alleged discrimination against union workers having been refused. The strikers were members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' Union, a section of the International Woodworkers' Association affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The terms of settlement of a strike from July 23 to September 9, 1937, provided that the employer would deal with a committee elected by the employees and not discriminate against union members. This agreement expired on March 11. When the union claimed that certain employees had been discriminated against the management refused to deal with a union committee on the ground that it included persons not its employees. The union appealed to the provincial Minister of Labour for a Conciliation Commissioner under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (Labour Gazette, January, 1938, p. 30). The Commissioner appointed ascertained that the majority of the employees wished to be represented by the union committee and the management agreed to his findings on this and other matters in dispute. In the meantime a strike was called following the dismissal of an engineer. The government representatives advised that the strike was illegal as proceedings had been initiated under the Act. Work was, therefore, resumed on March 12, the matters in dispute to be dealt with under the Act.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lock-outs in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lock-outs in Great Britain and other countries appeared on pages 272-278 of the March issue.

Great Britain

The number of disputes beginning in February, 1938, was seventy-eight and seventeen were still in progress from the previous month making a total of ninety-five in progress during the period involving 30,800 workers, with a resultant time loss of 133,000 man working days.

Of the seventy-eight beginning in February, fifteen arose out of demands for increased wages, five out of proposed wage reductions and eleven were over other wage questions; two were over questions of working hours, twenty-one were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, ten were over other questions respecting working conditions, ten were over questions of trade union principle and four were due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements of sixty-three disputes were reached during February. Of these fifteen were settled in favour of the workers, thirty-six were settled in favour of the employers and twelve resulted in compromises. In the case of eight other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

On February 7, a thousand workers in a colliery near Neath, Glamorgan, in Wales, ceased work demanding an increase in the minimum rate for working in wet places. Two days later they were joined by 2,500 workers

from neighbouring mines who ceased work in sympathy. Work was resumed on February 12 to permit negotiations between the organizations of the workers and employees.

On February 24, 1,800 employees of a firm engaged in manufacturing weighing machinery at Birmingham ceased work in protest against the system of timing their work in connection with revision of piecework rates of wages. They resumed work the following day without having obtained any change in conditions.

France

On or about March 24 there were several strikes in the Paris district and the Lille region of northern France. According to press reports the strikers numbered about 30,000 workers in the metallurgical, chemical and other industries including several nationalized factories. The strikers were seeking to force employers to sign new collective contracts in which wages would be adjusted in accordance with changes in the cost of living. On April 2 the premier's office announced that a "basis of accord" had been reached and work would be resumed on April 4. The agreement provided that the strikers should return to work, and the employers would not penalize them for having gone on strike. Agreements were to be presented to both sides for ratification after work had been resumed.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in January, 1938, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 165 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 130 unterminated at the end of December, made a total of 295 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 50,000 with a resultant time loss of 455,000 man working days. As compared with January a year ago, there were about the same number of strikes, but less than one-third as many workers involved and only about one-sixth of the time loss.

On April 1, members of the Utility Workers' Organizing Committee in the Saginaw Valley of Michigan, took possession of electric power plants in Flint, Saginaw, Bay City and Lansing. The strikers, who were demanding a year's renewal of their collective agreement without reductions in wages, ordered managers and foremen to leave the plants but continued to carry out work necessary for the maintenance of service. On April 4, after conferences between the union, the employers and the Governor of Michigan, it was decided that the employers would renew the agreement for four months and would not discriminate against those who had taken part in the strike. The Governor promised to arrange an election under the auspices of the National Labour Relations Board to decide whether the Utility Workers' Organizing Committee or the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers should have the right to bargain for the employees of the plants concerned. The strikers, on their part, agreed to evacuate the plants and allow normal management to be resumed.

Profit-Sharing Plans for Executives in U.S.A.

The National Industrial Conference Board Inc., New York, has recently issued the sixth bulletin in its series of studies in personnel policy under the title of "Profit-Sharing Plans for Executives."

The information contained in this study is based on data received from 84 companies in the United States, employing 539,564 persons and having profit-sharing plans for executives in active operations. In one-third of the plans reviewed major executives only were eligible for participation in profit-sharing; in two-thirds of the plans, minor executives, such as principal assistants and departmental heads were eligible, while supervised executives such as foremen participated under 15 per cent of the plans.

The study showed that in 32·1 per cent of the plans reviewed, management's share was taken directly from net profits, the percentage being allotted to the profit-sharing fund ranging from 3 to 20 per cent of net profits. In 51·2 per cent of the plans, management shared in the profits after deduction of earnings for capital, the dividends so deducted ranging from 5 to 12 per cent, and management's share of the balance varied from 5 to 50 per cent. In 16·7 per cent of the plans, subordinate executives shared only in the profits of the department or establishment in which they were employed, the majority of plans of this type were in mercantile establishments.

Approximately one-half of the plans investigated distributed profits among the participants on the basis of individual worth. Seventy-four of the eighty-four plans distributed profits in cash the distribution usually being on an annual basis. In slightly less than half of the companies, salaries were lower than they would otherwise have been because of the profit-sharing plan, while in approximately half of the companies the basic salary equalled or was higher than that paid for similar positions.

The percentage of participation in profit-sharing plans in individual companies ranged from 0·01 per cent and 9·0 per cent. In 37 companies employing 331,914 persons, only 3,169 executives or 0·95 per cent of the total number participated in the profit-sharing plan.

FINAL REPORT OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION

Review of Activities and Recommendations in Regard to Social-Economic Situation in Canada

CONSTITUTING an exhaustive survey of the inter-related factors entering into the complex social-economic situation in Canada, and containing specific recommendations, the Final Report of the National Employment Commission was tabled in the House of Commons on April 1 by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour.

The National Employment Commission was established by Order in Council in May, 1936 (Labour Gazette, July, 1936, page 601 and previous issues). In the summer of 1937 it issued an interim report covering its activities during the first year of its existence (Labour Gazette, September, 1937, pages 975-979). On February 2, 1938, the Minister of Labour announced its dissolution (Labour Gazette, February, 1938, page 123).

In a preface to the Final Report, the chairman, Mr. Arthur B. Purvis, under date of January 28, indicates that certain questions which have come within the purview of the National Employment Commission are also being investigated by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations.

"For this reason, states Mr. Purvis, the Commission has indicated in its report where certain actions would, in its view, be contingent upon such financial adjustments as may emerge from the report of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations."

Covering 70 typewritten pages, the report is signed by the entire Commission. A note is appended, however, drawing attention to the fact that Mrs. M. M. Sutherland, the only woman on the Commission, signed subject to certain reservations. A memorandum of 13 pages setting forth Mrs. Sutherland's objections, and signed by her, is attached to the report.

Appendices to the Final Report include the Commission's Interim Report to June 30, 1937, which has already been made public, various organization details, comparative tables of the Commission's relief registration, Information Service Bulletins, the Commission's Low Rental Housing Plan, and a study of "The Impact of the Depression on Various Groups in Canada."

Objectives of Final Report

At the outset the Commission states that the Final Report is divided into three sections having the following objectives:—

Section I.—To review the employment and relief situations in the light of developments to date; to chronicle the status of Commission recommendations as outlined in the Interim Report, and to indicate what further steps should, in the Commission's view, be taken in the immediate future.

Section II.—To examine more permanent plans and policies affecting problems of employment and unemployment under varying economic conditions, and to chronicle the Commission's views thereon.

Section III.—To recommend the provision of such administrative machinery as in the Commission's view, is necessary if its short and/or long range policies are to be given practical implementation.

"It is important," the report proceeds, "that it be borne in mind that while provision was made in the National Employment Commission Act of 1936 for the Commission to assume administrative and supervisory functions if the Minister so decided, its functions have in practice been advisory, with the exception only of the promotion campaign in connection with the Home Improvement Plan."

The Commission's anticipations in regard to industrial recovery, in the light of the readjustments which had already taken place at the time it was appointed, have been fully realized during the current year, the report continues. It compares employment levels in 1937 with those of 1929, regarded as a very favourable year, and indicates that in many lines of activity the employment index is at, or above, the 1929 level.

The report emphasises the importance of registration. "The Commission is more than ever seized with the necessity of maintaining and improving the record of all those receiving governmental Aid or Assistance, in view of the background this provides for arriving at remedial measures applicable to each different type of distress, or, where remedial action is impossible, for the care of differing groups on a permanent basis," it is stated.

Progress of Home Improvement Plan

Progress of the Home Improvement Plan, promoted by the Commission, is reviewed briefly. After pointing out that loans under the plan during its first year of operation, (to October 31st, 1937), numbered 29,963 and amounted to $11,721,129, the Commission expresses the view that its original estimate of total expenditures stimulated by the plan for

the period ending March 31, 1938, of from $60,000,000 to $75,000,000 will be attained.

"While it is not suggested that the Home Improvement Plan is in any way solely responsible for the improvement in employment in the construction industry, it is of interest to note that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics employment index figure for that industry rose from 99·6 on November 1, 1936, to 131·7 on November 1, 1937, while a shortage in skilled labour of the type particularly applicable to residential improvement work developed during the summer months in many centres throughout the country," the report states.

Lag in House Construction

While the Commission noted that "appreciable progress" was made last year in the use of facilities provided under the Dominion Housing Act; it found the revival in house construction had not kept pace with revival in other lines. It attributes this to the following causes:—

I. The high cost of building a home, resulting in it being generally far beyond the cash resources of the would-be owner, and necessitating his investing all his savings and pledging his future earnings over an extended period of time.

II. The uncertainty of many citizens as to how long it will be convenient for them to live in a given locality, having regard to possible changes in their place of work.

III. The difficulty for the owner in getting his investment out of a house, if circumstances should require him to dispose of it.

IV. The uncertainty as to whether a given locality will as years go by become a more or less desirable neighbourhood in which to live.

V. The high rate of taxation on real estate, resulting in few people caring to risk their savings in an investment that may involve a complete loss if they find themselves unable to pay these imposts.

Referring to the fact that its low rental housing plan is attached as an appendix to the report, the Commission once more emphasises the importance of early action along these lines. It expresses the opinion that lack of adequate housing facilities for persons unable to pay an economic rent "is undoubtedly a breeder of unemployment."

Possibilities to be Explored

Stressing the importance of the tourist trade as an employment factor, the Commission recommends "that the Dominion government set up an Advisory National Tourist Committee, representative of all the Provinces, to advise governmental and other interested bodies respecting policies and administration of such phases of the tourist trade as come within their respective jurisdictions or as may be deemed wise to be brought under Dominion jurisdiction, such advisory committee to be composed of a Minister from each Provincial government, a limited number of citizens interested in developing Canada's resources as attractions, representatives of the Canadian Association of Tourist and Publicity Bureaux, together with one or more Ministers of the Dominion government.

"The Commission submits that the following matters should be explored and advised upon:

National Tourist Highways,

Retail articles attractive to tourists on which import duties should be adjusted to reduce the sale price,

Souvenirs, in order that they may be symbolic of the products, history, or art of the Dominion,

Handicrafts, in order that the native crafts and skills may be taught, demonstrated and their products exhibited so as to stimulate their production and sale,

Historic forts and sites, their restoration and marking,

Sports and competitive sports projects,

Accommodation improvement."

Rehabilitation Projects

Emphasis is laid in the report on the need for "an adequate employment service." With respect to youth training plans, now effective throughout Canada the Commission states its decided view "that such rehabilitation efforts must be directed towards the absorption of trainees in due course into private industry, or into occupation 'on their own,' in contrast to methods which result in an increasing dependence upon governmental bodies for the provision of gainful employment.

"It will also be apparent that in order to achieve this aim of ultimate absorption into private industry, it is essential that the support of employers and labour or, where established, of Advisory Councils functioning in connection with the Employment Service, be obtained during the formative stage of local attacks on rehabilitation problems. Only in this way can such projects as are devised to increase 'employability' be kept practical in nature and be confined to the necessitous unemployed (including particularly those on the relief rolls), so permitting of the liquidation of the residual problems arising from the depression relief measures."

Rehabilitation through land settlement is discussed in the report. The Commission, it is stated, has given study to this matter in particular relation to problems of direct relief presently being paid to farmers and settlers, exclusive of those in the drought areas of Western Canada. The Commission's recommendations were as follows:—

I. Assistance to settlement to be shareable by the Dominion, the Provinces and/or the Municipalities, and to be of two kinds, viz:
   A. Assistance in establishing new settlements on unimproved lands,
   B. Assistance in re-establishing on improved lands in good localities, settlers who are now located in districts unsuited for agriculture.

In plans for increasing employability, agricultural rehabilitation must play an important part, the Commission states.

Contraction in Public Works

The immediate Commission policy has been directed towards a contraction in public works programs at this stage of recovery, where formulated for the purpose of relieving unemployment, the report sets forth. "Experience in this and other countries has shown that such programs fall short of their objective in that they:—

(1) duplicate the demand for skilled labour of which a scarcity has become evident in many centres, at the very time at which industry needs such skilled workers if it is to absorb the unskilled element still awaiting employment;
(2) overlook frequently the unskilled worker whom they are intended to help, unless the works in question are chosen with unusual care;
(3) create a feeling of dependence upon government for work opportunities and even attract people out of private industry into the field of governmental work;
(4) represent the most expensive method of putting men to work, so tending to restrict employment in private industry because of the discouraging effect of the resultant taxation burden.

"The Commission directs special attention to the urgency of its recommendations for correlating Dominion and Provincial Public Works and works projects programs with financial provision to the Provinces under the Grants-in-Aid for Unemployment Relief, and points out that until this is done unnecessary wastage and overlapping will continue."

Extension of Employment Service

The Commission urges prompt modernization and extension of the Employment Service of Canada. This should be done "with a view to a better linking together of employer and employee; to providing focal points for attacks on local employment problems, and as a means of gauging the relative degree of employability of those in receipt of Aid. In discussions which the Commission has had in recent months, general agreement has been expressed by all Provincial governments as to the unsuitability of the existing set-up, and of the restricted services, of the Provincial Employment Services in fulfilling these vital functions.

"The Commission wishes to emphasize the urgency for action. It recommends that the Service be placed immediately under the direction of the Dominion government, both as to controlling principles and broad policies, but with provision for the appointment of strong regional directors, and regional advisory councils, to whom certain decentralized powers would be given, so as to ensure adequate weight being accorded, and attention being paid, to the problems peculiar to particular regions. The success of any nation-wide program of local plans developed in order to disperse the remaining problem is undoubtedly dependent upon such reorganization."

After referring to the fact that the Commission issued a monthly bulletin in both English and French which was widely circulated, the report recommends that "irrespective of the existence of the National Employment Commission, factual information be regularly released to the public regarding the numbers of persons and type of distress involved, so as to ensure as wide an understanding as is practicable of the extent and nature of the problem."

Conclusions of Women's Employment Committee

A part of the report is devoted to reviewing briefly studies made and conclusions reached by the Women's Employment Committee of the Commission. This Committee expressed the view that "the school which occupies the child's life from infancy to adulthood should assume a greater responsibility in fitting that child for practical entry into gainful occupation, and that such preparation should be closely related to employment needs on leaving school."

It commented on the "relative unattractiveness" of household occupations to young women as an employment opportunity. Through a reorganized Employment Service of Canada much practical reform could be brought about voluntarily to improve conditions. For example, the report suggests, "such voluntary reform could establish standardization in the requirements of household service, standardization of the skill of workers, principles of fair dealing between employer and employee, vocational guidance to direct the right girl into the service, and a follow-up service to readjust malplaced workers.

"In the case of the older employable self-dependent women on relief (and most of the 4,390 self-dependent women on relief are in the upper age brackets), the Women's Employment Committee is strongly of the opinion that an assessment of their individual capabilities should be undertaken by trained women placement officers, and opportunities provided for training and retraining for specialized services.

"Finally, the Women's Employment Committee is of the opinion that the Dominion government can render a genuine service to all gainfully occupied women, particularly in industry and trade, by establishing in the Dominion Department of Labour a Women's Bureau to undertake research in connection with the employment of women, and to provide the machinery for educating the public to the point that working conditions and wages are improved, all to the end that employment conditions for women may become more attractive."

Measures for Utilizing Economic Improvement

In concluding the first section of its report the Commission summarizes under four main heads measures it considers will be necessary if advantage is to be taken of improved economic conditions to disperse the problems which have arisen in connection with provision of Unemployment Aid in recent years, as follows:—

(1) Utilization and further development of the statistical breakdown achieved by the Commission since September, 1936, to overcome the present confusion of purpose by segregating the many different types of distress in the different local centres. This to be done with a view to remedial action, and where remedial action is impossible, to a better considered and more permanent basis for taking care of such types of distress.

(2) Abandonment at once of the present method of making undiscriminating grants for the purposes of the "dole," and substitution therefor of specific grants tying in with the remedial or "care" measures foreshadowed in (1). Such new grants to be made only on a basis of established need, and with adequate administrative controls and follow-up.

(3) Development locally, but on a nation-wide scale, of practical plans, suitable to employment opportunities likely to be available in each region, which will tend to increase the "employability" of those still receiving Aid. This to be done by means of:—

(*a*) plans to train those in the younger age group who in recent years have lacked experience in gainful working;

(*b*) plans to restore the skill, physique and morale of those in the middle age group;

(*c*) works projects which will provide a measure of useful work for those, particularly in the older age groups, for whom plans under (*a*) and (*b*) would be unsuitable. This to be on the understanding, however, that such projects will meet the following criteria:—

(i) Importance in stimulating increased non-governmental expenditures; e.g., roads into mining or tourist areas.

(ii) Economic importance in improving the competitive position of industry, particularly of export industries; e.g., improvement in dock facilities; afforestation or other conservation measures.

(iii) Value in absorbing a high proportion of the type of labour available in the district question, while at the same time making but slight demands on those types of labour of which a scarcity is becoming increasingly apparent; e.g., projects calling for a high proportion of unskilled labour such as elimination of grade crossings.

(iv) Low operating costs and low permanent overhead charges (interest, etc.), in order to permit of economies for governmental units as conditions improve; e.g., reclamation works; land clearance, etc.

(v) Social value to the community, e.g., sewerage and park or other beautification projects.

(4) Prompt establishment of a modernized Employment Service, under national direction so far as all broad principles and policies are concerned, but with such measures of decentralization as will provide effective handling of problems peculiar to each Province. This Service to provide the administrative local units required to bring about the separation of employables from unemployables, and to formulate such local plans (see 3) as will increase "employability." To this Employment Service would be attached regional and, where necessary, local advisory committees, of community-minded citizens, including representatives of employers and labour, in order to ensure that such plans are really practical instead of theoretical.

Impact of Depression

The second section of the report consists of a study entitled "The Impact of Depression on Canada." In it the Commission advances the view that "by persistent and intelligent development of the material and human resources of Canada, the standards of living and the economic security of all groups of citizens can be continuously improved." As the fortunes of Canada are "inextricably bound up with those of the great industrial countries of the world," this Dominion "must be prepared to meet business fluctuations, whether large or small, which may arise

from circumstances over which it has no control."

The report defines an economic depression as "a state in which the national income falls below attainable levels not because of any shortcomings in the technique of production or in the bountifulness of nature, but because maladjustments of costs and prices (themselves arising from a great variety of causes) prevent the use of labour, capital, and resources to the extent that they have hitherto been used. Though crop failures and other disasters may intensify the distress arising from depression, unemployment of labour, capital, and resources is of its essence."

"For countries such as Canada, i.e., debtor countries, deriving a relatively high proportion of income from the sale of exports, economic fluctuations, including their depression phase, are largely external in origin and, to a degree, uncontrollable. The main responsibility for controlling world depressions must fall on the great creditor and industrial nations of the world. Though Canada may make contributions toward such control, governmental and business policy can be most effective, in the main, in restraining excessive and misdirected investment and in facilitating Canadian readjustments to changed world conditions of prices and costs."

Direction of Policy

After analysing the factors which cause depression, this section of the report cites the following points which indicate the proper direction of policy: "(*a*) the importance of prudence and courage on the part of governments in curbing expenditures and reducing debts in periods of rising revenue; (*b*) the great advantage of intelligent and informed control of credit by the Bank of Canada; (*c*) the necessity of a reorganized and modernized Employment Service; (*d*) the need for financial and administrative preparation for the relief of unemployment distress during a period of readjustment; (*e*) the desirability of provision for expansion of public expenditures when essential readjustments have been completed; and (f) the importance of projects to maintain and increase the employability and resourcefulness of workers."

In its Interim Report the Commission strongly recommended that "so long as the present constitutional basis exists, the method introduced in 1934 of granting Aid on a temporary basis, without definite or adequate control, should be abandoned by the Dominion and the following basic principles accepted:—

1. That the primary responsibility for the relief of distress should remain with the Municipal authority and/or the Province;
2. That the Dominion should contribute thereto only when in its view it is shown that a practical necessity exists because of the unusual nature or extent of the distress;
3. That the Dominion should attach such conditions in the granting of such Aid as it deems necessary and proper with due regard to—
   (*a*) careful co-ordination of effort, and
   (*b*) supervision through the designation of a proper authority.

The Commission participated in conferences between representatives of the Dominion Department of Labour and of the respective Provincial governments held for the purpose of discussing new agreements along the lines of the Commission's recommendations.

Co-ordination of Three National Systems Required

The Final Report refers to the fact that the Dominion government has already invited approval of the Provinces to constitutional changes "required in connection with the introduction of a nationally administered system of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service." The Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations will, it presumes, take into account any changes in financial obligations involved in this step.

"This Commission," the report proceeds, referring to the National Employment Commission, "also recognizes that the establishment of a national system of Unemployment Insurance would necessitate a supplementary system of Unemployment Aid to meet those phases of unemployment need which experience abroad has shown cannot be covered by Unemployment Insurance. Such a supplementary system of Unemployment Aid would, in its opinion and for reasons stated later, be best administered by the Dominion. This further step would necessitate determination by the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations of the financial basis on which such a system should be established, and in the light of all relevant considerations, of the wisdom of further constitutional and financial changes. The National Employment Commission does not consider it to be within its competence to express an opinion on these changes, other than to record its considered judgment that if financial and constitutional considerations should permit, the co-ordination of a nationally administered system of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Offices, buttressed by a similarly administered system of Unemployment Aid, would have decisive advantages over the present system in coping with problems of employment and unemployment."

Responsibility of the Provinces and Municipalities for relief of distress arising from causes other than unemployment, is stressed in the report. "It should be made clear that under the system outlined the responsibility for the relief of distress other than that arising from unemployment as defined by the Dominion government Employment Service should lie with the Province and its creature, the Municipality," it states.

"In the establishment of Unemployment Insurance some financial provision will have been made for unemployment, and also a most important administrative provision for dealing with problems of employment and unemployment, but experience in other countries shows most definitely that an Unemployment Insurance scheme cannot be expected to carry the full burden of all unemployment," the report continues. "An assumption that it is only necessary to provide a system of Unemployment Insurance would, in fact, almost certainly lead to a complete breakdown. Unemployment Insurance can provide for casual unemployment and unemployment incidental to the changing of jobs and to the inevitable shifts of industry. Further it would, during the past depression, had it been in operation, have taken care of a considerable number of those who have been in receipt of relief for but short intermittent periods because work has been available to them from time to time.

"However, it is necessary to make adequate provision in advance for those who are in need through unemployment and who are not eligible for Unemployment Insurance as set up, as also for those who, through prolonged unemployment, have exhausted their Insurance Benefits. Unless this is done it is certain that there will be continued pressure of public opinion to force extended benefits under the Insurance Scheme even though these may not be actuarially sound. Or, there will be pressure for the renewal of emergency relief measures, with all the lack of economy and sound administration inevitable when such emergency measures are taken. In the latter case the burden of providing for unemployment need in the case of those not covered by the Insurance Fund or for those who have exhausted their benefits, thus placed upon the Provinces and/or Municipalities, will only add to the popular agitation for extended Insurance Benefits the interested pressures of these Provincial and Municipal governments.

"It seems clear to the National Employment Commission, therefore, that a system of Unemployment Insurance ultimately necessitates, in addition, a system of nationally administered Unemployment Aid for the purpose of caring for need arising from unemployment not covered by Insurance Benefits. The administration of Unemployment Aid should be carried on along with that of Unemployment Insurance, although, of course, the Unemployment Insurance *Fund* must be kept entirely separate. The Employment Offices should also be under the same coordinated administration, and provision in all cases must be made for reasonable regional decentralization."

It is the view of the Commission, as expressed in the report, that "Unemployment Aid should be similar to Unemployment Insurance in that only such persons as have been hitherto employed, as have been self-supporting, and/or who are now employable, should be eligible for Aid. These facts should be determined by the Employment Service, suitable provision being made for referees in disputed cases. Aid, however, would differ from Insurance in that it would be proportioned to need and not to the contributions made to any fund. It would follow, therefore, that individuals in need and eligible for Unemployment Aid, as distinct from Unemployment Insurance, would not be entitled by statutory right to stated amounts, but that the Aid given would be modified in proportion to the means which the applicant had for providing for his own needs."

Work in Return for Aid.—The Commission considers it desirable that as far as possible those in receipt of Unemployment Aid should be required to work for the Aid received. "Contingent upon assumption by the Dominion government of administrative responsibility for Unemployment Aid, in order to permit of properly planned works for the older age group and training and reconditioning projects for the younger and middle age groups, and to ensure that financial provision will be made for them, it is recommended that Provinces shall undertake, on their own behalf and on behalf of their Municipalities, to provide the expenses of materials, equipment, and supervision of suitably planned works approved by the Dominion, originated to provide an opportunity for those in receipt of Aid to work for the Aid given, and to receive such training and reconditioning as may be required to maintain or increase their employability. Under such projects the individual should be allowed to work only until he has earned, at usual wages for that class of work, approximately the Aid given for a particular period."

Provinces and Municipalities should plan in advance, to the fullest extent possible, such special works projects as would in times of stress help to provide work for those receiving Aid. Works projects developed should not be such as to displace employed labour.

Dominion approval for them would be required.

While Unemployment Insurance is necessarily restricted to those within the insured classes, Aid should be extended to those in need who are capable of, and available for, employment, as certified by the Employment Service, the report states. "These would include not only wage-earners but also workers on their own who found themselves in need through being out of occupation. In this class it is important to note, however, could *not* be included such categories as farmers and fishermen who are still at work but by reason of drought, low prices, or other circumstances, are unable to earn enough by their occupations to provide for their needs. Provision for this latter class involves such careful consideration of local standards of living, supplementary earnings, property ownership, and other factors, that it should be left to Provincial and Municipal responsibility. Neither would it include those whose need is social. Dominion administration in these fields is definitely handicapped and dependent on others for local knowledge. While there may be financial reasons why the Dominion should help when serious problems of this type arise, it is a financial question that is involved and as such is commended to the consideration of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations."

Unified Administration.—The Commission envisages: "a unified administration of Unemployment Insurance, Employment Service of Canada and, as a corollary, of Unemployment Aid through which financial and administrative provision could be made for dealing with unemployment, and with certain phases of loss of occupation, as they arise. Certain other phases of occupational distress already mentioned, along with assistance and relief required because of social, as distinct from economic, distress, would not be included in such unified financial and administrative provision. While in the former case the administration and the responsibility would be national and unified, it would not operate in a rigidly uniform manner, but would be subject to such decentralization as has been found practicable in national business organizations in this country.

"It should be emphasized that the limitations of the existing financial and constitutional framework and the broad functions of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations in viewing suggested readjustments in the light of all relevant considerations, are fully recognized. The National Employment Commission feels, however, that it would be failing in its responsibilities if it did not record its opinion formed out of its experience with problems of employment and 'relief' that since the Dominion government has already invited the co-operation of the Provinces to achieve a national system of Unemployment Insurance it would be in the interests of sound and economical administration that a unified and co-ordinated system of nationally administered Unemployment Insurance, Unemployment Aid and Employment Service be instituted. In stating thus its opinion the Commission is not judging the financial abilities of the various governments nor the source from which the funds should be derived; nor has it given consideration to any compensating readjustments which might be considered a necessary part of such a system: all these matters it considers to be beyond its purview. It is, however, recommending that the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations give consideration to the views here expressed, as well as to the many other relevant factors which fall outside the National Employment Commission's terms of reference."

The Commission recommends steps for co-ordinating public Aid, Assistance and Relief with Voluntary Aid. It suggests:—

"1. Conference and consultation first between Dominion and Provincial governments (and, through Provincial governments, with Provincial and Municipal authorities where practical necessity indicates such a course to be advisable) with a view to establishing definite lines of responsibility for differing types of distress, such discussions to be followed later by further conferences with voluntary agencies in order to develop practices most likely to lead to effective co-ordination of State and voluntary effort;

2. Adoption and use of common terms, record forms, common statistical records and reports, and common procedures in accounting;

3. Isolation and treatment along special lines of problems requiring differentiation in attack."

Public Expenditures

Dealing with public expenditures, the Commission states "that hastily conceived or impromptu programs of public works are dangerous and likely to be abortive. Such works are likely to be ill planned, their character and location is likely to be determined by immediate political considerations, and, if adequate financial preparation has not been made by the governments concerned, the credit position of the governmental unit in question may be jeopardized, thus reducing public confidence and promoting further contraction of private expendiures."

The initial burden of unemployment should be borne by Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Aid, the report asserts. "It is sufficient in the initial period that govern-

ments should not violently contract expenditures, though this should not be understood to mean that governments should not continually strive for the most economical administration. Also, the case for expansion of public expenditures will be much stronger in Canada if expansion is already taking place in the large creditor countries, more particularly in the United States and Great Britain."

When works to relieve unemployment are undertaken, the Commission finds they may properly include:—

"Building of highways to permit the development of mining, tourist and other resources;
Development and preservation of tourist regions;
Projects for the improvement and protection of public health and safety (such as provision of Municipal pure water supply and sewage disposal projects, elimination of railway and highway grade crossings, etc.);
Slum clearance and low rental housing schemes in urban areas;
Forestry plans for extending and preserving forests;
Reclamation and conservation projects;
Land clearance and settlement projects where the conditions are clearly favourable to successful settlement."

"It is desirable" the report states, "that similar programs should be undertaken simultaneously by Dominion, Provincial and Municipal governments, but the Commission is of the opinion that while a co-ordinated program may well be developed, the work on any particular project should be financed and administered independently by each government. Having reviewed the experience of the past seven years, the Commission is of the opinion that works, jointly financed and jointly undertaken, have with some important exceptions such as the construction of roads into new mining and tourist areas, been singularly ineffective in combatting unemployment."

Stimulation of Private Enterprise

Measures for stimulating private expenditures, of which examples are to be found in the Dominion Housing Act, and the Home Improvement Plan are necessary in addition to any public works program.

"In the field of slum clearance and the development of low rental housing for those whose earning capacity does not enable them to live under conditions which are conducive to their own health and employability, or indeed to the public health, direct subsidizing of private and local initiative, whether by cash subsidy or by loan at less than commercial rates of interest, is desirable," the Commission states. "This is only so, however, if adequate care is taken to ensure, first, that there is a supply of unemployed labour of the type required and, secondly, that the benefits of subsidization will go to the low income groups whose position it is desired to benefit."

The report comments on "the restrictive and harmful effects which increasing taxation has upon private expenditures in productive industry, and, therefore, upon unemployment."

"A taxation policy that discourages industry from building up reserves will leave industry too weak to cope with adverse conditions; will hasten the coming of another depression, and will throw the entire burden of unemployment on the shoulders of the government as soon as the depression appears," it says.

"The Commission desires to direct the attention of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations to the possibilities of granting some relief under the income tax for expenditures actually made in replacing obsolete industrial equipment. It suggests that a special allowance might be made under the income tax law for expenditures made in replacing obsolete plant and equipment."

The problem which exists "because of the heavy burden of taxation placed upon land and buildings," is also mentioned. The Commission "is of the opinion that this heavy burden, which has increased rather than decreased during the period in which property values have declined so drastically, has been a direct deterrent to the recovery of private expenditures in the field of building construction; and that such tax readjustment as is possible and equitable would have a beneficial effect in promoting more rapid recovery in these trades."

Limitation of Working Schedules.—Dealing with the effect on employment of limitation of daily and weekly working schedules, the Commission lays it down as fundamental "that employment in the production and distribution of goods or in services will not be increased by reductions in daily or weekly working schedules if the result of so doing is so to increase costs or reduce quality as to either decrease output or retard expansion of the market for such goods or services."

It is suggested that employment might be expanded considerably if employers conducted an examination to ascertain "whether within their own industries the minimum number of working hours, consistent with the maximum efficiency in cost and quality of production and distribution, has been achieved."

"Large retail distributing establishments can also do much to assist in dissolving remaining problems in connection with Unemployment

Aid by co-operating, where within their power, in pursuing an even buying policy," the report asserts. "Where orders are withheld for any protracted period, resulting in manufacturers having to close down their operations only to find themselves faced a few months later with a delayed demand which necessitates overtime working, inevitably there results, first, an unnecessary drain on the public purse in that workers frequently receive Unemployment Aid while the factories are closed down, and, second, unnecessarily high manufacturing costs, tending towards restricted demand because of higher selling prices."

Effects of Mechanization

The Commission discusses the effect on unemployment of the increasing use of labour-saving devices. It finds that looked at broadly "mechanization in both primary and secondary industries can be encouraged to the maximum where production of more or better quality goods results thereby, provided that a fair proportion of the extra economies resulting from these developments is expressed in the form of lower selling prices or better consumer value; and/or reduced hours of labour or higher wages for those involved. Still more should mechanization be encouraged where the result is the production of new types of goods or better service."

Canada, it is pointed out, must retain her trade position in competition with other countries. Should Canada lag behind in achieving advantages to be derived from technical improvements, the numbers of workers engaged directly and indirectly in obtaining her proportionate share in the export markets would dwindle.

The Commission realizes that introduction of labour-saving devices in particular industries or areas sometimes deprives workers of their livelihood. Here it finds a national responsibility ensues. This, the Commission states, can be met partially by Unemployment Insurance "and more importantly, by special measures made effective in such cases to transfer workers to new fields of available employment, or to train them where necessary for different work from that to which they have been accustomed."

In regard to rehabilitation and training measures, the Commission states that "an adequate supply of skilled or semi-skilled labour is an essential at all times for the efficient carrying on of commercial, industrial and agricultural or other primary activities. The number of unskilled workers that can be placed in employment depends, to a considerable extent, upon the adequacy with which this requirement for the more skilled worker can be met."

Training and Apprenticeship

The main responsibility for rehabilitation and training, other than that which falls on industry itself, rests with the Provinces, the report sets forth. "Although the recommendations respecting rehabilitation of older groups have not yet been put into effect, the operation of the youth training schemes, while handicapped by the lack of an adequate administrative field organization, has demonstrated their value and provided some experience upon which permanent schemes for training and rehabilitation of unemployed workers can be framed." In any future period of extended unemployment projects should be initiated sufficiently early to *prevent* necessitous young people from losing their morale and to ensure as far as possible the *maintenance* of the skill, physique and morale of the older group.

The Commisison expresses the view, "that apprenticeship and leadership courses should be available at all times to meet the requirements of industry. These are constantly changing as a result of differences in type of product and methods of production. The main financial burden of this training work should necessarily fall upon industry, and thereafter the field is peculiarly a Provincial one. Indeed many of the Provinces have already provided by legislation for permanent machinery in respect of apprenticeship. The Commission feels, however, that the Dominion government could extend useful co-operation by establishing a division in the Department of Labour for the purpose of initiating and extending apprenticeship and learnership plans throughout the Dominion."

Administrative Machinery

The final section of the report deals with the question of what administrative machinery will be necessary if Commission recommendations are to be implemented in practice. Steps to carry out immediate as well as long range Commission recommendations are summarized under separate headings. So far, it is pointed out, the Commission has functioned almost entirely in an advisory capacity. This phase of the work is substantially completed, and a different type of activity, administrative as distinct from advisory, is required.

"The complex nature of the work still involved, the considerable period required to produce effective results, entirely apart from the administration of such services as are permanent in nature (e.g., Unemployment Insurance as and when established) and the policy considerations and co-ordinating efforts required, make it quite evident that something more than the departmental machinery

already existent will be required," the report states. "In fact, to leave this work in the hands of officials already overburdened with their regular duties is to ensure a failure to solve this most urgent phase of national problems.

"Bearing in mind that the carrying out of the recommendations will require co-ordination of activities between departments of government, between Provincial and Dominion governments, as well as collaboration with industrial and labour organizations, it is recommended that the National Employment Commission be succeeded by a small administrative committee to be entrusted with the practical implementation of National Employment Commission recommendations as approved by the Dominion government. It is recommended that such an administrative committee be directly responsible to the Minister of Labour and be charged with the administration of such functions as Registration, Employment Service, Training and Rehabilitation Projects, Grants-in-Aid, Publicity, etc. As and when a national system of Unemployment Insurance is enacted, an independent commission to administer the plan would presumably be required and at that time the functions of related activities could be better co-ordinated under one administrative unit.

"In addition to, and working in co-operation, with the administrative committee already recommended, the Commission, in connection with its recommendations on 'Public Expenditures,' has formed the view that desirable objects could be attained if there were in existence an inter-departmental committee of officials—upon which the administrative body recommended would also have representation—this inter-departmental committee to be charged with the duties:—

(*a*) of examining from time to time and carrying on studies of economic changes likely to affect the volume of employment, and

(*b*) of providing the government with factual analyses on which the government might base its decisions to expand or contract expenditures.

Such an inter-departmental committee might also be the medium through which plans could be developed in the appropriate departments for postponable public works to serve as a means of contraction and expansion of public expenditures.

"The Commission does not feel competent to prescribe precisely the composition of such a body, nor to lay down rigidly its relations to other governmental machinery. Its experience has convinced it, however, of the importance of providing a basis of knowledge for the consideration of policies transcending the limitations of individual departments. It would be essential that such a body should be so constituted as to ensure the most careful consideration by the government of its findings. It may be that this could be best achieved by making such a committee responsible to a sub-committee of the Cabinet."

The report closes with expressions of appreciation to all those who have assisted the Commission during its period of office.

Reasons for Dissent of Commissioner Sutherland

Commissioner Mary M. Sutherland dissents from Chapters C and D of Section II of the report. In her "Reasons for Dissent," which follow the report, Mrs. Sutherland states that the Commission in its Interim Report fixed the prior obligation in meeting dependency definitely on the Provinces or, in turn, the Municipalities, as long as the present constitutional basis exists.

Nothing has happened to alter the constitutional basis existing at the time the Interim Report was submitted, Commissioner Sutherland says, but notwithstanding this the Final Report supports a change of administrative responsibility for Aid, with which she disagrees.

"In the dissenting opinion it does not follow by any means that Dominion Unemployment Aid should become a 'corollary' to Dominion Unemployment Insurance. The action of the government in seeking to initiate Unemployment Insurance is interpreted to indicate an acknowledgment by the Dominion of the heavy burdens the Municipalities and Provinces are bearing on account of relief and a willingness to assist them, in a specific and defined way, in meeting the costly responsibility that is primarily theirs. The Dominion has chosen to assist by relieving the primarily responsible governments of that portion of such burden as results from unemployment which the Dominion believes can be met by some scheme of Unemployment Insurance. The primary responsibility for relief of distress remains, as always, with the Municipality and/or the Province, and should remain there.

"Neither does it follow, as the Final Report represents, that unless there is a system of Dominion Aid for the relief of other distress resulting from unemployment the Insurance Fund is liable to become actuarially unsound in a serious depression because continued pressure of public opinion may force extended benefits when Insurance Benefits have been exhausted or force on to the fund persons who should not be beneficiaries. That would

be impossible under the Canadian federal system of allocations of jurisdictions and responsibilities between Dominion and Provinces, each with certain sovereign powers."

Commissioner Sutherland asserts that "to represent that the Dominion should assume administration of the relief of distress resulting from unemployment and loss of occupation is to seek to destroy something that is fundamental in the spirit and pact of Confederation. It is to deprive Provinces of a responsibility and power that is their sovereign right. It is to add one more measureful to the volume of opinion already in existence in certain parts of Canada, which favours wider centralization of responsibility and power in the Dominion." She goes on to say that "to divide the jurisdiction that has been exclusively the Provinces' is to reduce the rights and powers of the Provinces. It is an unsporting attempt, because it is made at a time when the Provinces are under serious obligation to their creditors, to wrest some of their power from them; other powers would follow inevitably."

The Provinces have not made any representations to the Commission that they should be relieved of the responsibility for Aid, the dissenting report declares. It considers "such a change of responsibility for administration of relief of distress as proposed in the Final Report is very unfair to the Dominion."

Mrs. Sutherland expresses the view that "there is a fundamental basis, that transcends in importance all others, for leaving the primary responsibility for the relief of distress arising from loss of income because of no work with the Municipal authority and/or the Province. It is that in a democratic government the individual has a more responsible attitude to and interest in government to which he pays his taxes directly and which he sees functioning for himself and his neighbours. The further removed and more centralized government becomes and the less direct its taxing powers, the less easily can the individual relate his own responsibilities to its functions. No matter which government is responsible for and administers relief of distress arising from loss of income because of absence of work, there will be constant pressure to increase the benefits and to enlarge the base of admittance to benefits. If responsibility and administration are centralized in the Dominion government, the important counter-pressure from local taxpayers will be eased."

The dissenting Commissioner predicts that the change proposed in the Final Report might eventually go much farther than is apparent at first glance. "Eventually the change, almost certainly, would result in the Dominion assuming the care of indigency resulting from unemployment, the debts of the Provinces on account of relief, and sole responsibility for training and retraining schemes for unemployed youth. The Dominion must be prepared to face the claim, which almost certainly would be made, that the acceptance of the new principle should obtain from the initiation of the distress and should be applicable to all the distress resulting from loss of employment and loss of occupation," she asserts.

In concluding it is submitted:—

"1. That Chapters C and D of Section II should not have been included in the Final Report of the National Employment Commission because the subject of their discussion is outside the Commission's reference;

2. That, having been included, it becomes necessary for the undersigned to dissent from the Chapters, believing:—

(*a*) That it is fundamental that the primary responsibility for the relief of distress (in our reference distress resulting from unemployment or loss of occupation) should rest on the unit of government nearest the applicant, the Municipality and/or the Province, the Dominion contributing thereto when, in its view, a practical necessity exists because of the unusual nature or extent of the distress;

(*b*) That Dominion Aid or relief is not a 'corollary' to Dominion Unemployment Insurance;

(*c*) That the present allocation of functions and responsibilities implicit in the British North America Act between the Dominion and the Provinces is a sufficient safeguard against possible bankruptcy of the Insurance Fund under a Dominion contributory Unemployment Insurance scheme."

The Medical Research Council of the Industrial Health Research Board (Great Britain), has published a report (No. 82) entitled "The Machine and The Worker, A Study of Machine Feeding Processes."

The report contains the results of an investigation on machine-feeding operations which was undertaken as part of a more general investigation into methods of work in industry. The report directs attention to certain features in machine-feeding operations, and serves as an example to show the importance of a close adjustment of the machine to the needs of the human being operating it.

Copies of this report may be obtained from His Majesty's Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, England, the price per copy being 9 pence.

REPORT OF ROYAL COMMISSION ON TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Summary of Findings Dealing with Hours, Wages, Tariffs and Financing

The report of the Royal Commission on the Textile Industry, covering practically every phase of its operation, was tabled in the House of Commons on March 31, by the Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance. This Commission—with Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan as Commissioner—was appointed by Order in Council on January 27, 1936, following the closing of the Dominion Textile's Rayon Mill at Sherbrooke, Quebec, the circumstances surrounding the appointment of the Commission and the scope of the inquiry being reviewed in the Labour Gazette for March, 1936, pages 228-9.

Public hearings were held in the chief textile centres of Ontario and Quebec, and the findings of the Hon. Mr. Turgeon were reported to the Minister of Finance on January 20, 1938.

The report is divided into eleven chapters, covering 206 pages. An appendix is attached giving lists of witnesses and counsel (containing 371 names) list of documentary exhibits filed with the Commission (containing 1380 items) and a large volume of other material, chiefly statistical, totalling an additional 102 pages.

Contents of Chapters

Chapter One, after offering a brief introduction, covering the objects and scope of the investigation, devotes considerable space to the question of Japanese competition with the Canadian rayon industry and to the history of the specific incident which led to the investigation, namely, the closing of the Dominion Textile's Rayon Mill.

Chapter Two reviews the the development of the textile industry in Canada from one factory in 1844 down to the present.

Chapter Three is devoted to a broad survey of the textile trade showing the main changes which have taken place in the post war period.

Chapter Four deals with the Canadian customs tariff and its administration in recent years.

Chapter Five offers a survey of price trends in the textile industry, with particular reference to the period 1929-1937. Changes in the volume of production for the same period are also shown to indicate the extent to which domestic production is meeting domestic consumption, and the consequent relative positions of foreign and domestic producers in supplying home demand.

Chapter Six is a comprehensive study of the financial structure of the textile industry on the basis of investment, profits and costs.

Chapter Seven presents schedules of salaries paid to the principal officers of textile companies, the information being based on answers received from the fifty largest of the 150 reporting companies. No extensive comment is offered on these schedules.

Chapter Eight under its sub-title—"Trade Associations, Combination and Monopoly"—delineates the structure of the industry in its three main trade organizations.

Chapter Nine constitutes a comprehensive survey of Wages, Employment and Industrial Relations, and is reviewed in some detail farther on in this article.

Chapter Ten introduces the subject of protection in relation to the Canadian Textile industry by giving the attitude of the industry itself with respect to a protective tariff.

Chapter Eleven attempts a broad summary of the value of the inquiry.

WAGES, EMPLOYMENT AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Prefacing an analysis of wages, employment and industrial relations in the industry, the Commissioner set forth in summary form his comments on various aspects of the labour problems involved. These were as follows:

1. The textile industry is a leading employer of female workers and young persons and consequently conditions of labour in the factories should be carefully supervised.
2. Textile operations do not generally require great muscular effort but do necessitate close attention which involves considerable nervous strain and constant standing or moving about the machines.
3. In cotton mills and some other branches of the textile industry dust is present in the workrooms. The mitigation of this condition should be guided by administrative action by departments of health or labour. The condition of humidity and heat in the workrooms should also be closely supervised and safeguards established against the danger of gases in the artificial silk industry.

4. Improvements should be made in the provision of adequate changing rooms, wash rooms, etc., in textile factories.
5. Hours of work in textile factories are generally in excess of 48 hours. In view of the trend toward a shorter working day and a shorter working week in other industries and in western countries generally, efforts should be made to shorten these hours. If the living standards of the worker are not to suffer, this change should take place without reducing weekly wages.
6. Careful attention should be given to systems of piece work payments. Regulations should be adopted which will ensure that all workers are fully informed of the basis of their earnings.
7. The textile industry as a whole is a low-wage industry in comparison with other industries, particularly with respect to wages of male workers. Every effort should be made to bring mills with low wages at least up to the average for the various divisions of the textile industry.
8. In general, wage increases have taken place since the time this Commission began its sittings in March, 1936. Also manufacturers' profits have been larger.
9. The continued growth of large scale business undertakings in the textile industry has greatly weakened the bargaining position of the individual worker. The time has come, therefore, when the natural right of employees to form themselves into associations should be recognized by all concerned. Their employers have done this in their own interests, and their associations pursue activities in many more directions than is to be found, for instance, in the case of British textile manufacturers. The denial of equal rights to the textile workers is indefensible.
10. These workers' associations should be allowed to pursue the attainment of all lawful objects by lawful means. Among the principal of these objects will be the adoption and the development, in the textile industry, of the process of collective bargaining. Since the Commission concluded its sittings, two of the larger companies, the Dominion Textile Company and Courtaulds (Canada) Ltd., previously opposed to collective agreements, have concluded such agreements with their employees.
11. Some companies have adopted pension schemes for the benefit of their retired employees.

Wages and Employment

In introducing the subject of wages and employment, the Commissioner observed:

"The position of the workers in the textile industry has been a matter of prime concern during the entire course of the Commission inquiry. A considerable part of the hearings of the Commission was devoted to the presentation of oral evidence by a large number of mill employees in the various textile centres which were visited during the course of the inquiry. In addition, an investigator for the Commission examined working conditions in cotton mills and a large amount of statistical information was secured from the questionnaires sent out by the Commission auditors, actual payrolls and from other sources relating to wage rates and earnings of textile workers. The oral and written evidence which was presented to the Commission related not only to conditions of work in textile factories and the earnings of employees but also to the standards of living in textile centres and the effects of changing technology in the industry on the lives of the workers and their dependants. The labour problems in the textile industry are thus both enocomic and social in character and their solution demands that full attention should be given to the human factors which are involved."

Composition of Labour Force.—In outlining the composition of the labour force, it is shown that the employment of women in the textile industry has been a characteristic feature since the beginning of the factory period. The percentage of women employees in the principal divisions of the textile industry in Canada and other countries is indicated in tabular statistics. It is pointed out, however, that there has been a tendency in Canada in recent years for the proportion of female workers to decline in the principal sections of the textile industry—a trend particularly noticeable during the depression period when many employers gave preference to male employees with dependents.

The relatively large proportions of young persons employed as compared with all manufacturing industries is also indicated in tabular statistics. Commenting on this fact, the Commissioner noted.

"The employment of women and children in large numbers in the textile industry requires that every effort should be made to protect the physical well-being of the workers. The medical examination of workers before employment and periodic examination thereafter are necessary steps in this direction. Continued improvement in facilities for the comfort and cleanliness of the operatives would appear to be necessary in view of the lack of modern equipment in the older mills."

Earnings of Textile Workers.—Dealing with the piece-work system, the report states:

"The piece-work system of wage payment has been largely adopted in the textile industry for operatives employed on machine work, while those workers whose labour is not related directly to machine operations are paid at hourly

rates. The payroll of a large textile mill thus becomes a rather complex record with details of type of product, piece rate, machines operated, output and earnings. As piece rates vary in some cases not only with the type or style of product, but also with number of machines the operator is required to tend, it is extremely difficult for the individual worker himself to keep an accurate record of his own earnings. This is particularly true when the management fails to keep the workers fully informed as to the piece-work rates in effect. The system of determining wage rates in the cotton branch of the textile industry was described by Mr. G. B. Gordon in the following words:—

'It is evident that, before establishing either an hour-rate or a piece-work rate for a job, the first point to be fixed is the basic wage to be earned in a standard week of operation. This figure is based mainly on the type of operative required and the value of such labour in the general labour field.'

The basic wage thus becomes the standard for a good operative working with a full complement of machines producing as much as can be reasonably expected. Under such circumstances only the exceptional operative working under the best conditions would earn in excess of the basic wage."...

A comparison is also made of weekly earnings in the textile industry with earnings in other principal manufacturing industries in 1934. The tabular statistics indicated that "the earnings of male workers are lower in the textile industry than for all manufacturing industries, but that female textile workers on the whole have slightly higher weekly earnings than females in other manufacturing industries."

With regard to rates of wages, the report summarizes the trend of recent years as follows:

"Hourly earnings of textile workers tended to rise in the period prior to 1930 but the increases were not very marked. The average earnings of workers in the cotton division in Quebec, however, showed practically no change between 1926 and 1930. Between 1930 and 1934 average hourly earnings declined for both sexes in practically all branches of the industry notwithstanding that some firms, according to the evidence presented to the Commission, did not alter wage rates in the first years of the depression. Reductions in wages are achieved by textile executives in many cases without formal reduction of wage rates."

(The final sentence in the above quotation refers to the practice of replacing older men receiving relatively high rates of pay with younger workers taken on at a lower point within the standard scale.)

With respect to changes in recent years the Report summarizes as follows:—

"Without attempting to deal in detail with the changes in rates of wages during the past two years, I may mention the increases which have been made by some of the larger companies. The Dominion Textile Company in December, 1936, restored the wages of mill workers generally to the level prevailing in 1930. Two bonuses were granted during 1937, one of five per cent covering wages in the first quarter of the year, and one of three per cent in the second quarter. In December, 1937, collective agreements were concluded between the Dominion Textile Company, Limited, the Drummondville Cotton Company, Limited, and the Montreal Cottons Limited, and their mill employees, which provide for increases of four per cent in piece-work rates and of seven per cent in rates for hourly-paid workers earning less than thirty cents per hour over the wage levels previously prevailing. The Canadian Cottons Limited have stated that wage rates were restored to the pre-depression level in December, 1936, and that on May 1, 1937, a further advance of six per cent was made."

After dealing with money wages the Commission offers some calculations showing trends in real wages, that is, money wages in relation to costs of living, and the results show generally an increase in real wages throughout the industry since 1930.

Technological Unemployment

After tracing the employment factors (full-time and short-time) in the industry, the Commissioner proceeded to discuss technological unemployment as follows:

"The extent to which the reorganization of work and increased mechanization in textile plants have resulted in the displacement of labour cannot be definitely determined. If the changes are introduced gradually, it is possible that operatives displaced from one occupation may be absorbed elsewhere. The majority of workers appearing before the Commission told of increasing work-loads and the reduction of working force during the depression period. There was a clear indication from the evidence of the workers that they felt themselves entirely at the mercy of the management in these matters. It would appear that considerable improvement in the morale of the labour force might result if the workers were informed of the proposed changes in machinery, work-loads, etc., and their co-operation sought in arriving at improvements in the organization of the work. The Commission expert found only a few instances in which the work required of operatives appeared unduly heavy. The complaints of larger work-loads probably arise as much from the fear of loss of position as the manufacturing operations are reorganized, as from the increased attention required in the operation of a larger number of machines. Nevertheless some evidence was given the Commission that the increased installation of automatic machinery and the shifting of subsidiary activities from skilled to unskilled operatives have resulted in the displacement of some skilled operatives."

The conclusion of the Commissioner following his review of unemployment in the textile industry is that:

"The condition of labour in textile factories calls for more forcible application of existing provincial labour legislation, and the adoption of more advanced regulations governing conditions of work and terms of employment. The desirability of having relatively uniform labour standards in the various provinces is also apparent."

55192—3½

Working Conditions

The Commissioner points out that "mechanization in the textile industry has been carried to an advanced stage in the pre-war period," but that "although machines have replaced human labour in practically all processes in the textile industry, the proportion of labour costs remains relatively high." In attributing the reasons "for continued dependence upon human labour," the Commissioner refers to a report of the International Labour Office on the complex and delicate nature of the machines working at high speed, the frequent breaking of thread in the spinning frames and weaving looms, etc.

The Commissioner directed criticism toward "the large amount of dust present in the opening, carding, and spinning rooms of the cotton mills and the high degree of heat and humidity in the weaving rooms," and declared that "the amelioration of excessive heat and humidity and the safeguarding against injurious fumes or dust depend upon adequate systems of mechanical ventilation". . . . and "what is particularly needed in the textile industry is the progressive adoption of better methods of ventilation."

Hours of Work

Discussing hours of work, the Commissioner declared that "hours of labour in the textile industry in Canada have not been greatly modified since the 10-hour day became general after the adoption of factory legislation in several provinces about 1884."

Continuing, the report stated:

"It may be said that, in general, the textile industry in Quebec operates on the 55-hour week, while the industry in Ontario and the Maritimes operates on a 50-hour week. Exceptions will however, be found as one large cotton mill in Quebec adopted in 1935 the three-shift system with 7½ or 8-hour shift while mills in Ontario will be found operating 55 hours per week. No severe statutory limitations have, as yet, been placed on hours of work in factories in those provinces in which the textile industry is chiefly conducted."

The Commissioner further declared that "the fact that the Canadian textile industry as a whole has not yet adopted the 48-hour week places this country among the least advanced group of countries, according to the report of the International Labour Office."

He found that "the knit goods division is the only branch of the textile industry in which more than one-quarter of the workers have a normal work-week of 48 hours or less, while the majority of workers in cotton mills work 55 hours or more per week."

Industrial Relations

Outlining the attitude of the textile industry in the matter of industrial relations, the Commissioner stated:

"The textile industry in Canada has stood throughout its history on a basis of individual as opposed to collective bargaining. The post-war period down to the appointment of this Royal Commission, while it was productive of shop committees in some plants, was devoid of any effective association of workers and, therefore, of effective machinery for collective bargaining. The attitude of the employer as a whole toward bargaining with unions was distinctly negative at the time public sittings of this Commission were being held.

"The failure to organize the workers in the industry in the past is due not only to the opposition of the employers, but also to the nature of the industry itself. The textile industry, as has been shown in the preceding section, employs a much larger proportion of females and young workers than does manufacturing industry in general. The difficulties of developing responsible labour unions are much greater in such an industry, particularly when it is characterized by relatively low wages. It has also been pointed out that the primary textile industry has a large proportion of unskilled or semi-skilled workers and consequently it has been impossible effectively to organize the industry in craft unions, which until recently have been the characteristic type of labour union on this continent.

". . . . . As long as the factories were small and operated by the owners, the relations between employer and employees were relatively close and while wages might be low, the owner could scarcely avoid accepting direct responsibility for the working conditions and welfare of the employees. The development of joint stock companies and the wide diffusion of share capital has led to the separation of management from ownership and has likewise led to impersonal relations between the shareholder and the wage-earners in many divisions of the textile industry. The majority of textile workers no longer have direct access to the owner of the factories in which they work, but must make such representation as they can through the various foremen and superintendents who constitute the factory management of the company. The worker thus feels that as an individual he can no longer hope to play any part in bargaining for his conditions of employment, and that only through joint action with his fellow-workers can he establish bargaining equality with the large corporation."

After quoting from the report of the Royal Commisison on Industrial Legislation in South Africa on the position of trade unions in modern industry, the Commissioner concludes this section as follows:

"The changing relationship between employer and employee and the necessity for establishing relatively uniform labour standards throughout an industry has brought to the fore the question of more effective labour organization. In spite of the active or passive opposition of employers, labour continues to organize, achieving some success in periods of prosperity and suffering reverses when the tide of business turns. The development of labour unions without the sympathetic understanding of management leads to serious industrial conflicts and to waste of economic resources, which are borne not only by the industry but by the country at large."

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

In a brief summary of the report, released by the Department of Finance, the chief conclusions and recommendations of the Royal Commission are given under such headings as: "Responsibilities of a Tariff Protected Industry"; "Supervision of Company Incorporations, Etc."; "Collection of Statistical Information and Use of Publicity"; "Labour Relations"; "Closing of the Dominion Textile Company's Rayon Mill at Sherbrooke"; "The Tariff and the Textile Industry."

Since the recommendations under "Labour Relations" have been reviewed above, this part of the summary is omitted. The remainder of the release summarizes the findings as follows:

Responsibilities of a Tariff Protected Industry

1. It is incumbent upon a tariff protected industry to demonstrate that it is worth to the community the sacrifice it asks of the community.
2. Clear enunciation of principle that a tariff protected industry, in view of the privileges granted to it, has special obligations to the community respecting employment, maintenance of just prices, etc.
3. There should be a provision of the statute law to "make it clear to shareholders that in such questions as that of giving or withholding employment (as in that of fixing the selling price of the company's products, already provided for), the management must be mindful of the interests of the community as well as of those of the shareholders; that the shareholders' interests may have to give way, on occasions, to those of the community; and that arbitrary action by the management detrimental to the community will result in the withdrawal from the company of the advantage which it enjoys by law in common with other Canadian companies selling in the home market."
4. Parliament, therefore, should give consideration to the advisability of extending the precedent which it set in 1931 in enacting subsection (2) of section 17 of the Customs Tariff in such a way as to make manufacturing firms enjoying a beneficial position under the Customs Tariff at the expense of the public subject themselves "to the possibility of seeing their privileges withdrawn, not only if they act unfairly in the fixing of their selling prices, but if they fail in any other material respect in the discharge of their duties." The extent of an employer's responsibility, however, should be left to be determined in each case by the exercise of the discretion conferred by Parliament upon the Governor in Council, as it is not possible to fix in advance a general measure of responsibility which would be applicable to all employers at all times.

Supervision of Company Incorporations, Etc.

The question of the efficient, comprehensive supervision of company incorporations is well worth the attention, and possibly the co-operation, of both Dominion and provincial authorities—to prevent the organization and flotation of undertakings which are dangerous from the point of view of the investor and which would furnish, as time goes on, plausible but basically false claims for the maintenance or adoption of unnecessarily high tariffs.

Collection of Statistical Information and Use of Publicity

1. Continuous collection of statistics with respect to protected industry, particularly with regard to costs, profits, invested capital and secret reserves.

   The work accomplished by this investigation will be of permanent value only if it is used as a basis and a starting point for the continuous exercise of observation by the proper department of government over the standing and activities of the textile industries
2. Suggestion that questionnaires prepared by the Commission's auditors and sent to firms in the textile industry should serve as a model for the compiling of adequate annual returns from all classes of companies, public companies, private companies, subsidiary companies, etc.
3. Effective use of publicity in regard to information obtained as above in order to do away with the element of secrecy and of consequent deception in regard to costs, profits, good-will, stock-watering, secret reserves, etc. The community both as investor and taxpayer, and the government as well, can only exercise their rights in matters of policy on the condition that they have access to full and accurate information at all times.
4. Effective use of publicity in regard to the activities of, and propaganda issued by, trade associations which attempt to restrict competition in various ways.

So long as recourse is had (by the trade associations) to legal methods only in the pursuit of these activities, all that can be done in the interest of the consuming public, is to ensure the giving to them of all due publicity. Parliament has already set a limit beyond which restrictive trade activities may not travel.

Closing of the Dominion Textile Company's Rayon Mill at Sherbrooke

Detailed consideration of the facts relating to the particular incident which gave rise to the inquiry leads to the following general conclusions by the Commissioner:

"In the light of all the facts I have recited, it appears to me that the attitude of the delegation which expressed its apprehensions to Members of the Government on January 14, 1936, and presented a demand for immediate action of a drastic character was not justified by the situation as it then existed, and as it has developed since, without the desired action having been taken. In particular, I think that the circumstances surrounding the closing of the Sherbrooke Mill as they were made to appear by the company to the government, to the public and to the company's employees, indicate hasty action taken without due consideration of the real situation causing, as it was bound to cause, distress and alarm and calculated to impress the Government with the necessity of acceding at once to the request put before it by the delegation. . . .

"The closing of the Dominion Textile Company's mill at Sherbrooke was the act of one man, the managing director. The shareholders had nothing to do with it, nor, as far as I know, the Board of Directors. I have already said that, at the beginning of the inquiry, the Managing Director came forward to assume all responsibility for what was done. Yet, the action taken was of a serious nature. It added 400 people to the unemployed in Sherbrooke and the distress of those persons and the consequent expense upon relief bodies would have, indeed, been great if the mill had been allowed to remain closed 'indefinitely,' in accordance with the ominous intimation written in the notice posted up.

"This incident illustrates the power of management and its readiness to exercise such power without consulting the owners of the Company or sometimes even the Directors.". . .

"The present occasions may be the first in which the questions involved have been explored in Canada, at least on a large scale. I believe it is. There is more involved here than the usual problems of adequate wages, reasonable hours, and proper working conditions. A further question is presented of the duty of an industry to take a share of the loss suffered by the community in periods of distress". . .

"That a company in the position of the Dominion Textile Company, is bound to some degree of responsibility seems to have been recognized by Mr. Gordon, who tells us that one of the reasons which prompted him to re-open the Sherbrooke mill was the necessity of providing relief by means of work for destitute employees. The same sense of responsibility is to be found in the action of the company before the mill was reopened in guaranteeing the grocery accounts of these destitute persons. These acts cannot be qualified as mere acts of charity which might be extended to anybody. Their character is determined by the fact that they were extended only to those between whom and the Company the relationship of employer to employees existed."

The Tariff and the Textile Industry

1. The duties on textiles were gradually reduced during the 1920's. The Report shows that by 1928 the British Preferential rates on both cotton and woollen fabrics were below the level of 1907.
2. In late 1930 and thereafter the protective tariff on textiles was increased by (1) raising the ad valorem rates; (2) introducing specific duties; (3) the valuation of imports above invoice cost and the application of special duty equal to the difference; and (4) the imposition of currency dumping duties. Exhibits show how the application of special duty resulted in actual rates far above those nominally collectible.
3. The Report points out that the United States Agreement, settlement of the trade dispute with Japan, the Budgets of 1936 and 1937, and liberalization of Customs administration, have recently reduced the tariffs on foreign textiles; and also that the margin of preference for British goods has been enlarged by the concessions accorded the United Kingdom in the Agreements of 1932 and 1937, or voluntarily introduced by the 1936 Budget.

"The Wagner Act and Collective Bargaining" is the title of an article by Bora Laskin prepared for the Labour Research Institute and published by the Workers Educational Association of Canada.

According to a press report in the *Manchester Guardian* of March 2, 1938, an agreement has been arrived at whereby at least 40,000 workers in the heavy iron and steel industry in Great Britain are to obtain seven days' holidays annually with pay. This agreement was arrived at between the employers federation and the Iron and Steel Trades' Confederation.

"PSYCHIATRY IN INDUSTRY"

Summary of Address by Dr. Lydia G. Giberson under Auspices of Department of Pensions and National Health

"Psychiatry In Industry" was the subject of an address given by Dr. Lydia G. Giberson, Chief Psychiatrist of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, New York, at a meeting in Ottawa under the auspices of the newly constituted Division of Industrial Hygiene of the Department of Pensions and National Health (elsewhere in this issue reference is made to the establishment of the division and its objects).

Prefacing her address by expressing her pleasure of the privilege "as a staunch Canadian to have a part in the plans for the improvement of our employed personnel be they industrial or civil servants," Dr. Giberson asserted that "psychiatry in industry is no mere accident." Defining the junction of psychiatry in large employed groups she declared its purpose is "to preserve the individual while adjusting him to the central effort. For it can never be forgotten that no matter how large the group, an individual must remain an entity within himself—an entity whose personal life is of definite importance to the corporation employing him. It is almost axiomatic that an employee's value to his organization is in direct ratio to the calm adjustment of his day to day existence."

"The employee," she added, "labours under something of a mental hazard with reference to his source of income. His efforts to safeguard that income while beset with private anxieties inevitably sets up a conflict which operates more often than not to the detriment of his efficiency. Surely on this one point the corporation has a definite stake in his life."

From this premise, Dr. Giberson dealt with the background of psychiatry as applied to large groups. In this respect she referred to the researches conducted by Dr. C. C. Burlingame in 1916 for the Cheney Silk Company. This investigation drew attention to the fact that "the psychoneuroses and emotional attitudes of the employees toward their employment, their foremen, their fellow workmen and the machines in the great textile industry were responsible for a greater loss in dollars and cents than accidents and contagion."

The speaker also referred to the work of the late Dr. Elmer E. Southard who found during the course of a survey in 1920 "that 62 per cent of more than 4,000 cases observed reached the discharge status through traits of social incompetence rather than occupational incompetence."

Dr. Giberson deprecated "a popular misconception that maladjustment to a job was due to one of two causes; something the matter with the job, namely, hours, wages or working conditions; or some fault of the worker; skill, intelligence or training. While this may hold true to some extent, the gulf can be largely bridged. It seems no longer necessary for the employer to take the attitude of 'do the work as I say for so many hours a day or you are fired' and for the employee resentfully to adopt the converse attitude of 'trying to hang it on the boss.' There is more to the picture than that and again I refer you to the stake that the employer has in his employees' twenty-four a day existence."

The possibilities of a neuro-psychiatric service had been recognized by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, and the experience of this company with its large and diversified staff was dealt with by Dr. Giberson as follows:—

"The executives of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in 1922, recognizing that their problems were increasing with their vast personnel, profited by previous research and decided to employ a full time psychiatrist to deal with the matter. From that time on the neuro-psychiatric service of the medical division has operated constantly and increasingly to the present day, when, I can assure you, it is a full time job. Since that beginning, nearly four thousand new cases have been seen and approximately sixty thousand interviews held. In the most recent annual report, that of 1937, out of fifteen thousand employees, 251 new patients were examined in the neuro-psychiatric service, 80 of whom were men and 171 women. It is proper to remark in this connection that in the Metropolitan, the ratio of men to women is one to two. During that same year 4,532 interviews were held aside from the 251 new cases.

Types Revealed by a Neuro-Psychiatric Service

Dr. Giberson then gave an analysis of the types revealed by a neuro-psychiatric service. The individuals to be met with in such a service were divided into four groups:—

1. Those suffering organic neurological conditions such as encephalitis, brain tumours, epilepsy, syphilis, cerebral accidents.
2. Frank psychoses, commonly called mental breakdown.
3. Psychoneuroses, commonly called nervous breakdown.
4. Maladjustments.

Dr. Giberson then proceeded to give a delineation of the characteristics of such types and the symptons exhibited. In view of the composite and authoritative presentation, this section of her paper is given in its entirety in the following paragraphs:—

"The first two groups are exceedingly important from the industrial standpoint. The onset of organic disorders is insidious. To detect the symptoms requires a trained eye and brain. Preclinical symptoms early picked up may save industry much embarrassment and loss. Consider for a moment the terrific responsibility of those in charge of public conveyances of all types. The trained psychiatrist early sees the fixed pupil of the oncoming tabetic and avoids the accident. The engineer of a locomotive complains of a lessening the the grip of the right hand. This is the warning signal of a probable slow leak of the arteries of his brain. The elevator operator who is detected with epilepsy before his car falls. An official of an investment company with early paresis may grant a loan to a very poor risk because of his poor judgment. These may be avoided if early diagnosed.

"In the mental breakdown group a paranoid supervisor, local manager or field superintendent, suffering with a Napoleon complex may subject many employees to a brow-beating almost unbearable, if this man's early condition is not recognized.

"Obviously most of the employees in the first two groups are too ill to be at work but it is the function of the psychiatrist to co-operate in every way with the family physician and the relatives in order that the employee may secure the best possible medical care.

"The third and fourth groups furnish the many company problems. It is chiefly among the large group of psychoneurotics and maladjusted that absenteeism and lessened efficiency with lowered production is found.

"There is no blinking the fact that rational outlook, freedom from the myriad besetting worries of this vale of tears, or in other words, some approach to that Utopian emotional norm—complete content—makes for greater production. Psychoneurotics are emotionally immature individuals. Many of them translate their disappointments and difficulties into physical symptoms in much the same manner as little Johnny develops a severe stomach ache on the morning that a difficult arithmetic examination is in progress.

"In all these cases of neurotic men and women there is a definite fixation of their attention on themselves and on emotional reaction far out of proportion to their difficulties—too often their symptoms are a direct play for sympathy and attention, or an excellent alibi for failure in a given situation. In other words, these individuals are emotionally immature, they react as children to reality, choosing escape mechanisms and translating disappointments and difficulties in many cases into such symptoms as dizziness, headache, pain in the back, constipation and insomnia.

"Twenty-five years ago, Professor J. Dejerine succeeded in drawing medical criticism toward himself by saying that seventy-five per cent of the diseases being treated by the medical profession were false gastropathies, cardiopathies, etc., and were mostly psychoneuroses. In England, to-day, it is stated that ten million weeks of working time are lost annually through psychoneuroses. Not only is time lost in astonishing amounts by the psychoneurotics but their efficiency is markedly diminished as is the efficiency of those about them by their increase in disturbance. It becomes apparent that their so-called 'nuisance value' increases in direct ratio to their increasing emotional symptoms.

"When the psychoneurotic or maladjusted employee is not obviously ill enough to the untrained eye to be away from work is the time that he is really costly to an organization.

"Dealing with all cases of nervous disorders as they arise is all important. Early detection of those people whose maladjustment to life makes them problems means early treatment and avoidance of absenteeism. It is interesting to note that the severe cases seen in State Hospitals and private mental sanitaria have all had a gradual onset—a mental breakdown does not come as a 'bolt from the blue' as often described. The emotional change is a gradual change of development which tends to go unrecognized until finally it reaches a stage of activity where it can no longer be ignored. If these cases of maladjustment to life are picked up early much may be done to prevent a progressive decline. This is important from the angle of production and efficiency. In other words, such a psychiatric preventive service means both good public health service and economy in administration and production.

"The psychoneurotic shows many symptoms that are exceedingly detrimental to business efficiency. The attitude of inferiority, the chronic fault finder, the overdependent employee, the day dreamer, the worrier, the chronically nervous, the excessively fatigued—all these belong in the group roughly termed hysterical, comprising the largest percentage of all time lost from work because of illnesses.

"The attitude of inferiority manifests itself in resenting all criticism even though it be

constructive. The compensatory mechanism due to inferiority often shows itself in bullying by the one in authority and undue insistence on minute detail.

"The chronic fault finder with a tendency to blame others is probably an individual suffering from an inferiority complex.

"Probably one of the biggest problems in business and industry to-day is the over-dependent employee—the one whose feelings are always being hurt, who is upset over every change and every move because he expects the same protection and loving kindness he receives in his own home.

"The day dreamer is often an individual who is thus escaping the difficulties. He is slow, inefficient and accident-prone.

"The excessively fatigued employee often loses much time and his fatigue is very often due to emotional tension.

"Many times vague generalized aches and pains are diagnosed as mild influenza (the diagnosis of the diagnostically destitute), rheumatic syndrone, arthritic pains, etc., and may belong in the group that we have roughly termed 'hysterical.'"

"Zone of Neutrality"

In dealing with psychoneurotic employees, Dr. Giberson emphasized the importance of the "zone of neutrality," the psychiatrists sanctum sanctorum, where in an atmosphere of informality and yet in strict confidence, the patient may unburden himself or herself.

The value of this "zone of neutrality" in relieving the mental hazard of the employee was indicated, and in a hypothetical case the speaker showed all the deep-rooted and hidden emotional factors that are revealed in the unburdening process, and which have resulted in preoccupation at work and often manifest themselves in physical symptoms.

Dr. Giberson also pointed out how the trained phychiatrist is of assistance in other directions—in the selection of personnel, eliminating misfits by careful questioning to detect undesirable personality traits and by the observation of nervous reflexes, etc.; and in utilization of psychiatric principles in the selection of promotional material. A supplementary function of the psychiatrist in industry was considered to be that of supervising and extending aid to employees at the five most critical stages of their employment "when they need understanding if they are to adapt themselves to their jobs and be successful—successful emotionally and financially."

Problems of Special Groups

Dr. Giberson sketched the particular problems involved in each of the five groups of employees at critical stages.

In the first group were those who are very new in business or professional relationship.

In the second were those who had been in an organization for approximately five years and had grown to be a part of the company, but who suddenly grow impatient of progress, with promotions coming slowly or perhaps not at all in the depression years.

The third group included those approaching thirty—the single woman "subconsciously disturbed that she is still unmarried" and in conflict with her career; and men in established business with families to support and "impatient for advancement."

The fourth group comprised those passing through the menopause or change of life "both male and female."

The fifth group was composed of old employees who have spent their lives in one organization and who find it difficult to adapt themselves to the march of time and progress.

Advantages of Mental Health Program

After indicating the complementary relationship between physical and mental health in industry, Dr. Giberson declared that "attention to the human factor is no sentimental theory: it is plain business sense."

Continuing in this respect, Dr. Giberson stated:—

"So that in effect, we find ourselves to-day in the field of industrial mental health in the logical position of an emotional clearing house with thoroughly defined objectives and, we believe, as far as we have gone, the proper methods of dealing with them. It is not too much to say from a cold-blooded business standpoint that the industrial psychiatrists office has, in the scheme of things, achieved a definite, if not measureable, position in its capacity as a "first aid station" for mental health.

"It becomes obvious that no set rules can be laid down. These must rather be applied as circumstances dictate with reference to the interest of the corporation, primarily, fully recognizing the fact that the employee is a portion of the investment and the employee's status both as a human being and an investment."

Dr. Giberson concluded as follows:—

"In summation, may I emphasize only three of the many advantages of a mental health program in industry:—

"First—An aid in selecting employees both as to intelligence and personality.

"Second—An aid in selecting promotional material, remembering always that no one should supervise others who is unable to supervise himself.

"Third—The provision of a 'zone of neutrality' to aid in the adjustment of

emotional difficulties arising at work—through this comes effectiveness and productivity for an organization, with esprit de corps and morale as by-products. For what is esprit de corps or morale in any organization but a group of people interested in their job and happy in the thought that the job is interested in them.

"Truly a mental hygiene program should aim at the placing of an individual in tune with his surroundings so that he may be contented, his work satisfactory and his social life harmonious, yet, at the same time, giving him every opportunity for the development and use of his maximum mental ability. For, in the final analysis, no matter how big an organization becomes in the aggregate, the individual workers cannot be dehumanized. They will always be there with their human frailties, foibles and vicissitudes. These cannot be ignored if efficiency is to be maintained and friction avoided."

Illness Among Government Employees

Among those participating in the discussion that followed were: Dr. J. J. Heagerty, Chief Executive Assistant of the Department of Pensions and National Health; Major (Dr.) J. P. S. Cathcart, M.C., chief neuro-psychiatrist of the Department; Dr. W. O. Gliddon, medical adviser, neuro-psychiatry, Canadian Pensions Commission; and Dr. F. S. Parney, Chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, of the Department.

Dr. Parney gave some significant statistics in this field concerning employees in the Civil Service of Canada. He stated that "out of 7,800 civil servants who were ill during 1935-36 from all causes, 503 were in the category of functional nervous conditions. Approximately half of these were labelled "nervous breakdown" or "nervous exhaustion." These 503 people lost 11,756 working days or the full working time of 40 individuals for one year.

He considered that if the nature of the difficulty in these cases had been identified earlier a great deal of this lost time could have been saved.

Dr. Parney further stated that since a medical supervision scheme has been in operation in the civil service, considerable working time had been saved. A conservative estimate, he added, would place this saving at 100,000 working days per year among 30,000 employees. The greatest part of this saving is related to the casual leave field, i.e.—leave taken on the employee's own declaration—and is the result of educational efforts, impressing on the civil servant the wisdom of conserving sick leave credit against the period when it may be applied to serious illness or accident.

Administration of Employees Pensions on Canadian Pacific Railway in 1937

The annual report of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company contains a section relative to the operation of its employee pensions program. This summary is as follows:

"The contributory pension plan, which became effective January 1, 1937, has been very favourably received by the employees, and at the end of the year approximately 93 per cent of those eligible had elected to contribute.

"The total contributions of officers and employees to the Trust Fund during the year amounted to $1,772,110. In accordance with the Pension Rules, these moneys are being invested from time to time in Dominion Government securities or securities guaranteed by the Dominion Government. As was anticipated in respect of the early years of operation payments on account of pensions from the Trust Fund were negligible.

"The Company's pension disbursements totalled $2,374,209 and were included in working expenses.

"Under the United States Railroad Retirement Act of 1937 and the Carriers Taxing Act of 1937 provision was made for a government system of pensions for those engaged in railway service in that country and the levying of taxes on the carriers and their employees to support the same. In order to correlate the Company's pension plan with this legislation, an agreement was entered into between the Company and its General Chairmen of Employees' Committees providing for the adjustment of contributions by and pensions to those employees of the Company whose services are rendered partly in the United States and partly in Canada. Under the legislation referred to, the pensions of 96 pensioners were assumed by the United States Railroad Retirement Board.

"During the year, 540 employees were pensioned. After allowing for deductions owing to death and the transfer of pensioners referred to in the previous paragraph, the total number on the pension roll at the close of the year showed an increase of 190 over the number at December 31, 1936. The distribution by ages was as follows: under 60 years of age, 119; from 60 to 64 years of age inclusive, 270; from 65 to 70 years of age inclusive, 1,456; over 70 years of age, 1,290; total, 3,135.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

Exemptions under Hours of Work Act and Amended Orders under Minimum Wage Act in British Columbia—New Orders in New Brunswick in Lumbering Industry

RECENT regulations made by the administrative authorities under provincial labour legislation include orders in British Columbia granting special exemption from the Hours of Work Act to the logging and fruit and vegetable industries, and amending or revising the Minimum Wage Orders applying to men in the construction, box manufacturing and logging industries and the Orders applying to both men and women operating elevators. In New Brunswick a new Order requires wages for certain classes of workers in the lumbering industry.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Regulation 26 of March 23, 1938, adds logging to the list of industries set out in Regulation 1 (a) of June 14, 1934, in which one hour's overtime daily is permitted in the area east of the Cascade Mountains. It is stipulated that the maximum hours worked in a week shall be fifty-four.

Regulation 21D of March 18, 1938, renews and extends from March 31, 1938, to March 31, 1939, regulation 21C of May 3, 1937, which provided that regulation 21B of June 25, 1936, exempting the fruit and vegetable industry from the operation of the Hours of Work Act should be in force up to and including March 31, 1938.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts

Five new Orders have been made by the British Columbia Board of Industrial Relations, four under the Male Minimum Wage Act relating to construction, box-manufacturing, elevator operators and logging and one under the Female Minimum Wage Act governing the employment of female elevator operators.

Order 12A of February 28, 1938, in effect March 3, 1938, amending Order 12 of September 28, 1934, relating to the construction industry, fixes a minimum wage for boys under eighteen at the same rate as that for those between eighteen and twenty-one years of age and makes the minimum rate for adults payable to all over twenty-one. Order 12 was made under the authority of the Male Minimum Wage Act of 1934 which authorized the Board to fix minimum rates for "all males over eighteen and under twenty-one" as well as for adult workers. The amendment in the Act made in 1935 widens its scope to cover "all under twenty-one" as well as adults. Order 12A is issued under the revised Act.

The minimum rate of pay for employees twenty-one years of age or over remains at forty-five cents an hour in the specified area, which includes the cities of Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert and the municipalities of Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich, West Vancouver and Burnaby and the District of North Vancouver. In other areas the minimum rate is forty cents. The former Order allowed rates of thirty-five cents and thirty cents an hour in these districts respectively to workers over eighteen and under twenty-one. This rate now applies to all workers under twenty-one years of age. The Order does not apply to apprentices coming under the Apprenticeship Act.

Orders 53 and 54 relating to female and male elevator operators respectively, make uniform the regulations for these workers. They take effect on March 3, 1938. They replace Order 32 which came into effect November 28, 1935, and related to male elevator operators over the age of 18 and Order 30 which became effective on October 3, 1935, but was repealed from February 14, 1938, by Order 52. Female elevator operators were, under Order 30, classed with female employees in hotels, restaurants, etc. The new Order 52 applying to these places does not apply to elevator operators.

Formerly, for the reason indicated above, minimum rates were fixed only for male elevator operators 18 years of age or older, but all females operating elevators were under the minimum wage order.

Under the old Orders, the minimum rate of $14 a week for either men or women over 18 years of age was payable for a working-week of 40 hours or more; under the new Orders it is payable for a working-week of 37½ hours or over to female or male operators regardless of age or experience. Girls under 18 and inexperienced women over 18 for the first three months, had, under Order 30, a minimum weekly wage of $12 or 30 cents an hour, if work lasted less than 40 hours in the week, but they had to be paid a minimum of $1.20 a day.

Where an operator works less than 37½ hours he or she must be paid at least 37½ cents

per hour and not less than $1.50 a day. These conditions were laid down in the earlier Orders for men and experienced women over 18.

Where the employer furnishes board or lodging, deductions from the minimum wage may be made. Under the new Order, the maximum deductions that may be made are lower than were permitted under the former Order applying to female elevator operators. The old Order covering male employees made no provision for such deductions. For both male and female elevator operators, the maximum that may be deducted for board is $4 instead of the $5.25 a week permitted in the case of girls and women before. For less than a week's board, 20 cents for each meal may now be taken off the wage. Formerly, a sum proprotionate to the number of meals at the rate of $5.25 for 21 meals might be deducted. For lodging, $2 a week may now be retained by the employer instead of $3 a week.

As required by other recent Orders of the Board of Industrial Relations, the employer is obliged to pay at least semi-monthly the wages and salaries due his employees up to seven days prior to the date of payment.

The employer is responsible for the purchase and upkeep of the necessary uniforms and he may be required by the Board to provide a seat for any elevator operator. A weekly rest of 24 consecutive hours is stipulated for operators.

Order 55 covering males employed in the box-manufacturing industry fixes new and higher minimum rates of pay. It rescinds Order 37 of March 23, 1936, governing these employees. The new Order is to take effect April 4, 1938.

The former minimum rate of 35 cents an hour for employees 21 years of age or over is raised to 40 cents. It is provided, as before, that if 90 per cent of the employees over 21 are paid at least the above rate, the other 10 per cent may be hired at a lower figure but the minimum hourly rate for the latter group is raised from 25 cents to 30 cents. Those over 18 and under 21 are to receive 30 cents an hour instead of 25 cents, while the minimum for workers under 18 is increased from 20 cents to 25 cents.

The payment of wages semi-monthly is required as in the case of elevator operators and the same conditions as to posting notices of hours and shifts and keeping records of workmen are laid down.

Order 56 of March 23, 1938, makes uniform the minimum rates for employees in the logging industry throughout British Columbia, by cancelling former Orders setting lower rates in certain areas and declaring Order 1, dated April 7, 1934, and fixing 40 cents an hour as the minimum wage in the logging industry west of the Cascade Mountains to apply to the whole of British Columbia. Formerly, a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour east of the Cascade Mountains and along that portion of the Skeena River east of the mouth of and including the Khyex River was established by Orders 13 and 13A of September 28, 1934, and January 24, 1936, respectively. In grade and track occupations, as before in the western area, the minimum rate throughout the province is 37½ cents an hour. The minimum for cooks and bunk-house workers under the earlier orders was $2.75 a day. It remains at that figure.

The exemption from the minimum wage rate made by Order 1A of November 9, 1934, in the case of watchmen who are employed in the logging industry when operations are suspended is continued and the minimum rate of $1.30 per cord for workmen making shingle bolts also remains in effect.

New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act

Order 10 relating to stream-drivers, boomers and sorters in the lumbering industry, effective from April 1, 1938, restores the minimum rates of pay which were provided by Order 8 in effect March 20, 1937. That order was superseded by Order 9 which came in force May 1, 1937, and provided that men employed in this work were to receive the same monthly minimum of $34 and board as was provided for other lumber workers. If board was not furnished, the rate was 50 cents a day additional.

Under the new Order, as formerly provided by Order 8, stream-drivers are to receive an average wage of not less than $3 a day and board or its equivalent. The former minimum hourly rate under Order 8 of 28 cents without board is restored for boomers and sorters. Where board is furnished, the amount charged is not to exceed 50 cents a day.

The National Safety First Association Incorporated (Great Britain) issued recently a special accident prevention pamphlet entitled "Starting Young Workers Safely in Industry." The booklet describes practical methods of safety training and is divided into two parts. Part One is sub-divided into seven sections each dealing with some phase of the safety program while part two contains two sections outlining typical existing schemes, and a list of references.

Copies of the pamphlet may be obtained from the Association at Terminal House, 52 Grosvenor Gardens, London, S.W. 1, the price per copy being ninepence.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN MANITOBA AND NEW BRUNSWICK, 1937

Annual Reports of Provincial Boards

THE annual reports of the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board and the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board have just been received.

Manitoba

During the year 1937 there were 10,867 accidents, including 28 fatalities reported to the Manitoba Workmen's Compensation Board, compared with 11,050 accidents with 48 fatalities during 1936.

Details showing the accidents as reported by the various groups for the last two years are as follows:—

Group	1936	1937
Steam railways	1,358	1,248
Province of Manitoba	549	436
City of Winnipeg	320	407
General Body of Employers	8,177	8,125
Winnipeg Electric Company	254	261
Dominion Government	392	390
	11,050	10,867

The report also refers to final returns for 1936, which show that 11,060 accidents were reported to the Board as having occurred during that year. Of these accidents 84·1 per cent entailed the payment of compensation, either for medical aid only or for compensation for time loss and medical aid, while in 15·9 per cent of cases no expense was entailed.

On December 31, 1937, the Board had on its books 500 dependents of workmen killed in industry during the period March 1, 1917, to December 31, 1937.

The total actual payroll for all classes of employees in 1936 was $65,269,699.56. Of this total, the returns for the largest group, known as the general body of employers, showed a payroll of $36,796,773.

In 1937 the actual cash disbursement by the Board amounted to $953,856.52 as compared with $931,638.76 disbursed during 1936.

The report also shows that the value of Board Orders passed during 1937 for the payment of compensation including orders respecting Dominion Government Employees and amounts transferred to General Unclassified Reserve to provide for future payments in fatal and permanent disability cases was $860,989.21 as compared with $845,985.97 for the year 1936.

The report also contains a statistical analysis of the compensable accidents which occurred during 1936, showing the number of accidents by classes, nature of disability, time loss, average age and average wage; causes of accidents; month of occurrence; week of termination of temporary disability; nature of injuries; temporary disability cases; permanent disability cases; death cases; sex, marital condition of claimants; nativity of claimants; industries in which permanent disability cases occurred; industries in which fatal accidents occurred, etc.

New Brunswick

The nineteenth annual report of the New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Board reviews the administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act during 1937.

According to the report the estimated income shown in the Provisional Statement for the year 1936 was $658,308.25, while the Actual Income amounted to $680,125.30, an increase of $21,817.05 between the Provisional and Actual Income. The Estimated Expenditure shown in the statement for 1936 was $700,862.78, whereas the Actual Expenditure amounted to $748,128.58 or an increase of $47,265.80 between the Provisional and Actual Expenditure thereby showing an increase between provisional and actual deficit of $25,448.75. The amounts written off to Adjustments and Bad Debts are shown as $369.17. The Board found it necessary to write off this amount mainly on account of debtors having left the Province or made assignments and received their discharge in bankruptcy.

The total income for the year 1937 is estimated in the report at $832,068.13 and the expenditure at $777,942.27, leaving an estimated credit balance of $54,125.86. Deducting this from the deficit of $61,200.86 carried forward from 1936, an estimated deficit of $7,075 remains.

Complete accident statistics for 1937 were not available when the report was published but a tabular analysis is given of the accidents in 1936 with a comparison of accident frequency and accident compensation cost of previous years.

The compensation cost of accidents in 1936 was $685,600.05, there being a total of 8,957 accidents during the year. Of the total number of accidents reported to the Board 25 were fatal; 1 resulted in permanent total disability; 338 in permanent partial disability; 6,290 in temporary total disability, and 2,303 required medical aid only. In

comparison, figures for 1935 showed a total of 7,251 accidents, of which 26 were fatal, 3 permanent total disability, 280 permanent partial disability, 5,000 temporary total disability and 1,942 required medical aid only.

The causes of accidents in 1936 were classified as follows: Prime movers, 199; working machines, 364; hoisting apparatus, 221; dangerous substances, 200; stepping on or striking against objects, 1,056; tools, 1,732; runaways and animals, 48; moving trains, vehicles, etc., 368; falls of persons, 1,658; all other causes, 1,114.

Factory Inspection.—The annual report of the Factory Inspector, which is included in the report of the Workmen's Compensation Board, refers to "noticeable increase" in industrial activities in the Province during the year, with "resultant increase in employment and wages". The Inspector states that with this increase in activity "comes an ever increasing number of accidents" and recommends certain safety rules.

During 1936 a considerable increase in the number of licences to Stationary Engineers is recorded, there being 918 renewal licences and 165 new licences as compared with 796 renewals and 104 new licences in 1936.

CONFERENCE OF CANADIAN FEDERATION OF MAYORS AND MUNICIPALITIES

THE Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities held its annual Conference in Ottawa on March 16, 17, 18, chief magistrates and other civic representatives from all parts of the Dominion being in attendance.

During its sessions the Conference was addressed by Mr. Harry Hereford, Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief, Department of Labour, who explained the recently revised Federal regulations concerning unemployment relief; and Dr. R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, who informed the conference of the efforts being made by the Dominion Government towards achieving uniformity in municipal statistics in order that they will be on a comparable basis.

Among the resolutions adopted at the Conference was one declaring: "That pending the Dominion Government taking over, assuming and discharging the full responsibility in the matter of unemployment relief, the said government on the expiration of the present agreements with the respective provinces, enter into a new agreement with the provincial governments, whereby the Dominion Government assumes 50 per cent of the cost of unemployment relief; including medical assistance and hospitalization, conditioned upon the Provinces assuming at least 40 per cent of the said costs."

Another resolution of the Conference was one dealing with standardization of municipal accounting and the gathering and presentation of municipal statistics on a uniform basis. Continued co-operation with the Dominion Government towards the achievement of this objective was recommended.

The Conference endorsed "the recommendation contained in the brief of the Canadian Federation of Mayors and Municipalities, and submitted by them to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations, calling upon the Dominion Government to regularly convene a biennial conference of the Provincial Premiers and their Cabinets to meet the Federal Cabinet; and that there be invited to such conference, by the Provinces, Mayors of their representative cities; and that a permanent secretariat be appointed for such Federal-Provincial conferences, a section of which would be devoted to municipal affairs."

Other resolutions dealt with the following recommendations: the early presentation of the report of the National Employment Commission; Municipal exemption from sales, excise and stamp taxes; the introduction of an assisted plan of low-cost housing; the re-establishment of Dominion Government grants for technical education; assumption by the Dominion Government of "full responsibility for administration and finance of public assistance, including medical and hospital services, to all ex-service men and their dependents, such assistance to be on at least as high a scale as municipal relief;" endorsement of submission of Canadian Federation of Mayors to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations; and urging upon the Dominion Government "the necessity for continuing legislation which would place the administration of unemployment relief on a more stabilized basis than as at present exists;" etc.

WAGES OF EMPLOYEES ON FARMS IN CANADA, 1929, AND 1934 TO 1937

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics secures each year from its agricultural correspondents throughout Canada information as to the wages of employees on farms in Canada during the year just ended. The figures so secured are published in the *Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics* for the February of the Following year. Tables of these figures have appeared in the reports on Wages and Hours of Labour in Canada issued as supplements to the Labour Gazette for January, 1925 to 1938, inclusive, the first of these giving figures back to 1914. The accompanying table includes figures taken from the issue of the *Bulletin* for February, 1938, and from previous issues.

WAGES IN AGRICULTURE, 1929, 1934, 1935, 1936 AND 1937

Average Wages of Farm Help in Canada as Estimated by Crop Correspondents of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics

Provinces	Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year			Females per year		
	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada.....1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	373	254	627	242	223	465
1934	18	15	33	10	12	22	171	167	338	115	138	253
1935	20	15	35	11	12	23	184	174	358	117	137	254
1936	21	16	37	11	13	24	206	168	374	126	135	261
1937	23	17	40	12	13	25	224	176	400	134	138	272
Prince Edward Island.....1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	327	207	534	196	159	355
1934	17	13	30	10	11	21	167	153	320	110	121	231
1935	18	13	31	11	11	22	188	155	343	122	125	247
1936	18	13	31	11	11	22	190	161	351	126	136	262
1937	21	15	36	11	13	24	206	168	374	125	127	252
Nova Scotia.....1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	383	222	605	212	179	391
1934	20	15	35	11	11	22	195	165	360	124	129	253
1935	22	15	37	13	11	24	213	151	364	128	117	245
1936	22	15	37	12	11	23	245	170	415	136	124	260
1937	25	15	40	12	11	23	262	173	435	145	127	272
New Brunswick 1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	375	214	589	198	169	367
1934	22	13	35	10	11	21	214	152	366	115	130	245
1935	21	14	35	10	11	21	210	150	360	103	113	216
1936	25	15	40	11	11	22	257	141	398	117	101	218
1937	28	16	44	12	12	24	295	147	442	133	115	248
Quebec.....1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	369	208	577	191	151	342
1934	18	12	30	9	10	19	164	129	293	96	96	192
1935	18	13	31	10	10	20	170	136	306	98	98	196
1936	19	13	32	10	10	20	196	136	332	106	100	206
1937	25	15	40	12	11	23	226	150	376	121	111	232
Ontario.....1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	341	254	595	242	212	454
1934	18	15	33	12	13	25	173	171	344	137	150	287
1935	20	16	36	12	14	26	187	185	372	137	150	287
1936	21	16	37	13	14	27	211	177	388	147	148	295
1937	25	18	43	14	15	29	235	186	421	158	154	312
Manitoba.....1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	352	256	608	222	216	438
1934	16	15	31	8	13	21	149	163	312	92	141	233
1935	17	15	32	9	12	21	160	163	323	92	140	232
1936	19	15	34	9	13	22	178	158	336	103	132	235
1937	21	16	37	10	13	23	202	165	367	113	186	249
Saskatchewan...1929	44	25	69	24	22	46	398	287	685	256	240	496
1934	16	15	31	8	12	20	153	166	319	89	141	230
1935	18	15	33	9	13	22	173	172	345	96	144	240
1936	19	16	35	9	13	22	188	158	346	105	133	238
1937	19	16	35	10	13	23	184	160	344	106	127	233
Alberta.....1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	404	274	678	253	232	485
1934	19	16	35	11	14	25	178	172	350	113	150	263
1935	21	16	37	11	14	25	189	178	367	115	156	271
1936	22	16	38	11	14	25	206	172	378	125	146	271
1937	23	17	40	12	15	27	221	180	401	131	151	282
Br. Columbia...1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	482	310	792	291	271	562
1934	24	19	43	14	16	30	240	222	462	162	187	349
1935	26	19	45	14	16	30	242	223	465	160	187	347
1936	25	21	46	15	17	32	265	229	494	166	192	358
1937	28	21	49	17	18	35	279	234	513	170	193	363

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION IN AUSTRALIA

REFERENCES to arbitration and conciliation activities in Australia have been made from time to time in the Labour Gazette (October, 1927, page 1032; July, 1928, pages 706-8, and previous issues).

Recent phases of compulsory arbitration in Australia have been further reviewed in *The American Economic Review* for March, in an article entitled "Recent Experience With Compulsory Arbitration in Australia" by W. Rupert MacLaurin of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

In the introduction the writer refers to the comparatively long experience with compulsory arbitration in Australia, and draws attention to certain similarities between Australia and the United States—size of territory; wide varieties of climatic and occupational conditions and partially similar Constitutions, providing for a federal Supreme Court "which has preserved a somewhat similar division of powers between the federal and state departments."

Mr. MacLaurin then proceeds to deal with the development of the arbitration system in Australia which dates back to 1895 when the Labour Party added compulsory arbitration to its platform. The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, "which is the most important arbitration tribunal in Australia" was established in 1904 in accordance with the provision of the Federal Constitution empowering the Commonwealth Parliament to make laws with respect to "conciliation and arbitration for the prevention and settlement of industrial disputes extending beyond the limits of any one state." In addition to the commonwealth government each state has its own industrial laws and its own industrial tribunals. The Commonwealth Court has no power to arbitrate in disputes that are entirely confined to one state. Such disputes come under the jurisdiction of the state tribunals. The writer considered that "this dual system of arbitration has rendered the settlement of industrial disputes and the regulation of wages and conditions of work exceedingly complicated."

(The Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration consists of a president who is a justice of the High Court and such deputy-presidents as may be appointed by the Governor General from among justices of the High Court or Judges of the Supreme Court of a State. The Court may appoint assessors, one representing each party to a dispute, for advisory purposes. In addition, many of the laws provide for the setting up of conciliation committees or for the calling together of compulsory conferences of employers and employees with a view to securing agreement in cases of dispute. Only in the event of such attempts failing is recourse made to compulsory arbitration. Where the machinery of conciliation results in agreement being reached, provision is generally made for registration of the agreement in which case its provisions have the same force as an award of the Court. Generally persons or organizations subject to awards of a Court are forbidden to undertake a strike or lockout under penalty of a fine—Labour Gazette, July, 1928, page 707.)

In appraising the record of compulsory arbitration in eliminating strikes and lockouts in Australia, Mr. MacLaurin states that it has been "somewhat disappointing." In this respect he observed: "Although a great number of cases reached a peaceful settlement through the arbitration machinery, the number of strikes and lockouts that took place in the same period (1916-1935) was also great. However, it is easy to obtain a distorted picture of the extent of these disputes. More than half of the loss of working days in disputes since 1916 has occurred in mining, an occupation which accounts for only a little over 2 per cent of the total breadwinners in Australia."

In the opinion of Mr. MacLaurin "the major weakness of the Australian arbitration method which is yet to be satisfactorily corrected, is its tendency to encourage litigation and advocacy, which prolongs cases and congests the courts," and the author refers to attempts which have been made in recent years to deal with this situation through the establishment of conciliation boards and committees in most of the States. These, he states, have been used more effectively in some jurisdictions than in others.

In New South Wales conciliation committees appointed by the government for each industry have become valuable adjuncts to the arbitration machinery. Each of these committees, consists of an equal number of representatives of employers and employees together with a special Conciliation Commissioner who is chairman of all committees. If a strike or lockout is threatened, the Commissioner is given power to summon the parties to the dispute before and to investigate the causes of the disagreement.

The Commissioner may elect to sit with or without the members of the committee for the industry in which a dispute has occurred. The function of the Commissioner is to endeavour to bring the members of the committee to agreement with respect to the

matters contained in any application to the Committee; or to bring to agreement the parties to the dispute where he is sitting without the members of the committee. When the Commissioner sits with the committee, a round table discussion ensues between men who are acquainted with the technical details of the industry. If an agreement can be reached on a part or the whole of the question in dispute, the agreement is forwarded to the Industrial Registrar. If the Registrar considers that it does not exceed the committee's powers, he assents to it, and it then has the effect of an award of the New South Wales Industrial Court. Where no agreement has been reached, the Conciliation Commissioner must refer the dispute to the Court.

Wage Determination

Dealing with the subject of wage determination, the writer continues:—

"The various arbitration acts in the Commonwealth and states give the arbitration court or wages boards power to prescribe minimum rates of wages. The court fixes the lowest sum payable to unskilled workers and to the various classes of skilled workers, leaving to free bargaining between the worker and his employer the extra amount to be paid to a worker who possesses special skill or other special qualifications in his class. While any worker in Australia has the right to refuse to work for any employer at the minimum wage, it is a violation of the Commonwealth Arbitration Act for individuals in combination to try to compel employers to pay more than the minimum rate.

"The Commonwealth Court also regulates hours of work for the workers that come under its jurisdiction. The general standard now accepted is 44 hours per week, although awards vary according to the industry. It is not the practice of the Court to reduce wages in an industry on account of a reduction in the weekly hours worked in that industry."

There then follows in the article, an analysis of the manner in which minimum wages have been determined and adjusted by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration which has the dominant position in the Australian wage economy. The writer refers to the establishment of the first minimum wage in 1907 of 42 shillings per week for unskilled workers which became known as the "basic" wage. Margins above this were provided for skill or for other special reasons. Since 1907 he found that the tendency has been to bring an increasing proportion of employees under wage-fixing tribunals, but the basic wage has not been raised, except for a special increase of about 7 per cent in 1921. He pointed out that in order to maintain real wages from year to year the practice has grown up in the Commonwealth Court of adjusting wages to the cost of living every three or six months, according to the award, on the basis of a food and rent index number compiled by the Commonwealth Statistician for the city or town in which the persons affected were employed.

A special reduction in wages in 1931 was made after a careful inquiry into economic conditions had been made by the Commonwealth Court, the reduction award of the Court being 10 per cent of real wages.

Between 1931 and 1935, the Commonwealth Court reviewed the basic wage reduction on three occasions. This was in response to applications made by trade unions for the restoration of wages. In 1933 some slight concessions were made by changing "the index number on which cost-of-living adjustments were made from an index based on food, groceries and rent which covered only about 60 per cent of workmen's expenditures, to a more inclusive index number." In 1934 the Court adopted a new basis in calculating the basic wage. These two changes "had the effect of raising the basic wage by nearly 6 per cent."

In June, 1937, the Court declared that "the present degree of prosperity in the Commonwealth and the existing circumstances of industry made desirable appreciable increases in the basic wage. As a result, a prosperity "loading" was added which brought the new basic wage to a slightly higher level for Australia as a whole than it had been prior to the depression.

In conclusion Mr. MacLaurin considers that "the record of experience with compulsory arbitration in Australia is not sufficiently satisfactory to lend great encouragement to those who believe that the United States should undertake a similar experiment."

However, he is definite in declaring that "in the regulation of minimum wages we could profit perhaps by Australian experience," and that "so far as the method of adjusting the basic wage is concerned, I am inclined to believe that the Australian system of automatic regional cost-of-living adjustments checked periodically by reference to general economic conditions is the most practical method of administering a national minimum wage. The understanding of general economic conditions shown by the Commonwealth Court in recent years indicates that a properly administered minimum-wage law may add a valuable element of flexibility and control in the business cycle."

LABOUR STATISTICS FOR AUSTRALIA

The annual report of the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, dealing chiefly with the year 1936, entitled "Labour Report, 1936, No. 27," was issued in December, 1937. Certain statistics for 1937 are also included. As in previous reports (the first of which was issued in 1912) it covers Prices, Wholesale and Retail, in Australia and in other Countries, Wages, and Hours of Labour, Employment and Unemployment, Industrial Accidents, Labour Organizations, and Employers' Associations.

The current figures as to prices and industrial disputes, which appear in each issue of the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, have been given in the Labour Gazette in the quarterly table on prices and in the annual review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries (Labour Gazette, March 1938, page 274.)

Adjustment of Basic Wage

A feature of the present report is an account of the use of the retail prices index numbers in connection with the adjustment of wages particularly in the awards by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration established to deal with disputes in interstate industries in 1904. Beginning with the "Harvester Judgment" in 1907 when a "basic wage" was declared for unskilled labour in the agricultural implement industry, the principle of basing wage rates on such a basic rate with allowance for differences in work performed, skill required and also conditions in each industry has been followed by the court. The "basic rate" is the amount considered to be required by an unskilled labourer to support a household of about five persons on the basis of the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community. From time to time the basic wage, seven shillings per day in 1907, was adjusted according to the official retail prices index. In 1919 as a result of representations by workers' organizations that the standard had not been scientifically determined, a Royal Commission was appointed to determine a fair basis. (Labour Gazette, April, 1921, page 599.) The commission reported about the end of 1920, and it appeared that a basic rate determined according to the information secured, would be so much above rates being paid that it would be impossible for the industries to meet it.

In 1921, however, the existing basic rate was increased by three shillings per week as an allowance for the "lag" in the periodic adjustment of rates in a period of rising prices. Until 1930 the wage rates were, therefore, adjusted on the revised basis according to the changes in the retail prices index number. In 1931 owing to the industrial depression the basic rate was reduced by ten per cent with the usual periodic revisions according to changes in the cost of living.

In accordance with a recommendation of the 1920 Commission, however, the Commonwealth Statistician included figures as to clothing and miscellaneous expenditures in the calculation of the retail prices index number which had covered only food, rent and fuel and light, and this was used from 1933 to 1937. The ten per cent reduction in the basic wage in 1931 had been restored in 1934 as a result of a special inquiry. In 1937 it was arranged that a new index number would be calculated by and under the direct control of the court, based on the index of the Commonwealth Statistician with special provision for adjustment by localities and for the application of "prosperity-loadings" adopted by the Commission. The "prosperity-loadings" were extra amounts of four to six shillings per week, varying according to industry, etc. These and the adjustments made in 1934 put the basic wage on a higher level than that of the "Harvester Judgment" of 1907. An article on the work of the Commonwealth Court, with references to the State Courts, appears elsewhere in this issue.

Child Allowances

In New South Wales child allowances have been paid since 1927 under an act of the state legislation passed in the session ending that year. The Act provided for a basic wage and for the payment of five shillings per week for each child to the extent required to bring the total earnings of a worker and his family up to the basic wage plus five shillings for each child. In 1929 The Act was amended to exclude one child. The amounts were paid from a fund created by a levy on wages paid by all employers. The rate rose from one per cent in 1930 to two per cent in 1931 and in 1932 was five pence in the pound on all wages above £3 per week. In 1932-33 £2,105,659 was paid to 63,072 families. Since January, 1934 the cost has been met from the Special Income and Wages Tax, used also for other social services.

In the Commonwealth Public Service allowances for children have been paid since 1920 following the report of the Basic Wage Commission. The allowance is five shillings per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age with a limit of £400 per annum

on salary plus allowance. Since 1923 the funds have been raised by a deduction from the salaries of all adult officials. The limit has been raised to £500.

Wholesale and Retail Prices

The wholesale price index is based on prices in Melbourne in July 1914 as 1000 and the index was up to 2,178 in 1920 falling to 1,541 in 1922, recovering thereafter as in other countries but falling from 1,581 in 1929 to 1,235 in 1933. By March, 1937 the index had risen to 1,449.

A new retail prices index number was constructed following a conference of Commonwealth and State Statisticians in April, 1936. The list of articles covered was revised to eliminate and replace articles no longer in demand or found to be unsuitable for the measure of price changes and the "weights" were revised to conform with present day consumption. The methods of collecting price data were also improved. It was decided not to include fresh fish, fruits and vegetables, other than potatoes and onions, as comparable figures from season to season cannot be obtained. The base period was changed from prices in 1911 as 1000 to the use of average prices in 1923-1927. Index numbers are calculated for the capital cities in the six states and for 200 towns throughout the Commonwealth. The revised index numbers cover the period from 1907 to 1936. The figure for all groups and the capital cities of all the states dropped from 873 in 1931 to 804 in 1933, but rose to 876 by the third quarter of 1937. The conference also recommended that the Commonwealth Statistician should investigate the practicability of making a family budget inquiry at an early date.

Wages and Hours

The statistics of wages, collected since 1913, have been compiled primarily from awards, determinations and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts and from information as to union rates. Average rates of wages per week have been computed by industries and states and for the Commonwealth. The average per week rose from 55s. 3d. in 1914 to 101s. 5d. in 1929, falling to 80s. 6d. in 1933 but rising to 84s. 10d. by 1936. The highest average in 1936 was in printing at 104s. 4d. and the lowest was in agriculture at 75s. 9d. The average for adult females was 46s. 5d. Hours of labour are usually fixed by the Commonwealth and state arbitration courts and in most industries are 44 or 48 per week. In 1936 the average was 45·09 hours per week for adult males and 44·6 hours for adult females.

55192—4½

Industrial Disputes

In 1936 the number of disputes was 235 involving 60,587 workers with time loss of 497,248 man working days (revised figure) with an estimated loss in wages of £468,825. These figures were almost double those for the years 1931 to 1934 but much lower than for the years from 1919 to 1930, when the time loss was nearly up or over one million days in most of the years, while in 1919 it was over six million days and in 1929 was over four million days. In 1936 most of the time loss was in mining and metal manufacturing in New South Wales. In most of the years mining accounted for a large part of the time loss but in 1919 the transportation industry suffered about the same time loss as mining. Most of the disputes were as to wages, employment of non-unionists, employment of particular persons and working conditions. In 1936, workers who were unsuccessful numbered 40,279, while 13,997 were successful. In 174 disputes settlements resulted from direct negotiations; in nine disputes from proceedings under state legislation; and in two under commonwealth legislation, while sixteen were settled by other conciliation.

Employment

Statistics as to unemployment have been collected from trade unions since 1912. In order to supplement this information, since 1933 information has been received from employers in factories and retail stores. Index numbers have been constructed on the base of figures in 1928-29 as 100. The index for factories was 105 in 1926-27 but fell to 71 in 1931-32 rising to 105 by 1936-37. For retail stores July, 1933, was taken as the base and the index rose from 98 in August, 1933, to 121 in June, 1937. The percentage of unemployed union members rose from 7 per cent in 1927 to 29 per cent in 1932 but fell to 9·7 per cent in June, 1937.

Industrial Accidents

Statistics as to industrial accidents are secured from factory inspectors, etc., in the several states. In 1936 there were 145 fatal accidents and 10,825 accidents incapacitating each of the workers involved for over 14 days. Mining and smelting industries accounted for a large percentage in both lists. The figures cover chiefly manufacturing, mining, and building. Agriculture transportation and various other industries are not covered.

Labour Organizations

In 1936 there were 356 unions with 2,157 branches and total membership of 814,809. The

manufacturing industries had 305,058 union members; steam and electric railways 94,944; other land transport 10,287; shipping 27,346; building 56,727; mining 40,184; agriculture 31,869; domestic service, including hotels, 16,091; banking, insurance and clerical work, 35,315; public service 83,484; retail and wholesale trade, 32,178; municipal service, 39,603 and other classes 41,723. It was calculated that 48 per cent of all adult male employees belonged to unions and 34 per cent of all female employees.

Employers Associations

There were 506 employers' associations with 2,141 branches and total membership of 168,424. There were also federations of such associations by industry, state, etc., numbering 38.

Employment and Pensions on Canadian National Railways

The annual report of the Canadian National Railway System for the year ended December 31, 1937, indicated that the average number of employees in service during that period was 79,471 as compared with 78,836 in 1936. The total payroll for 1937 was $117,804,769 as compared with $111,221,129 in 1936—an increase of $6,583,640 or 5·92 per cent.

Pensions: The report summarizes the operation of the System's pension plans during the year as follows:

"Under the various pension plans in effect on the system, 801 employees were pensioned during the year; pensioners numbering 394 died; pensioners numbering 649 who had served on Canadian National United State lines and had been pensioned under Canadian National pension plans were transferred during the year to the United States Railroad Retirement Board, reducing the system pension pay rolls at the time of transfer by approximately $37,000 per month. The number on pension at December 31, 1937, under Canadian National pension plans totalled 6,287."

As regards the effect upon the Canadian National System of the United States Railroad Retirement Plan (Labour Gazette, July, 1937, page 717) and the United States Social Security Act, the report states:

United States Railroad Retirement Plan.—United States carriers and labour organizations reached an agreement with regard to a plan providing for annuities to employees upon retirement, to which effect was given by the enactment of the Railroad Retirement Act and the Carriers' Taxing Act, approved June 24, 1937, and June 29, 1937, respectively.

Under the new legislation, which repealed the former Taxing Act, and effective January 1, 1937, 2¾ per cent was withheld from employees' wages and an equal amount is being paid by the railways. The tax rates are progressive, becoming fixed at 3¾ per cent in 1949. The amount of the tax payable by the National System in 1937 was $515,000.

United States Social Security Act.—The National System in the United States is subject to Federal and State legislation dealing with unemployment insurance, also to Federal legislation dealing with old age pension benefits for employees other than those covered by the Railroad Retirement Plan. The cost to the System in 1937 under such legislation was $459,000.

Youth and Employment

The March, 1938, issue of *Public Affairs* published by The Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University contains an article by H. A. Weir, M.A., entitled "Where Youth May Look for Employment."

Mr. Weir refers to a youth unemployment survey conducted in Halifax in 1937 and to an additional survey made in Halifax for the purpose of ascertaining "not only to what extent local industry might be in a position to absorb the employable youth of the province but also to provide accurate information as to the skill, abilities, and the physical and intellectual qualifications required by the various branches of industry."

The findings of the survey showed "at one and the same time widespread unemployment on the one hand, on the other, available employment in the skilled and semi-skilled trades" Mr. Weir therefore draws three conclusions.

"1. There is a real need for additional facilities in technical and vocational training in order that the non-academically inclined may be able to take advantage of the opportunities offered by the skilled and the semi-skilled trades.

"2. That our young people may be able best to avail themselves of this training, vocational advice and guidance should be made increasingly available,—guidance which has particular reference to Maritime business and industry.

"3. In view of the increasing demands made by employers for a minimum scholastic attainment, it is essential that vocational education be paralleled by at least a rudimentary course of academic instruction."

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION IN FRANCE

ON March 4 the French Parliament approved an Act concerning procedure in conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes between employers and employees in industrial and commercial undertakings. The Bill on which the Act was based was one of six labour Bills presented to Parliament by the Government and the first to be passed The other Bills deal with the recruiting and dismissal of workers, the calling of strikes, collective agreements, public employment offices, and the status of workers' delegates chosen from the workers in an establishment to submit grievances to the management.

The Conciliation and Arbitration Act is in the form of an amendment to the Labour Code and makes more detailed provision for the procedure to be followed in collective disputes than a provisional Act of December 31, 1936. The latter law forbids strikes and lockouts before conciliation and arbitration has been tried and declares the decision of arbitrators or umpire to be final and binding but provides no penalty in case any party refuses to abide by such a decision. It enabled the Government until the close of the Parliamentary session of 1937, to stipulate by decree the measures to be followed wherever the collective agreements between the parties to disputes failed to provide machinery for their settlement. Decrees of January 16 and September 18, 1937, indicated the procedure to be followed. The Government's powers in the matter of regulating conciliation and arbitration proceedings were later extended until December 31, 1937, and collective agreements which would otherwise have lapsed were automatically prolonged for six months.

Since 1919, the law of France has recognized collective agreements between employers and trade unions and in that year such agreements were made enforceable at law but there has been no official machinery for the settlement of industrial disputes except a local and optional system provided by an Act of 1892 which has never been widely applied and the importance of which has steadily diminished.[1] Numerous Bills have been drafted but until 1936 none was enacted. In a report on collective agreements approved by the French National Economic Council in 1934, the close connection between conciliation and arbitration machinery and collective agreements was pointed out. It was the opinion of the reporter that the relative failure of collective bargaining in France up to that time was due, in some measure at least, to the lack of adequate conciliation machinery.

In 1936, the French Parliament passed a Conciliation and Arbitration Act and an Act to facilitate the making and operation of collective agreements in industry and commerce. On October 1, 1936, provision was made in the Currency Act for the organization of conciliation and arbitration proceedings to settle disputes arising out of the increase in the cost of living and relating to the conclusion or revision of agreements as to wage-rates.

The Collective Agreements Act of June 24, 1936, requires every collective agreement to contain provisions concerning certain matters, including freedom of association; the appointment in undertakings employing more than 10 persons of workers' delegates to submit grievances to the management regarding the application of the agreed wage-rates or of legislation for the protection of the workers and their health and safety; minimum wages; dismissal; apprenticeship; and machinery for the settlement of disputes arising out of the agreement and for its revision or amendment. Collective agreements may not lay down conditions contrary to any law or regulations but they may provide for conditions more favourable to the workers. By order of the Minister of Labour, after consultation with the appropriate sections of the National Economic Council, the terms of a collective agreement relating to the subjects indicated above may be made binding for the duration of the agreement on all employers and employed in the occupations and in the area covered by the agreement. Notice of the proposed extension of the agreement must be given by the Minister in the Official Journal and any persons interested are to be invited to make representations concerning the proposed extension, a minimum period of 15 days being allowed for this purpose. The order rendering obligatory certain terms of the agreement becomes inoperative if the parties to the agreement denounce, revise or modify it. The Minister has power to rescind the decree by the same procedure by which it was made binding if it appears no longer properly applicable to the economic conditions in the industry.

It has been estimated that during the first year after the enactment of the Collective Agreements Act, 4,282 collective agreements were made in France covering approximately 2,000,000 persons. In addition, about 300 collective agreements related to 800,000 agricultural workers.

[1] I.L.O. Conciliation and Arbitration in Industrial Disputes, 1933, p. 182.

The new Conciliation and Arbitration Act is closely related to the system of collective agreements and is incorporated in the Labour Code with the Collective Agreements Act which is amended to stipulate that every agreement made under it must contain provision for conciliation and arbitration of all collective disputes between the employers and workers covered by the agreement and must stipulate that the settlement of such a dispute may not take longer than one month or eight days for each stage of the proceedings. Formerly, a collective agreement was only required to provide machinery to adjust any differences that might arise concerning the application of the agreement.

A joint conciliation committee must be provided for in every agreement and any dispute which the parties are unable to settle within the stipulated time must be submitted to the joint committee by one of the parties or by the Prefect who is to preside, or appoint a representative to preside over the committee. If the committee fails to bring about a settlement of the dispute, it must prepare a statement of the matter for the two arbitrators to whom the dispute must be referred.

One arbitrator and substitutes must be named by each party to a collective agreement to act during the life of the agreement. A list of at least five umpires must also be drawn up by agreement between the parties. If they are unable to agree on such a list within one month after the agreement has been made, the Chief President of the Court of Appeal in that district, wtih the advice of the Prefect, is to draw up the list of umpires.

If within the time stipulated in the agreement, a dispute is not settled by the two arbitrators it is referred to an umpire chosen by them or, if they cannot agree, by the Prefect or, if the agreement relates to more than one department or affects more than 1,000 workpeople, to an umpire chosen by the Minister.

The above provisions have to do with disputes between parties who have signed a collective labour agreement. Within one month after the passing of the Act regulations are to be made, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations and the National Economic Council, to govern commercial and industrial undertakings where no conciliation and arbitration procedure has been agreed upon, or where the procedure is not determined by a collective agreement or in disputes in undertakings or affecting classes of workers to which more than one agreement apply or in disputes in public services operating under a special franchise on condition that the authority granting the franchise agrees to this procedure.

No appeal may be made against the award of the arbitrators or umpires except that, within three days, on the ground that the dispute was outside their jurisdiction or that the award was illegal for some reason, the parties may state the case for the superior court of arbitration. On the same grounds, within eight days, the Minister of Labour may appeal the award or if, after consulting the National Economic Council, he considers it expedient in the public interest, he may refer an award to the superior court of arbitration which must issue an order within eight days. The members of the court are to be appointed for two years and to include the vice-president of the Council of State, or the president of one of the sections of the Council, two Counsellors of State, two magistrates of the high court and two state officials or retired state officials. When appeal is made by the Minister of Labour, two employers' and two workers' representatives must be added to the court, nominated by the employers' and workers' representatives on the Permanent Committee of the National Economic Council.

An interesting section of the Act has to do with the settlement of disputes involving wages. If the official index of the cost of living for a family of four persons, or any other index agreed on by the parties, shows a variation of five per cent or more since the wage-rates were fixed, the machinery provided by the Act must be set in motion if one party to an agreement requests a change in the rates but unless the index shows an increase of at least ten per cent, wage-rates may not be altered oftener than once in six months. Subject to this condition, arbitrators and umpires are required to make an adjustment in wages and family allowances proportionate to the change in the cost of living unless it can be shown that such adjustment would be incompatible with the economic position of the industry. In the latter case, whatever adjustment is practicable must be made.

It is stipulated, however, in connection with the variation of wages with the cost of living, that if a revision of the rates is likely to affect contracts made by the government or public bodies, the industrial and commercial employers concerned must give notice of the application for revision to the public service affected in order to enable the public authorities to submit to the arbitrator all useful information.

Documents which the parties consider should be put in evidence must be sent to the arbitrator for each side and, if there is an umpire, must be discussed by them before him. These officers and any experts called must treat all proceedings as confidential.

An agreement brought about by a conciliation committee and the awards of arbitrators

or umpires take effect from the date when the application for conciliation proceedings was made and cannot be made retroactive before that date. Awards must be announced to the parties within twenty-four hours and at the same time be sent to the registrar of the district court. They thus acquire the force of ordinary judgments but without prejudice to any action that may be taken by the superior court of arbitration. If an arbitration award deposited with the district has to do with the interpretation of a collective agreement or wages, it acquires the force of a collective agreement. If it is designed to settle a dispute between the most representative employers' and workers' organizations, the Minister of Labour may make an order applying it to the whole industry in the same way as if it were a collective labour agreement.

SOCIAL INSURANCE IN GERMANY

An act was issued in Germany on December 21, 1937, to improve the financial position of the three invalidity, old-age and survivors' insurance schemes, for workers, salaried employees and miners respectively. The Act also provides for a special fund to be used for family allowances and amends the legislation in force in certain minor respects. The following review of this legislation and its background was extracted from *Industrial and Labour* Information, official publication of the I.L.O.:

In order to link up this reform with its predecessors, it may be useful to recall briefly the scope and financial organization of each of the three schemes of insurance in question.

Invalidity, old-age and survivors' insurance for workers (workers' insurance) includes in principle all manual workers; at the end of 1936 the number of persons covered was 19·2 million. The corresponding scheme for salaried employees (salaried employees' insurance) covers only those non-manual workers whose annual salary does not exceed 7,200 marks; at the end of 1936 the number of persons covered was 4·3 million. In addition to these two main systems there exists an occupational scheme for miners (miners' insurance), which is in practice divided into two distinct sections, one for workers (who totalled 586,000 insured persons at the end of 1936), and the other for salaried employees (with a total of 48,000 insured persons at the end of 1936). Finally, there is an unemployment insurance scheme covering both workers and salaried employees, but this includes neither agriculture nor domestic service; about 12·8 million persons were insured under this system at the end of 1936.

Under the insurance schemes for workers and salaried employees, the insured persons are divided into wage groups, and the combined contribution of the insured person and his employer is fixed at a uniform percentage of the upper limit of the appropriate wage group: five per cent in the case of workers' insurance and four per cent in the case of salaried employees' insurance. The combined contribution in the case of unemployment insurance is 6·5 per cent of the wages taken into account when calculating contributions for sickness insurance.

The three invalidity, old-age and survivors' insurance schemes were originally based on collective accumulation with general average contribution. In 1924, however, at the end of the inflation years, the reserves had almost vanished, and the basis of the three schemes was changed to the assessment system. Since 1930 the financial position has become critical, owing to the economic depression, which has led to an increase in unemployment and a reduction in wages, and the restrictions imposed by the Emergency Orders issued to meet the enomomic crisis in 1931 and 1932 did not succeed in restoring financial equilibrium.

Reorganization Plan of 1933.—Under an Act of 7 December, 1933 a general scheme was drawn up for the reorganization of workers', salaried employees' and miners' insurance. Benefits were reduced and resources increased by means of new provisions, among which may be mentioned the substitution of a fixed annual federal subsidy of 200 million marks for the previous variable contribution, and the increase of the subsidies granted to the two forms of miners' insurance (99 million marks for workers and six million for salaried employees). The Act lays down that contributions, both in the case of workers and salaried employees, must be based on the average premium system in such a way as to ensure that, for the future, contributions and income—taking into account the government contribution in the case of workers' insurance—shall cover the total costs of insurance.

Workers Insurance.—The most important financial provisions of the new Act are those which provide for an increase in resources by means of contributions from unemployment insurance, an increased government subsidy and the taking over by the government of supplementary payments, the addition of a

new wage group for higher wages, and a slight extension of the qualifying period necessary for acquiring pension rights.

Use of Surplus Resources of Unemployment Insurance.—Under the unemployment insurance scheme, 6·5 per cent of wages is still levied in contributions, of which about one per cent of wages is paid in annual contributions to the invalidity, old-age and survivors' insurance institutions. Unemployment insurance thus retains 5·5 per cent of the wages total, an amount which is at present considerably in excess of its needs. Under the new Act, the surplus will be used for setting up a special fund for family allowances and for financing measures to combat unemployment.

Special Fund for Family Allowances.—The government considers it indispensable to encourage large families among insured persons and has therefore created a special fund for family allowances. Every year from 1938 to 1941 a sum equal to one per cent of the wages of insured persons will be paid into this fund by the unemployment insurance institution; the annual income from this contribution is estimated at 270 or 280 million marks. Family allowances will be granted to active members of insurance funds who fulfil certain conditions; these conditions, the amount of the allowances, and details of administration will be specified in an Order.

Measures to Combat Unemployment.—After deducting the annual contributions to workers' and salaried employees' insurance and to the special fund for family allowances, the unemployment insurance scheme will still have available a sum equal to about 4·5 per cent of wages. If the labour market continues to maintain its present favourable situation, this revenue will considerably exceed the expenses of the scheme. The new Act places this possible surplus at the disposal of the government, in order to allow the latter to make provision against a fresh outbreak of unemployment.

Survey of Silicosis Compensation

In pursuance of a suggestion that all possible useful information regarding the application of compensation in respect of silicosis, be assembled and disseminated, the International Labour Office has recently published a new study on workmen's compensation for this disease.

According to this study the different systems of providing compensation for silicosis may be classified as follows: compensation by special legislation; compensation by workmen's compensation legislation; (*a*) under a schedule, (*b*) by one or more special schemes; blanket coverage.

In view of the impossibility of analysing all existing legislative measures, it was considered preferable to present in detail three typical systems of legislation in force, namely, those followed, firstly in the Union of South Africa (special legislation), secondly in Great Britain (special schemes), and thirdly in Germany (schedule).

Analysis of these Acts is given in accordance with a plan which has been made as uniform as possible in order that the results may be comparable: legislation, scope of legislation, right to compensation, certification of the disease, benefits, review, procedure for settling disputes, administration of compensation, prevention.

At the end of the first part (Union of South Africa) there is a note on medical examinations. At the end of the third part (Germany) there are two notes dealing respectively with undertakings subject to accident insurance and with silicosis and silicosis complicated by tuberculosis.

The volume also contains seven appendices dealing with the following questions: compensation of occupational diseases by the system of blanket coverage; terminology of radiographic findings in respect of silicosis; radiographic technique in respect of silicosis; stages of silicosis, silicosis statistics; industries and processes involving exposure to silicosis; pneumoconioses legislation.

World Economic Survey

The Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations has issued the sixth in its annual series entitled "World Economic Survey" (1936-37). The series was undertaken in consequence of resolutions passed by the Assembly of the League in 1930 and 1931.

The extent of the subjects covered by the survey is reflected in the subject headings of the various sections into which the report is divided. The headings are as follows: An alignment of Currencies; Factors of Expansion; Production Stocks and Trade; Rising Price-Levels; The Improvement of Labour Conditions. (This section is divided into the four following-sub-sections; Increased Employment; The Hard Core of Unemployment; The Movement for Higher Wages and The Widening Scope of Labour Legislation); and Increasing World Trade; The Conflict in Commercial Policy; The Control of Credit and The Economic Situation in July, 1937.

The publication also contains a chronological list of economic events occurring during 1936 and up until July 31, 1937.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Governing Body to Meet in London in October

At the eighty-second session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held in Geneva early in February, the representative of the British Government invited the governing body to hold its regular autumn session in London next October and expressed the hope that the meeting would greatly increase the number of human contacts between the organization and Great Britain. He stated that his government took this opportunity of re-affirming its faith in the International Labour Organization, whose object is the co-operation between governments, employers and workers in the improvement of social conditions and in the promotion of peace.

The representative of the government of the United States warmly thanked the British Government for the invitation, which came from a nation which had played a very great role in the formation and work of the organization. He felt that the invitation was a tribute to the vitality of the organization—a quality attested by a steady and unbroken record of substantial achievement—and affirmed his government's faith in the ideals.

The workers' representative from France stated that the invitation was all the more significant at the present time, because it showed that one great industrial democracy remained faithful to the principles and traditions of the International Labour Organization.

The representatives of the Mexican and Chilean governments associated themselves with the expressions of thanks which were given to the British government.

The British representative thanked the governing body for the warm welcome it had given to the invitation and hoped that the session at London would be a fruitful one for world social progress.

Recent Voyage of Director to the East

During the eighty-second session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Mr. Harold Butler, the Director of the International Labour Organization, gave a preliminary account of his recent voyage to Malaya, the Netherlands Indies, Ceylon, Pondicherry and India, at the invitation of all the governments concerned. During his trip Mr. Butler was much impressed by the undoubted prestige which the I.L.O. enjoys in every country which he visited.

In Ceylon and India, both British and French, the workers' organizations look to Geneva for assistance and guidance, and freely acknowledge the help which they have received through the ratification of conventions and the attention paid to the representations of workers' organizations. Employers are for the most part anxious to improve conditions, wherever they believe themselves able to do so without prejudice to their business. The director found little real resentment against recent legislation in India and a general readiness to consider the possibility of further progress, provided that it was applied equally by their competitors in Europe and Asia. He was able to appreciate on the spot the great differences which exist between the social problem as seen from the standpoints of the East and of Europe and America. He announced that he hoped in April to present a more detailed report containing some appreciation of the labour conditions and problems of the countries visited but he wished at once to thank the authorities of those countries for the welcome given him and the facilities afforded.

Composition of the Wage-earning Class in the United States

The last general census of the United States was taken in 1930, but the recent registration under new federal insurance legislation has put into the hands of the Social Security Board, which administers that legislation, new data on a large proportion of the employed persons in the country. A study of the records of the first 11,500,000 applicants for registration reveals that the wage-earning class thus represented is a younger group than the wage-earning class of 1930.

In 1930 only 50·36 per cent of wage-earners were under thirty-five years of age. Of the recent registrants referred to above 54·12 per cent are under that age. There is also a higher percentage of women among employed persons, women having been only twenty-two per cent of the wage-earners in 1930, and being twenty-seven per cent of those registered for insurance.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, FEBRUARY, 1938

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on March 1 was 10,416, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,027,992 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for February was 1,904, having an aggregate membership of 220,967 persons, 13·7 per cent of whom were without employment on March 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) Employment Situation at the beginning of March, 1938, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of March showed a contraction, which was in the main due to unusually large seasonal reductions in logging, following a winter of great activity in bush operations. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 10,416 employers throughout Canada, whose payrolls were reduced from 1,052,699 persons at February 1 to 1,027,992 at March 1. The crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 107·8 at the latest date, compared with 110·4 in the preceding month, and 102·8 at March 1, 1937. The experience of the last seventeen years shows that, on the average, there has been little change in employment between February 1 and March 1, gains in ten of these years just about offsetting losses in the remaining seven. After correction for seasonal trend, the index therefore declined, standing at 112·3 at March 1, compared with 114·7 at the beginning of February. The seasonally-adjusted index, however, was higher than at March 1, 1937; it was also higher than in any month of the period from midsummer of 1930 to May, 1937.

Moderate improvement occurred in manufacturing* at March 1, 1938, but the advance in this division was on a smaller scale than that indicated on the average at the same date in the years, 1921-1937; the additions to staffs in leather, lumber, textile, chemical and iron and steel factories were most noteworthy. Among the non-manufacturing industries, highway and railway construction and maintenance showed heightened activity. On the other hand, logging, as already mentioned, reported exceptionally pronounced seasonal declines, some 22,450 men having been released from the co-operating camps. Mining, communications, transportation, building construction, services and retail trade showed curtailment. The losses in mining and transportation were less than average for March 1, those in communications, services and trade were rather greater than usual, while those in construction approximated the average.

For March 1, 1937, statistics had been received from 9,988 employers with a combined working force of 975,862 persons, compared with 987,879 in the preceding month. The index number then was lower by five points than at the latest date.

The index numbers of employment at March 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows:—1938, 107·8; 1937, 102·8; 1936, 98·9; 1935, 96·4; 1934, 92·7; 1933, 76·9; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 100·2; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 111·4 and 1928, 102·6.

The Census Analysis Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics prepares monthly estimates of the total number of wage-earners in all industries, of those in employment and those unemployed. The latest estimates show that the number of men and women available for employment in Canada in January was greater than in that month in other years, with the exception of January, 1937, when the figure was the same. The number in

* See footnote on page 426.

employment was also at its maximum for January; the number unemployed, though lower than in any January in the period, 1931-1937, was considerably higher than in any preceding year for which estimates have been prepared. As compared with December, 1937, there was a seasonal increase of some 22,000 in the estimated number of unemployed in all industries throughout the Dominion.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a considerable reduction in employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole, the 719 reporting employers reducing their staffs from 81,192 at February 1, to 78,250 at the beginning of March; the loss occurred mainly in logging, but there were small decreases in manufacturing, mining, trade, highway work, transportation and communications. On the other hand, iron and steel plants and

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was moderately upward at the beginning of March in Prince Edward Island, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but employment declined in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia, Quebec showing the most pronounced contraction; this was mainly due to exceptionally large seasonal losses in logging operations. Activity in all five economic areas continued above the level indicated at the same date of last year.

railway construction and maintenance afforded rather more employment. Curtailment had also been indicated at March 1, 1937, when the index was slightly lower than that of 108·3 at the date under review. Reports for the beginning of March of last year had been tabulated from 688 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 76,826 persons, compared with 77,468 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a large decrease, which exceeded that recorded at the beginning of March, 1937, and was also larger than the small loss which has been the average change between February 1

and March 1 in the last seventeen years. There was improvement in manufacturing at the date under review, notably in leather, lumber, textile and chemical plants; transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance also afforded greater employment. On the other hand, logging recorded a very substantial contraction as the active season drew to a close, and there was also curtailment in building, services and trade. Statements were tabulated from 2,509 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 306,764 employees, as against 319,242 at the beginning of February. The index, at 110·1, was several points higher than at March 1, 1937, when it stood at 102·5; the latter was computed from information furnished by 2,380 establishments, with 284,523 persons on their payrolls, a decrease of 11,434 from their staffs at February 1, 1937.

Ontario.—Further contractions were noted in Ontario, where the 4,615 co-operating employers released 9,677 persons from their forces, bringing them to 443,444 at March 1. The trend of employment at that date in the years for which statistics are available has not invariably been upward, although the average change in the years since 1920 has been a small increase. The index, at 113·7, was nearly five points higher than at the beginning of March in 1937, when it stood at 108·9; the 4,449 firms, whose returns were then tabulated had employed 422,980 workers.

There was a falling-off in factory employment in Ontario at the date under review, the co-operating manufacturers having released 1,638 workers from their staffs. The reduction occurred mainly in pulp and paper, beverage and tobacco works. Among the non-manufacturing classes, trade, transportation and construction were slacker, while logging showed a considerable decline as the season's operations neared completion.

Prairie Provinces.—As a result of improvement in Saskatchewan and Alberta, there was a moderate increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at March 1; the trend there has been downward at that date in fifteen of the seventeen preceding years for which statistics are available, so that the advance at the beginning of March is contra-seasonal in character. The index number, at 92·2, was slightly higher than that of 91·3 at the same date in 1937, when a small

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Mar. 1, 1921	89·1	101·8	84·6	91·8	90·4	77·5
Mar. 1, 1922	82·9	90·6	76·8	87·0	83·8	75·7
Mar. 1, 1923	91·0	101·7	83·8	96·7	88·3	81·5
Mar. 1, 1924	91·8	92·5	89·1	95·6	88·9	86·2
Mar. 1, 1925	88·1	91·7	85·4	90·5	84·4	87·0
Mar. 1, 1926	92·6	99·6	89·6	95·0	88·0	91·6
Mar. 1, 1927	97·5	97·4	96·2	100·1	95·2	93·0
Mar. 1, 1928	102·6	97·5	100·9	106·3	101·8	97·0
Mar. 1, 1929	111·4	106·8	104·7	118·4	112·3	103·7
Mar. 1, 1930	110·2	110·2	106·6	115·6	105·3	104·2
Mar. 1, 1931	100·2	104·5	99·7	101·6	98·6	93·8
Mar. 1, 1932	88·7	93·1	86·5	91·8	88·2	78·7
Mar. 1, 1933	76·9	76·8	74·1	79·8	80·0	67·7
Mar. 1, 1934	92·7	103·2	89·1	97·8	83·8	85·6
Mar. 1, 1935	96·4	98·6	91·3	103·5	87·2	91·9
Mar. 1, 1936	98·9	101·7	95·1	103·8	95·1	92·4
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at March 1, 1938	100·0	7·6	29·8	43·1	11·5	8·0

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

decrease from the preceding month had been shown. Data were tabulated from 1,498 establishments with 117,703 employees at March 1, 1938, compared with 117,076 in their last report. Within the manufacturing industry there was a reduction in the animal food and pulp and paper divisions, but improvement was indicated in lumber, textile and iron and steel plants, resulting in a fair-sized gain in manufacturing as a whole. Railway and highway construction and maintenance and transportation also showed heightened activity, while curtailment was noted in logging. The 1,440 employers making returns for March 1 of last year had reported 116,066 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 116,251 at the first of February, 1937.

British Columbia.—The manufacture of lumber and iron and steel products showed an increase, while food and pulp and paper plants were rather slacker; factory employment as a whole advanced, but the tendency in most other groups was moderately downward, the largest losses being in logging, shipping and trade. The working forces of the 1,075 co-operating employers aggregated 81,831 persons, as compared with 82,057 in the preceding month. The reduction, though small, was contra-seasonal, employment at March 1 in many years of the record having advanced; however, declines on a larger scale had been recorded at that date in both 1937 and 1936. The index, at 96·2, was higher than at March 1 of last year, when it had stood at 89·2; the 1,031 firms then furnishing statistics had employed 75,467 workers.

Index numbers of employment by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

Employment decreased in five of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver showing curtailment, while the tendency in Montreal, Quebec City and Winnipeg was upward. The situation in most of these centres was similar to or slightly better than that indicated by the employers

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Mar. 1, 1922	81·6	.....	90·5	.....	.....	.....	84·5	78·9
Mar. 1, 1923	87·0	.....	94·7	98·2	93·9	.....	88·4	78·3
Mar. 1, 1924	88·9	.....	93·4	95·1	87·6	.....	85·8	81·5
Mar. 1, 1925	87·8	94·2	90·4	92·2	84·3	.....	84·6	88·1
Mar. 1, 1926	90·8	93·3	96·2	90·8	93·1	100·1	92·9	93·2
Mar. 1, 1927	95·8	99·9	99·6	96·0	99·1	102·4	99·4	99·1
Mar. 1, 1928	101·0	106·3	106·4	105·2	101·7	103·4	101·9	99·6
Mar. 1, 1929	107·5	112·8	116·6	109·4	123·5	168·5	107·6	104·5
Mar. 1, 1930	108·7	110·0	115·9	116·0	120·4	136·7	104·6	108·3
Mar. 1, 1931	105·1	123·3	107·5	117·5	105·6	95·5	98·0	108·2
Mar. 1, 1932	89·8	101·9	97·8	96·6	90·4	80·4	88·5	87·8
Mar. 1, 1933	75·8	92·3	84·4	85·5	70·8	70·5	78·0	80·5
Mar. 1, 1934	82·6	93·2	91·1	96·7	81·0	97·7	79·7	84·1
Mar. 1, 1935	86·3	94·0	94·0	99·0	85·8	127·0	83·3	90·0
Mar. 1, 1936	87·5	93·3	97·8	101·4	97·1	117·7	94·1	96·9
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at March 1, 1938	14·4	1·3	12·8	1·3	3·3	2·0	3·8	3·3

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

furnishing information for March 1, 1937; in Winnipeg, however, the index was lower by about one point.

Montreal.—Additions to staffs were reported, on the whole, in Montreal; there was improvement in manufacturing (chiefly in leather, textile, chemical and iron and steel factories), and transportation was also brisker. On the other hand, building, services and trade showed moderate curtailment. Statements were tabulated from 1,434 firms employing 148,149 workers, as compared with 146,718 in the preceding month. For March 1 of last year, 1,377 employers had reported 139,271 men and women on their staffs; the index then had been lower, standing at 92·6, as compared with 98·5 at the latest date.

Quebec.—Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in the leather group, and transportation was also rather busier; construction, however, showed a falling off. The working forces of the 178 co-operating establishments totalled 13,320 persons, compared with 13,087 at February 1, 1938. The index was several points higher than at the same date in 1937, when a smaller advance had been indicated; statements were then tabulated from 176 firms with 12,371 workers.

Toronto.—Activity increased moderately in manufacturing, the largest gains being in the textile, leather and iron and steel groups, while there was a decline in food and printing and paper factories. Transportation, construction and trade also released employees. Returns were received from 1,576 firms, employing 131,464 men and women at the beginning of March, as compared with 131,990 at February 1. The index, standing at 105·6, was higher than at March 1, 1937, although improvement had then been indicated by the 1,521 employers making returns, whose staffs aggregated 128,213.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa showed moderate curtailment; manufacturing, construction and trade were rather slacker, while little general change was recorded in other industries. The 202 co-operating establishments reported a total payroll of 13,222 persons at the date under review, as compared with 13,454 at February 1. The index

Table III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Mar. 1, 1921	89·1	91·6	147·7	97·1	89·4	88·5	54·7	80·5	91·3
Mar. 1, 1922	82·9	84·5	98·9	94·5	83·8	89·7	51·3	77·7	87·5
Mar. 1, 1923	91·0	94·7	160·3	103·1	83·7	92·1	51·4	78·0	88·2
Mar. 1, 1924	91·8	93·1	163·9	104·3	90·5	93·2	57·0	88·7	90·5
Mar. 1, 1925	88·1	88·6	146·2	97·2	91·3	90·1	58·8	88·7	91·3
Mar. 1, 1926	92·6	94·9	139·0	93·0	94·7	92·3	65·6	93·0	95·8
Mar. 1, 1927	97·5	99·8	137·5	101·6	99·8	95·7	72·3	97·3	101·2
Mar. 1, 1928	102·6	104·7	159·6	111·4	101·2	97·3	73·3	105·3	109·7
Mar. 1, 1929	111·4	115·7	167·8	115·9	112·0	99·8	80·0	118·4	117·8
Mar. 1, 1930	110·2	110·9	178·3	119·8	118·7	97·7	83·7	125·0	123·0
Mar. 1, 1931	100·2	97·6	82·7	109·5	103·9	93·2	101·1	121·8	122·0
Mar. 1, 1932	88·7	87·0	60·6	101·1	95·2	81·9	83·3	114·7	113·6
Mar. 1, 1933	76·9	75·8	57·1	94·6	85·6	74·1	56·5	102·9	107·3
Mar. 1, 1934	92·7	86·5	153·3	108·9	76·7	78·0	100·8	109·3	112·5
Mar. 1, 1935	96·4	92·7	166·9	118·8	77·5	76·5	94·2	111·7	116·7
Mar. 1, 1936	98·9	99·5	147·0	129·1	77·7	78·9	78·2	117·5	123·1
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at March 1, 1938	100·0	54·7	6·0	6·9	2·1	9·2	8·3	2·7	10·1

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

was practically the same as at the beginning of March, 1937, when an upward tendency had been indicated by the 201 firms whose data were tabulated, and who then employed 13,240 men and women.

Hamilton.—A further decline occurred in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, the greatest losses being in the iron and steel industries. Construction and trade, on the other hand, were rather brisker. An aggregate staff of 34,216 was reported by the 296 concerns whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 34,807 persons in their last report. An advance had been recorded at the same date of last year, but the level of employment then was slightly lower, the index standing at 103·7, as compared with 106·1 at March 1, 1938. For the beginning of March, 1937, 291 employers had reported 33,436 workers on their paylists.

Windsor.—The trend was downward in Windsor, where manufacturing was not quite so active, there being a falling-off in the iron and steel division. There were only slight changes in the other groups. Data were received from 183 establishments, with 20,912 employees, or 152 fewer than at February 1. Employment was brisker than at the same date in 1937, when an increase had been recorded; the 175 firms whose statistics were received for March 1, 1937, had a staff of 20,041.

Winnipeg.—Heightened activity was noted in Winnipeg, where 486 concerns reported 38,642 employees, as against 38,524 in the preceding month. There was an increase in manufacturing (principally of iron and steel and textile products) and in construction, but trade was quieter. Employment was in slightly smaller volume than at March 1 of last year, when a larger gain had been registered; 481 employers then reported 38,885 men and women on their staffs, compared with 38,263 at February 1, 1937.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing recorded a moderate increase in Vancouver, mainly in

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Mar. 1 1938	Feb. 1 1938	Mar. 1 1937	Mar. 1 1936	Mar. 1 1935	Mar. 1 1934
Manufacturing	54·7	110·5	110·3	107·6	99·5	92·7	86·5
Animal products—edible	2·2	119·6	122·5	117·8	107·2	101·7	96·0
Fur and products	·2	82·0	76·1	81·2	81·3	75·4	71·8
Leather and products	2·2	108·4	103·9	114·2	111·7	104·0	97·0
Boots and shoes	1·5	113·5	108·4	118·2	116·3	108·4	105·1
Lumber and products	3·9	74·5	72·0	[2]71·6	65·9	63·3	59·5
Rough and dressed lumber	2·0	61·7	58·0	59·3	55·3	51·2	48·0
Furniture	·7	84·1	85·7	86·0	77·6	72·1	72·9
Other lumber products	1·1	107·4	105·2	[2]98·7	89·7	93·4	85·1
Musical instruments	·1	42·5	40·3	44·4	42·0	33·0	33·2
Plant products—edible	3·0	103·1	104·7	[2]100·4	96·7	90·9	88·0
Pulp and paper products	6·2	103·8	107·0	[2]103·9	96·3	91·1	88·2
Pulp and paper	2·7	92·2	97·5	95·1	84·8	78·4	75·6
Paper products	1·0	129·6	129·2	[2]127·4	114·5	106·4	100·4
Printing and publishing	2·5	110·1	111·8	107·3	105·3	102·6	100·8
Rubber products	1·2	98·5	100·0	[2]101·1	95·5	94·1	91·0
Textile products	10·5	124·6	122·8	[2]124·5	116·9	110·1	106·9
Thread, yarn and cloth	4·0	136·6	137·5	139·3	132·3	125·7	122·8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·9	100·2	99·9	100·5	93·8	86·8	88·1
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	137·6	143·8	147·5	139·7	133·9	132·2
Artificial silk and silk goods	·9	530·4	533·7	545·5	519·0	509·3	460·1
Hosiery and knit goods	2·0	124·4	123·1	124·1	123·0	114·9	116·1
Garments and personal furnishings	3·5	120·3	116·2	115·7	105·9	97·7	91·7
Other textile products	1·0	101·3	98·1	[2]107·1	94·8	93·8	90·6
Tobacco	1·2	150·1	153·3	123·7	138·8	118·5	119·9
Beverages	·8	153·8	156·1	[2]150·2	129·9	120·9	120·5
Chemicals and allied products	1·7	158·3	153·8	[2]145·5	132·5	123·2	116·1
Clay, glass and stone products	·8	76·1	79·8	76·7	67·5	55·5	55·5
Electric light and power	1·4	116·0	117·5	112·3	111·5	105·8	104·7
Electrical apparatus	1·9	142·0	142·9	[2]127·9	115·9	105·2	97·5
Iron and steel products	13·3	105·3	104·6	[2]101·4	90·6	82·9	70·5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	126·6	130·2	128·1	110·6	91·8	83·1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	127·5	128·8	117·1	98·0	85·5	71·1
Agricultural implements	·7	81·1	76·9	67·5	65·5	56·0	44·1
Land vehicles	5·9	100·3	99·5	98·5	91·3	88·4	74·6
Automobiles and parts	2·3	161·2	160·2	161·8	135·8	152·0	96·2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·3	77·9	76·0	63·8	63·5	65·1	45·4
Heating appliances	·5	110·1	98·8	116·6	99·6	88·5	82·1
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·7	118·5	120·6	102·8	81·8	63·0	50·6
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	116·1	117·7	111·9	98·6	88·4	70·7
Other iron and steel products	1·8	102·9	101·4	[2]100·6	85·9	77·3	70·2
Non-ferrous metal products	2·4	153·4	154·8	143·8	127·1	114·2	99·7
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	149·6	149·7	[2]139·3	130·2	126·7	128·3
Miscellaneous	·5	133·0	131·7	[2]124·2	117·7	114·2	102·8

[1] For explanation of "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3. [2] Revised. See footnote on page 426.

lumber mills; transportation, construction and trade, however, showed curtailment. On the whole, there was a decrease of 348 persons on the payrolls of the 460 co-operating firms, who had 33,780 employees. A smaller contraction had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when 436 employers had reported 33,467 workers; the index was then fractionally lower than that of 104·2 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.[1]—The trend in this group was again favourable, although the increase was unusually small for the time of year; nevertheless, employment was at a higher level than at March 1 in 1937, or any earlier year since 1930. Statistics were furnished by 6,019 manufacturers having 561,906 operatives, as compared with 560,949 at the beginning of February. The most pronounced recovery at the date under review took place in leather, lumber, textile, chemical and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, activity declined in food, pulp and paper, rubber, tobacco, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories.

The crude index in manufacturing rose from 110·3 at February 1, 1938, to 110·5 at the date under review, as compared with 107·6 at March 1, 1937, and 99·5 at March 1, 1936. As already mentioned, the gain at the latest date was not so large as usual in the experience of past years; the seasonally-adjusted index therefore declined, falling from 114·5 in the preceding month to 112·9 at the beginning of March, however, it was then higher than in any month from March, 1930, to April, 1937.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers as at March 1 in the years since 1926:—1938, 110·5; 1937, 107·6; 1936, 99·5; 1935, 92·7; 1934, 86·5; 1933, 75·8; 1932, 87·0; 1931, 97·6; 1930, 110·9; 1929, 115·7; 1928, 104·7 and 1927, 99·8.

A review of the data for March 1, 1937, shows that returns had then been received from 5,810 manufacturers, whose staffs had aggregated 545,168, compared with 533,739 in the preceding month. The index then was nearly three points lower than at the beginning of March of the present year.

Animal Products, Edible.—Employment in these industries showed a further decrease, mainly in meat-packing plants. The index number stood at 119·6, as compared with 117·8 at March 1, 1937; the curtailment then noted had been on a smaller scale. The working forces of the 291 reporting establishments aggregated 23,121 persons, as compared with 23,652 at February 1, 1938.

Leather and Products.—There was a considerable advance in employment in this division at the beginning of March, according to statistics from 299 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 22,149 persons, compared with 21,220 in the preceding month. The gains occurred mainly in footwear factories in Quebec. A larger increase had been noted at the corresponding date a year ago, and the index number then was higher than at March 1, 1938.

Lumber and Products.—The trend continued favourable in the lumber group; statements were tabulated from 877 employers, whose staffs totalled 39,690 workers, compared with 38,341 at February 1. Improvement was indicated in all five economic areas, that in Quebec and British Columbia being most pronounced. Employment was in greater volume than at March 1, 1937, when there had been a much smaller advance.

Plant Products, Edible.—A decline was recorded in the edible plant product group, chiefly in fruit and vegetable preserving and bread and bakery product factories. The firms making returns to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, 502 in number, had 31,166 workers in their employ, or 456 fewer than at the beginning of February. The tendency was downward in all provinces except Alberta. Curtailment had also been indicated at the beginning of March last year, but the index number then stood at 100·4, compared with 103·1 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this division showed considerable contraction, chiefly in pulp and paper mills and in the printing and publishing division; the largest losses were in Quebec and Ontario. A combined working force of 63,227 persons was recorded by 616 co-operating manufacturers, who had 65,172 employees at February 1. The index was practically the same as at March 1, 1937, when improvement, on the whole, had been reported.

Rubber Products.—There was a decrease in employment in rubber factories, 50 of which employed 12,315 workers, as compared with

[1] In order to bring about greater comparability with the statistics of the Census of Industry, certain changes have been made in the industrial classification of some of the industries included under the heading manufacturing, which, as a group, is not altered. The industries principally affected are the chemical, non-metallic mineral product and miscellaneous schedules, while there are also slight changes in the lumber, vegetable food, pulp and paper, rubber, textile, beverage, electrical apparatus and iron and steel goups.

12,506 in their last report. The index number, at 98·5, was rather lower than at March 1, 1937, when an advance had been indicated.

Textile Products.—Heightened activity was registered in this group, chiefly in garment and personal furnishings, headwear and hosiery and knitting factories, while cotton mills released some employees. The level of employment was practically the same as at March 1, 1937; the gains then occurring had been on a much larger scale. The payrolls of the 1,125 co-operating establishments aggregated 107,599 persons, as compared with 106,092 at February 1, 1938. Most of the improvement was in Quebec.

Tobacco.—Losses in personnel were noted at March 1 in tobacco factories, 46 of which reported 12,380 workers, compared with 12,659 at February 1. The index, standing at 150·1, was higher by some 26 points than at the same date of a year ago; a larger decline had then been noted.

Beverages.—The trend of employment in the production of beverages was downward at March 1, when 120 persons were released from the staffs of the 138 co-operating plants, whose employees numbered 8,137. The index was slightly higher than at the same date last year.

Chemical Products.—Statistics tabulated from 278 chemical plants showed that they employed 17,228 persons, compared with 16,744 in the preceding month. Employment in this industry was brisker than at March 1 of a year ago, when the movement had also been favourable.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was a contraction in building material plants, in which employment was at practically the same level as at the corresponding date in 1937. Statements were compiled from 207 manufacturers with 8,452 employees, as against 8,850 in the preceding month.

Electric Light and Power.—Activity in plants producing electric power showed a moderate recession, according to the 97 co-operating firms, who employed 14,653 workers. Most of the falling-off took place in Quebec. The Dominion index number, at 116·0, was higher than that of 112·3 at March 1, 1937, when no general change had been noted.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in electrical appliances was somewhat slower than in the preceding month; 124 factories reported 19,232 persons on their payrolls, or 113 fewer than at February 1. Improvement had been indicated at the beginning of March of last year, but the index number then was some fourteen points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Continued, but smaller advances were made in the iron and steel industry, in which employment was in greater volume than in the late winter of any other year since 1930. The largest gains were in the agricultural implement, automobile and other vehicle, heating appliance and iron pipe divisions. Returns were tabulated from 882 establishments having 137,012 persons in their employ, or 904 more than in the preceding month.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelters and refineries released employees, and the lead, tin, zinc and copper industries also showed moderately lowered activity; 177 firms had 24,475 workers on their payrolls, as against 24,699 at the beginning of February. There were small reductions in staffs in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The level of employment was considerably higher than at March 1, 1937, although a slight advance had then been indicated.

Mineral Products, n.e.s.—Statistics tabulated from 102 employers in this group showed no general change in their forces, which aggregated 12,506. A minor loss had been recorded at the corresponding date a year ago, when the index number was over ten points lower.

Logging

There were very marked seasonal contractions in logging camps, in many of which the season's operations were approaching completion; 406 firms had 61,190 men in their employ, or 22,440 fewer than in their last report. The decline involved a substantially larger number of workers than that recorded at the beginning of March a year ago. However, the index was many points higher than at March 1, 1937, when it stood at 193·3, compared with 212·7 at the date under review.

Mining

Coal.—Employment in the mining of coal showed a reduction, there being moderate declines in both Eastern and Western coal-fields. One hundred and four operators lowered their labour forces from 25,781 persons at February 1 to 25,528 at the beginning of March, 1938. A larger loss in personnel had been indicated at March 1, 1937, and the index number was then fractionally lower.

Metallic Ores.—There was a slightly downward trend in employment in this group at the date under review. Data were received from 208 mines employing 37,553 workers, as against 37,584 at the beginning of February. The index stood at 307·4, as compared with 280·6 at March 1, 1937, when a decrease had been noted.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal.)—Moderate improvement took place in these industries, according to statistics from 92 employers having 8,110 persons on their payrolls, 120 more than in the preceding month. Employment had shown no general change at March 1 of a year ago; the index then was over five points lower.

Communications

Losses in staff were indicated on telephones and telegraphs; returns were received from 85 companies and branches with 21,958 employees, compared with 22,153 in the preceding month. An increase had occurred at March 1, 1937, but employment was then at a slightly lower level.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Statistics were tabulated from 254 employers in this division, whose personnel included 24,949 persons, as compared with 25,000 at the beginning of February. The situation at the same date in 1937 had also shown little change, but employment was then more active.

Steam Railways.—A decrease was registered in steam railway operation, in which 399 fewer workers were employed than in the preceding month; 99 co-operating companies and divisional superintendents reported 58,706 persons on their payrolls. A larger falling-off had been indicated at March 1 of last year, when the index number was slightly lower. Curtailment was noted at the date under review in Ontario, while the trend in the Western Provinces was upward.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a decrease in the shipping and stevedoring group, in which employment was not quite so brisk as at the corresponding date in 1937. For March 1, 1938, 115 employers reported a staff of 11,424 men and women, or 284 fewer than in the preceding month.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—A contraction was reported in building activity at the beginning of March, there being losses in all five economic areas, of which the largest were in Ontario. The 758 contractors furnishing data throughout the Dominion had 18,437 employees, as against 20,219 at February 1. The level of employment was much higher than in the late winter of 1937, although a smaller decline had then taken place.

Highway.—Highway construction showed improvement at March 1, 1938, when 366 employers reported 41,233 workers, as compared with 40,467 at the beginning of February. Gains were indicated in Quebec and Manitoba, but there were reductions in the other provinces. Employment in this group at March 1, 1937, was in smaller volume than at the date under review, a large decrease from the preceding month having then been noted.

Railways.—Employment on steam railway construction and maintenance increased on the whole, according to data received from 39 companies and divisional superintendents employing 25,283 persons, or 673 more than in their last report. Heightened activity was recorded in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces and Quebec. A greater advance had been noted at the beginning of March of last winter, but the index then was four points lower.

Services

In the service group, 487 establishments reported a staff of 27,974, as compared with 28,240 at February 1. Most of the falling-off in employment was in hotels and restaurants. Activity was generally greater than in the same month of 1937, although the decrease then indicated had involved fewer workers.

Trade

Retail trade showed a substantial decline, while there was no general change in wholesale establishments; the curtailment in the former was seasonal. On the whole, there was a reduction of 1,522 in the personnel of the 1,384 firms furnishing data in the trade group, who had 103,741 employees. The index stood at 126·0 at March 1, 1938, compared with 126·1 at the beginning of March, 1937, when a larger contraction had been recorded in the group as a whole.

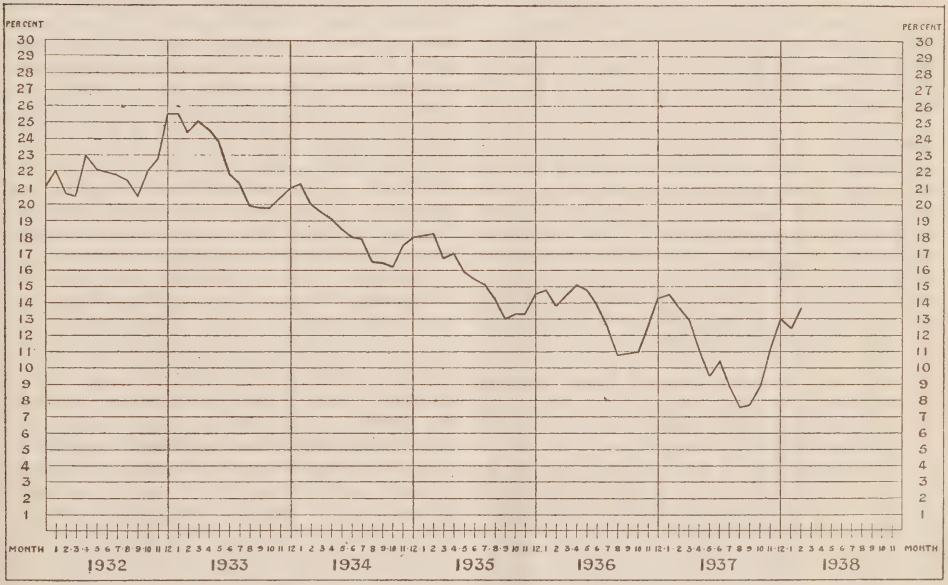
Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of February, 1938

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The situation for local trade union members showed a slight decline at the close of February from the preceding month according to the returns compiled from 1,904 labour organizations involving a membership of 220,967 persons. Of these, 30,282 or 13·7 per cent were out of work, contrasted with a percentage of 12·4 in January. The level of activity, however, remained identical with that of February last year when unemployment also stood at 13·7 per cent. Quebec unions showed a falling off in available work over 2 per cent from January, the majority of trades and industries participating slightly in this less favourable movement. In Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick also, the trend of employment was downward though the variations from January were rather small. Manitoba, Saskatchewan and British Columbia members, however, were afforded a somewhat better volume of work than in January. In making a comparison with the returns for February, 1937, Nova Scotia, Quebec and Saskatchewan unions showed moderate improvement in conditions during the month reviewed, and nominal gains were evident among Alberta members. Of the counteracting recessions in employment, that of over 3 per cent in British Columbia was the most important, minor contractions in activity being recorded by Ontario, Manitoba and New Brunswick unions.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Halifax, Saint John and Toronto unions showed no variation in the unemployment volume reflected during February from the preceding month. In Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver the tendency was but slightly more favourable than in January while Edmonton and Montreal unions indicated retarded activity on a small scale. Contrasted with the returns for February, 1937, Montreal members were moderately better

engaged during the month reviewed, and the situation in Halifax and Regina improved slightly. Vancouver unions, however, reflected rather noteworthy employment curtailment, and lesser declines were evident in Toronto, Saint John, Winnipeg and Edmonton.

The chart which accompanies this article shows the curve of unemployment by months from January, 1932, to date. During the month surveyed the curve pursued a slightly upward course from the preceding month, a manifestation of increasing unemployment. At the close of the month, however, the same level was maintained by the curve as at the end of February a year ago.

TABLE 1.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	**3·4**
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	**4·9**
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	**12·7**
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	**7·1**
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	**4·9**
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	**7·2**
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	**7·0**
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	**5·1**
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	**4·9**
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	**4·5**
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	**5·7**
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	**11·1**
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	**16·8**
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	**22·0**
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	**22·3**
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	**18·2**
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	**15·4**
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	**13·2**
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	**10·7**
Feb., 1919	5·7	2·7	4·9	5·5	2·8	4·5	4·2	7·8	**5·2**
Feb., 1920	5·1	2·4	2·3	2·9	4·6	5·2	5·1	10·2	**4·0**
Feb., 1921	14·4	7·3	10·7	14·8	9·9	12·1	10·3	42·1	**16·1**
Feb., 1922	11·0	7·4	7·5	10·1	17·0	9·9	8·5	20·1	**10·6**
Feb., 1923	5·7	1·7	6·4	7·0	9·5	5·2	4·8	6·4	**6·4**
Feb., 1924	3·1	2·7	7·9	9·1	8·0	4·8	7·6	8·1	**7·8**
Feb., 1925	8·8	4·2	11·4	9·2	9·0	5·3	9·7	9·4	**9·5**
Feb., 1926	22·2	2·2	6·6	7·9	8·7	8·7	6·8	6·7	**8·1**
Feb., 1927	3·8	2·3	7·2	7·2	8·1	5·3	4·2	7·4	**6·5**
Feb., 1928	9·0	1·7	9·1	5·6	7·3	6·0	4·4	8·0	**7·0**
Feb., 1929	6·0	1·8	9·0	5·3	9·6	7·0	5·4	7·3	**6·8**
Feb., 1930	6·1	3·2	12·1	11·1	10·4	15·0	14·9	14·8	**11·5**
Feb., 1931	6·7	8·5	15·7	17·1	15·6	19·0	18·2	16·3	**15·6**
Feb., 1932	8·3	14·9	23·1	23·0	19·6	19·5	20·2	21·1	**20·6**
Feb., 1933	9·2	17·1	27·5	28·8	22·0	21·8	19·8	21·9	**24·3**
Feb., 1934	10·8	9·8	21·9	22·5	21·6	18·3	17·1	21·2	**20·0**
Feb., 1935	6·4	8·2	22·3	20·0	15·1	11·8	13·8	21·1	**18·2**
Feb., 1936	7·2	6·8	16·3	14·1	12·4	13·1	11·0	17·7	**13·8**
March, 1936	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	11·0	17·5	14·9	**14·5**
April, 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	**15·1**
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	**14·8**
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	**13·9**
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	**12·5**
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	**10·8**
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	**10·9**
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	**11·0**
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	**12·7**
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	**14·3**
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	**14·5**
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	**13·7**
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	**12·9**
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	**11·1**
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	**9·5**
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	**10·4**
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	**8·9**
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	**7·6**
Sept., 1397	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	**7·7**
Oct., 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	**8·9**
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	**11·2**
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	**11·2**
Dec., 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	**13·0**
Jan., 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	**12·4**
Feb., 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	**13·7**

From unions in the manufacturing industries 537 reports were received during February, combining a membership of 83,164 persons, 11,674 or 14·0 per cent of whom were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 13·1 in January and 13·6 in February, 1937. Decidedly better conditions prevailed for fur workers during February than in the preceding month and moderate improvement was evident among wood and jewellery workers, and meat cutters and butchers. A more favourable employment tendency was apparent also, among brewery, textile and carpet, garment, leather, and cigar and tobacco workers, and bakers and confectioners. Gas workers reported all their members busy in comparison with a rather noteworthy unemployment percentage in January. On the contrary, considerable slowing up in activity was recorded among general labourers, and pulp and paper makers from the preceding month, and among metal polishers recessions of somewhat lesser degree were indicated. Employment for iron and steel, and hat, cap and glove workers, and printing tradesmen subsided slightly. Glass workers maintained the same percentage of idleness as in January. When a comparison is made with the returns for February, 1937, fur and glass workers showed large percentage gains in activity during the period surveyed. Among garment workers also noteworthy expansion was evident. Jewellery and cigar and tobacco workers reported more moderate gains, and a slightly greater volume of work was afforded brewery workers, general labourers and printing tradesmen. Extensive employment losses, however, were manifest by wood, hat, cap and glove, and leather workers from February last year, and among papermakers and meat cutters and butchers pronounced curtailment was apparent. The situation also declined for metal polishers, textile and carpet, and iron and steel workers, and bakers and confectioners. Gas workers were all actively employed during both months compared.

Minor contractions in activity were registered in the coal mining industry during February from the preceding month, the 54 unions making returns with an aggregate of 20,402 persons showing that 1,099 or 5·4 per cent were out of work as compared with a percentage of 3·6 in January. Some improvement in conditions, however, was manifest from February, 1937, when unemployment stood at 8·0 per cent. Alberta miners showed

a drop in activity of over 5 per cent from January and in Nova Scotia and British Columbia employment eased off slightly. In contrast with the returns for February last year British Columbia miners were considerably better engaged during the month under survey, and in Nova Scotia moderate advances were noted. In Alberta the situation remained almost identical with that of February a year ago though tending in a favourable direction. Short time work, however, continued rather prevalent throughout February.

The building and construction trades with 216 unions reporting for February a total of 23,006 members showed further curtailment in operations, chiefly seasonal in character, the percentage of unemployment standing at 42·5 as compared with a percentage of 37·0 in January. Granite and stonecutters reflected decided betterment in conditions from January and notable gains were indicated by hod carriers and building labourers. Among steam shovelmen the trend of employment was upward though the change from January was practically negligible. Carpenters and joiners, on the other hand, were much slacker than in January as were also tile layers, lathers and roofers. Recessions in activity, of more moderate proportions, were evident among bridge and structural iron workers, and plumbers and steamfitters, and a less favourable situation obtained for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and electrical workers. Little variation in the volume of work accorded in the building and construction trades, as a whole, was apparent from February of last year when 43·0 per cent of idleness was reported. A substantially greater volume of employment was available to steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, granite and stonecutters, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers during the month reviewed, and small gains were registered by electrical workers and bricklayers, masons and plasterers. Curtailment in activity of rather noteworthy degree, however, was manifest by painters, decorators and paperhangers, and hod carriers and building labourers, while carpenters and joiners showed more moderate recessions.

The trend in the transportation industries during February was toward lessened employment, both when compared with the returns for the preceding month and February a year ago, though the changes were slight, the percentage of idleness standing at 9·0 as compared with 8·1 per cent in January and 8·0 per cent in February, 1937. The percentage for the month under review was based on the reports compiled from 841 associations including a membership of 64,628 persons, 5,835 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. Steam railway employees, whose returns involved over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, navigation workers and teamsters and chauffeurs all shared in the less favourable employment movement noted from January, while among street and electric railway employees the situation was unchanged. As in the previous comparison, steam railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs showed losses in activity on a small scale from February, 1937. In navigation considerably improved conditions were indicated, street and electric railway employees reflecting but minor gains.

Retail shop clerks reported adequate work for all their members during the three months used for comparative purposes. Reporting for February were 3 associations of these workers, combining a membership of 1,240 persons.

Among civic employees there was a slight tendency toward increased activity at the close of February from the previous month, the 82 labour organizations making returns with 10,176 members showing that 172 or 1·7 per cent were out of work, as compared with a percentage of 2·2 in January. Gains on a small scale were apparent also, from February last year when 3·2 per cent of idleness was recorded.

The 137 unions in the miscellaneous group of trades forwarding reports for February and embracing a membership of 10,106 persons showed that 785 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 7·8 as contrasted with 8·3 per cent in January. The level of activity was also above that of February, 1937, when 10·0 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Conditions for theatre and stage employees were somewhat better than in January and employment advances on a small scale were recorded by unclassified workers, barbers and stationary enginers and firemen. Hotel and restaurant employees alone showed some lessening in work afforded from January, though the change was quite slight. A moderately improved situation from February of last year was reflected by stationary enginers and firemen, hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, though minor contractions in work available were evident among barbers and unclassified workers.

Unemployment in the fishing industry during February showed little change from either the previous month or February of last year according to the reports tabulated from 3 associations with 594 members. Of these, 228 were without work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 38·4 in contrast with percentages of 37·0 in January and 39·2 in February, 1937.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
February, 1919	17·5	....	3·8	4·1	8·6	·8	1·0	·7	....	2·8	4·8	13·0	·3	....	4·9	4·7	6·9	9·4	4·6	....	16·4	3·6	13·6	2·7	3·5	0	0	....	1·8	2·4	·5	4·8	5·2
February, 1920	3·6	....	4·5	2·5	2·0	·9	·1	1·3	....	·3	·1	0	·2	....	6·3	2·5	4·9	1·9	2·2	7·6	12·1	1·8	3·9	2·4	·1	·1	·1	....	·0	3·3	1·6	4·5	4·0
February, 1921	69·1	65·6	8·4	11·3	16·2	4·0	3·0	4·6	....	7·7	3·5	5·2	2·7	....	7·4	18·7	34·8	20·4	6·0	28·2	31·4	10·1	56·6	8·0	3·1	3·2	3·2	....	·4	3·6	3·6	3·6	16·1
February, 1922	63·5	9·2	7·9	7·5	11·4	5·7	6·3	5·4	....	36·6	2·3	5·1	1·3	....	10·3	8·1	14·1	32·6	0	12·4	29·2	6·9	12·6	7·0	4·4	·7	·6	....	·2	7·0	5·5	10·1	10·6
February, 1923	1·4	4·5	3·1	6·1	15·6	3·4	1·9	4·1	....	22·0	3·5	2·7	3·8	0	24·3	4·1	4·3	6·2	0	10·8	24·1	4·9	38·4	3·5	1·9	·5	·5	....	1·9	2·9	1·2	7·0	6·4
February, 1924	38·0	0	6·2	7·0	7·0	5·4	6·7	4·6	....	16·1	9·4	7·1	10·2	·4	13·7	5·1	10·6	0	0	1·9	28·7	3·5	7·3	4·0	·6	·1	·1	0	3·3	3·0	1·7	6·4	7·8
February, 1925	6·5	53·4	10·6	9·7	8·2	6·9	1·6	9·6	....	11·9	11·4	18·6	10·7	14·2	13·0	9·9	12·5	20·1	0	10·3	26·1	5·9	8·6	6·4	2·7	2·4	2·4	0	·2	5·3	1·3	14·6	9·5
February, 1926	4·4	26·4	21·8	5·2	10·2	4·1	·1	5·9	....	8·3	7·2	20·8	6·5	·3	6·9	3·0	8·4	37·2	0	13·7	26·6	5·0	12·9	5·7	·3	1·3	1·3	0	3·9	3·4	1·3	8·0	8·1
February, 1927	4·1	0	3·2	6·8	14·2	4·2	·2	6·3	....	9·5	5·2	3·7	5·5	4·9	22·5	6·9	4·0	6·8	0	20·0	24·3	4·0	27·1	3·7	·1	·7	·7	0	·1	3·0	1·5	6·5	6·5
February, 1928	27·5	0	6·3	7·3	8·0	2·6	1·2	3·4	....	15·7	10·5	0	11·8	4·3	10·7	6·7	2·2	20·5	0	11·1	23·2	4·1	42·7	3·4	·1	·5	·5	0	1·2	2·9	·9	8·0	7·0
February, 1929	0	5·5	5·5	6·5	2·6	2·6	2·7	2·6	....	25·9	3·0	0	3·2	4·9	9·3	5·9	0	18·6	0	22·2	19·8	4·5	35·4	4·0	·2	·2	·2	0	8·8	3·2	·8	6·3	6·8
February, 1930	2·4	13·0	8·4	8·5	8·0	4·8	6·4	4·1	....	9·4	8·2	18·8	7·2	21·4	18·6	6·7	11·5	30·8	0	37·2	34·0	8·1	27·5	9·0	·6	3·2	3·2	0	0	5·6	1·6	9·6	11·5
February, 1931	19·2	32·4	6·2	10·6	12·8	10·7	18·7	7·1	....	30·0	11·6	19·1	11·2	7·6	12·0	7·9	7·9	20·3	0	38·0	47·1	10·4	28·3	11·9	1·0	7·0	7·2	0	1·5	8·7	1·9	15·7	15·6
February, 1932	0	21·2	6·9	17·4	13·9	16·4	24·6	13·0	....	54·1	9·1	17·2	7·1	35·1	16·3	16·7	13·8	5·8	0	66·4	65·3	13·5	46·7	15·5	·8	8·2	8·4	0	·7	12·3	6·3	20·6	20·6
February, 1933	13·2	31·4	6·8	25·6	15·3	17·5	18·6	17·1	0	43·8	21·6	28·1	21·3	20·0	30·5	29·4	27·9	8·9	0	60·1	71·7	15·4	28·7	18·2	1·0	15·5	15·8	0	2·0	12·7	7·5	22·5	24·3
February, 1934	2·1	19·8	8·2	19·7	13·1	13·3	12·6	13·6	0	13·8	15·9	12·9	10·2	48·7	24·1	22·9	36·7	44·5	0	34·9	69·2	12·5	46·7	12·7	1·1	12·9	13·1	5·0	5·1	9·1	4·2	18·5	20·0
February, 1935	88·5	46·3	9·7	16·0	11·2	10·8	11·8	10·1	0	41·5	14·4	15·0	13·2	20·5	12·4	17·8	23·0	55·8	0	59·3	65·1	9·9	41·6	10·7	1·0	11·6	11·8	0	3·8	6·8	2·1	16·0	18·2
February, 1936	37·3	14·0	8·1	13·9	8·9	8·2	4·1	11·7	0	30·6	11·5	13·2	7·9	52·0	38·6	13·0	13·6	17·0	0	46·4	40·3	8·4	39·1	9·5	·6	11·0	11·2	0	1·9	7·0	5·0	10·4	13·8
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	10·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	23·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·0	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7

Of the 577 members reported in the lumbering and logging industry at the close of February, 27 were unemployed, a percentage of 4·7 as compared with 4·9 per cent in January. Activity, however, was slightly curtailed from February last year when 2·4 per cent of the members reported were idle.

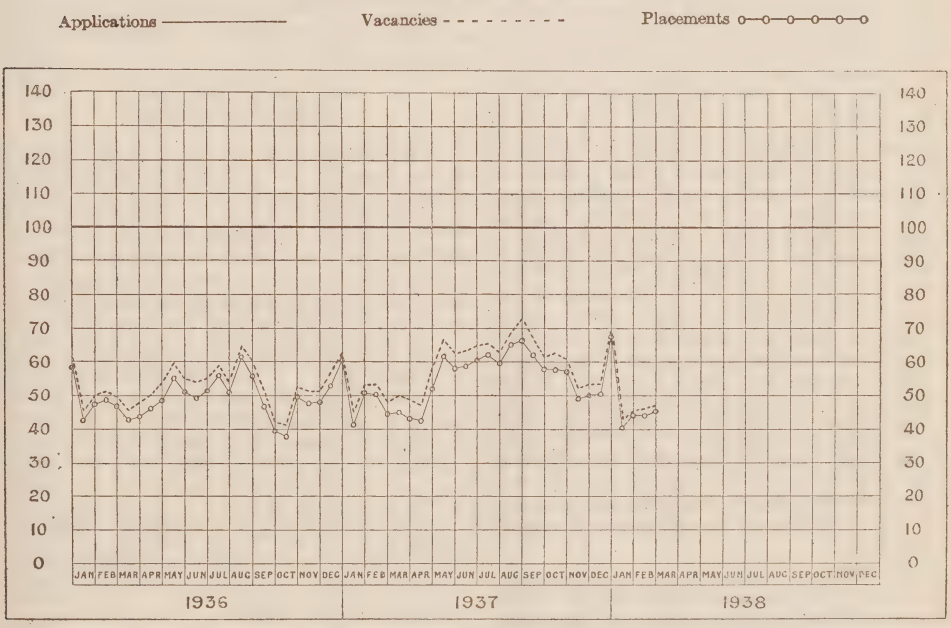
Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for February of each year from 1919 to 1935 inclusive, and for each month from February, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for February, 1938

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of February, 1938, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed losses of nearly 15 per cent from that of the previous month and of 2 per cent from February, 1937. Declines from January were reported in farming, construction and maintenance, services, mining and transportation, of which the first three named were by far the most important. Gains were registered in logging, manufacturing and trade, the latter being nominal only, but slightly greater than the small decline shown in transportation. In comparison with February a year ago, all groups recorded fewer placements except logging, manufacturing and farming, where moderate gains were in evidence. Of the losses shown, the greatest was in construction and maintenance, due to a reduction in the amount of relief work offered.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1936, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be noticed that the curve of vacancies in relation to applications rose slightly throughout February and that of placements, in relation to applications, remained practically stationary during the first half, but showed a rise of about one point during the latter half of the month. At the close of the period, however, the level of vacancies was slightly under and that of placements slightly above the levels attained at the end of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratios of vacancies to each 100 applications were 46·2 and 47·2

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



during the first and the second half of February, 1938, in contrast with ratios of 53·4 and 48·1 during the corresponding periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 44·2 and 45·3, as compared with 50·4 and 44·5 during the corresponding month of 1937.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during February, 1938, was 991, as compared with 1,171 during the preceding month and with 1,035 in February a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,121, as compared with 2,628 in January, 1938, and with 2,033 during February, 1937.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during February, 1938, was 949, of which 636 were in regular employment and 313 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,113 during the preceding month. Placements in February last year averaged 968 daily, consisting of 632 placements in regular and 336 in casual employment.

During the month of February, 1938, the offices of the Service referred 23,947 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,776 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,257, of which 11,232 were of men and 4,025 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 7,519. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 15,885 for men and 7,882 for women, a total of 23,767, with applications for work numbering 50,894, of which 37,036 were from men and 13,858 from women. Reports for January, 1938, showed 29,253 positions available, 65,683 applications made and 27,818 placements effected, while in February, 1937, there were recorded 24,840 vacancies, 48,787 applications for work and 23,230 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (2 months)	35,344	15,250	50,594

Nova Scotia

During February, orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia called for nearly 13 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 3 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of over 8 per cent when compared with January, but a gain of over 3 per cent in comparison with February, 1937. The only increase of importance in placements over February of last year was in services, but there were also small gains in trade, farming and mining. These advances were largely offset by reductions in construction and maintenance, logging and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 44; construction and maintenance, 197 and services, 377, of which 302 were household workers. During the month, 73 men and 100 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was a decrease of over 4 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during February when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 21 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were on practically the same level as in January, but were nearly 24 per cent in excess of February, 1937. The increase over the corresponding month of last year was made up largely of casual placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance, as small gains in trade and manufacturing were offset by a decline in logging. Of the 769 placements made during the month, 182 were in construction and maintenance and 504 in services. Of the latter, 385 were household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 27 of men and 85 of women.

Quebec

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by the orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during February, were over 13 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 1 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease in placements of nearly 12 per cent when compared with January, but an increase of nearly 5 per cent in comparison with February, 1937. The most important changes in placements

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**683**	**31**	**936**	**674**	**173**	**499**	**1,877**	**184**
Halifax	209	26	350	195	42	153	859	28
Kentville	31	2	95	36	31	5	224	.....
New Glasgow	188	3	207	188	94	92	334	144
Sydney	255	0	284	255	6	249	450	12
New Brunswick	**756**	**4**	**834**	**769**	**112**	**657**	**868**	**148**
Chatham	178	1	162	177	1	176	69	30
Fredericton	1	0	46	1	0	1	102	1
Moncton	260	3	274	262	63	199	96	76
Saint John	317	0	352	329	48	281	601	41
Quebec	**6,545**	**410**	**12,186**	**6,807**	**4,630**	**1,190**	**5,280**	**4,820**
Bagotville	228	26	254	224	224	0	35	.....
Chicoutimi	656	0	905	653	652	1	133	457
Hull	707	9	1,088	699	693	1	316	616
La Tuque	75	4	271	73	72	1	248	.....
Matane	73	2	277	82	63	14	175	.....
Montreal	2,821	219	6,105	2,953	1,521	700	3,303	1,987
Quebec	985	121	1,844	1,030	441	412	611	1,251
Rouyn	156	0	306	196	155	35	117	185
Sherbrooke	129	11	240	150	115	12	93	182
Three Rivers	686	16	721	728	675	10	56	142
Val d'Or	29	2	225	25	19	4	193	.....
Ontario	**6,327**	**213**	**21,536**	**6,176**	**4,058**	**2,022**	**51,755**	**3,992**
Belleville	128	0	244	127	70	57	294	51
Brantford	76	1	241	74	51	23	1,301	116
Chatham	98	0	210	98	63	35	556	67
Fort William	238	0	271	238	190	48	561	375
Guelph	69	11	240	83	61	2	762	42
Hamilton	365	5	1,421	352	207	138	4,333	186
Kenora	47	0	201	47	38	9	336	77
Kingston	550	23	607	537	512	25	523	84
Kitchener	101	6	389	110	75	24	1,037	56
London	397	26	754	443	266	133	2,135	236
Niagara Falls	213	10	979	207	162	36	1,828	86
North Bay	220	0	305	226	190	36	596	113
Oshawa	135	0	496	135	32	103	1,184	58
Ottawa	304	5	1,354	289	184	101	4,512	307
Pembroke	152	0	282	167	66	101	61	47
Peterborough	116	0	286	115	100	15	730	48
Port Arthur	322	1	307	277	272	5	384	533
St. Catharines	100	15	324	88	48	40	1,943	73
St. Thomas	103	0	162	103	94	9	266	23
Sarnia	157	5	235	153	87	66	684	67
Sault Ste. Marie	109	4	305	101	34	66	138	92
Stratford	95	0	339	94	90	4	1,002	90
Sudbury	159	0	528	159	144	15	266	154
Timmins	495	0	1,066	460	175	285	833	188
Toronto	1,097	79	8,631	1,017	567	450	18,064	589
Windsor	383	8	1,170	378	189	189	7,092	234
Woodstock	98	14	189	98	91	7	334	.....
Manitoba	**2,641**	**23**	**4,099**	**2,672**	**2,398**	**268**	**13,393**	**2,218**
Brandon	85	13	115	75	69	6	748	36
Winnipeg	2,556	10	3,984	2,597	2,329	262	12,645	2,182
Saskatchewan	**819**	**259**	**1,153**	**760**	**439**	**319**	**1,065**	**820**
Moose Jaw	173	30	224	154	59	93	382	131
North Battleford	27	33	37	26	11	15	31	31
Prince Albert	90	11	165	86	41	45	67	128
Regina	266	88	443	236	181	55	344	288
Saskatoon	80	14	73	75	64	11	151	134
Swift Current	59	22	81	56	23	33	84	16
Yorkton	124	61	130	127	60	67	6	92
Alberta	**1,379**	**164**	**3,996**	**1,408**	**1,095**	**308**	**9,996**	**1,655**
Calgary	293	2	1,661	372	341	31	5,107	502
Drumheller	65	0	335	58	40	18	121	46
Edmonton	702	153	1,418	660	613	42	3,658	1,022
Lethbridge	52	7	310	51	49	2	589	50
Medicine Hat	267	2	272	267	52	215	521	35
British Columbia	**4,617**	**19**	**6,154**	**4,681**	**2,352**	**2,256**	**8,843**	**1,259**
Kamloops	16	1	301	13	6	6	83	16
Nanaimo	288	0	308	283	280	3	214	114
Nelson	153	0	166	153	21	132	13	180
New Westminster	19	0	488	18	16	2	569	29
Penticton	40	1	119	38	18	20	121	12
Prince George	4	6	8	4	4	0	3	2
Prince Rupert	34	0	51	34	13	21	185	4
Vancouver	3,441	9	3,614	3,516	1,761	1,684	6,221	713
Victoria	622	2	1,099	622	233	388	1,434	189
Canada	**23,767**	**1,123**	**50,894**	**23,947**	**15,257**	**7,519**	**93,077**	**15,159***
Men	15,885	394	37,036	15,909	11,232	4,599	78,677	10,928
Women	7,882	729	13,858	8,038	4,025	2,920	14,400	4,231

*63 Placements effected by offices since closed.

from February a year ago were gains in construction and maintenance and manufacturing, and a decline in logging. Small increases were also reported in trade and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 178; logging, 335; construction and maintenance, 2,923; trade, 104 and services 2,238, of which 2,058 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 3,196 of men and 1,434 of women.

Ontario

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during February called for nearly 19 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 10 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 18 per cent when compared with January and of over 7 per cent in comparison with February, 1937. There was a large decrease in bush placements when compared with February of last year, which accounted for the decline under this comparison. The most important changes in other groups were increases in manufacturing and farming and losses in services and trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 685; logging, 785; farming, 569; transportation, 67; construction and maintenance, 1,040; trade, 188 and services, 2,704, of which 1,891 were of household workers. During the month, 2,835 men and 1,223 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

There was a decline of over 57 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during February when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 57 per cent fewer than in January, but nearly 9 per cent more than in February, 1937. Placements in farming and services were considerably higher than during February a year ago and accounted for the increase under this comparison. These gains, however, were partly offset by a decline in construction and maintenance. A small loss was also reported in logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 298; farming, 1,410; construction and maintenance, 185 and services, 730, of which 647 were of household workers. There were 1,903 men and 495 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Saskatchewan

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewen during February, were nearly 10 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 34 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 22 per cent when compared with January and of nearly 40 per cent in comparison with February, 1937. Except for nominal gains in transportation, trade and finance, all industrial divisions showed declines in placements from February of last year, the most important being in farming, services, construction and maintenance and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming, 177; construction and maintenance, 55 and services, 480, of which 329 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 206 of men and 233 of women.

Alberta

There was a decline of nearly 33 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Alberta during February when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 30 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also showed a decrease of over 27 per cent when compared with January and of over 24 per cent in comparison with February, 1937. The large decrease in placements from February of last year was due to substantial declines in construction and maintenance and logging, as with the exception of a small gain in services, nominal changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 63; logging, 160; farming, 556; construction and maintenance, 171 and services, 372, of which 292 were of household workers. There were 842 men and 253 women placed in regular employment during the month.

British Columbia

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during February, was 43 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 8 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. The increase in placements over February, 1937, was entirely due to a substantial gain in logging, as all other groups showed declines, the most noteworthy being in construction and maintenance and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 1,567; farming, 64; construction and maintenance, 2,391 and services, 507, of which 374 were of household workers. During

the month, 2,150 men and 202 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of February, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,257 placements in regular employment, 8,067 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 650 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 607 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office, and 43 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00, is granted by the Railway Companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during February, the Hull office granted a certificate to a bushman bound for employment in the Pembroke zone. Workers profiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Ontario during February numbered 517, of whom 516 were conveyed to provincial centres and one outside the province. The latter, a mine labourer, was shipped from Toronto to Rouyn. Provincially, the Port Arthur office despatched 185 bushmen, 5 mine workers, 5 labourers, 2 linemen, and one mechanic; the Sudbury office, 106 bushmen, and the Fort William office, 14 bushmen, and one labourer, within their respective zones. To Sault Ste. Marie, 5 bushmen were transported from North Bay, while the North Bay zone was the destination of one hoisting engineer travelling from Toronto. The movement within the province under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan involved 191 reduced rate certificates, 129 of which were issued to farm trainees. The Winnipeg office was responsible for the 58 transfers at the reduced rate effected in Manitoba during February, 17 of which were provincial and 41 inter-provincial. Provincially, the movement was entirely within the Winnipeg zone, 11 bushmen, 3 farm hands, 2 farm domestics and one shoe maker going to employment at various centres. Of the persons proceeding outside the province, 40 were destined to the Port Arthur zone including 38 bushmen and 2 mine workers. The one remaining transfer was of a hotel cook bound for Regina. Taking advantage of the reduced rate in Alberta during February, 66 persons travelled to situations within the province. For employment within its own zone, the Edmonton office despatched 39 bushmen, 11 mine workers, 4 transportation employees, 4 labourers, 2 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, one hotel employee, one housemaid and one mill sawyer. At the Medicine Hat office one farm hand and one farm cook secured certificates for transportation to Lethbridge. British Columbia offices issued 8 reduced rate certificates during February to provincial centres. At Vancouver, one mine cook and one watchman received certificates for transportation to Kamloops, and 3 mine workers, one hotel kitchen worker, and one housekeeper to points in the Vancouver zone. For employment within its own zone, the Prince George office transferred one sawyer.

Of the 650 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during February, 251 proceeded over the Canadian National Railways, 204 over the Canadian Pacific Railway, 192 over the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway and 3 over the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During February, 1938

The value of the building represented by the permits issued by 58 cities stood at $2,361,957 in February, 1938; this was an increase of $515,856 or 27·9 per cent over the total of $1,846,101 for the preceding month, and of $223,071 or 10·4 per cent in the more significant comparison with February of last year, when the authorized building in these cities was valued at $2,138,886.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had granted about 125 permits for dwellings valued at over $700,000, and more than 1,000 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost in excess of $1,600,000. In January, authority was given for the erection of some 175 dwellings and 700 other buildings, whose value was estimated at approximately $530,000 and $1,171,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued as compared with January, 1938; the greatest gain, of $259,970 or 31·4 per cent, took place in Ontario, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan showed small declines in this comparison.

As compared with February, 1937, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases, that of $394,625 or 156·2 per cent in British Columbia being most noteworthy. The largest decrease in this comparison was that of $141,363 or 25·8 per cent in Quebec.

Of the four largest cities, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with either January, 1938, or February, 1937, while Montreal and Toronto each showed a gain over the preceding month, but a loss as compared with the same month of last year.

Of the other centres, Sydney, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Belleville, Chatham, Hamilton, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Woodstock, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster, North Vancouver and Victoria reported improvement over January, 1938, and also as compared with February, 1937.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during February, and in the first two months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in January and February of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in February	Value of permits issued in first two months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first two months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first two months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1938	2,361,957	4,208,058	35·5	91·5
1937	2,138,886	3,860,753	32·6	90·1
1936	1,921,176	3,223,934	27·2	83·9
1935	3,601,637	4,484,515	37·8	81·8
1934	894,102	1,601,914	13·5	82·2
1933	925,894	2,111,856	17·8	75·2
1932	2,845,271	6,056,283	51·1	79·4
1931	6,395,659	14,797,115	124·8	83·8
1930	8,919,078	16,136,475	136·1	96·8
1929	10,465,330	18,882,210	159·2	99·6
1928	10,318,338	18,034,925	152·1	96·4
1927	7,638,176	13,314,713	112·3	97·1
1926	7,139,549	11,859,083	100·0	102·4
1925	5,902,118	11,349,388	95·7	103·2
1924	4,093,800	8,554,379	72·1	112·3
1923	5,679,671	9,819,169	82·8	110·1
1922	4,738,105	8,064,642	68·0	108·3
1921	3,683,359	6,278,923	52·9	140·5
1920	6,156,287	10,173,311	85·8	137·5

The aggregate for the first two months of 1938, was 10.9 per cent higher than in 1937, being also greater than in January-February in 1936, 1934 or 1933; it was, however, rather lower than in 1935. The total for these months in each of the last seven years has been lower than in other years for which statistics for the 58 cities are available. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials have recently shown a moderately upward movement, but continue lower than in the years prior to 1931.

The accompanying table gives the value of the bulding permits issued by 58 cities in January and February, 1938, and February, 1937. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are marked thus "*."

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	February, 1938	January, 1938	February, 1937
	$	$	$
P. E. Island—			
Charlottetown	3,000	5,100	14,600
Nova Scotia	69,515	24,305	124,830
*Halifax	66,110	20,425	124,830
New Glasgow	225	2,000	Nil
*Sydney	3,180	1,880	Nil
New Brunswick	20,951	24,625	29,910
Fredericton	900	17,000	Nil
*Moncton	Nil	3,050	5,275
*Saint John	20,051	4,575	24,635
Quebec	406,720	318,110	548,083
*Montreal—			
*Maisonneuve	297,455	215,065	420,508
*Quebec	43,630	38,420	41,360
Shawinigan Falls	5,200	750	2,545
*Sherbrooke	25,000	19,300	18,600
*Three Rivers	13,935	825	30,380
*Westmount	21,500	43,750	34,690
Ontario	1,088,156	828,186	1,051,766
Belleville	5,900	500	2,240
*Brantford	2,200	6,500	11,284
Chatham	8,900	7,150	4,100
*Fort William	3,000	18,700	32,000
Galt	650	2,165	2,295
*Guelph	3,000	1,600	14,970
*Hamilton	505,543	105,687	36,679
*Kingston	10,450	14,454	Nil
*Kitchener	10,380	26,470	10,630
*London	7,865	21,025	74,800
Niagara Falls	4,382	200	8,600
Oshawa	Nil	1,800	300
*Ottawa	109,400	45,875	36,650
Owen Sound	9,190	1,000	1,750
*Peterborough	6,600	10,130	13,725
*Port Arthur	3,740	3,940	1,135
*Stratford	100	500	22,620
*St. Catharines	4,250	3,500	38,703
*St. Thomas	4,350	7,600	2,550
Sarnia	9,115	18,550	6,515
Sault Ste. Marie	5,250	2,500	9,200
*Toronto	289,940	253,800	616,281
York and East York Townships	45,370	11,500	47,045
Welland	1,250	900	7,384
*Windsor	32,731	255,800	50,010
Riverside	900	4,150	300
Woodstock	3,700	2,190	Nil
Manitoba	62,675	47,010	41,350
*Brandon	Nil	Nil	3,000
St. Boniface	1,175	3,310	4,090
*Winnipeg	61,500	43,700	34,350
Saskatchewan	11,700	14,925	25,785
*Moose Jaw	4,500	Nil	20,000
*Regina	5,450	7,525	3,285
*Saskatoon	1,750	7,400	2,500
Alberta	52,036	34,106	49,983
*Calgary	14,875	7,111	42,268
*Edmonton	24,660	21,225	6,845
Lethbridge	12,501	5,770	770
Medicine Hat	Nil	Nil	100
British Columbia	647,204	549,734	252,579
Kamloops	4,460	150	1,000
Nanaimo	11,073	75	2,025
*New Westminster	34,950	34,650	13,100
Prince Rupert	4,075	127,360	1,640
*Vancouver	434,290	344,205	202,545
North Vancouver	8,225	7,125	2,780
*Victoria	150,131	36,169	29,489
Total— 58 cities	2,361,957	1,846,101	2,138,886
Total—*35 cities	2,216,516	1,624,856	2,019,697

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT END OF MARCH, 1938

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of March, 1938, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces are preparing for spring work and as soon as weather permits will commence ploughing. Maple products made their first appearance of the season and candy, sugar and syrup were available. Little activity was noted in logging; some camps were closed, while in others employment was almost entirely confined to pulpwood cutting. River driving was not yet under way, but sawmills at Kentville and Chatham were busy with the winter's cut of logs. Fishing was fair and preparations for the lobster season were progressing favourably. Fish plants were curing and smoking fish for export. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated two to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked two and three days per week. Manufacturing, which had been rather slack, showed marked improvement as spring advanced, sugar refineries, pulp mills, and fertilizer plants being particularly busy. No idleness was reported in the iron and steel industry. Building construction was quiet and little road work was under way. Transportation by rail and water was heavy, but the movement of freight by motor truck was somewhat retarded, owing to the roads having been closed to heavy traffic. Trade continued to increase with the advance of Easter. Requests were received for housemaids and charworkers and in some localities the demand for experienced help exceeded the supply.

Improvement was noted in farming in the Province of Quebec and some few additional workers were placed during sugaring. With the exception of Hull, quietness prevailed in logging, as many of the lumber camps had closed. Mining also was only fair. Manufacturing centres reported as follows:—Montreal—increased activity in metals, boots, shoes, rubber and clothing, with textiles normal; Quebec—boots and shoes, clothing, and leather, active; Sherbrooke—a serious curtailment was reported in metals and textiles, especially cottons, silks and woollens, where staff reduction of 15 to 35 per cent had taken place; Hull—factories working at full capacity, with a few additions to staffs; Chicoutimi—paper mills still operating on a reduced production basis; Bagotville—quiet; Three Rivers—boots, shoes, cottons and clothing temporarily slack; La Tuque—pulp mills had sufficient orders to provide work for some little time and sash and door factories were very busy. Conditions in building construction appeared better with the advent of spring, several public works projects having been started, as well as the erection of private dwellings. Road construction and repairs also afforded employment to a number of men. Transportation at Quebec was active, but elsewhere in the Province, travel was curtailed owing to poor roads. Trade was better. The call for household workers in the Women's Division had increased and in some localities the demand exceeded the supply. At Sherbrooke, however, applications exceeded vacancies as a result of staff reductions in the textile industry.

In Ontario, there was an increased call for experienced farm hands with good wages being offered. Many logging camps were closed for the season, working conditions having become impossible, due to the sudden breakup of roads ,and dullness in this industry would likely continue until the spring drives. Mining remained steady at Timmins, but elsewhere little activity was reported. Conditions in manufacturing were only fair, some factories were operating on short time and very few new employees were being added to the pay rolls. Production in automobile plants had been curtailed to a considerable extent; this resulted in a reduction both in staff and working hours; however, manufacturers of road machinery, sporting goods, textiles, foodstuffs and shoes reported some improvement. Building trades generally were fairly busy and prospects favourable. Highway construction also was being carried on. Transportation and storage were quiet, apart from repair work and the fitting out of boats for summer service. Trade was somewhat below the average. In the Women's Department the call remained steady for all classes of household, hotel and restaurant workers, as well as charwomen, experienced domestic help being particularly in demand. Some female applicants also had been placed with industrial concerns.

A few orders were listed for farm help for spring work in the Prairie Provinces, but little seeding had been started as yet. Moisture conditions appeared better than for a number of years and farmers were optimistic. Many employers, however, were not in a position to engage help, owing to their inability to pay wages and applicants did not care for the idea of crop payments. In some districts, where there was curtailment of the acreage to be

seeded, the call for men was expected to be below that of other years. Logging placements were much fewer, due to seasonal activity having reached its close. Mining was quiet and manufacturing unchanged. Building construction, for the most part, was slack, although permits at Winnipeg were well in advance of last year's. Trade was dull. In the Women's division vacancies were listed both for city and country help, but in some instances lack of experience handicapped the applicants in filling positions.

There was little demand for farm help in British Columbia. Apple sales were still good, with some large orders for shipment. Logging showed practically no change. Sawmills at New Westminster were running on short time and shingle mills at about half their capacity. Mining recorded a slight improvement, as arrangements were made in various districts for further outside development. With the opening of the fishing season, in April, a number of boats were clearing for the banks. Cannery crews also were being assembled. Building construction was somewhat improved. Dry docks and shipyards were active at Prince Rupert and Victoria, but quiet at Vancouver. Longshoring was slack at Prince Rupert and Vancouver, but active at Victoria. Trade was fair. There were numerous vacancies for experienced domestics in the Women's division, consequently a general shortage of this type of applicant was noticeable, although, at Vancouver, all orders were easily filled, as so many women there were seeking employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, March, 1938 summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed a slight improvement between January 17 and February 14. It improved in building and public works contracting, in the clothing, boot and shoe, wool textile, pottery and furniture industries, in shipping service, and in agriculture. On the other hand, employment declined in the cotton industry, the silk and artificial silk industries, tinplate, metal goods and electrical apparatus manufacture, the motor vehicle and cycle industry, general engineering, the distributive trades, and dock and harbour service.

It is estimated that at February 14, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,324,000. This was 15,000 more than at January 17, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 20,000 as compared with February 22, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at February 14, 1938, was 13·2 as compared with 13·3 at January 17, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 8·4 at February 14, 1938 and 9·0 at January 17, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at February 14, 1938, was 13·0 as compared with 13·1 at January 17, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase at February 14, 1938, as compared with February 22, 1937, of about 1·6 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 3·6 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 1·7 between these dates.

At February 14, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,404,912 wholly unemployed, 335,084 temporarily stopped, and 70,425 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,810,421, this was 17,186 less than at January 17, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 238,000 as compared with February 22, 1937.

The total of 1,810,421 persons on the registers at February 14, 1938, included 1,034,324 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 557,708 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 52,459 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 165,930 other persons, of whom 42,319 were juveniles under sixteen years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at February 14, 1938, was 1,907,795, as compared with 1,927,005 at January 17, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase at February 14, 1938, of about 261,000 as compared with February 22, 1937.

United States

According to a press release issued on March 23, 1938, by the United States Secretary of Labour, Miss Frances Perkins, there was a

further decline in total non-agricultural employment of about 100,000 workers in February, the total reduction in the working forces being much smaller than in any of the preceding months. As compared with February of last year it was estimated that there were about 1,800,000 fewer workers engaged in non-agricultural jobs, exclusive of those employed on W.P.A. or other emergency projects.

Factories took on about 25,000 wage earners, a gain of 0·4 per cent in comparison with a typical increase of about 2·0 per cent from January to February in preceding years. Weekly pay rolls were 2·7 per cent larger, a weekly expansion amounting to about $3,800,000, or about half of the gain ordinarily reported.

Employment increased in over half of the manufacturing industries reporting to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. Among them were the clothing, textile, shoe, cigarette, food, and other nondurable goods industries. The heavy industries, in particular steel, machinery and foundries continued to lay off employees, but the declines were much smaller than in earlier months.

An increase in working time for factory employees already on the pay roll is indicated by larger increases in pay rolls than in employment in February. Fifty-six industries of the eighty-nine reporting to the Bureau had larger weekly pay rolls than in January.

A small number of manufacturing plants reported wage rate reductions. These reductions affected about 40,000 employees, chiefly in cotton textile mills, and in factories making silk and rayon goods, woollens, knit goods, rubber goods, and shoes.

Anthracite mines, and insurance companies also increased their working forces in February. The gains, however, were smaller than usual at this time of year. In private building construction, employment was better maintained than in past years, the reported decrease of 4·1 per cent being less than is ordinarily expected in February.

The principal reductions in employment during the month were seasonal declines in retail and wholesale trade amounting to 1·4 per cent for retail trade and 0·7 per cent for wholesale trade. Greater than seasonal declines were reported by Class 1 railroads, which laid off 20,000 men. Metal mines laid off 6·1 per cent of their workers and telephone and telegraph and light and power companies continued to reduce their staffs. In the service industries there were comparatively small changes in employment.

Public employment.—With a net increase of approximately 179,000 workers on projects of The Works Program in February, employment under this program amounted to 2,686,000. Of this number 147,000 were at work on Federal projects under The Works Program and 2,539,000 on projects operated by Works Progress Administration, the National Youth Administration, and Student Aid. Pay rolls for the entire program totalled $110,248,000 and were $4,772,000 greater than in January.

Approximately 93,000 employees were working on P.W.A. construction projects, a decline of 4,000 from the preceding month.

During the period ending in mid-February 147,000 employees were working on construction projects financed from regular federal appropriations, the lowest employment level on these projects since April 1937. When compared with January, this was a decrease of slightly more than 7,000. Pay-roll disbursements amounted to $14,591,000 and were $1,115,000 less than in the preceding period. The value of orders placed for materials during February exceeded $19,015,000.

Continued seasonal reductions in employment on State road construction work reduced the total number of men engaged during the month ending February 15 to 128,000 a decline of 14,000 compared with January. Pay-roll disbursements totalled $8,789,000. The number of workers employed in the Civilian Conservation Corps was 328,000, a decrease of 7,000 as compared with January.

Home Improvement Loans

Home Improvement Plan loans numbering 36,183 and amounting to $14,186,996.53 were reported to March 31, 1938, by Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance. These show an increase of 1,378 loans amounting to $560,298.28 over the figures quoted to February 15, 1938.

An increase of 666 loans amounting to $295,015.80 in Ontario brought the grand total for that province alone to 15,963 loans for $6,300,791.86. Quebec with an increase of 182 loans totalling $99,664.53 reports a total of 5,339 loans for $2,686,731.87. British Columbia holds third position with an increase of 244 loans for $70,274.42 bringing the grand total for the province to 4,010 loans amounting to $1,286,412.24.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages

clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Supply and installation of a new diesel engine in the patrol boat *Gilbert* at Lunenburg, N.S. Name of contractors, the Lunenburg Foundry Garage Co., Ltd., Lunenburg, N.S. Date of contract, March 3, 1938. Amount of contract $4,089. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract for the installation work as follows:—

	Per hour
Shipwrights and joiners	$0 58
Wood caulkers	0 58
Machinists	0 58
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Fitters (machine)	0 58
Blacksmiths	0 58
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Painters	0 48
Riggers	0 48
Sheet metal workers	0 58
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 40
Welders, electric	0 58
Welders and burners (acetylene)	0 58
Plumbers and pipefitters	0 58
Plumbers' and pipefitters' helpers	0 40
Coppersmiths	0 58
Coppersmiths' helpers	0 40
Labourers	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Surfacing of the floor of the Drill Hall, Bessborough Armoury, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. David I. Curr, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 17, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,059. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Driver	$0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60

	Per hour
Mastic floor layers	0 85
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Labourers	0 45

Construction of alterations and additions to Building for the R.C.A.F. (N.P.) No. 118 B Spuadron, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Sutherland Construction Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $13,855. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Compressor operators—Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers' metal	0 75
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Welders on steel erection	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Construction of alterations to the south block of St. Johns Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Jean Paul Trahan, St. Johns, P.Q. Date of contract, March 8, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,200. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Electricians ((inside wiremen)	0 60
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Painters	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Tile setters	0 70
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Watchman	0 30

Construction of shelving and fixtures for Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Buildings, R.C.O.C., Signal Hill, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Parfitt Bros. Victoria, B.C. Date of contract March 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,910. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenter	$0 70
Carpenter's helper	0 50
Labourer	0 45
Painter and glazier	0 65

Installation of an electric power distribution system at the Joint Service Magazine, Esquimalt ,B.C. Name of contractors, Murphy Electric Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, March 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,875. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as folows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gasoline or electric	0 55
Cable splicers	1 09⅜
Linemen	0 97
Linemen, helpers	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Watchman	0 45

Construction of three D.E.L. emplacements and Power House at York Island, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Co. and J. W. Stewart Ltd., and E. J. Ryan Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, March 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $14,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Engineers, operating steam—Single or double drum	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—gasoline or electric	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45

	Per hour
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—Gasoline	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel firemen	0 74½
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Watchmen	0 40

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Reconstruction of portion of the north wharf at Pelee Island, Essex Co., Ont. Name of contractors, Detroit River Construction Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, March 21 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $61,769.32. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths' helpers	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators—Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators—Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Machinist	0 60
Hoist operator:	
Gasoline	0 45
Steam	0 65
Labourers	0 35
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a wharf at Skidegate, Queen Charlotte, Island, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, February 17, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately, $14,983.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boomman	$1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45
Piledriver engineer	1 12½
Piledriver foreman	1 25

55192—6½

Construction of a public building at Meadow Lake, Sask. Name of contractor, Mr. William C. Wells, Wilkie, Sask. Date of contract, February 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $23,250 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operator, gasoline or electric	$0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Stone masons	0 90
Stone masons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Stone cutters	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a concrete floor and wharfinger's office and storeroom in the warehouse on the public wharf at Leamington, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Kelly Bros., Hawkesbury, Ont. Date of contract, February 24, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,667.49. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator—Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operator—Gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Drill runner	0 45
Fireman—Stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Welders and burners—Acetylene or electric	0 60
Watchman	0 30

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Removal of wrecks and derelicts in the Richelieu River at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Manseau Shipyards, Ltd., Sorel,

P.Q. Date of contract, March 5, 1938. Amount of contract approximately $12,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Diver's pumpman	0 45
Derrick engineer	0 60
Derrick fireman	0 40
Engineer, operating steam, 1 and 2 drums	0 60
Pile driver engineer	0 60
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Fireman, piledriver	0 40
Blacksmith	0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Carpenter	0 55
Rigger	0 45
Powderman	0 45
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Boatmen—Rowboats	0 35
Scowmen	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Watchman	0 30

Construction and erection of superstructure of an electrically operated steel highway swing bridge over the Rideau Canal, Bronson Avenue, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 29, 1938. Amount of contract $36,220. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmith's helpers	0 50
Carpenters	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators	0 50
Crane operators (locomotive)	0 75
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	0 80
Driver	0 45
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 70
Three drums	0 80
Firemen (stationary)	0 50
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 80
Pipefitters (surface, temporary work)	0 55
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Structural steel workers	0 80
Timbermen and cribmen*	0 55
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchmen	0 40
Engineers on steel erection	0 80

*(Using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw.)

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE: Each of the contracts noted under this heading contain the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
One transmitter, 400 watt	Northern Electric Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Metal door frames and doors	A. B. Ormsby Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Float repairs	Wells Air Harbour, Lulu Island, B.C.
Raft target with mast, less superstructure	Waterous Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Raft bombing target, with superstructure and two sets mooring and sinker arrangements for bombing targets	H. N. Cummings, Westboro, Ontario.
One launch—38 ft.	Peterborough Canoe Co., Ltd., Peterborough, Ont.
Fencing	Lundy Fence Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Steel lattice masts, 100 ft.	Vulcan Iron Works Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Steel lattice masts, 150 ft.	Vulcan Iron Works Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Hydraulic press, 300 tons	Dominion Engineering Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Oilskin coats	J. F. Creaser Co., Ltd., LaHave, N.S.
Blue frieze	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Plan cabinets, steel	The Pedlar People Ltd., Oshawa, Ont.
Plan cabinets, steel	Dennisteel Corp., Ltd., London, Ont.
Drill trousers	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Steel shelving	Eberhard & Walker Ltd., London, Ont.
Blue cloth for caps	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
White drill	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Aviation suits, winter	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stockings	Mercury Mills Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Blue serge	Dominion Woollens & Worsteds Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Overshoes and rubbers	British Rubber Co. of Canada Ltd., Toronto, Ont.

Department of Fisheries

Nature of Contract	Contractor
One propeller, 4 blade	Vancouver Engineering Works Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps & type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Lindsay, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and weights	Pritchard-Andrews Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	J. Spencer Turner Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Cubok Mfg. & Supply Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bag fittings, etc.	Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machine parts	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks	Canadian Repaid Shop Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks	Martin Kiely Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Bed blankets	Bates & Innes, Ltd. Carleton Place, Ont.
Fur coats	J. B. Laliberte Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
Brown leather gloves	The St. Lawrence Glove Works Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
Brown drill field jackets and trousers	S. S. Holden, Ottawa, Ont.

Department of Public Works

Interior fittings in the public building at Berwick, N.S. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, February 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $894.

Interior fittings in public buildings at Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, The Valley City Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Dundas, Ont. Date of contract, February 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $799.

Interior fittings in the public building at Vankleek Hill, Ont. Name of contractors, Lachute Lumber & Mfg. Co. Ltd., Lachute Mills, P.Q. Date of contract, March 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $675.

Interior fittings for the public building at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, March 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,098.

Interior fittings for the public building at Cardston, Alberta. Name of contractors, R. L. Cusing Millwork Co., Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, February 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $937.

Interior fittings for the Customs offices in the Examining Warehouse, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Dennisteel Corporation Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, February 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,390.

Interior fittings for the customs offices in the Winch building, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, February 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,630.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

(1) *Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft*

Note: The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

Department of National Defence

The major reconditioning of Bellanca Pacemaker Landplane 609. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,935. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine Assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitters' helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Air frame construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65

Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

Note.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Complete overhaul of Jaguar Mark IV Engine 768/804. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 8, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,314.40. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning and repair of the Vedette Mark VI flying boat 817. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,930. The preceding fair wages scedule was also inserted in this contract.

Manufacture of 12 Lysander Mark II, convertible land or ski-planes. Name of contractors, National Steel Car Corporation, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, February 28, 1938. Work to be done on a cost plus basis. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete overhaul of Jaguar Mark VIB Aircraft engine. Name of contractors, Armstrong Siddeley Motors Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,622.91. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning and modification of two pairs of Delta floats, including float undercarriages. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,705. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fairchild Monoplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, March 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,989. The preceding fair wages schedule was included in the contract.

Construction of six Blackburn Shark Torpedo. Spotter Reconnaissance Aircraft, convertible Land, Sea, or Ski-planes. Name of contractors, Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, January 24, 1938. Amount of contract, cost-plus. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine Assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.) leading hand	$0 80
Fitter (A.E.)	0 70
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 45
Machinist	0 75
Machinist's helper	0 45
Machine operator	0 60
Sandblaster	0 65
Labourers	0 45
Airframe Construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.) leading hand	0 80
Fitter (A.F.)	0 70
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 45
Machinist	0 75
Machinist's helper	0 45
Machine operator	0 60
Woodworker ((joiner) leading hand	0 80
Woodworker (joiner)	0 70
Woodworker's helper	0 45
Welder	0 70
Welder's helper	0 45
Electrician, leading hand	0 85
Electrician	0 75
Electrician's helper	0 45
Painter and doper, leading hand	0 75
Painter and doper	0 65
Painter and doper's helper	0 45
Fabric worker—female	0 45
Fabric worker's helper	0 35
Upholsterer	0 65
Upholsterer's helper	0 45
Sandblaster	0 65
Labourers	0 45
Erector, leading hand	0 80
Erector	0 70
Erector's helper	0 45
Sheet metal worker, leading hand	0 80
Sheet metal worker	0 70
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 45
Riveter	0 60
Riveter's helper	0 45
Heat treat operator	0 70
Heat treat operator's helper	0 45
Plater, Cadmium	0 65
Plater, Anodic	0 70
Plater, Anodic helper	0 45
Rivet packer	0 45
Modeler (patternmaker)	0 70
Foundry man (moulder)	0 70
Cable splicer	0 70
Tool and die maker	0 80
Hammer operator	0 70
Apprentices to fitters, machinists and sheet metal workers only; 16 to 21 years of age:	
1st year	0 25
2nd year	0 30
3rd year	0 40

Note.—Only one helper to be employed to journeymen. Not more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated. It may be stated that this has been the practice in the past.

(Note: It has been drawn to the attention of the Department that the precise meaning of this introductory statement has been somewhat obscure in past issues and that in some cases it was not clear whether the agreements were signed or verbally accepted.)

Manufacturing: Tobacco and Liquors

Regina, Saskatchewan.—A Certain Brewery and the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers of America, Local No. 318.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to March 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. No discrimination against employees on account of union activity. Union made materials and machinery to be given preference. The union label supplied by the union may be used.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week except for operating engineers who work an 8-hour shift each day.

Overtime: Time and one-half; work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Vacation with pay: First and second cellarmen and operating engineers to receive two weeks' vacation each year with pay.

Minimum wage rates: First and second cellarmen $120 per month, operating engineers $125 per month; men employed less than one year, 45 cents per hour; men employed more than one year, 50 cents; men employed more than two years, 55 cents. Men employed more than one year to receive a minimum weekly wage of $10 when employable.

If necessary at any time to reduce the number of men employed they will be laid off impartially and in rotation in their respective departments.

Preference for promotion to be based on seniority.

Any disputes which cannot be settled between the employer and the union will be referred to a board of arbitration.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Montreal, P.Q.—Certain Men's Cloth Hat and Cap Manufacturers and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, Local No. 36.

Agreement to be in effect from October 29, 1937, to January 1, 1939.

Only union members to be employed and new employees must be secured through the union. Union representatives to have access to the establishments.

Provision is made for arbitration of disputes and no strikes or lockouts to occur.

Other provisions of this agreement relating to hours, wages and other labour conditions were made obligatory under the Workmen's Wages Act and were summarized in the Labour Gazette, January, page 102.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Toronto, Ontario.—Three Daily Newspapers and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union, Local No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1937, to May 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: For day work, 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48-hour week; for night work, 7 per night, 6 nights per week, a 42-hour week.

Overtime: Time and one-half; all work on Sundays and on eight specified holidays except for regular issues of the paper, to be paid at double time.

Minimum wage rates for journeymen pressmen: $48.50 per week for both day and night work.

One apprentice allowed to every ten journeymen, but not more than three to one office. Apprentices to serve six years.

Wages for apprentices: From $14 per week during first year to $34 during second half of sixth year.

A joint standing committee to be chosen, and any disputes are to be referred to it. Disputes which cannot be so settled, to be referred to arbitration.

Construction: Building and Structures

Edmonton, Alberta.—Edmonton General Contractors' Association and the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers' International Union, Local No. 1 (Bricklayers and Masons).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939. Notice of any desired change to be given and the agreement for the next year negotiated in February, 1939.

Disputes are to be referred to an abritration committee whose decision will be binding. No strike or lockout to occur before such dispute is referred to this committee for settlement.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week, but if considered necessary by the contractor, 4 hours may be worked on Saturday morning, making a 44-hour week.

Other conditions relating to minimum wage rates, overtime pay, apprentices, contracting by union members, etc., are similar to those contained in the schedule under the Industrial Standards Act and summarized on page 454 of this issue.

EDMONTON.—EDMONTON GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 1325 AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, EDMONTON LOCAL (Carpenters).

Each of the above two unions has a separate agreement, identical in terms with the above contractors' association.

Agreements to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939. Either party wishing to change the agreement is to give notice not later than January 15, 1939 and negotiations for a new agreement will take place in that month.

Union carpenters to be given preference of employment, if available.

Other terms of this agreement are the same as those summarized below on page 454 which are in effect under the Industrial Standards Act.

Construction: Shipbuilding

NORTH VANCOUVER, B.C.:—A SHIPBUILDING AND REPAIR COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, SHIPYARD SECTION, OF VANCOUVER (SHIPBUILDERS, ETC.)

Agreement to be in effect from January 6, 1938, to January 6, 1939.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. In case of shift work, half an hour to be allowed second and third shift for meals.

Overtime: Time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. and when required to work through meal hours. All other overtime and work on Saturdays and statutory holidays, double time. For shift work, if three consecutive shifts are worked, straight time may be paid, but if less than three shifts, or if shifts are broken, overtime rates to be paid.

Wages for shipwrights, joiners and boatbuilders, $6.64 per day; for caulkers, $6.89 per day.

Workmen's Wages Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendment to an agreement have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Lithographic Industry, Province of Quebec.
Job Printing Industry, Montreal District.
Baking Industry, Montreal (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in the article beginning on page 453:—

SASKATCHEWAN

Plumbers, Regina.

ALBERTA

Bricklayers, Edmonton.
Carpenters, Edmonton.
Bowling Alley Employees, Edmonton.

WORKMEN'S WAGES ACT, QUEBEC

Agreements Recently Made Obligatory and Other Proceedings

AN Act respecting Workmen's Wages which was summarized in the July, 1937 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 745, replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act but stipulates that the agreements and regulations made under the former Act continue in effect for the period for which they were made. Under the Workmen's Wages Act any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and 30 days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*,

the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act are noted in the issues beginning July, 1937.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting the lithographic industry throughout the province and printing trades at Montreal, with a correction to the latter agreement and the amendment to the Order in Council affecting the baking industry at Quebec, which agreements and amendment are summarized below. Requests for the extension of new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* as follows: barbers and hairdressers at Valleyfield in the issue of March 5; building trades at Quebec and shoe repairers at Montreal in the issue of March 12; building trades at Joliette and tavern employees at Quebec in the issue of March 19; building trades in the Eastern Townships, fur workers at Montreal, workers engaged in the manufacture of railway and tramway cars, busses, mine and industrial cars and parts and accessories thereof, throughout the province, and truck drivers at Three Rivers, in the issue of March 26; coal handlers (ship and dock) at Montreal, building trades at Montreal and Three Rivers in the issue of April 2. Requests for amendments to agreements were published in the following issues: baking industry, Quebec, in the issue of March 19, plumbers and tinsmith roofers at Three Rivers and barbers and hairdressers at Three Rivers in the issue of March 26. Notices of the approval by Orders in Council of the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and of the requiring of competency cards in certain trades are also noted below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Baking Industry, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved March 12 ,and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 19, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, page 1385).

Hours: the maximum of 65 hours per week in bakeries in the city of Quebec and Levis and of 72 hours outside these districts now also applies to delivery workers.

In bakeries where cakes, biscuits or any pastry is made, both male and female employees are included. For those employees engaged in the production of these products, the foreman must be paid a minimum of $23 per week, 40 per cent of the employees a minimum of $17, a further 40 per cent a minimum of $12 and the remaining 20 per cent at least $7 per week; where there are five or more of such bakery employees, the assistant foreman must be paid at least $21. Of the other employees of such bakeries, including packers, wrappers, order or sample clerks and employees of retail or wholesale stores of the industry, 40 per cent must be paid a minimum of $11 per week, a further 40 per cent at least $9 and the remaining 20 per cent, $7.50.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Lithographers, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved February 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* February 12, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Canadian Lithographers' Association, Province of Quebec Branch, and the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, local No. 27, from February 12, 1938, to November 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The agreement covers all who are engaged in the production of lithography but excludes those in the industry employed: as office executives or clerks, maintenance employees; as cutters, binders and finishers in the finishing departments; those engaged on lithographing on metal, wood, bags, wallpaper, cotton, silk, rubber and leather, shipping containers, tissue paper products, etc.; as operators on multicopying machines used for the reproduction of facsimile typewritten matter; as operators on lithographing equipment in private plants which equipment is used for printing over for the sole use of such private plant material already printed or lithographed by a commercial printing or lithographing establishment.

Hours: Forty-five per week, either nine per day from Monday to Friday or the forty-five hours may be divided into five and one half days, ending at noon on Saturday. For night work, nine hours per night for five nights, a forty-five hour week.

Overtime: All time worked before or after the regularly established hours in each shop to be paid at time and one-half for the first three hours of overtime from Monday to Friday. All other overtime and work on Sundays and holidays, double time. There are seven specified holidays in English plants and eight in French plants.

Minimum hourly wage rates for pressmen and feeders, for day work: On presses up to and including 14 x 19 inches, journeymen pressmen fifty-eight cents until end of 1938 and sixty-two cents from January 1, 1939, feeders thirty-five cents in 1938 and thirty-seven cents in 1939; on presses over the above size, journeymen pressmen from seventy-five cents to $1.35, varying with the size of the presses and whether one, two or three colours are used; direct and offset rotary presses—journeymen pressmen ninety-three cents; flat bed presses (direct process)—journeymen pressmen seventy cents; press feeders—varying from thirty-two cents during first year, thirty-five cents second year and thirty-eight cents thereafter, to forty cents during first year, fifty cents during second year and sixty cents thereafter, according to

the size and type of press and colours used; press helpers thirty cents per hour.

Minimum hourly wage rates for other employees on day work: Artists—eighty-five cents for poster letterers, $1 for letterers and engravers (reproducers only), $1.10 for poster crayons, $1.20 for process (colour correctors); camera operators—process $1, commercial fifty-six cents; other operators fifty-two and ninety cents; transferrers eghty-five cents and $1, provers $1, stone and plate preparers fifty-three and sixty-five cents.

Minimum wages for night shifts for all employees is fifteen per cent above the day scale.

One apprentice allowed to each four journeymen pressmen or fraction thereof, but apprentices employed in any shop as at October 22, 1937, may continue their apprenticeship even if the number of such apprentices exceeds the above proportion.

Minimum wages for apprentices for day work: Pressroom, from thirty-eight cents per hour during first six months to seventy-five cents during second half of fourth year; all other apprentices, from twenty cents during first six months to fifty-five cents during second half of fifth year and from sixty-one cents during first six months as improvers to seventy-nine cents during second half of second year as improvers.

Handicapped employees may be granted permission to work for lower wages, the terms and conditions to be decided by the joint committee.

A joint committee consisting of an equal number of employers and employees to be formed to supervise the carrying out of this agreement.

Printing Trades, Montreal District.—An Order in Council, approved February 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, February 12, with correction in the issue of March 12, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association des Maîtres-Imprimeurs de Montréal Incorporée (The Association of Master Printers of Montreal, Incorporated), the Employing Printers Association of Montreal, Incorporated, and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Typographes, Incorporé (The National Catholic Union of Typo Printers, Incorporated), Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Pressiers, No. 1, Incorporé (The National Catholic Union of Pressmen, No. 1, Incorporated), Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Reli-

Minimum Hourly Wage Rates in Book and Job Printing Industry, Montreal District

Class of Labour	Zone 1			Zone 2			Zone 3		
	1938*	1939	1940	1938*	1939	1940	1938*	1939	1940
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Composing Room—									
Compositors and machine keyboard operators:									
Journeymen	·70	·75	·80	·60	·64	·68	·56	·60	·64
Apprentices	·17-·64	·17-·68	·17-·72	·14-·55	·14-·58	·14-·61	·13-·52	·13-·55	·13-·58
Castermen:									
Journeymen	·70	·75	·80	·60	·64	·68	·56	·60	·64
Caster runners	·17-·27	·17-·29	·17-·31	·14-·23	·14-·24	·14-·26	·13-·22	13-·23	·13-·25
Helpers (male, unskilled, after 6 months)	·30	·30	·30	·25	·25	·25	·24	·24	·24
Press Room—									
Platen presses and multigraphing machines:									
Journeymen pressmen	·58	·62	·66	·50	·53	·56	·47	·50	·53
Feeders	·35	·37	·39	·30	·32	·33	·28	·30	·31
Rotary presses for paper rolls less than 36 inches wide, machines for power printing, die embossing, etc., flat bed cylinder presses of one colour:									
Journeymen pressmen	·70	·75	·80	·60	·64	·68	·56	·60	·64
Assistant pressmen	·58	·62	·66	·50	·53	·56	·47	·50	·53
Feeders	·48	·51	·55	·40	·44	·47	·38	·41	·44
Rotary presses for paper rolls 36 inches wide or more, tubular rotary presses, rotary presses sheet fed, two-colour rotary presses, perfecting presses:									
Journeymen pressmen	·75	·80	·85	·64	·68	·72	·60	·64	·68
Assistant pressmen or feeders	·58	·62	·66	·50	·53	·56	·47	·50	·53
All pressroom apprentices	·17-·53	·17-·56	·17-·59	·14-·45	·14-·48	·14-·50	·13-·42	·13-·45	·13-·47
Bindery—									
Journeymen	·70	·75	·80	·60	·64	·68			
Paper trimmers and choppers	·45	·48	·51	·38	·41	·44			
Apprentices	·17-·64	·17-·68	·17-·72	·14-·55	·14-·58	·14-·61			
Helpers	·30	·30	·30	·25	·25	·25			
Bindery girls	·28	·28	·28	·24	·24	·24	·23	·23	·23
Female apprentices	·17-·28	·17-·28	·17-·28	·14-·24	·14-·24	·14-·24	·14-·23	·14-·23	·14-·23

* From January 15, 1938.

eurs, Incorporé (The National Catholic Union of Bookbinders, Incorporated), Le Conseil Syndicat Catholique des Métiers Alliés de l'Imprimerie, Incorporé (The Catholic Union Council of Allied Printing Trades, Incorporated), L'Union Typographique Jacques Cartier, No. 145 (The Jacques Cartier Typographical Union (International Typographical Union), No. 145), The Montreal Typographical Union (International Typographical Union), No. 176, the Montreal Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union (International), No. 52, and l'Union Internationale des Relieurs, Local 91 (The International Union of Bookbinders, Local 91).

The agreement is in effect from February 12, 1938, to December 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, June, 1936, page 546 and December, 1936, page 1181, with certain exceptions:

The city of Hull is now included in Zone II. Zone III now comprises all territory outside of zones I and II and also establishments printing a weekly or bi-weekly newspaper in any part of the district outside the Island of Montreal.

Hours in zone I are reduced from forty-eight to forty-five per week for day work.

Lithographers formerly in this agreement are now excluded as they have a separate agreement covering the whole province, as noted above.

Wages were increased from three to five cents per hour with further increases provided for in 1939 and 1940. Wages rates for some of the principal classes are noted in the accompanying table.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council, as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 19:

Barbers and hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe.

Building trades, Montreal.

Baking industry, Hull.

Fine glove operators and blockers, Province of Quebec.

Certificates of Competency

Certificates of competency were made obligatory under the following agreement, as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* March 19:

Building trades, Sorel.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers or employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410 and May, 1937, page 505; Alberta in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501 and June, 1937, page 640; Nova Scotia in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan in the issue of June, 1937, page 635.

Industrial Standards Act of Saskatchewan

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Plumbers, Regina.—An Order in Council dated March 2, 1938, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* March 15, makes binding the terms of an agreement between the Regina master plumbing, heating and sanitary engineers and the journeymen plumbers and steamfitters, from March 25, 1938, to March 27, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of shift work, night shifts not to exceed 7 hours.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for plumbers and steamfitters: 90 cents per hour. Journeymen employed on night shifts to be paid one and one-seventh times the regular rate.

Not more than one apprentice in any branch of the industry allowed for every three journeymen.

Men sent to employment outside the zone to be provided with transportation, board and lodging and must be paid for travelling time in the day time.

Industrial Standards Act of Alberta

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Edmonton.—An Order in Council dated March 25 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* March 31, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry in the city of Edmonton and within ten miles of the city post office, from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of shift work, shifts not to exceed 8 hours. For work outside the ten mile radius, 9 hours per shift may be worked.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for bricklayers and stonemasons: $1.10 per hour. Foremen to be paid at least 10 cents per hour extra if less than ten men employed or 15 cents extra if ten or more men employed.

One apprentice allowed for each five bricklayers. Wages for apprentices to be 25 per cent of journeymen's wage during first year to 70 per cent during fourth year.

No journeyman or group of journeymen may contract to do work in excess of $200 except through a contractor.

Carpenters, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated February 22, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* February 28, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in the carpentry industry in the city of Edmonton and within ten miles of the city post office, from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: Time and one-half. Work on Sundays and four specific holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wages for carpenters: 85 cents from April 1, 1938, to June 30, 1938; 90 cents from July 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939. For work on night shifts, 8 hours' pay for 7½ hours' work.

Service: Business and Personal

Employees of Bowling Alleys, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated February 22, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* February 28, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in bowling alleys in Edmonton, from March 10, 1938, to August 31, 1938.

Duties of a pin setter restricted to setting of pins and keeping clean his alley or alleys and pit or pits.

Hours: The total hours for all shifts in one week not to exceed 54 hours.

Wages to be computed as follows: 2½ cents per line for five pins or duck pins; 3½ cents per line for ten pins.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, MARCH, 1938

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

IN retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, was somewhat higher due to an advance in the cost of foods while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was slightly lower at the end of the month than at the end of February.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.69 at the beginning of March as compared with $8.59 for February; $8.49 for March, 1937; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.67 for March, 1930. Changes during the month were slight except for a substantial advance in the price of butter. There were minor increases in the prices of mutton, pork, flour and granulated sugar and declines in beef, lard, beans and potatoes. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.48 at the beginning of March as compared with $17.39 for February; $17.13 for March, 1937; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.96 for March, 1930; $20.96 for March, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.35 for March, 1914. Fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 declined for four consecutive weeks ended March 25. Part of the loss was recovered during the week ended April 1. Comparative figures are 83·3 for the last week of the month; 83·0 for that ended March 25; 83·8 for that ended February 25 and 83·6 at the end of January. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for February when the index number was 83·6 as compared with 85·5 for March, 1937; 72·4 for March, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 95·6 for March, 1929; 98·3 for March, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·7 for March 1914. The slight advance in the index number at the end of March was due almost entirely to recovery in the prices of grains and flour which had declined appreciably during previous weeks following reports of favourable moisture conditions in the United States. The animal products group and the chemical products group moved contrary to the general downward trend during most of the month but both were unchanged during the last week. The increase in the former was due in large part to higher prices for live stock, meats and butter. Prices of raw textiles and of non-ferrous metals declined during the month.

As compared with a year ago the general index number has declined more than four per cent there being decreases of nearly ten per cent in the vegetable products group and more than twenty-five per cent in non-ferrous metals. Canadian farm products have declined in this period more than eleven per cent. The animal products group is about seven per cent higher than a year ago.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of March of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rate for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of

each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	132
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132

* The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Beef prices changed little during the month, sirloin steak was however, slightly lower averaging 25·2 cents per pound as ompared with 25·6 cents in February. Mutton and fresh pork were higher, the former being up from an average price of 22·4 cents per pound in February to 23·4 cents in March and the latter from 22·1 cents per pound to 22·6 cents. The price of lard again averaged lower. Butter prices were again substantially higher in all localities, creamery averaging 39·1 cents per pound as compared with 36 cents the previous month and 29·9 cents in March, 1937. Increased consumption and

(Continued on page 464)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	Mar. 1914	Mar. 1918	Mar. 1920	Mar. 1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1935	Mar. 1936	Mar. 1937	Feb. 1938	Mar. 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·0	66·6	74·6	56·6	58·0	66·6	70·0	72·4	41·0	42·4	47·0	47·2	51·2	50·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·8	47·6	48·8	32·2	31·6	39·6	43·6	46·4	21·8	23·4	25·8	25·6	28·0	28·0
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·3	26·0	26·3	19·7	19·3	22·0	24·9	25·7	12·5	12·8	15·1	14·4	16·1	15·9
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	32·3	33·9	26·6	29·5	30·1	30·5	31·5	17·7	20·9	22·3	21·9	22·4	23·4
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	34·4	37·5	29·5	29·7	25·1	28·0	30·6	12·1	20·0	21·2	20·5	22·1	22·6
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·8	65·2	71·6	52·4	54·8	50·6	53·0	55·4	27·0	38·4	40·6	39·4	41·4	41·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·9	46·5	52·6	40·5	41·9	35·8	37·9	40·1	17·2	31·6	29·0	28·6	30·3	30·4
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	68·0	79·2	43·0	49·4	43·4	44·4	43·0	23·0	30·4	33·2	33·2	31·2	30·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	37·0	58·9	73·9	50·7	46·4	46·1	51·3	52·0	27·8	31·4	38·1	29·8	32·0	32·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	33·3	50·5	63·3	45·6	38·7	40·1	44·7	45·8	22·6	25·9	31·6	24·7	26·9	27·0
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·6	76·2	73·2	73·8	75·0	76·8	56·4	61·8	61·8	64·2	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	61·2	97·6	132·6	75·0	91·2	83·2	89·0	83·2	46·2	51·0	51·2	53·2	64·6	70·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	35·5	54·3	72·9	43·5	50·7	45·6	49·0	45·4	26·9	29·6	28·7	29·9	36·0	39·1
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·2	33·1	40·7	31·1	§32·7	§32·3	§33·8	§32·8	§19·3	§19·9	§20·6	§22·4	§23·3	§23·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·2	30·4	38·2	28·4	§32·7	§32·3	§33·8	§32·8	§19·3	§19·9	§20·6	§22·4	§23·3	§23·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	114·5	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	82·5	90·0	93·0	102·0	108·0	108·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	67·0	76·0	48·0	§54·0	§52·0	§49·0	§51·0	§26·0	§33·0	§35·0	§43·0	§44·0	§45·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·0	37·5	41·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	22·5	26·0	25·5	28·5	29·0	29·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	20·6	32·0	19·2	§21·8	§21·2	§20·8	§20·4	§16·0	§16·0	§15·6	§16·2	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	33·6	23·4	17·2	15·8	16·6	23·4	19·8	7·6	10·2	10·8	15·0	11·2	11·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·5	21·3	28·7	22·6	19·6	20·3	21·2	20·9	14·7	15·0	15·8	16·1	15·2	15·1
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·1	27·0	18·4	15·7	13·3	13·7	16·3	10·8	12·5	10·9	11·6	11·2	11·2
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·4	72·8	34·4	31·6	32·0	30·0	28·8	22·4	25·6	24·8	25·2	26·0	26·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	20·0	33·8	16·4	15·0	15·2	14·2	13·8	11·0	12·6	12·2	12·4	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·6	12·7	16·4	13·6	§17·9	§17·9	§17·6	§17·1	§10·3	§13·1	§13·0	§13·0	§14·5	§14·5
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·1	12·1	16·9	14·7	§17·9	§17·9	§17·6	§17·1	§10·3	§13·1	§13·0	§13·0	§14·5	§14·5
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·2	15·2	13·3	15·3	15·2	15·1	14·7	9·9	9·5	9·1	8·9	8·8	8·8
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	40·5	72·2	140·3	52·0	98·0	55·4	43·8	83·2	31·0	25·9	45·1	65·9	32·0	31·7
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 12·66	$ 15·98	$ 10·54	$ 11·46	$ 10·92	$ 11·23	$ 11·67	$ 6·67	$ 7·63	$ 8·12	$ 8·49	$ 8·59	$ 8·69
Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·1	c. 4·6	c. 4·6	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·6	71·7	92·8	108·7	112·7	102·8	102·4	101·5	95·9	94·7	93·0	92·4	90·3	90·4
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·6	57·9	66·8	68·7	65·7	63·8	63·2	63·4	59·0	58·8	58·9	58·7	58·6	58·6
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·9	68·6	77·5	78·7	76·7	75·4	76·9	76·1	62·7	61·9	60·0	59·5	60·4	60·2
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·9	49·4	59·4	58·5	55·6	56·2	55·7	54·0	47·4	46·1	45·3	45·1	45·2	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	26·3	33·1	31·8	30·1	31·1	31·0	31·2	26·8	27·3	27·0	26·8	26·5	26·5
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·91	$ 2·74	$ 3·30	$ 3·46	$ 3·41	$ 3·29	$ 3·29	$ 3·26	$ 2·92	$ 2·89	$ 2·84	$ 2·83	$ 2·81	$ 2·81
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·47	$ 4·56	$ 5·69	$ 6·91	$ 6·86	$ 6·90	$ 6·96	$ 6·99	$ 5·97	$ 5·54	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 5·94
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·35	$ 20·00	$ 25·01	$ 20·96	$ 21·77	$ 21·15	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 15·59	$ 16·10	$ 16·63	$ 17·13	$ 17·39	$ 17·48

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·46	12·61	16·24	10·83	11·72	10·85	11·17	11·68	7·03	7·76	8·11	8·42	8·68	8·77
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·70	11·07	14·17	9·80	10·97	9·58	9·93	10·77	6·74	7·21	7·51	7·96	8·32	8·47
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·36	12·61	15·80	10·78	12·08	10·86	11·00	11·49	7·09	7·85	8·29	8·55	8·81	8·87
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·23	12·62	15·26	10·10	11·16	10·11	10·49	10·86	6·16	7·06	7·58	7·83	8·09	8·13
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·60	12·72	16·03	10·39	11·53	10·97	11·16	11·62	6·56	7·68	8·10	8·46	8·54	8·61
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·28	12·07	15·90	10·41	10·52	10·56	11·14	11·60	6·71	7·33	7·89	8·54	8·27	8·51
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·24	12·63	15·67	10·58	10·92	11·04	11·62	11·84	6·61	7·49	7·88	8·26	8·55	8·68
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·35	12·98	15·78	10·17	10·84	10·91	11·65	11·93	6·42	7·46	8·03	8·47	8·41	8·53
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·91	12·95	16·95	11·47	12·03	11·91	12·23	12·71	7·31	8·26	8·96	9·50	9·55	9·64

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**25·2**	**21·0**	**18·9**	**14·0**	**11·5**	**15·9**	**23·4**	**22·6**	**20·8**	**30·4**	**34·0**	**55·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**27·6**	**22·3**	**19·0**	**14·6**	**12·7**	**13·5**	**16·5**	**23·3**	**20·3**	**28·9**	**32·2**	**55·0**
1—Sydney	29·7	23·2	21·3	16·7	14·9	12·5	.....	25·6	21·2	29	33	55
2—New Glasgow	28·7	25	20·7	15·5	13·5	12·7	.....	22·7	20	27·6	31	51
3—Amherst	25	20	17	15	12	15	18	22	18·6	29	31	52·5
4—Halifax	24·5	18·3	18·1	12·6	11·7	11·8	15	22	20·2	28·1	31·5	55·3
5—Windsor	30	25	21	15	14	14	.....	24	20·8	31	34·7	60
6—Truro	27·5	22·5	16	13	10	15	.....	23·5	21·2	28·4	31·9	56
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·6**	**23**	**20**	**15·1**	**13·9**	**14·0**	**15·0**	**21·0**	**18·7**	**28·0**	**32·2**	**54·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**29·1**	**22·0**	**18·6**	**14·3**	**11·3**	**13·0**	**20·0**	**21·6**	**21·3**	**30·0**	**33·0**	**55·9**
8—Moncton	26·6	20·6	17·3	14	11·7	12	.....	22·2	19·1	31·2	34·3	55·8
9—Saint John	29·1	20·5	20·2	12·8	11·3	13	25	22·5	21	27·6	32·2	55·2
10—Fredericton	30·7	21·8	16·7	15·3	12	14	15	21·7	21·5	31·1	33·3	56·7
11—Bathurst	30	25	20	15	10	.....	.....	20	23·6	30	32·3	.....
Quebec (average)	**23·5**	**20·6**	**18·6**	**13·7**	**9·4**	**15·5**	**23·6**	**20·2**	**19·0**	**27·5**	**30·9**	**54·5**
12—Quebec	23·7	19·1	15·6	13·9	9·3	16·9	23·6	20	18·2	23·7	28·5	48·9
13—Three Rivers	24·7	21·6	16	14·6	10	17·2	23·5	19·6	18·3	28·7	32·3	58·3
14—Sherbrooke	26·3	22·8	22·2	16·2	10·2	16·7	25·4	21	19·5	26·6	28·9	54·5
15—Sorel	19·5	18·7	17·5	12·2	9·4	11	17·5	17·7	19	30	32·2	52
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·1	17·7	18·3	13·3	9·1	17·5	24·3	18·7	17·9	29·5	33·2	57·5
17—St. Johns	30	23·7	20·7	11·7	8·3	15	27·5	22	17·4	25	29·5	54·3
18—Thetford Mines	19·3	20	17	14·7	9	17·7	22·5	19·3	20·4	28·7	33·5	54
19—Montreal	25·9	21·4	21·9	13·1	9·8	13·2	24·4	21·5	20·7	27·7	30·4	56·5
20—Hull	24·2	20·6	18·3	13·4	9·8	14·4	23·9	22·1	19·8	27·5	30	54·9
Ontario (average)	**24·9**	**21·2**	**19·3**	**14·4**	**12·0**	**17·5**	**24·2**	**23·2**	**21·2**	**29·4**	**32·7**	**55·0**
21—Ottawa	26·7	21·5	21·5	15·7	10·8	14·8	.....	21·1	20·7	29·4	32·9	57·5
22—Brockville	26·7	22	20·2	13·5	11	14	25	20·7	19·3	29·5	32·1	56·4
23—Kingston	23·7	19·6	19·2	14	10·3	13·5	24·5	23	19·6	27·6	30·9	53
24—Belleville	19·5	17	17	12	9·4	17·3	21·5	21	.....	29·9	32·6	51·5
25—Peterborough	26	22	20·6	15·3	14·2	20·4	25·7	23·8	22	29·4	33·6	55·3
26—Oshawa	21·1	18·7	18·9	12·5	12	18·1	28	21·5	20	27·7	32·1	55·5
27—Orillia	23·7	20	20·3	13·5	13	18·3	25	24	20	30·3	35	58
28—Toronto	27	22·2	20·6	15	13·4	18	23·1	24·6	23·2	31·2	35·6	57·6
29—Niagara Falls	26·2	22	20·6	15·2	12·7	18	22·5	22	20·3	29·5	31·5	54·2
30—St. Catharines	24·8	22	21·1	15	11·3	15·8	26·3	22·7	20	26·1	30·5	53
31—Hamilton	24·1	20·9	20·7	14·9	13·8	19·4	21·7	22·9	25	27·8	31·4	56·2
32—Brantford	24·7	21·4	19·1	15·1	10·8	17·6	25·2	23·7	20	28·3	31·5	54·7
33—Galt	26·2	22·7	20·2	16·5	14·9	19·1	27·5	26	19·5	29·1	32	54
34—Guelph	20·3	19	17·8	14	12·2	17·6	.....	21·4	19·2	28·3	31·6	53·5
35—Kitchener	22·2	20·2	16·9	14·4	12·3	17·4	27	20·8	19	28·3	30·5	53·2
36—Woodstock	26·5	22·5	19·2	15·5	13	18	22·3	24·7	21·7	28·3	31·6	52·7
37—Stratford	24·2	20·6	17	14·4	13·9	18·6	25	24·2	25	28·6	31·2	54
38—London	25·5	21·7	20·2	14·3	12·3	17·7	22·1	23·1	21·3	29·1	32·1	54·5
39—St. Thomas	26·3	21·8	19·2	13·8	11·7	17·7	23·5	23·8	21·7	28·4	30·5	55·9
40—Chatham	23·7	20·4	19·1	14·4	11·2	19·1	24·2	23·4	19·7	29·4	32·5	54·2
41—Windsor	27·3	22·7	21·6	15·1	12·5	18	22	23·8	21·8	27·4	29·8	56·4
42—Sarnia	24·7	20·1	17·3	14·4	11·6	17·5	20	22·6	22	28·1	30·4	54·4
43—Owen Sound	24·2	19·4	17·4	14·6	11·5	17·9	18·5	21·8	20	28·7	33·8	52·2
44—North Bay	26·7	21	19·7	14	11	17·5	.....	22·7	20	31·2	33·2	53
45—Sudbury	25·8	22·7	18·5	14	10·6	15·6	20·3	23·8	20·2	28·9	33·1	53·7
46—Cobalt	24	22·5	16	14·5	12	.....	.....	24	23·8	31·1	33·5	57
47—Timmins	26·9	23·2	21·3	15·2	11·3	18·1	27·5	25·7	23·8	30·6	34·9	54·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	27·8	23·9	20·3	13·8	10·8	17·5	24·3	23·5	21·7	29·8	33	56·6
49—Port Arthur	24·2	20	17·8	14·4	12·4	17·4	28·5	25	22·7	34·2	37·6	58·1
50—Fort William	27	21	19·3	13·8	12·3	16·9	27·7	24·1	21·9	34·9	38·5	59
Manitoba (average)	**24·5**	**19·9**	**19·0**	**13·3**	**11·2**	**14·1**	**23·7**	**23·6**	**22·1**	**34·3**	**37·7**	**56·5**
51—Winnipeg	26·2	20·6	20·3	13·4	12·0	13·2	21·9	25	21·2	34·7	38	57·5
52—Brandon	22·8	19·2	17·7	13·1	10·4	15	25·5	22·2	23	33·8	37·3	55·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·4**	**17·6**	**16·6**	**11·5**	**9·2**	**13·1**	**20·1**	**20·3**	**20·4**	**35·1**	**39·2**	**57·1**
53—Regina	24·7	18·5	16·6	11·5	10·3	13·2	18·8	20·3	20	33·1	38·5	58·4
54—Prince Albert	20	15	16·5	10·5	6·7	12	25	21	18	39·4	44·7	55
55—Saskatoon	21·1	17·9	16·1	11·7	10·6	14·1	17	20	18·7	34·8	37·7	55·3
56—Moose Jaw	23·7	19·1	17·2	12·4	9·2	13	19·7	19·7	25	33·2	35·8	59·6
Alberta (average)	**23·5**	**19·1**	**16·8**	**11·9**	**9·6**	**13·6**	**21·9**	**21·8**	**19·2**	**30·9**	**36·0**	**54·2**
57—Medicine Hat	27	20·7	20·5	13·2	11	15	23·3	22·5	19·2	32·1	36·4	56·7
58—Drumheller	21·5	19	15	12·5	8	12·5	20	21	20	29·3	36·5	51·7
59—Edmonton	20·5	16·4	14·6	9·7	7·6	12·9	20	20·6	19·4	29·3	34·4	53·6
60—Calgary	24·2	19	16·9	12·2	11·2	15	24	22·7	18·2	34·8	38·9	55·5
61—Lethbridge	24·4	20·5	17	12	10·4	12·5	22·2	22	.....	29·2	34	53·3
British Columbia (average)	**26·6**	**22·3**	**20·5**	**14·4**	**13·5**	**17·3**	**27·0**	**24·6**	**22·1**	**35·5**	**39·6**	**57·7**
62—Fernie	25	20	20	13·5	13	13·2	26	22	22	33·2	40	60
63—Nelson	25	22	22	16	13	18	28	25	20	34	37·5	57·5
64—Trail	25·3	22·7	19·7	15·2	14·5	17·3	30	25·7	24	36·2	41·3	58
65—New Westminster	26·3	22	18	13·1	13·7	16·1	23·4	24·4	23·1	34·1	37·3	54·7
66—Vancouver	28·7	23·1	20·4	14·5	14·6	18·3	26·6	24·8	23·3	35·2	38·6	58·5
67—Victoria	28·5	23·6	21·5	15	14·6	17·3	26·3	25·3	21·3	37·3	40·4	57·8
68—Nanaimo	26·2	22·4	20·4	14	13·1	20	29·3	24·6	20	36	40·2	58·7
69—Prince Rupert	27·5	22·5	22	14·2	11·7	18	26	25	22·8	37·8	41·1	56·7

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·8	**23·6**	**15·9**	**11·6**	**49·6**	**18·1**	**17·3**	**21·9**	**15·3**	**32·0**	**27·0**	**11·0**	**35·1**	**39·1**	
10·7	**28·8**	.....	**10·0**	**42·4**	**13·3**	**14·1**	**16·2**	**16·3**	**35·8**	**30·8**	**10·3**	**35·1**	**40·7**	
8·7	24·6	.....	.....	43·2	13·4	14·5	15·7	15·3	38·1	32·5	10–12	.....	39·5	1
11	30	.....	.....	50	13	14	17·4	15·2	34·7	30·8	11b	35	39·7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	14·3	15	14·8	15·5	34·2	29	8c	34·5	40	3
11·6	30·4	.....	10	40·7	12·4	11·7	18·3	17·2	37·2	29·5	11·8a	.....	40	4
12	30	.....	.....	.....	12·9	.....	16	17·2	35·2	.....	10	36	42·2	5
10	.....	.....	.....	38	14	15·2	15·1	17·4	35·5	32·3	10	35	42·8	6
15·0	**26·0**	.....	.....	**46·7**	**13·3**	**15·7**	**17·3**	**16·1**	**29·8**	**24·8**	**9·0–10·0**	**33·4**	**38·6**	7
13·4	**28·5**	**17·5**	.....	**45·0**	**14·3**	**16·5**	**17·4**	**15·2**	**35·4**	**30·2**	**10·8**	**35·2**	**40·2**	
13·5	29·4	.....	.....	43·1	13·9	16·2	16	15·4	37·1	32·2	10	35·1	40·7	8
13·7	33·2	15	.....	41·7	14·3	14·4	18·7	14·8	38	32·6	12	36·1	40·9	9
13	26·5	.....	.....	55	14·9	16·4	20·3	16·7	31·4	28·8	11	36·3	40·2	10
.....	25	20	.....	40	14·2	19	14·6	14	35	27	10c	33·3	39	11
14·2	**24·3**	**12·9**	**8·8**	**49·0**	**16·6**	**15·5**	**14·7**	**15·4**	**33·4**	**29·2**	**10·2**	**34·1**	**37·7**	
13·2	23·7	18	.....	.....	10·2	12·5	16	15·5	36	29·1	11	33·5	38·4	12
15	29	15	8	43·7	11·3	15·1	14·9	17	35·4	32·2	11b	.....	37·5	13
14·4	26·9	10	8·9	.....	18·2	18·5	15·8	15·2	35·7	31·5	11·1a	33·5	37·6	14
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·5	10·5	14·7	30	27·5	9	.....	37·5	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	12·4	14·1	30·4	27·9	9b	.....	38·2	16
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	15	15	14·3	15·7	33·2	27·9	9	.....	37·4	17
.....	19	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	11·8	15·6	32·5	29·7	9	32	37·7	18
14·3	26·8	8·6	9·4	49·7	19·8	17·8	21·4	14·4	34·7	28·7	11–12	36·7	38·1	19
.....	24·2	12·7	.....	53·7	.....	15·2	15·4	16·1	32·8	28·5	11	35	36·9	20
15·5	**22·8**	**18·8**	**9·6**	**53·1**	**17·3**	**17·1**	**25·1**	**15·1**	**31·2**	**26·6**	**11·3**	**36·7**	**39·3**	
16·5	26·7	19·3	10	.....	19·1	16	25·7	14·5	34·7	29·6	11	36	38·6	21
.....	25	.....	8·3	.....	17·3	15	22·4	15·4	30	27·5	10	35	37·3	22
14·2	25·7	21	.....	50	18	15·7	23·6	15·1	29·5	25·3	10	35	38·2	23
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	19	16·7	24·5	14·2	26·9	24·8	10b	38·3	38·9	24
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17·6	16	25·1	15·5	29·5	25·8	11	35·2	38·8	25
.....	.....	15·2	.....	55	15	18	24·8	15	32·5	29·3	11b	37	39	26
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	20	18·2	26	16·7	29·7	25·5	11	36·3	39·4	27
15·8	27·4	19·8	10·3	60	.....	19·3	29·2	14·8	32·5	26·5	13	.....	39·9	28
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	17·3	17	25·3	14·7	31·9	26·5	12	37·3	40·1	29
.....	21	.....	.....	.....	17	16·5	30·7	14·3	31·6	27	12	37·3	38·8	30
18·2	25·2	23	8·3	50	17·5	16·5	30·1	14·5	31·8	29	12	37·8	39·8	31
.....	19	17	.....	.....	17	16·8	28·1	14	28·4	25·1	11	39	39·9	32
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	15	20	28·9	14·8	28·8	24·1	11	38	39·5	33
.....	.....	15	.....	.....	15·7	17·2	23·5	14·3	29·9	26·2	11	37	39·5	34
12·5	21·7	17·2	.....	50	.....	17·2	24·9	15	29·2	25·4	11	36	38·9	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	23·1	13·7	26·5	21·5	11	.....	39·6	36
16·5	21·7	16	10	42·5	18	16·2	27·8	14·2	27	21	11	35	38·8	37
12·5	20	18·3	.....	50	15·9	16·5	27·7	14·6	28	24·2	11	36·5	39·2	38
12·5	22	18	.....	50	17·2	18	28·3	13·9	28·4	24·7	11	39·3	40·3	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18·2	26·3	14·2	24·5	20·9	11	36·5	38·6	40
15	21·7	21·7	.....	60	17	16·5	29·2	14·3	31·1	23·3	12	.....	38·4	41
.....	23	18	10	.....	16·8	16·2	28·4	14·1	29	27	11	.....	39·9	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	23·6	14·6	28·3	25·3	11	.....	39·1	43
17	21·7	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	19·1	17	37·2	.....	12	.....	39·6	44
.....	20·3	18	10	62·5	14·6	15·4	17·5	16·4	34·2	29·2	14	.....	39·2	45
14	23	19	.....	53·7	16·7	17	21·5	17·5	39·5	36·5	10	.....	41·1	46
19	24·3	24·3	10	55	18·5	18·8	15·4	19·2	36·7	31·2	14·3a	.....	39·5	47
.....	23·7	21·7	.....	.....	16·4	17·3	26	16·1	35·1	27·5	12	32·8	39·1	48
.....	25	20·3	.....	.....	20	17·3	21·9	15·9	36·8	30	11	39	40·8	49
18	22·5	19	.....	55	17·5	18·2	25·7	15·1	37·3	31·4	11	35·7	40·3	50
20·9	**22·7**	**15·2**	**12·0**	**60·0**	**20·2**	**17·7**	**24·1**	**13·8**	**31·5**	**24·5**	**9·2**	**33·4**	**38·6**	
20·7	22·7	17·8	12	.....	20·2	18·3	28·8	13·9	33·5	26·6	10	32	38·5	51
21	22·7	12·5	.....	60	20·1	17·1	19·4	13·6	29·4	22·4	8·3a	34·7	38·7	52
22·1	**22·2**	**9·8**	**11·7**	.....	**22·1**	**18·7**	**18·6**	**14·1**	**31·1**	**24·2**	**11·8**	**33·4**	**38·4**	
21	21·5	11·5	**13·3**	.....	23·6	18·9	17·6	14·3	30·2	21·9	12	34	38·5	53
22·5	22·3	8·7	8·3	.....	20	18	20·2	13·5	30·2	25·4	11	32·7	39·2	54
20·8	21·3	9·3	10	.....	21·2	18	17·3	14·1	32·3	25·1	12	33·7	37·8	55
24·2	23·7	9·7	15	.....	23·6	20	19·4	14·3	31·5	24·5	12	33·2	38·1	56
21·9	**23·3**	**12·4**	**14·0**	.....	**23·7**	**19·8**	**23·4**	**14·9**	**30·4**	**23·3**	**10·8**	**31·0**	**36·7**	
22·5	23·5	12	.....	.....	25	22	21·2	16·1	30·8	24·2	11	32·5	36·2	57
25	25	12	15	.....	25	17·5	16·6	15	33·3	25	10	30·2	37·2	58
20	21·6	14	10	.....	22·2	19	20·7	14·1	29·9	22·4	11	30·2	36·1	59
20·7	22	12·7	17	.....	22·5	20·5	26·5	13·9	30·2	23·3	11	31	37·3	60
21·5	24·2	11·3	.....	.....	24	20	32	15·6	28	21·6	11	.....	36·8	61
18·6	**20·6**	**13·9**	**14·1**	.....	**23·0**	**20·2**	**25·9**	**16·3**	**31·1**	**25·8**	**11·6**	**35·6**	**39·8**	
23·7	25	12	19	.....	23·9	23·3	19·5	15	35	24·4	10	32	38·3	62
21	24	12·5	17·5	.....	25	20	.....	16·5	35	.....	12·5a	35	40	63
22·7	27·7	14	18·7	.....	22·5	21	26·2	18	36·8	32	12·5a	.....	36·8	64
16·2	18	.....	8·3	.....	21·7	17·3	24·4	14·5	26·4	22·3	10	.....	39·7	65
15	18·1	16	11·2	.....	21·6	18·5	26·4	14·7	26·7	.....	10	.....	39·3	66
15·3	18	15	10	.....	24·6	20·3	25·6	16	29·2	25·4	12·5a	39·7	41·1	67
16·2	19	.....	.....	.....	22	21·5	36·7	16	29·8	.....	11a	.....	40·9	68
.....	15	.....	14	.....	.....	20	22·7	19·4	29·7	25	14·3a	.....	42·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·4**	**7·2a**	**15·9**	**4·5**	**5·8**	**8·2**	**10·8**	**11·7**	**11·5**	**11·5**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·0**	**7·2**	**17·6**	**5·1**	**5·8**	**7·8**	**12·4**	**12·1**	**11·4**	**11·6**
1—Sydney	22·4	8	20	4·9	5·6	7·4	11·1	11·6	11·4	11·5
2—New Glasgow	22·4	7·3	17	5·1	5·6	7·8	13·5	12·1	10·9	10·9
3—Amherst	21·7	7·3	.....	5·1	5·8	7·2	12·2	10·7	10·8	11
4—Halifax	23·3	6–6·7	17·5	5	5·6	8·6	12·3	12·3	11	11·3
5—Windsor	23·2	7·3–8	17	5·3	6	8	12·3	13·1	12·4	12·2
6—Truro	24·7	6–7·3	16·6	5·1	6	8	13	13	11·6	12·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·8**	**8·0**	**17·3**	**5·0**	**5·8**	**7·8**	**13·1**	**12·4**	**12·4**	**12·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·4**	**7·9**	**16·9**	**4·9**	**5·9**	**7·7**	**12·9**	**12·2**	**11·5**	**11·5**
8—Moncton	23·1	8	17	5	5·9	8·8	15	11·9	11·3	11·5
9—Saint John	23·5	6–7·3	18·7	4·9	6	7·6	13·2	11·5	10·7	11·2
10—Fredericton	22·7	8	15·7	4·9	6·1	7·5	13·4	12·2	11·5	11·3
11—Bathurst	24·2	8·7b	16	4·9	5·6	6·7	10	13·2	12·5	12
Quebec (average)	**21·2**	**5·9**	**13·5**	**4·4**	**5·6**	**6·6**	**10·6**	**9·8**	**11·4**	**10·6**
12—Quebec	23·5	5–9·5c	13·6	4·6	5·8	6·7	9·9	9·9	10·5	10·2
13—Three Rivers	22·3	5·3–6	13·7	5	5·7	7	11·8	10·1	12·2	10·9
14—Sherbrooke	21·5	6	13·2	4·2	5·9	6·1	11·3	9·9	10·9	11·1
15—Sorel	20·5	4·7	14·3	3·5	5	6·1	9·8	9·7	11·6	10·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·3	5·3	13·4	4·1	5·8	7·4	10·2	9·3	12·1	10·3
17—St. Johns	20	4·7	13·4	4·2	5·5	6·4	10	9·6	12	10·6
18—Thetford Mines	21·2	6	12·6	4·7	6	5·6	10·5	10·3	11·6	10·6
19—Montreal	22·4	6–7·3	14·7	4·7	5·5	7·6	10	9·7	10·9	10·2
20—Hull	20·4	5·3–7·3	12·7	4·6	5·5	6·5	12	9·7	10·7	10·5
Ontario—(average.)	**23·0**	**6·8**	**15·4**	**3·9**	**5·6**	**8·8**	**10·9**	**11·1**	**11·0**	**11·0**
21—Ottawa	22	7·3	14·1	5·1	5·9	8·3	11	10·2	10·3	10·5
22—Brockville	21	6·7	15·7	4·7	5·6	8·3	11·6	10·7	10·4	10·4
23—Kingston	20·9	6–6·7	14	4·3	5·1	8·3	11·1	10·4	10·2	10·2
24—Belleville	21·8	6	14·2	3·6	5·3	7·7	9·9	10	10·2	10·3
25—Peterborough	22·7	6–6·7	15·5	3·3	5·3	9	10·3	10·1	9·8	10·1
26—Oshawa	23·3	6·7–7·3	15	3·3	6	8·3	10·1	10·6	10·7	10·9
27—Orillia	21·5	6·7	15·7	3·6	5·2	8·5	10·8	11·2	11·9	12
28—Toronto	25·3	7·3	17·7	3·5	5·7	9	10·1	10·5	10·5	10·4
29—Niagara Falls	23·4	7·3	16	3·7	5·6	9·1	10·6	10·2	10·4	10·9
30—St. Catharines	23·4	7·3	16·7	3·5	5·7	9·6	11·4	10·1	10·8	10·6
31—Hamilton	27·8	6·7–7·3	16·8	3·4	5·7	8·6	10	10·9	10·7	10·7
32—Brantford	24·3	7·3	17	3·4	5·4	9·6	10	10·8	10·4	10·3
33—Galt	25·4	7·3	17·3	3·2	5·4	8·4	10·3	11·7	10·9	10·9
34—Guelph	23·3	6·7	16	3·1	5·3	9·7	10·7	10·6	10·4	10·7
35—Kitchener	24·3	6·7	16·4	3·3	5·7	9·4	10·8	10·9	11·2	11
36—Woodstock	22·4	6·7	13·7	2·8	5	8·7	9·7	11·5	10·6	10·7
37—Stratford	22·5	6·7–7·3	15·7	3·3	5·5	9·2	11·1	11·4	10·6	11·2
38—London	23·2	6·7–7·3	15·7	3·4	5·4	8·7	10·9	11·7	10·6	10·8
39—St. Thomas	23·4	6–6·7	18·1	3·7	5·7	8·8	12·1	11·9	11·5	11·4
40—Chatham	21·4	6	14·1	3·2	5·1	8·2	10	11·3	12·4	11
41—Windsor	21·4	6·7–7·3	15	3·5	5·1	7·8	10·1	10·8	10·9	11·2
42—Sarnia	23·2	6·7–7·3	17·3	3	6	9·4	11·2	12	11·4	10·8
43—Owen Sound	22·9	6·7	14·8	3·2	5·3	8·7	11·8	10·4	10	10·5
44—North Bay	23	6·7–7·3	15	5·1	6	8·9	12·7	11·6	12	12·7
45—Sudbury	21·3	7·3	14·5	5	6·4	8·7	11·8	11·4	11·9	12·1
46—Cobalt	23·6	6·7	13	5·6	6	9·1	11·8	11·9	11·9	12·7
47—Timmins	22·7	6·7	12·5	5·1	6·4	9·2	11·9	12·1	11·9	11·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·3	6–6·7	13·7	4·8	5·8	9·7	11	12·1	11·6	11·5
49—Port Arthur	22·4	6·7–7·3	17·7	4·9	5·6	9·5	10·9	11·6	11·3	11·4
50—Fort William	22·6	6·7–7·3	14·3	5·1	5·9	8·7	10·4	11·6	11·9	11·6
Manitoba (average)	**25·7**	**7·0**	**15·4**	**4·8**	**6·0**	**9·5**	**10·4**	**13·2**	**12·1**	**12·2**
51—Winnipeg	25·9	6·4–8	15·8	4·9	5·7	9·1	10·1	12·9	12·4	12·3
52—Brandon	25·4	6·4–7·1	15	4·7	6·2	9·8	10·7	13·5	11·8	12
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·8**	**7·3**	**17·1**	**4·9**	**6·0**	**9·2**	**10·7**	**13·6**	**12·0**	**12·4**
53—Regina	25·1	7·2–8	18·5	5	7	9·3	9·9	13·6	11·2	11·5
54—Prince Albert	23·9	6·4	17·7	4·9	5·4	8·8	12·1	14·2	13·5	13·5
55—Saskatoon	21·7	7·2	.....	4·8	5·8	9·6	10·1	13·2	11·6	12·1
56—Moose Jaw	24·5	8	15	5	5·8	9·2	10·7	13·3	11·5	12·4
Alberta (average)	**25·8**	**7·8**	**15·6**	**4·9**	**6·4**	**8·2**	**10·7**	**13·1**	**12·1**	**12·2**
57—Medicine Hat	25·2	8	14	4·9	6·3	8·3	10·1	14	12·3	11·9
58—Drumheller	24·3	6·8–8	.....	4·9	6·7	7·6	11·2	14·2	11·7	12·5
59—Edmonton	24·5	7·2–8	17·1	4·8	6·4	8·4	10·9	12·7	12·9	12·9
60—Calgary	27·3	8	.....	5	6	8·1	9·7	12·5	12	11·9
61—Lethbridge	27·5	8	.....	4·8	.....	8·8	11·8	12·3	11·7	11·7
British Columbia (average)	**25·8**	**9·5**	**19·2**	**5·4**	**6·5**	**7·4**	**8·4**	**13·2**	**12·7**	**12·8**
62—Fernie	26·7	10	17·5	5·1	6·7	8·4	9·5	12·6	12·1	12·6
63—Nelson	24	10	.....	5·6	.....	7	10	13	15	13
64—Trail	24·4	10	17·5	5·7	6·3	8·1	8·4	13·5	13·5	13·8
65—New Westminster	26	9–9·6	20·3	5·3	6·2	6·9	7·7	13·2	11·9	12·4
66—Vancouver	25·7	9–9·6	20·8	5·2	6·2	6·4	7·9	12·5	11·6	11·7
67—Victoria	26·2	9	19·3	5·2	6·7	7·5	7·8	12·8	12	12·2
68—Nanaimo	28·3	9	.....	5·3	7	7·2	8·2	13·2	11·7	12·4
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	9–10	20	5·5	6·3	7·4	7·9	14·7	13·9	14·2

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1938

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·5	6·4	·951	20·2	21·5	15·1	11·2	16·9	15·2	58·8	17·6	54·2	43·9	
5·6	7·2	·961	19·4	17·9	14·5	12·1	16·2	15·2	65·5	17·8	60·1	47·4	
5	8·2	·978	20·2	.....	13·5	12·7	15·3	14·9	.....	17·9	.....	48·1	1
5·3	7	1·029	20·4	17	.....	13	15	14·3	.....	18·1	.....	43·7	2
5·3	6·4	·936	18·5	21·2	15·3	10·7	16·5	15	.....	15·6	.....	47·5	3
6·2	7·1	·832	17·2	18·1	.....	12·7	17·3	17·4	72·5	17·4	61·7	47·5	4
6·1	6·8	1·08	20	15	.....	11·5	17	14	.....	17·9	59	49·7	5
5·4	7·6	·912	19·8	18·2	14·8	12·1	16·3	15·5	58·5	19·8	59·5	47·8	6
5·7	7·7	·642	14·0	20·0	17·5	12·7	15·4	14·7	.....	19·0	49·0	47·6	7
5·4	7·3	·776	17·6	20·5	14·5	11·9	16·6	14·9	53·5	16·5	59·8	49·3	
5·3	7	·859	17·2	21·3	14·7	12·5	17·1	15	.....	16·2	65	52·9	8
5·7	7·6	·764	17·6	20·6	14·7	10·5	15·7	13·9	52	16·1	54·5	47·5	9
5·7	7·7	·731	17·5	19·5	14·9	11·9	16·6	14·6	55	16·2	60	46·8	10
4·7	6·7	·75	18	.....	13·7	12·5	17	16	.....	17·5	.....	50	11
5·0	7·4	·843	18·6	24·0	14·2	11·2	16·1	14·3	58·7	17·5	57·5	43·1	
5·5	7·2	·835	19·2	28·3	14	12·2	16·8	14·7	83·3	18·4	63·8	43·6	12
5·2	7·9	·823	20·9	25·6	15·7	11·4	16·2	14·3	53·3	17·6	55	45·6	13
4·7	7·3	·902	19·2	27·2	15·1	11·6	17·6	15·3	50	19·9	58·2	43·9	14
5	8·4	·678	18·1	.....	13·1	11	14·3	13·5	47·5	17·7	.....	42·2	15
4·6	7·4	·759	16	20	13·4	12	16·6	14·2	.....	17·6	54	42·5	16
5	8·1	·877	17·2	21	14·5	10·1	16·3	14·4	55	16	60	43·7	17
4·5	6·1	·976	21	.....	13·3	10	16	12·8	57	17·2	.....	44·6	18
5·3	7·3	·863	17·4	25·2	13·6	11·7	16·4	13·6	71·9	17·1	57·1	41	19
5·4	7·3	·874	18·5	20·7	14·8	10·6	15·1	15·9	51·2	16·4	54·7	40·6	20
5·2	6·7	·884	18·9	21·8	14·8	11·1	16·9	15·6	57·5	16·6	55·1	42·6	
5·2	7·6	·944	21·4	25	13·5	10·9	16·6	15·8	54·8	16·5	54·8	42·8	21
5	7·2	·92	20	25	14·7	9·8	17·2	15·4	50	16·8	60	43·3	22
5·4	6·9	·939	19·7	22·6	.....	10·9	17	15·5	45	16·2	56	42·7	23
4·9	6·9	·914	19·4	19·7	14	11·2	15·8	15·2	52·7	15	58	41·1	24
5·1	6·1	·731	15·5	22·2	12·5	10·4	16·8	14·5	55·5	16·7	55	41·3	25
5·5	6·6	·788	16·3	18·1	.....	12·2	17·3	15·6	52	16·1	63·2	42·6	26
5·7	5·9	·663	15	23·9	13·7	10·2	17	15·3	69	17·2	51·3	43	27
5·2	6·9	·873	17·9	22·2	.....	9·5	16·8	15	54·5	16	54	42·5	28
6·2	6·8	·923	20·7	25	.....	10·4	17	14·8	62·5	14·6	52·5	42	29
6·9	7·4	·793	16·4	22·1	.....	10·5	17·1	15·8	60	14·7	49	43·4	30
5·8	7	·76	18	22·9	.....	12·4	16·2	15·2	.....	15·1	60	42·1	31
4·9	6·4	·76	15·6	24·2	.....	11·4	16·3	14·7	55	15·6	59·7	41·2	32
4·9	7	·75	15·8	18	.....	9·7	17·3	15	60	17·4	58	41·7	33
5·3	6·4	·658	15	24·1	.....	10·3	17·4	15·5	62	15·7	59	41·1	34
5·8	7·4	·75	16·3	20	.....	12·3	16·7	15·6	.....	16·6	.....	42	35
4·6	6	·772	16·7	15	.....	11·3	16·2	14·1	.....	15·6	.....	39	36
4·7	6·6	·681	15·2	20·2	.....	11	17	15·3	.....	16·2	61	40·9	37
4·6	6·6	·784	16	18·8	.....	10·5	16·4	14·5	.....	15·4	60	40·9	38
5·1	7·6	·905	17·5	16·1	.....	11	16·8	14·9	47	17·2	45	41·9	39
4·4	6·2	·87	17·6	25·8	.....	9·9	16·7	15	.....	16·6	55·3	41·8	40
4·7	6	·899	17	19·5	.....	10·5	15·7	14·8	.....	17·2	.....	43·2	41
5·2	6·1	·85	18·2	18·7	.....	11·3	16·8	16·2	.....	18·2	.....	42	42
5·2	6·3	·682	14·4	20·8	.....	11	17·1	14·8	65	18·2	55	41·5	43
4·9	7·4	1·047	25	.....	.....	11·5	15	16·7	59	19·3	49	43·3	44
5·2	7·6	1·025	22·8	27·5	16	11·8	17·4	17·6	62·2	17	52·7	45·4	45
5	7·5	1·305	31·7	.....	16	12·5	18·5	16·4	64·5	19·2	53·2	46·6	46
4·9	6·7	1·495	29·3	.....	16·6	12·5	19	17	65·7	17·2	56·8	46·2	47
5·9	6·8	1·007	21·1	25	15	11·4	17·2	15	52·7	17·6	55	44·3	48
5	6·2	1·021	21·7	30	16·5	12·1	16·5	18	57·2	17	49·1	42·9	49
5	6·1	1·012	20	15	14·7	11·8	18	17·3	59·3	16·9	50	44·5	50
5·8	5·0	·698	14·9	.....	13·5	10·8	17·7	15·4	62·5	17·2	49·4	42·7	
5·7	4·8	·678	14·8	.....	13·5	10·9	17·6	15·1	60·9	17·4	47·8	42·1	51
5·8	5·2	·717	15	.....	.....	10·7	17·8	15·7	64·1	16·9	51	43·2	52
5·8	5·5	1·128	23·4	.....	15·8	11·0	17·7	15·4	62·3	19·3	51·3	46·2	
5·3	5·8	1·10	24·2	.....	16	11·4	18·8	14·9	63·7	17·9	52	46·4	53
6·4	5·5	1·27	23·5	.....	13·5	11·1	18·8	16·2	60·8	21·8	52	46·3	54
5·6	5·7	1·08	23·1	.....	15·7	10·9	17·6	15·1	62·6	19·3	50·5	45·9	55
5·7	5·1	1·06	22·8	.....	18	10·6	15·7	15·5	62·1	18·1	50·8	46	56
5·9	5·1	·844	20·2	.....	16·0	10·7	17·5	15·6	60·2	20·7	52·1	45·1	
6·2	4·5	·897	22·6	.....	18·7	10·6	17·4	16·2	60·7	20·1	54·7	45·2	57
6·4	5·4	1·117	22·5	.....	15	10	17	15	64	22·5	52·5	47·5	58
6·3	5·5	·663	14·9	.....	17	11	17·7	15·5	60·3	19·1	51·8	44·7	59
5·4	4·8	·929	23·4	.....	17	10·3	18·3	15·2	59·8	20·4	49·6	44·9	60
5	5·3	·613	17·7	.....	12·5	11·7	17·3	16·2	56	21·3	52	43	61
6·8	4·7	1·483	29·1	.....	19·4	10·6	17·8	14·4	58·5	18·5	49·0	42·7	
7·6	3·5	1·17	25	.....	20	12	19·2	16	62·5	20·7	55	52·2	62
7	5	1·80	35	.....	.....	13	20	15	60	20	55	50	63
7·1	4·6	1·74	36·5	.....	.....	9·7	18·7	15	62·3	21·2	52·3	45	64
5·2	4·9	1·14	23·7	.....	.....	9·2	17	13	53	16·7	43·8	37	65
5·8	4·6	1·14	23·7	.....	.....	9·6	16·1	13·4	52·8	15·4	43·2	38·4	66
6·3	4·9	1·41	27·8	.....	.....	10	17·1	13·3	58·3	16·5	45	38	67
7·1	5	1·42	25	.....	.....	11·7	16·2	13·6	57·8	17·4	49·4	38·3	68
8	5·1	2·04	36·4	.....	18·7	9·6	18·3	15·6	61	19·7	48	43	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·6**	**6·4**	**35·2**	**58·1**	**19·6**	**13·7**	**2·6**	**36·4**	**48·7**	**11·7**	**5·0**	**14·457b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·6**	**6·2**	**40·4**	**58·5**	**19·1**	**9·6**	**2·7**	**40·9**	**39·5**	**12·3**	**5·1**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·5	6·1	38·7	58·7	20·8	9·9	2·7	43·5	46·9	12·4	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·7	6·5	41·2	57·6	19·4	9·5	2·7	47	37·6	12·8	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·5	6	40	60	16·2	9·2	2·7	37·5	35·8	11·8	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·3	6·1	39·4	57	19·8	9·4	2·9	40	42·7	12·6	5·4	15·00
5—Windsor	6·5	6·1	42·2	58·7	20	9·7	2·6	40	38·3	12·1	5	.....
6—Truro	6·9	6·5	40·8	59	18·2	10	2·8	37·2	35·6	12	5·3	.....
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	**6·4**	**5·9**	**40·7**	**58·7**	**18·1**	**15·5**	**2·9**	**42·6**	**37·0**	**12·4**	**5·0**	**13·400**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**41·9**	**58·3**	**17·2**	**10·1**	**2·6**	**39·7**	**36·6**	**12·1**	**5·1**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·4	6	41·7	60	19·3	9·3	2·9	43·3	37·5	11·8	5·1	g
9—Saint John	6·6	6·4	39·2	57·5	17·7	10	2·5	41·4	36·6	12·1	5·1	15·00
10—Fredericton	7	6·7	40·4	57·5	16·7	10·3	2·3	34·1	34·7	11·8	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·7	6·2	46·3	58·1	15	10·7	2·8	40	37·5	12·5	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·1**	**5·9**	**34·1**	**55·8**	**20·3**	**12·9**	**2·8**	**40·7**	**50·7**	**10·6**	**4·8**	**13·875**
12—Quebec	6	5·9	33·6	59·5	18·8	15·4	2·7	38	53·3	10·5	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·3	5·9	38·6	57·8	20·6	14·7	3·2	43·1	60	12·5	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6·1	5·9	31·8	58·6	21·4	11·1	2·9	41·6	49·5	10·9	4·9	14·50
15—Sorel	6	5·9	34	52·9	20	10·7	2·5	37	53·3	9·5	4·7	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6	5·9	33·2	46·4	21	13	2·7	37·2	47	10·4	4·9	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	6	31	51·8	19	13	3	41·7	46·7	10·7	4·5	13·50
18—Thetford Mines	6·2	5·8	34·4	58·4	18·7	13·2	2·6	42·5	46·7	10	4·6	.....
19—Montreal	5·8	5·8	35·5	60·3	19·9	13	2·5	43·8	49·3	10·3	4·7	14·00–14·25
20—Hull	6·1	6	34·4	56·1	23·4	11·9	2·7	41·2	50·2	10·5	4·9	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**34·8**	**61·7**	**19·4**	**12·0**	**2·4**	**35·4**	**48·7**	**10·8**	**5·0**	**14·205**
21—Ottawa	6·1	6	33·1	60·8	20	13·4	2·5	40·6	55·6	10·6	5	14·50
22—Brockville	6·2	6·1	33·6	61·4	22	10	2·7	37·8	47·2	10·6	5·2	13·00
23—Kingston	6·2	6	36·5	55·3	18·2	12·1	2·7	35·7	46·7	10·3	5	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·2	36·5	59·8	19	10·2	2·3	32·4	47·5	10·4	5·3	14·00
25—Peterborough	6·4	6·3	36·4	60·8	17·2	12·5	2·5	34·5	49·3	10·7	5·2	14·75
26—Oshawa	6·6	6·1	36·7	58·7	18·5	11	2·4	35·6	47·5	11·3	4·8	13·75
27—Orillia	6·2	6·2	36·1	65	20	10	2·4	35	49	9·8	5·2	14·50
28—Toronto	6·1	6	37·7	60·1	17·4	11·4	2·4	31·9	46·4	10·1	4·8	13·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·4	6·4	35·2	60·4	19·4	11·9	2·2	39·6	.....	10·7	5	12·50–13·00g
30—St. Catharines	6·7	6·6	35·6	62·1	20	11·4	2·6	33·8	40	11·3	5·3	13·25g
31—Hamilton	6·2	6·1	36·3	62·4	19·7	10·8	2·2	31·4	40·7	10	5	13·50
32—Brantford	6·3	6·2	37·3	64·5	17·8	10·6	2·3	31·7	50·7	9·9	5	13·50
33—Galt	6·7	6·5	33·2	58·6	17·7	11·2	2·3	37·5	59·5	10·8	4·8	14·00
34—Guelph	6	6	32·8	59	18·5	10	2·4	34·4	49	10·8	4·9	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·4	6·4	31·8	64·4	18·6	10·8	2·2	46·4	56·7	10	4·7	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·7	6·7	39·2	54·7	20·2	10	2·3	31	44	10·7	4·9	14·00
37—Stratford	6·6	6·6	33·8	62·4	18	11·1	2·2	35·5	48·2	10·5	5	13·50
38—London	6·4	6·1	37·8	61·2	16·8	11·9	2·2	33·4	44·2	10·2	4·9	14·00
39—St. Thomas	6·7	6·6	36·7	60·3	19·2	11·6	2·4	38·5	48·2	10·6	5·3	13·50
40—Chatham	6·2	6·2	32·5	55·8	17·8	11·4	1·9	33	52·5	10	5	g
41—Windsor	6	6	29·6	64·2	19·1	10·7	1·9	30·5	46·7	10	4·7	13·75g
42—Sarnia	6·7	6·7	33·5	62·5	18·4	10·7	2	35·7	57·7	10·6	5	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·4	6·3	38·3	66·2	19·4	10·3	2·2	33	45	11·1	5·2	14·00
44—North Bay	6·8	6·5	42·5	65	17	15	3·5	35	.....	.....	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·5	31·6	66·2	22·4	15·2	2·6	37·4	60	13·4	5·1	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·2	7	33·2	64	23·3	15·1	2·7	32	48·3	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	7	6·9	33·8	63·3	20·2	15·6	3·1	37·3	35	.....	4·8	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·5	6·4	28·7	67	21·4	14·6	2·5	36	48	12	5·1	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·5	6·4	32·2	61·5	20·9	15·3	2·4	36·2	55	11·9	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·8	6·9	33·2	62·3	22·6	14·2	2·3	39·3	45	10·7	5	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·1**	**6·8**	**33·7**	**54·7**	**20·0**	**12·5**	**2·5**	**31·2**	**57·4**	**13·6**	**5·2**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·9	6·9	34·9	53·8	18·8	10·4	2·4	31·6	56	13·1	5·4	18·50
52—Brandon	7·2	6·7	32·4	55·5	21·1	14·5	2·5	30·7	58·7	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·2**	**7·5**	**31·9**	**55·8**	**20·0**	**18·9**	**2·8**	**33·0**	**55·0**	**14·1**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·9	30·9	55·3	17·2	16·8a	2·8	33·5	57·3	12·5	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·4	7·2	31·3	58	21	20a	2·7	39·2	55	14·5	5·2	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·7	7·8	32·6	54·7	20·4	19a	2·7	31·8	58·7	14·5	4·9	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	6·9	32·9	55	21·4	19·6a	3·1	27·5	49	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·8**	**6·8**	**32·1**	**52·4**	**19·0**	**17·9**	**2·8**	**31·8**	**52·2**	**13·9**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·8	31·4	53·1	19·8	20a	2·8	31·4	62·5	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·2	7	35	54	20	18·7a	2·8	30	60	15	.....	.....
59—Edmonton	6·9	6·9	34·7	52	21	17a	3	33·5	43·7	14·5	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·9	7	29·7	51·7	18·7	18·8a	2·7	34·2	50	12·5	4·8	g
61—Lethbridge	6·5	6·5	29·5	51	15·7	15a	2·8	30	45	15	4·4	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**33·6**	**52·3**	**21·6**	**20·9**	**2·8**	**35·4**	**54·3**	**12·2**	**5·4**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·4	35	52·2	17·5	21·2a	2·7	33·3	54	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6	40	60	25	20a	2·8	40	.....	15	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	33·3	52·5	22	23·3a	3·1	31·5	50	14	5·7	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·9	29·3	48·7	17·8	19·2a	2·6	35·8	52·5	11	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·2	6·1	32·7	48·5	19·6	20a	2·5	32	58	11	5	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	33·2	50·9	22·7	20·3a	2·7	40·5	54	10·5	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·3	6·4	31·5	51·3	22·8	19·6a	2·6	30	54	11	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·6	6·2	33·8	54	25	23·3a	3	39·7	57·5	12·2	6·8	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50 rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MARCH, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·376	**12·250**	**9·625**	**11·641**	**7·180**	**8·569**	**7·390**	**26·5**	**9·5**	**23·773**	**17·485**	
7·800	**10·075**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·500**	**29·2**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50– 7·25	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·8	9·8	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·6	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·00	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·8	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50– 9·00	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00–·8·00	6·50	31	9·3	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·3	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·5	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·000–9·900	**11·300**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500**	c27·8	**9·7**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·0**	**9·9**	**22·375**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7	9·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00–·8·00c	27·6	9·8	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10	20·00	15·00	11
9·157	**11·714**	**10·917**	**12·348**	**8·140**	**8·932**	**8·450**	**23·1**	**9·3**	**20·778**	**14·938**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·1	9·4	20·00–28·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25	9·8	20·00–28·00	14·00–20·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	23·8	9·6	21·00–27·00	18·00–22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·6	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·9	9·1	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·4	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·3	10·00–12·00	6·00– 8·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·50	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	25·9	8·9	19·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·25	7·50	8·25	.....	24·4	8·6	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·228	**12·324**	**10·042**	**12·250**	**7·861**	**9·630**	**8·500**	**24·8**	**9·2**	**25·554**	**19·018**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	23·7	9·1	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	8·8	18·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	23·5	9·4	20·00–27·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00	11·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·50–13·25	9·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·50	21·2	9	20·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	9·4	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50–10·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	6·50	7·50	.....	23·7	9·2	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	11·25	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·9	27·00–35·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·50– 8·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	21g	8·6	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
8·00g	11·00–12·00g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	22·7g	9·4	25·00–35·00	16·00–25·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25·7	9·1	25·00–35·00	15·00–25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·4	9·3	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00–12·00	12·50	11·00	14·00	8·00	12·00c	8·00c	24	9·5	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·4	9·1	23·00–29·00	15·00–23·00	34
9·00–12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24	9·4	22·00–32·00	18·00–23·00	35
9·50–12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·5	7·8	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·7	9·4	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·00–11·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·4	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·50–11·50	12·50	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·4	9·4	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22g	9·3	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00g	11·50g	g	14·00–16·00g	g	10·00–12·00g	7·00–10·00g	g	8·9	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	41
8·25– 8·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	9·7	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·8	9·1	19·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·50	7·00	9·75	6·00	7·00	.....	30	9·4	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·3	9·6	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	11·25c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	32·6	9·5	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	9·4	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·25	12·50	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	28·1	9·7	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	49
12·00–13·25	12·50	7·50	8·25	7·00	7·75	.....	25	9·3	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·313**	**8·188**	**7·500**	**27·0**	**9·5**	**25·000**	**18·250**	
5·75–12·75h	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–9·75	6·75–10·50	8·00	26·5	9·7	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	51
5·75–11·00h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·00–7·50	7·00– 8·50	7·00	27·4	9·3	18·00–22·00	12·00–18·00	52
8·106	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·906**	**9·000**	**28·9**	**9·8**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·7	9·8	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00–9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·25– 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29·7	9·7	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	29·1	9·5	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**30·4**	**9·6**	**23·375**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·6	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·2g	9·8	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	31·5g	9·4	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	9·4	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·781**	**7·143**	**4·825**	**31·9**	**9·9**	**22·750**	**17·250**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·25–8·25	8·25– 9·50	4·88– 5·33c	.....	....	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·75–7·00	7·75– 8·00	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	16·00–22·00	12·00–16·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·8	22·00–27·00	17·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	30·6	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	31	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Mar. 1926	Mar. 1928	Mar. 1929	Mar. 1930	Mar. 1933	Mar. 1935	Mar. 1936	Mar. 1937	Feb. 1938	Mar. 1938‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	101·3	97·7	95·6	91·8	64·3	71·9	72·4	85·5	83·6	83·3
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	99·9	97·9	88·5	84·9	51·8	67·4	66·7	90·6	87·0	85·8
II. Animals and their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	103·7	107·1	110·0	106·1	58·4	69·7	70·5	74·9	77·8	79·8
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	103·1	93·3	92·8	85·8	67·7	70·4	69·6	73·5	68·6	67·8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·4	98·8	94·9	91·8	62·7	64·4	67·8	77·3	79·4	79·1
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·6	94·1	93·5	92·5	85·0	87·6	87·3	101·6	103·7	103·4
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	103·1	90·2	107·1	93·1	59·8	65·2	69·2	97·4	71·1	70·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	101·7	93·0	92·7	93·3	84·8	85·8	85·9	85·4	87·1	86·9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·9	96·1	95·0	94·1	81·8	80·5	77·2	81·6	80·6	80·5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·9	96·1	94·6	93·3	69·3	73·6	73·8	78·3	79·1	–
Foods, beverages and tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·3	100·2	98·8	100·2	59·8	70·1	70·8	79·4	80·7	–
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·7	93·5	91·8	88·7	75·7	75·9	75·8	77·5	78·0	–
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·7	99·0	96·1	89·5	59·5	69·1	69·3	88·8	83·7	–
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	103·3	95·7	94·1	96·2	87·1	89·7	90·2	91·9	94·5	–
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	100·4	99·4	96·3	88·8	56·4	66·8	67·0	88·4	82·5	–
Building and construction materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	101·4	96·0	100·6	96·1	75·1	81·1	84·2	97·3	91·4	–
Manufacturers' materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	100·2	100·1	95·4	87·2	53·2	64·4	64·1	86·9	81·0	–
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·8	96·9	88·1	83·1	52·5	65·4	64·4	85·2	81·8	–
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	104·2	105·2	107·0	103·0	59·5	70·0	71·4	77·1	78·1	–
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	101·0	107·1	98·0	91·1	44·6	62·7	65·5	90·0	85·1	84·2
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	97·3	94·2	105·4	97·4	58·5	71·8	69·3	66·3	74·2	–
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·4	98·7	94·7	91·6	63·1	64·5	67·7	77·1	79·1	–
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	101·4	91·8	93·5	91·2	80·0	82·5	82·7	90·2	87·5	–
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	101·7	101·4	96·6	89·8	52·1	65·2	67·3	86·8	81·1	–
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	101·5	97·5	93·2	91·3	67·8	73·3	72·1	79·7	82·0	–

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Prices Indexes (Canada); quarterly. Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended April 1, 1938, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 456)

somewhat smaller production were factors in this advance. Stocks in cold storage during recent months have been considerably lower than in corresponding months one year earlier. Onions advanced in price in most cities the Dominion average being up from 5·8 cents per pound to 6·4 cents. Potatoes have changed little in price during recent months but were much lower than one year ago the Dominion average price being 95 cents for 90 pounds at March 1 as compared with $1.98 at the beginning of March, 1937, United States anthracite coal averaged $14.46 per ton in March as compared with $14.78 in March last year.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"; Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $13.40; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $15 and $14; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.75; St. Hyacinthe, $14.50; Montreal, $14.25 to $14.75; Ottawa, $16; Kingston, $15; Belleville, $15.50; Peterborough, $16.75; Oshawa, $15; Toronto, $14.50 and $14; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50 and $14; Brantford, $16.25; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $19; Timmins, $18.50; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

The accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

Great Britain

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 105·8 for February as compared with 107·7 for January a decrease of 1·8 per cent for the month. Food prices declined 1·5 per cent while prices of industrial materials and manufactures declined 1·9 per cent. The fall in prices was partly seasonal. Compared with the same month in 1937, the February 1938 figures showed an increase of nearly two per cent in the general index due mainly to an increase of nearly five per cent in food prices; for industrial materials and maufactures there was a rise of less than one-half of one per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 96·4 for February as compared with 96·5 for January. The "all foodstuffs" index declined from 91·7 to 90·9 during the period, due to declines in vegetable foods and sugar, coffee and tea. The "all materials" index increased from 100·0 to 100·5; minerals and sundries showed small increases while textiles decreased slightly.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base, July 1914=100, was 156 at the first of March as compared with 157 at the beginning of February. The index for food prices was 140 as compared with 142 at the beginning of February. The decline in the food index was due mainly to decreases in the prices of eggs and fish; milk and butter were also cheaper in some districts.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 613 for February as compared wih 612 for January. The index for food prices increased from 620 to 624, decreases in the prices of vegetable foods and sugar, coffee and cocoa being offset by an increase of 3·4 per cent in the prices of animal foods. The index for industrial materials was unchanged at 605, a small increase in the price of metals being offset by decreases in the prices of textiles and sundries. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, showed no change from the January index which stood at 61.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913=100, was 105·7 for February as compared with 105·6 for January. The index for agricultural products increased 0·3 per cent during the month, that for manufactured goods increased 0·1 per cent and that for industrial and semi-finished goods was unchanged.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 125·2 for February as compared with 124·9 for January, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. The indexes of prices for food and for clothing increased 0·2 per cent each, while that for sundries increased 0·1 per cent. The indexes for rent and for heating and lighting materials were unchanged.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, o nthe base 1926=100, was 80·9 for January, a decrease of 1·0 per cent from the December figure. This is the lowest level reached since July, 1936, and when compared with January, 1937, represents a decrease of 5·8 per cent. During January wholesale food prices declined 4·4 per cent; both farm products and housefurnishing goods declined 1·6 per cent; hides and leather products 1·0 per cent; building materials 0·8 per cent; textile products 0·6 per cent; and fuel and lighting materials 0·1 per cent. The metals and metal products group and the sundries group each advanced 0·3 per cent and drugs and chemicals rose 0·1 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the National Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 86·7 for February, a decrease of 0·9 per cent from the January figure which was 87·5. With the exception of the fuel and light group, which was unchanged, all the groups which make up the index showed decreases. Food prices declined 2·3 per cent, clothing 0·9 per cent, housing 0·5 per cent and sundries 0·1 per cent. The general index was 0·6 per cent lower than in the same month last year and 13·4 per cent lower than in 1929.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Belgium	France		Germany		Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living (h)	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(d)	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	1921	1930	1914	1913-1914		July 1914	July 1914	1911–1913	1928	July 1933 to June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
	$		(c)								(b)	(b)						
1913	7·34	100		100														
1914—July	7·42	(i) 103		(i)102·7	61·3			(a) 100			100	100						628
1915—July	7·74	(i) 107		(i)104·7	61·0						132	125						(a) 676
1916—July	8·46	(i) 124		(i)116·6	65·4						161	148						(a) 724
1917—July	11·62	(i) 143		(i)138·3	77·6						204	180	(f) 141·8					(a) 786
1918—July	13·00	(e) 152		(i)166·9	(e) 90·5						210	203	(f) 183·0					(a) 850
1919—July	13·77	(e) 166		(e)171·1	102·4						209	208	(e) 194·8					(a) 912
1920—July	16·84	(e) 200		(e)211·3	122·6			(g) 363			258	252	(e) 218·8					(a) 1019
1921—July	10·96	(e) 165		(i)174·9	101·3	(a) 100		(g) 295			220	219	(e) 207·9				(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	10·27	(e) 156		(e)169·0	97·2	91·20		(g) 289			180	184	(e) 186·8				(a) 236	(a) 952
1923—July	10·17	(e) 156	100·4	(e)171·8	100·6	107·51		(g) 331			162	169	(e) 173·5				(a) 221	(a) 959
1924—July	9·91	(e) 153	96·0	(e)172·3	100·7	124·21		(g) 367	131·6	126·4	162	170	(e) 173·3				(a) 221	(a) 984
1925—July	10·49	(e) 155	108·0	(e)176·7	104·4	130·37		(g) 401	153·8	143·3	167	173	(e) 179·1				(a) 218	(a) 1004
1926—July	11·07	(e) 157	105·7	(e)178·7	103·4	166·35		(g) 539	145·3	142·4	161	170	(e) 170·9				(a) 199	(a) 1015 (a) 1010
1927—July	10·92	155	103·2	(e)177·7	101·5	199·35		(g) 507	156·8	150·0	159	166	(e) 167·4				(a) 189	(a) 1002 (a) 1001
1928—July	10·80	155	102·1	(e)172·8	100·3	205·36		(g) 519	154·1	152·6	157	165	(e) 170·4				(a) 184	(a) 1004 (a) 1006
1929—July	10·98	156	106·5	(e)172·7	100·3	218·01	(a)102·2	(g) 555	155·7	154·4	149	161	(e) 169·0				(a) 181	(a) 1044 (f) 1003
1930—July	10·91	156	97·5	(e)170·3	95·8	223·94	(a)100·0	(g) 592	145·9	149·3	141	155	(e) 162·1				(a) 155	(g) 963 (f) 980
1931—July	8·11	137	80·7	(e)153·9	86·5	201·59	(a) 98·8	(g) 565	130·4	137·4	130	147	(e) 153·5				(a) 136	(g) 827 (f) 891
1932—July	6·78	125	68·3	(e)138·9	77·5	179·53	(a) 87·6	(g) 517	113·8	121·5	125	143	(e) 140·9				130	(g) 796 (f) 821
1933—July	6·95	120	71·0	(e)129·8	75·7	177·84	(a) 82·9	(g) 516	110·5	118·7	118	138	(e) 137·4	72·3			143	(g) 771 (f) 796
1934—July	7·43	122	73·6	(e)136·6	79·3	169·84	(a) 78·0	(g) 511	117·8	122·9	122	141	(e) 139·9	65·9			147	(g) 792 (f) 807
1935—July	7·53	123	80·2	140·1	82·4	173·45	66·6	(g) 469	122·9	124·3	126	143	(e) 135·8	65·7	101		152	(g) 824 (f) 836
1936—July	7·97	126	84·0	143·0	85·2	178·51	73·6	(g) 504	124·0	125·3	129	146		60·8	101		158	(g) 848
1937—January	8·41	129	84·6		86·9	193·02	88·2	(g) 581	121·4	124·5	136	151	134·1	63·8	104		170	(g) 861
April	8·54	130	85·6		88·3	191·95	91·4	(g) 606	122·3	125·1	135	151	136·0	64·1	105		172	(g) 863
July	8·56	131	85·9		88·9	198·70	92·9	630	124·5	126·2	140	155	138·7	64·6	107		172	(g) 872
August	8·80	132	85·5		89·0	200·48	93·7		124·0	126·0	140	155	139·1	64·2	108		174	927
September	8·72	131	85·8	148·2	89·4	204·39	99·6	(g) 658	122·0	125·1	140	155	138·8	65·6	108		178	
October	8·75	132	84·9		89·5	205·94	101·3		121·3	124·8	143	158	139·7	64·9	108		179	
November	8·78	132	83·6		89·0	207·15	102·4		121·2	124·9	146	160	139·7	65·3	107		180	945
December	8·78	133	82·6	147·3	88·6	207·41	104·2		121·1	124·8	146	160	139·4	65·1	107		182	
1938—January	8·68	132	80·3		87·5	208·53	105·9		121·2	124·9	145	159	139·1	64·3			185	
February	8·59	132	78·4		86·7	208·86			121·5	125·2	142	157		64·2				
March	8·69	132	78·6								140	156						

(a) Average for year. *(b)* First of month. *(c)* Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. *(d)* Cost of weekly family food budget. *(e)* Figure for previous month. *(f)* Figure for following month. *(g)* Quarter beginning in specified month. *(h)* Highest category workmen's household. *(i)* December.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Dun and Bradstreet	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statist	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	96	126	45	400	200	45	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	(f)	April, 1914	July, 1914	1913	1930	1867-1877	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
		(c)		(b)					(d)			(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	$ 9·2076	.....	.....	100	.....	85·0	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	8·6566	.....	(a) 100	.....	.....	82·4	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	9·8698	.....	.....	.....	.....	106·4	(a) 146	.....	.....	(a) 1204	.....	.....	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	11·5294	.....	.....	.....	.....	130·5	(a) 226	.....	.....	(a) 1379	.....	.....	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	16·0680	.....	.....	.....	.....	176·9	(a) 276	.....	.....	(a) 1583	.....	.....	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	19·1624	.....	.....	.....	.....	193·1	(a) 373	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	18·8964	.....	.....	.....	.....	206·4	(a) 304	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	19·3528	.....	.....	.....	.....	254·6	(a) 292	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	10·7284	.....	.....	.....	.....	158·2	(a) 182	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	12·1069	360	332	.....	.....	134·0	164	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1923—July	98·3	98·54	98·4	13·0895	504	415	.....	.....	124·8	145	.....	179·0	1395	178	(a)199·1	2052	(a) 1666
1924—July	98·5	95·57	94·9	12·2257	566	491	127·9	.....	138·4	151	.....	173·3	1404	184	(a)206·4	1855	(a) 1739
1925—July	101·2	101·25	104·3	13·8526	559	569	142·5	.....	134·3	155	.....	161	1424	158	(a)201·6	1846	1698
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	12·7378	876	854	133·1	.....	126·0	141	.....	145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	12·3803	845	633	137·6	.....	122·0	151	.....	(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	13·1418	841	637	141·6	.....	120·8	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	12·4853	858	626	137·8	.....	115·2	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	10·5611	739	549	125·1	99·7	94·4	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	8·7756	635	466	111·7	85·8	80·2	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	6·7266	512	404	95·9	83·1	78·9	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	8·3373	506	397	93·9	86·8	81·7	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	9·2351	471	361	98·9	87·3	82·4	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	9·8416	553	334	101·8	88·1	84·3	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1386
1936—July	74·0	73·92	80·5	9·8588	576	388	104·2	93·6	86·8	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
1937—January	81·3	82·95	85·9	11·1360	658	513	105·3	102·9	99·2	95	58·4	108·4	1131	104	176·3	1644	1449
April	86·1	87·23	88·0	11·8150	696	532	105·8	108·9	104·3	99	60·1	113·0	1109	108	187·4	1657	1481
July	87·5	91·86	87·9	11·2734	702	580	106·4	111·5	105·6	98	60·0	112·4	1141	106	180·5	1708	1512
August	85·6	87·09	87·5	11·1928	706	591	106·7	111·4	104·1	98	59·6	110·8	.....	106	177·3	1720	1525
September	85·0	85·97	87·4	10·9579	690	618	106·2	111·2	103·0	97	59·6	110·5	.....	106	180·2	1706	1524
October	84·7	87·01	85·4	10·8483	683	611	105·9	110·6	100·7	97	58·4	110·9	1163	105	178·7	.....	1529
November	83·1	84·95	83·3	10·3478	663	590	105·5	108·5	96·8	97	58·4	109·6	.....	105	179·5	.....	1564
December	82·7	84·33	81·7	9·7712	659	601	105·5	107·6	97·4	96	58·1	109·6	.....	104	182·3	.....	1565
1938—January	83·8	85·71	80·9	(i)	660	612	105·6	107·7	96·5	97	58·1	110·0	1207	.....	.....	.....	.....
February	83·6	85·14	.....	(i)	.....	613	105·7	105·8	96·4	.....	.....	109·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
March	.....	.....	.....	(i)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (f) Sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption.
(g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1929, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.
(i) As the publication of this index was discontinued at the end of 1937, it will not be included in the next quarterly table.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Action for Wages under Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act

On February 1, 1938, Mr. Justice White of the Superior Court of the District of Sherbrooke dismissed an action for $371.96 by the Joint Committee of the Building Trades for the counties of Sherbrooke, etc., on behalf of two electricians. The plaintiff Joint Committee was set up under the authority of the Act to enforce the collective agreement. The amount of the claim was made up by adding the difference between the wages they received and the legal rate of fifty cents an hour fixed by an agreement made obligatory under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act for the building industry in Sherbrooke, and the amount due as liquidated damages for violation of the agreement, being twenty per cent of the wage claim, together with the statutory levy of one-half of one per cent on the defendant's payroll for the enforcement of the agreement.

In the case of one employee, the defendant deposited the amount due, together with the costs. With respect to the other, he claimed that he owed nothing because the man was not a journeyman electrician within the meaning of the agreement since he had no licence as required by the Quebec Public Fire Protection Act. The evidence showed that the man did not have the required licence and the court therefore held that he was not entitled to the journeyman's rate. *Joint Committee relating to the Building Trades for the Counties of Sherbrooke, etc.,* v. *Ross-Biron Electric Ltd.* (1938) 76 Rapports Judiciares de Québec, Cour Supérieure 14.

Restaurant Operator Required to Pay Minimum Wages

In the Superior Court of the District of Quebec on January 12, 1938, Mr. Justice Langlais gave judgment in favour of the plaintiff a waitress, for $100.05 being the difference between the minimum wage fixed for female employees in hotels and that in restaurants in Quebec City plus the cost of two uniforms and laundry and pay and living allowance in lieu of two weeks' notice less a sum admitted by the defendant to be owing and which had been paid into court.

The defence that the dismissal without notice had been for cause was not substantiated.

Under the former Women's Minimum Wage Act, the minimum rate of pay for waitresses in hotels in Quebec City was $15 a month with board and room; in restaurants, 15 cents an hour with meals. In both cases, uniforms were required to be furnished and laundered at the employer's expense. By regulation of the Fair Wage Board, the orders of the former Minimum Wage Commission are to remain in force until repealed or replaced by other orders.

The defendant in the case pleaded that his establishment was a licensed tavern but the evidence showed that the licence must have been secured by misrepresentation as it was in fact a restaurant. The court spoke with approval of a recent decision of a magistrate in a case against the same employer that if in fact the defendant operates a restaurant he must pay the minimum established for restaurant workers regardless of any licence he may have obtained in order to evade the minimum wage regulation. *Dame Charland alias D'Ars v. Tom* (1938) 76 Rapports Judiciares de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 29.

Penalties Fixed by Dominion Parliament not Applicable to Quebec Minimum Wage Law

On March 25, 1938, in the Montreal Police Court, Judge Marin dismissed a charge of evading the Quebec minimum wage regulations which had been brought against the Ideal Dress Company. The Crown sought to apply Section 415A of the Criminal Code of Canada which declares it to be an indictable offence punishable by two years' imprisonment or a maximum fine of $5,000 or by both fine and imprisonment for anyone to employ a person at less than the minimum rate fixed by any law of Canada.

This section of the Code was based on a government bill introduced in the House of Commons in 1935 with a view to carrying out a recommendation of the Royal Commission on Price Spreads which reported on April 9, 1935. The commission stated: "Certain industrial relations policies and practices are so obviously undesirable and so clearly 'fraudulent' that some remedial action might be directed against them through the amendment of the Criminal Code." It was recommended that the practices indicated in the report which were all connected with evasions of labour statutes of the provinces and regulations made by the authorities administering them should be made "indictable offences punishable by very heavy fines and/or imprisonment."

The bill as introduced in the House was designed to carry out this recommendation and related to employment at less than the minimum wage rate fixed "by law or any

competent public authority," permitting an employee to work more than the maximum legal hours, falsifying any employment record required by law to be kept, punching a time clock with intent to deceive, putting the wages of more than one employee in the same envelope with intent to evade the provisions of any minimum wage law, making any deduction from an employee's wages not warranted by law unless such deduction has been approved first by a competent public authority, employing any child or minor person contrary to law or doing any similar act contrary to law or the rules or regulations of any competent authority.

On March 9, 1935, a Dominion Government bill was introduced and later enacted to implement a convention of the International Labour Conference for the creation of minimum-wage fixing machinery. This Act was declared constitutionally invalid in January, 1937.

When the bill to amend the Criminal Code reached the Senate, it was amended in several respects. The clauses applying to hours of labour and deductions from wages as well as the general clause at the end were struck out and the wording changed to make it apply to a minimum wage rate "fixed by any law of Canada."

The case in Montreal appears to be the first prosecution under this section.

The charge against the Ideal Dress Company comprised two offences under Section 415A, that of putting the wages of two employees in one envelope and of paying employees wages lower than the minimum fixed by the Quebec Women's Minimum Wage Commission and continued in effect by the Quebec Fair Wage Board. These charges were proved to the satisfaction of the court.

The defence, however, claimed that there was no ground for a charge under Section 415A. The decision turned on whether the words "any law of Canada" in the section included provincial legislation. He pointed out that in section 2 of the Criminal Code, the words "any Act" or "any other Act" are defined to include any Act passed or to be passed by the Parliament of Canada or, by the legislature of any province of Canada but he was of the opinion that in section 415A the words, "of Canada," have a limiting effect and restrict the application of the section to Dominion legislation.

He found confirmation of this opinion in the fact that the B.N.A. Act gives to the provinces the right to impose penalties for violation of provincial laws and in the debate in the Senate when the bill was amended, the government leader indicated that the purpose of the amendment was to confine the bill to the Dominion Minimum Wage Act.

The judgment concludes with the observation that since the latter Act has been declared ultra vires of the Dominion Parliament, section 415A is inoperative and should be repealed. *R.* v. *Lupovitch et al,* March 25, 1938.

Damages Awarded under Part II of Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

An appeal by the defendant employer against a judgment awarding the plaintiff workman $2,500 and costs for an injury to his arm was dismissed by the Ontario Court of Appeal on March 11, 1938. The plaintiff had been refused compensation by the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Board on the ground that the bakery where he was working was a small one employing less than five persons and that, under the authority conferred on it by the Workmen's Compensation Act, the Board had excluded such establishments from the provisions of Part I of the Act. Part I provides that compensation at a certain rate shall be paid by the Board from the provincial Accident Fund without the workman having to bring an action. All "industries" within the scope of the Act, but excluded from Part I, are covered by Part II which gives a workman right of action against his employer under certain conditions.

It was pointed out by Mr. Justice Middleton that the appeal rested on two points, the application of the Workmen's Compensation Act to the case and the question of contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

With regard to the application of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the defence claimed that a bakery was not an industry within the provisions of Part II of the Act, because Part II applied only to those industries not included under Part I. Bakeries are among the industries listed in the Act as falling within Part I and although small establishments in this industry had been excluded by regulation of the Board, this exclusion does not transfer them to Part II. Therefore, it was argued, the plaintiff could not claim damages under Part II.

Mr. Justice Middleton was of the opinion that this argument was fallacious since "industry" as defined by the Act includes an "establishment, undertaking, trade and business" and that in an industry which was within the scope of the Act establishments which were excluded from Part I because of the small number of those employed automatically came under Part II of the Act. It was not intended that employees in small factories should be outside both parts of the Act.

As regards the question of contributory negligence, Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act declares that "negligence on the part of a workman shall not hereafter be a bar to recovery by him or by any person entitled to damages for an injury sustained by or causing the death of the workman while in the service of his employer for which the employer would otherwise have been liable" but contributory negligence on the workman's part is to be taken into account in fixing the amount of damages.

It was pointed out by Mr. Justice Masten that, even apart from Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act, the defendant was liable to the plaintiff since he was guilty of a wrong towards him in directing him to remove dough from a mixing machine while it was in operation. An employer was bound to indemnify a workman from the consequences of obedience to his orders. Mr. Justice Masten agreed with Mr. Justice Middleton as to the application of Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act to the case and, since the trial judge had considered the question of contributory negligence, he was of the opinion that the latter's finding of fact should stand and that the appeal should be dismissed. Chief Justice Latchford concurred. *Wiznoski v. Peteroff et al* (1938) Ontario Weekly Notes, 97.

Action for Wrongful Dismissal Rejected in Manitoba

The Manitoba Court of Appeal in a unanimous judgment on December 30, 1937, disallowed the appeal of the plaintiff and affirmed the judgment of Mr. Justice Adamson of the Court of King's Bench, dismissing an action for damages for wrongful dismissal.

The plaintiff was employed as a salesman under a written agreement providing that the hiring "will be on a weekly salary basis and if my services are not satisfactory they can be terminated by either one week's notice or by the payment of one week's salary." He claimed that over the long period during which he was employed by the defendant the terms of employment had been changed and that he was entitled to two weeks' notice or salary.

On October 1, 1936, the defendant company sent a circular letter to its employees notifying them that in future salaries would be paid fortnightly instead of weekly, but stated that the "salary rate will continue to be on a per weekly basis, the only change being in regard to the date of payment." A written statement by the company as to commissions to be paid to salesmen stated that "Commission to be paid will be subject to the weekly salary rate of the salesman."

The trial judge considered that the original terms of hiring had not been abrogated and that the plaintiff had been dismissed on the ground that his services were not satisfactory. In 1924, the Court of Appeal had held that "a contract of hiring at weekly wages, will be deemed to be a weekly hiring and terminable on a week's notice in the absence of any circumstances from which a different duration of the contract can be inferred." In the instant case the court was of the opinion that there were no such circumstances but that the letter and statement of commissions referred to, by implication at least, preserved the weekly basis. *Gyles* v. *Canadian Oil Companies Ltd.,* (1938) I Dominion Law Reports, 587.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] MAY, 1938 [NUMBER 5

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

ACCORDING to data tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,450 establishments, employment at the beginning of April showed a large, seasonal contraction, the reported staffs aggregating 1,001,970 persons, compared with 1,029,001 in the preceding month. The statistics furnished by leading firms since 1920 show that in fifteen of the seventeen preceding years, employment at April 1 has suffered a between-seasons' recession, ordinarily resulting from the completion of the winter's work in logging camps, before any considerable numbers of persons have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and summer. The general decline at the date under review has been exceeded on two or three occasions in the years since 1920, but was greater than the average loss at April 1 in that period; that this was so, was due in the main to unusually pronounced curtailment in bush work following a season of marked activity. Coal mining and steam railway transportation and construction and maintenance also recorded important reductions of a seasonal character. On the other hand, manufacturing showed some improvement and additions to staffs were noted in shipping, highway construction, services and trade.

The index (based on the 1926 average as 100) declined from 107·8 at March 1 to 105·0 at the beginning of April; at the same date in the more recent years of the record, it was as follows: 1937, 103·0; 1936, 97·4; 1935, 93·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 110·4 and 1928, 102·3.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—Reports were furnished to the Department of Labour at the beginning of April by 1,891 local trade unions with an aggregate of 220,340 members, 28,141 or 12·8 per cent of whom were unemployed as compared with percentages of 13·7 at the beginning of March, and 12·9 at the beginning of April, 1937.

Employment Office Reports.—The reports for the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed that the volume of business transacted during March, 1938, as indicated by the average daily placements, was below that of the preceding month and also that of the corresponding month last year, logging being the group in each instance in which the major decline was recorded. Vacancies in March, 1938, numbered 24,243, applications 70,150, and placements in regular and casual employment 22,595.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.50 at the beginning of April as compared with $17.48 for March; $17.18 for April, 1937; $16.33 for April, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.53 for April, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 declined week by week during the month being 81·5 for the week ended April 29 as compared with 83·3 for that ended April 1. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for grains, butter and hides. On a monthly basis the index number was 83·1 for March; 86·1 for April, 1937; 72·2 for April, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years) and 94·5 for April, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 472 gives the most recent statistics available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business in March recovered part of the loss of the previous three months the index being 2 per cent higher than in the previous month but still about 15 per cent lower than in November, 1937, which was the highest level recorded by the index since 1929. The advance was due in large part to the increased production of electric power and to the increased activity indicated for the mineral production industry and for the construction industry. In the case of the latter both contracts awarded and building permits were higher. In mineral production exports of copper and asbestos, also shipments of gold and silver were substantially higher while exports of nickel and zinc were lower. Manufacturing was little changed from the level of the previous month as were also the indexes of trade employment, car loadings, imports and exports. Information available for April shows the value of contracts awarded and

57200—1½

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1938			1937		
	April	March	February	April	March	February
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	140,147,510	107,932,822	123,793,320	160,332,449	124,372,166
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	65,035,450	46,951,619	56,886,062	70,973,658	48,680,842
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	74,219,408	60,155,402	65,516,661	88,326,529	74,791,596
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	9,249,435	6,749,980	7,591,775	9,817,245	6,944,703
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,370,658,176	2,175,995,261	3,376,200,540	3,189,836,520	2,731,934,437
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	100,254,248	101,981,677	110,953,496	112,600,768	114,238,885
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,623,399,562	1,614,569,798	1,583,327,255	1,583,780,912	1,563,829,859
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	752,456,794	737,103,210	710,442,224	694,215,664	691,687,139
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	99·2	107·1	136·2	147·2	142·4
Preferred stocks.....	.....	77·5	82·1	103·1	102·6	100·4
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	68·5	69·3	77·9	78·5	74·3
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†81·5	85·5	83·6	86·1	85·5	82·9
(2) Prices, retail, family budget $	17·50	17·48	17·39	17·18	17·13	17·12
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	71·8	62·4	80·2	73·7	61·7
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	77·9	76·4	79·3	75·5	75·7
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	105·0	107·8	110·4	103·0	102·8	104·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	12·8	13·7	12·4	12·9	13·7	14·5
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	170,708	179,040	179,641	190,802	189,322	186,213
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	13,924,655	14,611,629	13,289,721	17,056,398	16,631,981	14,301,856
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,753,368	12,500,224	12,464,243	11,725,757
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	10,467,979	9,382,915	11,870,019	11,748,389	9,724,629
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	10,101,331	9,058,760	10,021,609	10,010,225	8,733,889
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	1,760,658,591	2,361,607,460	2,209,094,823	1,936,166,152
Building permits..... $	.....	3,556,567	2,361,957	6,098,000	6,667,239	2,120,211
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	15,027,700	10,417,700	6,551,700	24,427,000	16,058,000	8,728,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	65,644	66,228	61,447	68,138	70,986	61,995
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	116,445	118,676	98,980	121,426	125,104	111,823
Ferro-alloys.....tons	8,686	4,031	4,436	5,965	3,868	5,663
Lead.....lbs.	.....	35,176,663	26,786,559	35,154,985	35,207,467	28,504,743
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	33,515,602	29,025,024	32,502,061	31,116,491	19,896,396
Copper.....lbs.	.....	48,089,283	46,835,955	41,989,288	41,796,786	38,425,569
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	17,298,398	16,008,523	20,266,884	18,193,641	17,330,201
Gold.....ounces	.....	376,023	340,838	323,337	326,275	310,074
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,698,215	1,430,848	1,488,350	1,658,546	1,322,833
Coal.....tons	.....	1,222,089	1,387,030	989,000	1,109,806	1,284,741
Crude petroleum imports.....gals	.....	61,048,207	40,290,000	56,310,000	50,480,000	52,420,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	4,756,505	1,377,000	3,009,000	5,852,000	2,846,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	13,125,000	10,881,000	8,629,000	15,463,000	12,119,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	3,289,000	1,492,000	3,663,000	4,525,000	2,968,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	132,292,703	90,662,492	223,109,849	158,343,059	102,597,087
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	999,387	849,228	1,051,564	1,098,544	999,694
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	28,008,721	26,038,797	19,951,841	49,055,445	30,233,930	20,934,196
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,109,456	1,777,340	2,219,297	2,387,124	1,929,500
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	72,834,000	73,486,000	77,429,000	77,814,000	76,663,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	34,785,000	31,874,000	32,577,000	31,741,000	30,402,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	224,600	262,600	298,350	301,110	275,530
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	12,276	11,753	12,927	19,313	14,415
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	108·8	106·7	124·0	118·7	115·0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	110·2	107·4	128·8	122·4	117·7
Mineral production.....	.....	195·7	188·8	185·2	161·1	170·1
Manufacturing.....	.....	101·8	101·3	120·3	115·4	116·4
Construction.....	.....	45·3	31·0	72·6	70·2	40·2
Electric power.....	.....	222·4	215·9	239·3	237·7	225·2
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	104·7	104·5	110·2	107·9	107·2
Trade employment.....	.....	130·9	130·4	130·4	131·3	130·5
Carloadings.....	.....	75·0	75·0	80·2	80·6	77·7
Imports.....	.....	79·1	79·6	99·0	85·0	84·4
Exports.....	.....	80·3	80·4	106·3	89·0	97·9

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended April 29, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending April 30, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending April 23, March 26 and February 26, 1938; April 24, March 27 and February 27, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

sugar manufactured greater than in the previous month but lower than in April, 1937. Car loadings were fewer in number in both these comparisons while the employment index was lower than in March but higher than in April, 1937.

Strikes and Lock-outs.—The number of strikes and lock-outs during April was 15, involving 2,874 workers with time loss of 17,548 man-working days as compared with 16 disputes during March involving 2,406 employees with a time loss of 10,134 days. Eighty per cent of the time loss in April was due to three strikes, namely those of taxicab drivers at Toronto, Ont., steamship deckhands, etc., on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River and saw-mill workers at Fort Frances, Ont. In March the most important dispute involved cotton factory workers at Cornwall, Ont. In April, 1937, there were 37 disputes involving 12,771 workers with a time loss of 124,039 days, these being the highest figures for any month since 1920. Most of the time loss was due to strikes of automobile plant workers at Oshawa, Ont., and of dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q. Of the fifteen disputes recorded in April, 1938, nine were recorded as terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers affected, four in favour of the workers involved and one being partially successful. Six disputes, involving approximately 664 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lock-outs in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month the Department received the majority and minority report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute involving wages between the Royal View Mine at Lethbridge and its employees.

Three applications for the establishing of Boards were also received.

Particulars with respect to proceedings under the Act will be found on pages 479-483.

Canadian Delegation to International Labour Conference

The Honourable Norman Rogers, Minister of Labour, announced recently the appointment of a delegation which will attend the Twenty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations), to be held in Geneva opening on June 2nd. The delegation which comprises delegates and advisers on behalf of the Dominion Government and on behalf of the Canadian employers and workpeople respectively, is composed of the following:—

Government Delegates:

Mr. H. H. Wrong, Geneva, Switzerland, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Ottawa, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.

Advisers to Government Delegates:

Mr. H. B. Chase, Montreal, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer and Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mr. Charles Beattie, Toronto, Vice President of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

Mr. Emile Tellier, Three Rivers, Second Vice President, La Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc.

Mr. W. T. Burford, Ottawa, Secretary Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour.

Employers' Delegate:

Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, President of Goldie and McCulloch Company, Limited, and Past Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Adviser to Employers' Delegate:

Mr. J. M. McIntosh, Toronto, Secretary of the Ontario Division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Workers' Delegate:

Mr. Percy R. Bengough, Vancouver, Vice President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and Secretary of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council.

Adviser to Workers' Delegate:

Mr. Raoul Trepanier, Vice President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and President of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council.

In accordance with procedure followed in recent years, the nominations for employers' delegate and adviser were made by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and the nominations for the workers' delegate and adviser by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

The International Labour Organization in Geneva, which forms part of the machinery of the League of Nations, was established, under the authority of the Treaties of Peace adopted at the close of the Great War, with the object of securing the improvement of industrial conditions by legislative action and

international agreement. The International Labour Conference is the annual gathering which brings together representatives of governments, employers and of workers from the sixty-one member states of the Organization, including all the important industrial countries of the world, excepting Germany, which gave up her membership in the International Labour Organization when she retired from the League of Nations in 1935. The resignation of Italy in December 1937 will not go into effect until December 1939. The United States and Japan, although not members of the League of Nations, are members of the International Labour body.

The agenda of the forthcoming Conference in Geneva comprises preliminary consideration of the following subjects, which will come up for final attention next year. The sixth item on the agenda may, however, be dealt with either by way of preliminary or final determination.

I. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship.
II. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers.
III. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers.
IV. Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.
V. Generalization of the reduction of hours of work.
VI. Statistics of hours and wages in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture.

An invitation has been extended to the provincial governments to be represented at this Conference but it is not known as yet what appointments, if any, may be made by the provincial authorities.

Report of Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act 1937, provided that a report "shall be laid before Parliament within thirty days after the expiration of the Act".... containing a complete account of expenditure, loans, and obligations, etc., made in respect of unemployment relief in the Dominion.

In accordance with such provision there was recently tabled in the House of Commons the report on the administration of this measure. (As in the case of preceding and similar enactments, the administration of this Act is under the authority of the Minister of Labour; Mr. Harry Hereford being the Dominion Commissioner of Unemployment Relief).

In addition to constituting a record of disbursements under the Act, the report gives particulars respecting grants in aid, works in co-operation with the provinces, aid in the drought areas, re-establisment of settlers, agreements under the Farm Employment and Improvement Plan (single unemployed persons), relief settlement, and youth training.

It was indicated that since 1930, there has been expended a total of $308,742,859 on relief in varied forms. Of this amount, Ontario has received $84,755,773, and Quebec $52,307,404, while Saskatchewan comes third with $47,581,902. Other provinces have been assisted to the following amounts: British Columbia, $22,265,975; Manitoba, $21,912,526; Alberta, $15,031,992; Nova Scotia, $7,316,070; New Brunswick, $4,929,890 and Prince Edward Island, $1,190,739.

In addition to the above amounts the Dominion itself engaged on relief projects, administered by various governmental departments, and these brought the disbursement figure up to the total mark.

The loans advanced to the provinces for relief purposes and outstanding at March, 1938, totalled $129,801,198. To this are added nonactive loans advanced to the Canadian Pacific Railway, amounding to $2,447,222.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, relief cost $44,339,190 of which $17,241,326 was distributed by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

At the end of March, 1938, according to preliminary figures in the report, the total number receiving material aid was 1,069,272. Of this number, Saskatchewan alone had a total of 429,400 persons in receipt of material aid, of whom 200,000 were in the drought area.

Tabulations going back to May, 1932, presented a picture of the fluctuations of Canada's relief problem over a period of years. They indicated April, 1933, as the trough of the depression when, inclusive of the drought areas, 1,589,682 persons in Canada were on relief. Of that number, 1,517,531 were recipients of material aid in the way of food, fuel, clothing and shelter.

Statistics of material aid recipients

Early approximations of unemployed persons receiving non-agricultural material aid throughout Canada in March, 1938, revealed continued substantial reduction in unemployed aid figures as compared with the corresponding month of 1937.

Registration figures showed that approximately 176,000 fully employable persons were receiving non-agricultural material aid in

March, 1938. This was a decrease of nearly 32.2 per cent from March, 1937, when the number was 259,480. In comparison with the total for February, 1938, an increase of only three-fifths of one per cent was indicated. Approximately 70 per cent of the total of fully employable persons on aid was reported from the fifty-two aid distributing cities.

When totals of all those in receipt of non-agricultural material aid in March were compared with the corresponding month of 1937, a decrease of 25.2 per cent was shown. The total number, including totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable, together with all dependents of family heads, was approximated to be 657,000 in March last. This was an increase of 0.4 per cent over February, 1938.

Saskatchewan drought conditions continued to reflect themselves as the major factor in increasing totals of persons in receipt of agricultural aid. The early March figures from the registration showed 90,000 farmers (resident farm operators) as receiving agricultural material aid for subsistence. These, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 405,000. Of this total 351,000 or approximately eighty-seven per cent, were located in Saskatchewan. The number of all classes dependent upon agricultural aid in Saskatchewan showed an increase of 93.6 per cent over March, 1937.

Youth Training programs of Dominion and Provincial Governments

On the basis of a survey made recently by the Dominion Supervisor of Youth Training, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers issued the following statement on April 26.

"The Youth Training Program of the Dominion and Provincial Governments promises to be even more successful this year than last. The Dominion Supervisor of Youth Training has just returned from a trip through Western Canada. He reports that all western provinces are enthusiastic about the plan and look forward to another year of activity in training and rehabilitating the young unemployed. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec are also eager to continue the work begun and carried on last year. Ontario, it is understood, desires to continue household training courses, but no final word has yet been received by the Dominion in regard to the balance of the program in that Province. The Dominion Government has indicated its readiness to contribute its share of the cost of approved youth training projects submitted by all the Provinces, as it did last year.

"After representations by associations interested in forest preservation on the menace of white pine blister rust to Canadian forests, proposals have been made by the Department of Labour to Ontario and Quebec offering to assume the cost incurred by the Dominion Forest Service in training twenty young men from each province in methods of fighting this scourge. Ontario and Quebec are the provinces chiefly affected by white pine blister rust. The young men selected for training would be nominated by the Province and approved by the Dominion Supervisor of Youth Training. Their services would be available to the Provinces after completion of training, to act as crew leaders in 1939. The Provinces would undertake to utilize their services as crew leaders in carrying on next year a work campaign to combat blister rust.

"The proposal, which offers great advantages both from the viewpoint of youth training and forest preservation against a most destructive pest, is still under consideration by the Provinces.

"Administration of the Youth Training program rests with the Provinces. Last year training given to approximately 30,000 needy young Canadians covered a wide field and embraced a number of activities designed to improve the skill, health and morale of both men and women. The Provinces have been invited to submit projects for the present year. It is hoped to get many of these under way much earlier this year than last and thus provide a more extended period of training than was possible in the first year of the plan's operation.

Industrial Conciliation Legislation in New Brunswick

The New Brunswick Legislature has enacted a Labour and Industrial Relations Act providing increased facilities for conciliation in industrial disputes, while retaining the provisions made in the Fair Wage Act (which is repealed) for a fair wage officer and a fair wage board to inquire into complaints and fix minimum wages and the maximum hours to which such rates apply. The new sections of the Act, like those of the Alberta and British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Acts of 1938 and 1937 respectively, enable the Minister to appoint a conciliation commissioner to whom a dispute may be referred and, failing a settlement, to appoint a tripartite board of conciliation which, if unable to settle a dispute, is to make recommendations for a settlement. In New Brunswick, the Minister is not required to appoint a board unless the dispute affects 30 or more employees. A report of a board is not binding on the parties to a dispute but both employers and employees must take a vote on the question of accepting or rejecting the recommendations.

The Act prohibits any strike or lock-out until a dispute has been reported upon by a board

of conciliation or has been dealt with by the Fair Wage Board but, where there is a collective agreement between an employer and an organization of employees providing for the arbitration of disputes and the procedure laid down in the agreement has been followed, this prohibition does not apply.

In addition to the direct provisions for the settlement of disputes, the Act contains sections declaring the right of employers and employees to organize in associations or trade unions and the right of employees to bargain collectively through representatives elected by a majority vote or through the officers of the organization to which the majority of the employees belong. Any condition in a contract of employment tending to restrain an employer or employee from exercising his rights under the Act is unlawful and a penalty is provided for any employer who, by threat of dismissal or by dismissal or loss of employment, or for any person who, by any threat of intimidation, attempts to induce any person to join or refrain from joining or belonging to any organization or to work or abstain from work.

Organizations of employers and employees may be required by the Minister to file in his office a copy of their constitutions, by-laws or other documents, the names of their officers and a statement of their receipts and expenditures.

Youth Training and Employment in New South Wales

The action of the Government of New South Wales in establishing youths in occupations was outlined in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette*, December, 1937, by the Minister for Labour and Industry, Hon. J. M. Dunningham.

Dealing with the examination of youths by the Vocational Guidance Bureau, the Minister referred to the establishment of a Committee comprising several psychologists and vocational guidance experts for the purpose of examining a number of unemployed youths and young men between the ages of 18 and 25. The total number, in this category registered for employment in the Metropolitan area, was over 4,000. Of this number 2,000 submitted themselves for examination after personal letters had been written to them all. As a result of the examination, these youths were classified and placed in employment. Schemes were investigated for the placing in various Government departments of young men who were above the age at which it is usual to enter into apprenticeship. The Minister also stated that an appeal would be made to those in charge of all industries in the state to take "what number of trainees they can under the proportion clauses of the appropriate award."

Referring to information supplied him in a report by the Apprenticeship Commissioner and chairman of the Employment Council, the Minister said that "there were 110 trades or branches of trades in which apprenticeship obtains and that if the employers in those industries engaged the full number of apprentices under the proportion clauses in the various awards, approximately 3,000 additional youths could be given employment as apprentices."

As a result of a questionnaire sent to employers concerned in the employment of apprentices it was revealed that under existing award proportions the number of apprentices that could be employed, in addition to those already engaged, was as follows: building trades, 1,438; metal trades, 995; furniture trades, 66; boot manufacturing, 63; and other trades, 2,665.

These figures, it was pointed out, do not include the number of apprentices who could be employed in the printing industry as the employers in that industry are mainly governed by awards of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court.

Reference was also made to the employment of youths with the Railway Commissioners and other Government departments. It was also pointed out that during the nine months ending September 30, 1937, 2,500 youths were engaged in industries as indentured and trainee apprentices in skilled trades, and for the twelve months ended June 30, 1937, 8,209 youths were placed in employment through the activities of the Department of Labour and Industry.

It was also indicated that the Metal Trade Employees' Association of New South Wales had informed the chairman of the Employment Council that it would co-operate in the provision of employment for apprentices. With a view to selecting young men in the age group 18 to 25 years, for these positions arrangements were made for an examination of those already registered as unemployed at the State Labour Exchanges, but the number who attended the examination was approximately 50 per cent of the number registered. The report of the Vocational Guidance Officers who made these examinations indicated that only 15 per cent of those who attended were suitable for employment in skilled trades, and that the balance, 85 per cent, were suitable for employment in semi-skilled and unskilled occupations.

It was also reported that the Chairman of the Employment Council convened a number of conferences with representatives of em-

ployers' and employees' organizations to provide for the training of 1,000 young men as apprentices with financial assistance from the Government.

In the *N.S.W. Industrial Gazette* of January, 1938, reference was made to the selection and apprentice training methods of the Broken Hill Proprietary Co., Ltd., in which it was stated the varied range of activities necessary for the production of iron and steel calls for a large number of skilled tradesmen. At present, 820 apprentices are indentured to the various trades throughout the company's works where 20,000 workers are directly employed. The number of apprentices is regulated by industrial court awards which prescribe a certain number of apprentices per journeyman employed.

Statutory wages and hours recommended for retail clerks and shop-workers in Great Britain

As a result of a joint conference of representatives of employers and trade unions, convened by the British Ministry of Labour, proposals for the statutory enforcement of minimum wages and maximum hours of work in all branches of retail distribution in Great Britain have been incorporated in a recent report.

From that conference a joint committee (of seven from each side) was appointed, and the committee's report, which was unanimous, has been presented to special meetings of the employers' organizations and the trade unions, and approved in principle by both sides.

Nearly two million shop workers and many thousands of shopkeepers would be affected if the government adopts the proposals.

According to a press summary of the proposals, the report recommended action along the following lines:—

The Minister of Labour should seek legislative power giving him authority to establish some form of national body for England and Wales, which should be as fully representative as possible of all the interests of the distributive trades. Its name might be the National Retail Distributive Trades Council.

The Minister should appoint to the National Council an equal number of representatives of employers and employees, the number not to exceed forty on each side. Not more than one-third of each side should be nominated by the Minister after consultation with the organizations of employers and employees, and not less than two-thirds of each side by the respective sides of the National Trade Committees.

The Minister should also appoint as members of the National Council three independent and impartial persons having no personal or professional connection with the industry, one to be chairman. Although these independent members should have power to vote, it should be their primary function to assist by advice, conciliation or otherwise the two sides to arrive at agreed proposals or decisions.

The scheme should cover all persons employed in any capacity in connection with the retail sale and distribution of goods, whether carried on in a shop or elsewhere, so as to include all persons employed in connection with the service of customers, the receipt of orders, the handling, dispatch, collection, or delivery of goods, in the clerical work of the business, in carrying messages or running errands, or engaged in any other occupations associated therewith.

The National Council should consider and fix minimum wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment for those employed in retail distribution, subject to confirmation by the Minister.

There should be statutory enforcement of the minimum wages, hours of work, and conditions of employment fixed by the National Council and confirmed by the Minister.

There should also be established National Trade Committees to formulate minimum wages, hours and conditions of employment in any special retail trade or appropriate group of trades and to make recommendations to the National Council.

Other recommendations dealt with the structure and functions of the trade committees.

Survey of World Unemployment situation

In most countries for which figures are available employment has increased and unemployment has diminished as compared with the corresponding month a year ago according to *Industrial and Labour Information* for April 4, published by the International Labour Office.

Of the 22 countries for which statistics of employment are published, 20 show an increase, one (Belgium) shows a very slight decrease and another (United States) shows a considerable decrease. With regard to unemployment, apart from Belgium and the United States where unemployment has naturally increased, five other countries also have registered an increase in unemployment (Bulgaria, France, Great Britain, Ireland and Norway), though in some cases the increase is very slight. It may be noted that in Great Britain employment has increased very slightly and unemployment has increased appreciably, these seemingly inconsistent trends are due to the growth in the working population.

The number of workers recorded as being in employment is below what it was in 1929,

the last year before the depression, in Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Poland, Switzerland and the United States.

Previous quarterly statistics issued by the International Labour Office dealing with the world employment and unemployment situation have been reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE (February, 1938, page 128; November, 1937, page 1181; etc.)

In presenting these statistics of employment and unemployment, the International Labour Office emphasizes the limitations of such figures, and states they do not afford any comparison of levels of unemployment or employment in the various countries as methods applied in compiling such statistics differ from one country to another, and the figures only serve as an indication of the trend of employment and unemployment in the countries concerned.

Statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes, indicate declines in unemployment over the corresponding period of 1937 ranging from 4.5 per cent in the Netherlands, to 0.5 per cent in Czechoslovakia and Switzerland. Other decreases were recorded for Denmark, 2.9, and Austria 1.3 per cent; while increases in unemployment were registered in Belgium 0.5 per cent, and the United Kingdom, 1.6 per cent.

Statistics obtained from returns made by trade unions show declines in unemployment as follows: Australia, 2.5 per cent; Canada 2.1 per cent and Sweden 1.0 per cent. The returns from trade unions in the United States recorded a 3.7 per cent increase in unemployment as compared with the corresponding period in 1937.

Indices of employment computed from statistics obtained from the operation of social insurance schemes register improvement in employment conditions as follows: Czechoslovakia, 4.4; Great Britain, 0.1; Hungary, 3.8; Latvia, 10.6; Netherlands, 3.1; and Yugoslavia, 8.7.

Returns from selected establishments for the quarterly period reflected a general improvement in the world employment situation, the index numbers of employment advancing in all countries reporting with the exception of the United States where a decline of 13.4 was recorded. The index of employment based on returns from selected establishments in Canada showed an improvement of 5.3 over the corresponding period of 1937. The continued improvement in other countries was indicated by increases as follows: Estonia, 3.8; Finland, 7.0; France, 6.1; Italy, 9.7; Japan, 16.1; Luxemburg, 5.6; Norway, 5.0; Poland, 9.3; South Africa, 5.1; Sweden, 7.5; and Switzerland, 6.0.

NOTE.—*More recent and detailed statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in the article (four sections) "Employment and Unemployment in Canada in March, 1938," to be found elsewhere in this issue.*

Resignation of Director of International Labour Office

Announcement was made in recent press reports from Geneva of the impending retirement of Mr. H. B. Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, who has held that post since the death of Mr. Albert Thomas, the first Director, in 1932.

It is understood that Mr. Butler has indicated his willingness to continue in office during the sittings of the International Labour Office which is to open on June 2, and to remain throughout the present calendar year if it is so desired. The press dispatches indicate that Mr. Butler may accept an important appointment in England in the field of social science.

The retiring Director was present at the Peace conferences in Paris in 1919 with the British delegation and assisted in the drafting of the Labour section of the Peace Treaties which provided for the establishment of the International Labour Organization to deal with social and labour matters. On the formation of the International Labour Office during the same year, he became Assistant Director and continued in this office until his appointment as Director.

Annual Report of National Mediation Board, U.S.A.

The third annual report of the National Mediation Board (United States) for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, has just been received. The report also includes the report of the National Railroad Adjustment Board.

During the year 222 new cases were filed in addition to 185 pending and unsettled cases which were on the Board's docket on July 1, 1936, making a total for the fiscal year 1936-37 of 407 cases in which the services of the Board were required. By the end of the fiscal year, the Board had finally disposed of 259 cases leaving 148 cases open and pending on June 30, 1937.

Of the 259 cases disposed of by the Board during the year, 101 were representation disputes among the employees, and 158 were disputes between carriers and employees requiring mediation of changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions.

Copies of this report may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., the price being 15 cents per copy.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

During the month of April three applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

(1) From coal operators in the Drumheller district, namely, the Alberta Block Coal Co. Ltd., Atlas Coal Co. Ltd., Brilliant Coal Co. Ltd., Elgin Coal Co. Ltd., Empire Collieries Ltd., Hy-Grade Coal Co. Ltd., Maple Leaf Minerals Ltd., Midland Coal Mining Co. Ltd., Monarch Coal Mining Co. Ltd., Murray Collieries Ltd., Newcastle Coal Co. Ltd., Red Deer Valley Coal Co. Ltd., Rosedale Collieries Ltd., Star Mines Ltd. and Western Gem and Jewel Collieries Ltd. Approximately 2,500 employees, members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, are affected or likely to be affected by this dispute, which relates to wages and certain working conditions. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour during April and members thereof were appointed as follows: Mr. H. A. Dyde, of Edmonton, Alberta, chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. W. H. McLaws, K.C., and Patrick Conroy, both of Calgary, Alberta, nominees of the employers and employees, respectively.

(2) From various coal operating companies being members of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association and their mine employees, represented by District 18, United Mine Workers of America. The dispute, which relates to wages and certain working conditions, directly affects approximately 2,600 coal miners. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour during April, the personnel of which is as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice A. A. McGillivray, of Edmonton, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members; Mr. R. M. Young, of Canmore, nominated by the employers; and Mr. Robert Livett, of Calgary, nominated by the employees.

(3) From certain employees of Motorways, Limited, at Ottawa and Toronto, being drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers. Forty employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to their demand for an agreement respecting wages, hours and working conditions.

It was reported in the March, 1938, issue of the Labour Gazette, page 279, that an application had been received from 85 workers engaged in the telegraph service of the Canadian Press, being mechanics and automatic printer telegraph operators, members of the Canadian Press System Division No. 52, Commercial Telegraphers' Union. In its statement in reply to the application the Canadian Press contended that it had not recognized the applicants or their committee as being authorized to carry on negotiations in disputes, and, consequently, as the statutory declaration attached to the application did not indicate that the necessary authority to declare a strike had been obtained, the application in its existing form did not meet the requirements of the Act. On May 2nd, following a strike vote, the employees submitted a revised application containing a statutory declaration to the effect that to the best of the knowledge and belief of the applicants a strike would be declared failing an adjustment of the dispute with the Canadian Press, and that the necessary authority to declare a strike had been obtained. As the application appeared to comply in all respects with the provisions of the Act, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister and Board members were appointed as follows: on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Leonard James Ryan, of Toronto, Ontario; on the recommendation of the Canadian Press, Mr. W. Rupert Davies, of Kingston, Ontario.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was also established by the Minister of Labour early in May to deal with two applications received from stevedores, checkers, coopers, etc., in the employ of the Western Stevedore Company at Fort William and the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, respectively. Eight hundred and two employees, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, were affected by the dispute, which related to their request for increased wages and changed working conditions. Messrs. Alfred J. Wickens, K.C., of Moose Jaw, Sask., and W. C. Hamilton, K.C., of Winnipeg, Man., were appointed members of the Board on the recommendation of the employers and employees, respectively. In the meantime, however, conferences had been resumed at the head of the Lakes between the parties concerned and an amicable agreement was reached on May 11. It was not necessary therefore to complete the personnel of the Board.

The application for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation received in February last from employees of the Sterling Collieries Company, Ltd., and the Coal Valley Mining Company, Ltd., being members of Locals 46 and 46A, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, was withdrawn by the representative of the union on April 18th in the expectation that a settlement would be effected through the steam shovel men and dinkey locomotive engineers negotiating an agreement with the International Union of Operating Engineers and the so-called "auxiliary" employees (Local 46A) concluding a contract with the Western Association of Mechanical and Electrical Engineers.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Royal View Mine and its Employees, Members of United Mine Workers of America

The findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established by the Minister of Labour in December last to deal with a wages dispute between the Royal View Mine, at Lethbridge, Alberta, and its employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, were received in the Department of Labour on April 23. The Board's report was signed by the chairman, Mr. A. Macleod Sinclair, and the member nominated by the employees, Mr. A. J. Morrison. The company's representative on the Board, Mr. M. E. Moscovich, submitted a minority report. The texts of the two reports follow:

Report of Board

In the matter of a dispute between The Royal View Mine, hereinafter called the (Employer) and its Employees, being members of the United Mine Workers of America, hereinafter called the (Employees).

The Board held meetings in Calgary and in Lethbridge. The first meeting was held in Calgary, and dealt with organization. The meetings in Lethbridge were devoted to the hearing of evidence, and in an effort to procure an agreement between the parties to the dispute.

Evidence was adduced on behalf of both parties. The case for the Employer was presented by Mr. Theodore Hagblad, one of the partners operating the Mine, while the case for the Employees was presented by Mr. Patrick Conroy, Vice-President of the United Mine Workers of America, District No. 18.

The dispute referred to the Board was as to wages only, involving day wages and contract wages, but, in order to arrive at a proper conclusion on the point referred to the Board, it was necessary to go into other matters, such as the working and marketing conditions.

Evidence was submitted dealing with wages and conditions in Mines operating under similar conditions in the Lethbridge District. The principal objection advanced on behalf of the Employer was that it is economically impossible for it to pay any wages in excess of those being paid prior to the dispute.

I requested Mr. Hagblad to submit in confidence some evidence as to the capital invested in the Mine. His first answer was that it was impossible to give an accurate statement, whereupon the Board informed him that an approximate statement would be accepted by the Board. This he refused to do, although I pressed him to do so on more than one occasion. I regret to say that, throughout the proceedings, Mr. Hagblad did not display the candour that one would expect from an Employer who had applied for a Board to settle the matters in question. His attitude made it very difficult to have an amicable agreement between the parties arrived at, although the Board made every effort to arrive at some agreement that would be satisfactory to both parties.

The result, therefore, is that the Board, in arriving at a conclusion, must do its best on the evidence before it.

The case for the Employees was supported by evidence, and, having had the advantage of observing the demeanour of the witnesses in giving evidence, I have come to the conclusion that they were truthful witnesses.

It seems to me that if the Employer is unable to pay reasonable wages, the cause is that he does not operate the Mine in a proper and efficient manner. There are many grounds that I might cite in support of this conclusion, but I need only refer to one or two. For example, much time is wasted by miners in securing timbers and other supplies which, if the provisions of The Coal Mines Regulation Act were complied with, would not be necessary. It is a well established practice that miners shall be supplied with an adequate number of cars at the coal face, or at a reasonable distance from the face. The evidence shows that the Employer in this instance did not conform to this practice, thereby causing a lot of unnecessary delay, and consequent reduction in the earning power of the miners at the coal face, who, according to the Laws in force in this Province, are restricted to an eight-hour day.

Another instance might be cited—the manner in which the track is laid results in cars being left at an inconvenient point from where miners have to shovel their coal. This necessitates, in many instances, double shovelling of the product, thereby entailing double work on

the part of the miner, and, in the process of shovelling, causing smaller coal to be put in the car by the miner, and, due to the extra handling, causing unnecessary breakage of coal, thereby reducing its value at the pit head.

The Employer urged that he could not pay the scale of wages paid by Mines of a similar kind in the district, because his Mine is situate 4½ or 5 miles from the City of Lethbridge. The evidence discloses, however, that the customers of the Mine are not from the City of Lethbridge, but that the greater part of the business is done with farmers who bring their own vehicles to the Mine and cart the coal away.

There is another unsatisfactory part of the evidence of Mr. Hagblad. He gave evidence as to the price at which he sold his coal, which was different from the price at which he advertises his coal for sale. He could give no satisfactory explanation of the difference between his evidence and his advertising.

In my opinion, a reasonable scale of wages for this Mine should be as follows:

Similar to that paid in the Federal Mine, which is operating under a similar set of conditions. It is true that the Federal Mine is closer to the City of Lethbridge, but inasmuch as both Mines cater largely to the country trade, and as this country trade radiates in all directions, there would appear to be little difference in the haulage of coal from either of the two mines. A statement by the owner of the Federal Mine indicates that a lesser wage scale than what is now being paid at that property, and which is in effect at the Royal View Mine, is not necessary, since there is a sufficient demand for coal during the busy periods when the seller can command a fair price without one operator cutting the price of another.

From the statement of the operator of the Federal Mine, it would appear that the Royal View Mine operators are inclined to indulge in a "cut-throat" practice in relation to selling prices, with the result that a chaotic condition in the matter of selling prices now prevails in the Lethbridge area, and it would appear from the reasons submitted by the operators of the Royal View Mine, who have been making a practice of selling coal at lower prices than their competitors, that they are stimulating a non-economic condition, both in the matter of prices of coal and the wages resulting therefrom.

After taking all the facts into consideration I, therefore, find that both day wages and contract wages at the Royal View Mine should be paid on the same basis as presently exists at the Federal Mine, operated by the J. J. Hamilton Coal Company, and I would recommend that both parties to this dispute convene in conference at an early date, to be mutually agreed upon, to endeavour to arrive at an agreement on that basis.

(Signed) A. Macleod Sinclair,
Chairman.

Approved and concurred in by
(Signed) A. J. Morrison,
Employees' Representative.

Minority Report

In the matter of a dispute between The Royal View Mine (Employer) and its Employees, being members of the United Mine Workers of America (Employees).

To: The Honourable Minister of Labour,
Norman McL. Rogers.

A Conciliation Board, under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act of Canada, consisting of Chairman A. MacLeod Sinclair, Esq., K.C., Chairman; A. J. Morrison, Esq., selected on behalf of the U.M.W.A., and M. E. Moscovich, Esq., selected on behalf of the Employer, held its sittings at Lethbridge and Calgary to hear evidence and to attempt, if possible, to come to a common understanding regarding the matter in dispute—"WAGES".

It is clear from the Act that if a settlement of the dispute is not arrived at, a full report thereon shall be made to the Minister, setting forth the facts and circumstances, and the findings therefrom.

At the outset I suggest it is absurd to entertain an economic or political viewpoint and to use such as the basis or structure upon which one founds one's decision.

The matter, as I see it, ought to be decided solely in accordance with the evidence as submitted, the logical inferences therefrom, and not omitting to take into account those facts of life well known to us all.

Facts

The case for the miners was conducted by the Vice-President of the U.M.W.A., Mr. Patrick Conroy, and the case for the Mine Operators by Theodore Hagblad, one of the Employers.

The miners presented their case in support of a claim for increased wages and the evidence consisted of the testimony of three employees, William Parke, Alex Perseley, and Mike Bordeniuk. In addition they presented several exhibits:

(*a*) A brief setting forth a union theory.
(*b*) A copy of an agreement with the Hamilton or Federal Coal Company.
(*c*) A copy of a tentative agreement with the Royal View Mine.

The Employers' Case was supported by three other employees, working in common with and in the same mine as the first three mentioned,

and whose names are: Harry Kutny, George Ference, and Elbert Wilkie.

In addition, Mr. Hagblad gave evidence orally and by brief, submitting in confidence his pay rolls for many months back.

Mr. Hagblad stated in his brief that:

The Royal View Mine is operated by three persons—Eli Nelson, Fred Lund and himself, all coal miners, and with the exception of Lund, who was permanently crippled in this mine in 1936, work together with their employees in this coal mine.

They purchased part of the land in 1925, and moved to their present site in 1931. The area consists of 90 acres, being 70 acres under lease from the Provincial Government, 20 acres purchased outright. In addition they have 10 acres of surface rights.

There are the following Coal Mines in the Lethbridge District:

1. The Lethbridge No. 8.
2. The Standard Mine.
3. The Federal Mine.
4. The Rollingson Mine.
5. The Riverview Mine.
6. The Chester Mine.
7. The New Barnes Mine.
8. The Pot Hole Coulee Mine.
9. The Royal View Mine.

I gathered that the Royal View, Chester and New Barnes mines were similar in size.

However, of all these 9 mines the Royal View and New Barnes are most unfortunately situated.

The situs of the mine in question is on Legal Subdivision 2, Sec. 31, Tp. 9, Range 21, West of the 4th. It is on a river bottom, 6½ miles from the subway in Lethbridge. It is necessary to climb a steep hill over a mile in length before reaching the level ground and there are about 4½-5 miles of dirt roads to pass over before reaching a gravel highway.

These roads are maintained by the Employer and needless to say, where so many coal mines are situated in the same vicinity, one situated as the Royal View Mine is located is at a decided disadvantage in doing business in competition with the others.

Mr. Hagblad pointed out very logically that in the face of such competition and the difficulty in reaching the Royal View Mine, this mine was obliged, in order to attract any business, to sell its coal at a lower price than the other coal companies.

Since the commencement of the mine operations, first on a raw piece of land the men employed, in this mine, have regularly received their wages with seeming satisfaction, and those working diligently have earned fairly good returns. At all times material to this dispute the number of employees involved were 26. They went on strike November 15, 1937, immediately after joining with the U.M.W.A. Following three weeks of picketing an arrangement was reached whereby the difference pertaining to wages would be placed before a Conciliation Board and until such difference was eliminated a tentative agreement arrived at was to be the basis of the contractual relations between the men and the operators.

It is now important to consider: (*a*) the old scale, (*b*) the tentative scale, and by way of comparison (*c*) the scale of the Hamilton or Federal Mine, the latter scale being the one desired by the men, although the circumstances and conditions under which the Federal and Royal View Mines operate are dissimilar.

SCHEDULE OF WAGES

	Old Schedule	*Tentative Schedule*	*Federal Schedule*
Drivers..	4 00	4 20	4 85
Timbermen..	4 00	4 50	5 00
Machine men.. ..	*	4 50	5 00
Bone coal..	0 52	0 52	0 56
Loading in rooms..	0 68	0 70	0 70
Entry..	0 87	0 94	1 03
Pick mining..	0 86	0 88	*
Narrow places.. ..	*	0 92	*
Room timbers.. ..	0 22	0 22	0 24½
Round timbers.. ..	0 47	0 48	0 52

* No provision

I said at the outset that 3 miners gave evidence for the case for an increase to the Federal Scale but did not show a single sensible reason for this step. Of the three men Parke and Bordeniuk satisfied me that they were poor miners and did not work diligently. Perseley was a good witness and satisfied me as being a good miner. In a nutshell these men did not contend seriously that the wages they were receiving under the Tentative Scale or even under the Old Scale were unsatisfactory. Parke and Bordeniuk seemed to quarrel with their employers' decision as to what was an abnormal place, and complained about other matters totally foreign to this investigation.

The Commissioners examined the pay rolls and roughly speaking I deduced that some months the average pay per shift was $4.50 per man, and sometimes $4.25 per man.

If Parke had received the sum of $4.50 he too may not have complained. He only produced two pay slips. I am satisfied that he is an extremely shiftless type of miner, who neglected his work and depended upon a clause in the tentative agreement in order to receive the minimum wage of $4.50 by trying to convince his employer that the place he worked at was abnormal.

The real argument upon which the miners hoped to get an increase was that suggested by my fellow Commissioner, A. J. Morrison,

that it was against union principles to have a mine in one place paying a wage different than another located in the same district, and that if a miner works 8 hours in a mine belonging to X he should receive precisely the same remuneration as that of a miner working 8 hours in a mine belonging to Y. Such a proposition to me sounds preposterous and untenable and if you, Mr. Minister, will refer to the Book of Evidence at p. 253 you will find that I asked Mr. Conroy his view at the conclusion of the evidence and he frankly modified or disagreed with Mr. Morrison by stating that conditions and circumstances governed the case.

This being the true conception I hold that each dispute must be decided on its own merits and facts.

Mr. Hagblad tells us that even under the tentative scale the operators are losing money and there is no reason to doubt this statement.

The Royal View Mine sells its coal at $3.00 per ton, whereas the Federal Mine sells coal at $3.25 per ton. The Royal View Mine is situate 6½ miles from the centre of the City, whereas the Federal Mine is situate about one mile from the same place.

The Royal View Mine is obliged at its own cost to maintain about 4½ to 5 miles of highway—often impassable.

The cost of repairs and fuel amounts to a considerable sum.

The nearest competitor of the Royal View Mine is the Chester Mine, situate on the level ground. It sells its coal at $3.25 per ton and pays its employees precisely what the Royal View Mine paid prior to the tentative increase, with the following variations $4.34 for day work and $2.50 for machine cutting.

I am satisfied that the Federal Mine is not the proper mine with which the Royal View Mine is to be compared. The former can produce and sell its coal at a less cost than the Royal View Mine and if the Royal View Mine is to operate at all a difference in wage scale, small as it is, must necessarily exist.

In addition to Hagblad the three witnesses named in the early part of this report gave evidence. Their testimony was fair, reasonable and satisfactory.

Take for example the evidence of Ference, who at page 196 of the evidence stated that he had worked at the Royal View Mine, quit his position and went to the highly mechanized and larger mine at Shaughnessy, in the Lethbridge District, but stated under oath that he earned much more at Royal View than at Shaughnessy and consequently returned to his former job.

He also stated that at the Royal View Mine he would earn $4.00, $5.00, and $6.00 per shift, net.

Mr. Wilkie was called as a witness and you may find his evidence beginning at p. 221. At p. 224 he said that he worked perhaps in the hardest place found in the Royal View Mine but always earned good wages. He was quite satisfied with the old scale, although he was naturally pleased with the tentative scale.

I watched these witnesses and concluded that the faithful and energetic employees earned good wages, whereas the lazy and indifferent type did not.

I am convinced that there are few fields of employment more difficult and hazardous than that of mining and, although no compensation may truthfully be said to be sufficient for this heavy toil, one must not lose track of reason. Let the operator close his mine is the cry of the agitator. However, the Employer is entitled to make an equitable return on his investment.

I feel that the employees of the Royal View Mine are on the whole satisfied with the tentative scale. Irrespective of this feeling, after giving careful consideration to the evidence submitted by both sides, I am of the opinion that the Royal View operators should increase their old scale to that of the tentative scale and that this tentative contract should govern the relations between these parties up to the 31st of March, A.D. 1938.

Mr. Morrison and I have been unable to agree on this point. To increase this scale any further, means the closing of the Royal View Mine and the placing on relief of many men, who, while they work, under the tentative scale in particular, earn reasonable wages.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. E. Moscovich.

January, 25/38.

In the March issue of *Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering* a detailed outline is given of the policy and efforts being carried out by the factory management and personnel division of the Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited to create safe working conditions within its organization.

The threefold program of the Company is summarized as follows:

"First—By following a definite safety policy laid down by the Management.

"Second—By placing a direct responsibility for reduction and elimination of accidents on the departmental foreman and supervisor, and

"Third—By the promotion of employees' interest in the safety program."

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for April, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*April, 1938	15	2,874	17,548
*Mar., 1938	16	2,406	10,134
April, 1937	37	12,771	124,039

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While there was a slight reduction in the number of strikes and lockouts in April there was an increase in the number of workers involved with a considerable increase in time loss due to the occurrence of three strikes, that of taxicab drivers at Toronto, Ont., which involved over seven hundred men and lasted nearly three weeks, the steamship strike on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River involving over one thousand men for more than two days and the strike of sawmill workers at Fort Frances which began on April 15 and was unterminated, involving nearly four hundred men. In March the most important dispute involved cotton factory workers at Cornwall, Ont. In April, 1937, strikes of automobile plant workers at Oshawa, Ont., and dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., caused most of the time loss, but there were seven other disputes causing time loss of between 1,500 and 4,000 days as well as many disputes involving small numbers of workers or lasting only a short time.

Four disputes, involving 79 workers, were carried over from March, and eleven disputes commenced during April. Of these fifteen disputes, nine were terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers affected, four in favour of the workers involved and one being partially successful. At the end of April, therefore, there were six disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: herring fishermen, North Sydney district, N.S., two strikes of fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont., commercial artists, Toronto, Ont., and sawmill workers, Fort Frances, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to ten such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; cotton dress factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., November 25, 1937, one employer; cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont., December 9, 1937, one employer; cleaners and dyers, Toronto, Ont., January 3, 1938, one employer; dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont., January 21, 1938, three employers; and dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont., January 26, 1938, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A cessation of work for five hours by 14 employees in two garages operated by the same firm in Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., occurred on April 25. The strikers were members of the Auto Mechanics' local of the International Association of Machinists and claimed the firm was not complying with the terms of an open shop agreement reached in August, 1937, with this firm and twenty-six other garages. The proprietor stated that union rates and hours were observed and that the dispute was regarding union recognition. A settlement was reached when the firm signed a closed shop agreement. All the employees were stated to be members of the union.

A dispute between the British Columbia Projectionists' Society, a section of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the United States and Canada, and one

motion picture theatre at Port Alberni, B.C., led to the establishment being picketed for ten days in March and early in April. One union operator ceased work in February when the management took on an apprentice contrary to the union rules, instead of having two men in the projection room. He was replaced by a man claimed to be a member of another union. A clash with the pickets was reported on March 30. Early in April the management installed union operators and signed a union agreement.

A strike of printing compositors and pressmen in four news and three job offices in Quebec, P.Q., on March 18 was reported in the Labour Gazette for April. The settlement provided for a reduction in hours but the wage scale and certain points were to be arbitrated. The report of the Arbitration Board has been transmitted to the Quebec Minister of Labour and agreements have been signed with the International Typographical Union and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union. The minimum wage rate for compositors is to remain at $30.50 for day work, 45 hours per week, until March 1, 1939, and to be $32.50 until March 1, 1940, 44 hours per week, overtime at time and one-half rate. Night work is to be $2 per week higher, 42 hours per week. For pressmen and stereotypers employed in news offices for day work the minimum is to be $28.50, 48 hours per week, until March 1, 1939, and $30.50 until March 1, 1940, 46 hours per week, time and one-half rates for overtime. For pressmen in job offices the minimum rate is to be $26.50, 45 hours per week.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to April

Fur Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—As stated in the April issue of the Labour Gazette, this dispute occurred as the result of the formation of a dual union. One worker was reported to have been attacked at his home on April 26. On April 12 the Court of Appeal reduced to one month the sentences of three men who had been convicted by a magistrate of having offensive weapons and sentenced to six months' imprisonment. This had occurred before the strike was called. In addition four other men had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment on charges of unlawful assembly.

Disputes Commencing During February

Herring Fishermen, North Sydney, N.S.—Fishermen, members of a local of the Nova Scotia Fishermen's Union, ceased work on April 27 to secure an increase in the price of fish for bait from $1 per 250-pound barrel to $1.50. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached but on May 4 the fishermen resumed work to catch bait for the bank fishermen and for local trade but not for the storage dealers.

Coal Miners, New Waterford, N.S.—A number of long-wall miners ceased work for one-half day on April 12 in protest against extra work. The management agreed to investigate and adjust the matter and work was resumed on the next regular working day. Extra pay for the work was arranged.

Commercial Artists, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on April 4, when the employer refused to recognize the union, increase the minimum of wages and reduce hours from forty-four per week to forty. At the end of the month the strike was called off by the union without securing their demands.

Wood Factory Workers, Mattawa, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work from April 2 to April 7 to secure increases in wages. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour and the Mayor of Mattawa the wages for boys were increased from 15 cents to 18 cents per hour and the pay of the men was increased from 25 cents and 27½ cents to 27½ cents and 30 cents per hour. Two days' work was lost.

Planing Mill Workers, Rimouski, P.Q.—A dispute as to a wage reduction involved employees in one establishment in a cessation of work from noon April 8 until the next day. It was reported that the mill had been closed since April 1 for lack of orders and that when the plant was reopened on April 7 a wage reduction from 20 cents per hour to 18 cents was announced. The men refused to accept this but on the next day accepted the wage reduction, the management stating that it was temporary.

Sawmill Workers, Fort Frances, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work from April 15 against a reduction in wages of seven per cent when negotiations did not result in a renewal of the agreement with the Sawmill Workers' Union, a section of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The union proposed an increase of twenty-one per cent but the employer proposed a reduction of ten per cent, owing to a decline in business. The union then desired to renew the agreement without change but the employer insisted on a decrease of seven per cent, reducing the minimum wage from 43 cents per hour to 40 cents. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

STEEL MILL WORKERS, TRENTON, N.S.—Employees in the bolt and nut department of one establishment ceased work on April 5, refusing to work with one employee who refused to join the union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of North America. Although recognizing the union the management considered that the Labour Act of Nova Scotia precluded interference with the choice of workers in regard to union membership. The employee affected consented to join the union and work was resumed on the next day.

STONEMASONS, KINGSTON, ONT.—The local branch of the Bricklayers', Masons' and Plasterers' International Union notified the contractors that the rate for bricklayers and masons would go up from 95 cents per hour to $1 on April 1. This is understood not to have been accepted by the contractors and on that day the stonemasons employed by one contractor ceased work. The contractor considered that it had been agreed that the existing rate was to be paid until the job was finished. Later in the day the men agreed to resume work at the previous rate. Later this contractor and others signed an agreement with the union providing for a rate of $1 per hour, effective from April 1.

STONECUTTERS, KINGSTON, ONT.—Members of the Journeymen Stonecutters' Association of North America employed on one job ceased work on April 1 demanding an increase in wages from 95 cents per hour to $1. The contractor was also involved in the strike of stonemasons for the same increase. Work was resumed at the 95-cent rate on April 4, and the contractor was reported to have agreed to pay $1 per hour after June 15.

TAXICAB DRIVERS, TORONTO, ONT.—The Taxi Drivers local of the International Union of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers proposed to the employers that an agreement as to wages and working conditions should be signed, providing for $12.50 per week plus ten per cent commission with a guaranteed minimum of $17.50 per week, a ten-hour day with overtime at 45 cents per hour and improvements in working conditions. The employers and the union asked the Ontario Industry and Labour Board to assist in bringing about an agreement under the Industrial Standards Act. The strike was postponed from time to time and the employees agreed to meet with the Board on April 9 or April 11, but the union had called the strike at 5 p.m. on April 7 and the members voted not to cancel the notice. A number of cab owners had reached agreements with the union and on the first day of the strike a number of others agreed to do so also and their employees resumed work. Union drivers owning their cars were permitted to operate so that a considerable number of cabs were in service. It was stated by the union that service would be given for hospitals and other emergency calls. On April 9 the provincial authorities proposed that work should be resumed pending negotiations but this was refused by the strikers. From time to time several employers accepted the union terms. By April

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to April, 1938.				
MANUFACTURING—				
Fur, Leather, etc.—				
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	23	575	Commenced Mar. 4, 1938; against employment of members of another union; unterminated.
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	25	625	Commenced Mar. 17, 1938; against sending work to a shop employing members of another union; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	8	200	Commenced Mar. 2, 1938; against lay-off of union workers and for union agreement; unterminated.
Printing and Publishing—				
Commercial artists, Toronto, Ont.	1	23	575	Commenced Mar. 29, 1938; for renewal of union agreement; unterminated.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING APRIL, 1938*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during April, 1938.				
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Herring fishermen, North Sydney District, N.S.	.....	200	800	Commenced April 27; for increase in price of fish; unterminated.
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	35	18	Commenced April 12; against extra work; terminated April 12; negotiations; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—				
Printing, and Publishing—				
Commercial artists, Toronto, Ont.	1	17	425	Commenced April 4; for union recognition, increased wages and reduced hours; terminated April 30; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Wood factory workers, Mattawa, Ont.	1	63	126	Commenced April 2; for increased wages terminated April 4; conciliation (provincial and municipal); in favour of workers.
Planing mill workers, Rimouski, P.Q.	1	30	45	Commenced April 8; against reduction in wages; terminated April 9; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Sawmill workers, Fort Frances, Ont.	1	385	5,390	Commenced April 15; against reduction in wages and for renewal of agreement; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Steel mill workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	210	210	Commenced April 5; refusal to work with non-union employee; terminated April 5; negotiations; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings, etc.—				
Stonemasons, Kingston, Ont.	1	11	11	Commenced April 1; for increased wages; terminated April 1; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Stonecutters, Kingston, Ont.	1	24	48	Commenced April 1; for increased wages; terminated April 2; return of workers; in favour of employer.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Local—				
Taxicab drivers, Toronto, Ont.	63	720	6,000	Commenced April 7; for increased wages; reduced hours and union recognition; terminated April 25; conciliation (provincial); partially successful.
Water—				
Steamship employees. (deckhands, firemen, etc.), Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River.	16	1,100	2,500	Commenced April 15; against compulsory membership in certain unions; terminated April 17; negotiations; in favour of workers.

14 it was reported that half of the strikers had resumed work, their employers having signed a union agreement, in some cases with modified terms. On April 14 the union asked assistance from the Dominion Department of Labour but were informed that it was understood the matter was being dealt with by the provincial authorities. On April 20 it was reported by the provincial authorities that a basis of settlement had been reached except as to union recognition. On April 25 the members of the Toronto Livery Owners' Asso-

57200—2½

ciation signed an agreement with the union and work was resumed. The agreement provides for minimum pay of $12.50 per week of sixty-six hours, with twenty-five per cent commission, and 35 cents per hour overtime. The original agreement proposed by the union had been altered to similar terms when signed by the other employers. The agreement is outlined elsewhere in this issue.

STEAMSHIP EMPLOYEES (DECKHANDS, FIREMEN, ETC.), GREAT LAKES AND ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.—A number of employees on various ships at lake and river ports, members of the Canadian Seamen's Union, ceased work on April 15 in protest against being required to join certain unions in order to secure employment. A number of the companies operating ships had signed agreements with the National Seamen's Association, the Canadian Brotherhood of Marine Engineers, and the Mercantile Marine Officers' Guild of Canada, each being affiliated with the Canadian Brotherhood of Ships' Employees affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour. The agreements provided that officers and crews should be engaged through the union representatives, giving members of these unions preference in employment. The Canadian Seamen's Union consists of unlicensed ship employees, that is those other than masters, mates, marine engineers, etc., is affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and has co-operative relations with the International Seamen's Union, affiliated with the American Federation of Labour. The Canadian Seamen's Union had negotiated wage increases with the principal lake and river shipping companies in September, 1937, and was still recognized by several of these companies. Some of the ships affected by the strike were in United States ports at the time of the strike or en route and the union stated that cargoes for these ships would not be handled by the members of the International Longshoremen's Association and other international unions. When members of the Canadian Seamen's Union were to sign on for the 1938 season they were told it was necessary for them to join the National Seamen's Union which some of them did, thus belonging for the time being to two unions. As a result of negotiations between the representatives of the shipping companies and the Canadian Seamen's Union a settlement was reached on April 17 and the strikers resumed work. These shipping companies agreed that employees were free to join any union desired, also to negotiate with any union on behalf of its members, and that no one union would be recognized by any company as representing all its employees. The restrictive clauses in the agreements above mentioned, therefore, became non-operative.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and other countries appeared on pages 272-278 of the March issue.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes beginning in March, 1938, was 79, and 19 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 98 in progress during the period involving 29,900 workers, with a resultant time loss of 113,000 man working days.

Of the 79 disputes beginning in March, 16 arose out of demands for increased wages, 8 out of proposed wage reductions, 6 were over questions of working hours, 15 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 16 were over other questions respecting working arrangements, and 7 were over questions of trade union principle. One dispute was due to sympathetic action.

Final settlements were reached in 70 disputes during March. Of these 15 were settled in favour of the workers, 33 were settled in favour of the employers and 22 resulted in compromises. In the case of 8 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

On or about April 8, workers reported to number about 1,700 ceased work at a plant of the Imperial Chemical Industries at Bellingham alleging dilution of labour, that is the employment of unskilled labourers on craftsmen's jobs, and unskilled supervision of craftsmen. Work was resumed on April 16 on the advice of officers of the Amalgamated Engineering Union to which most of the strikers belonged and negotiations were to begin as soon as work was resumed.

At Birmingham, 1,500 aircraft factory workers went on strike about April 7, in protest against the introduction of time study methods which they claimed were being made with a view to decreasing piecework rates. A week later, after negotiations between their union, the Amalgamated Engineering Union, and the Engineering Employers' Federation,

the men were assured that the proposed system would not be to their disadvantage, and they returned to work. An agreement as to new rates was to be negotiated after resumption of work.

About the middle of the month members of the Electrical Trades Union employed as motion picture projectionists in London, Manchester and a few other centres went on strike for increased wages and a forty-eight-hour week. Many men employed as motion picture projectionists in England are members of the National Association of Theatrical and Kinematograph Employees, and this union did not go out on strike. According to press reports the strike, accompanied by orderly picketing, is still in progress, but very few theatres have been forced to close.

Australia

The number of disputes reported as being in progress during the third quarter of 1937 was 110. The number of workers directly and indirectly involved was 35,457 with a resultant time loss of 139,102 man working days. The number of establishments which were involved was 136 and the estimated loss in wages was £134,070.

Eire

The Department of Industry and Commerce of Eire has recently published statistics dealing with industrial disputes in 1937 and the three preceding years.

There were 145 disputes beginning during 1937, involving 26,734 workers and resulting in a time loss of 1,754,949 man working days. These figures were the largest for any year since the compilations were begun in 1923.

Classified by industrial groups, general building, and construction and repair work had by far the greatest number of disputes with 47 beginning during the year involving 14,691 workers and resulting in a time loss of 1,492,107 man working days. There was only one strike in the clothing industry but it involved 4,000 workers and resulted in a time loss of 138,000 man working days. In the transport and communications industry, there were 8 strikes involving 2,319 workers and resulting in a time loss of 24,332 man working days. The boot and shoe industry had 8 strikes beginning during 1937, involving 1,068 workers with a resultant time loss of 4,381 man working days. In none of the other industrial groups did the number of workers involved reach 1,000.

Demands concerning wages were the cause of 68 of the disputes which began during the year, 33 arose out of the engagement or dismissal of workers, 19 out of other matters concerning conditions of employment, 16 were over questions connected with unionism or collective agreements, 5 were sympathetic strikes and 4 arose out of disputes regarding hours of labour.

There were 147 strikes terminated during 1937. The workers claims were wholly admitted in 43 cases, admitted in part in 40 cases and rejected in 43 cases. The employers' claims were wholly successful in one case, successful in part in one case and rejected in one case. In 18 strikes the result was indefinite.

Direct negotiations resulted in the settlement of 111 strikes, 20 settlements were the result of voluntary conciliation and 16 ended without successful negotiations.

The Trade and Industries Branch of the Department of Industry and Commerce intervened in 25 disputes in which a cessation of work had occurred and in 39 controversies in which a stoppage of work was averted.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in February, 1938, which as the Bureau fo Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 150 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 100 unterminated at the end of January, made a total of 250 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 70,000 and the resulting time loss was 590,000 man working days.

The number of strikes in January and February were somewhat greater than in December but considerably smaller than in any other month of 1937. As compared with the same month in 1937, February shows decreases of 29 per cent in the number of strikes, 60 per cent in the number of workers involved and 61 per cent in time loss.

During April the automobile manufacturing industry was involved in several labour disputes. The most serious occurred at Detroit and Flint, Michigan, April 19 when members of the United Automobile Workers of America picketed a Fisher body plant and refused to allow non-union members or union members whose dues were not fully paid up to enter the plant. The employees who were able to enter the plant were not sufficiently numerous to operate the factory and as a result this plant and an automobile manufacturing plant were forced to close, and about 5,000 men were out of work. The union claimed this constituted a lockout but withdrew their pickets after two days and work was resumed.

On April 1 members of the International Fur Workers' Union in New York, reported to number about 15,000, ceased work demanding

increases in wages of about 25 per cent and a thirty hour week. A press report stated that some employers had agreed to start negotiations on April 18 but no report of a settlement has been noted.

An April 7, 2,700 street railway employees in Detroit ceased work demanding that their union, the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Operators of America, be given seniority rights in connection with the operation of buses as well as of street cars. A settlement in which certain concessions were made to the workers was reached the same day and operation of the street railway was resumed on April 8. The settlement did not touch on the seniority question which is the subject of an action before Supreme Court of Michigan.

Differences in the Earnings of Women and Men in U.S.A.

"Differences in the Earnings of Women and Men" is the title of a bulletin (No. 152, price 10 cents) issued by the Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor.

The pamphlet gives the results of an inquiry made by the Women's Bureau into the differences on the wages of women and men. In the "Letter of transmittal," the Director of the Bureau, Mary Anderson, states that the findings of the inquiry "show a striking uniformity in the extent to which women's wages are below men's, in spite of changes in the general wage level, in business conditions, or in source of labour supply, and regardless of locality, type of industry, period of time, method of pay or other qualifying factor".

The inquiry showed that in three industrial states that have reported, men's and women's average wages in manufacturing have never gone as high as 65 per cent of men's wages. "Certain recent reports" the bulletin states "show that the average wages of women office workers ordinarily are at least one-fifth below those of men, though the discrepancies are less in the more skilled types of work). In states that have reported wages of men and women clerical workers over a series of years, women in office work have received only about 50 to 60 per cent as much as men."

In only 3 of 18 manufacturing occupations compared in the inquiry were men and women receiving the same hourly pay. Most of the women were paid only 35 cents or less an hour, "though some of their jobs required a considerable degree of dexterity or expertness, and though in almost no case did any man reported in the plant, no matter in how unskilled a job, receive less than 40 cents an hour."

Having outlined in detail the various possible causes for the low standards of women's wages in the United States, the report states:

It has been found to be true even when women's output is not less than men's and even though women are performing skilled jobs and are known to be especially proficient in certain types of work necessary to industry. Further, low pay to women cannot be justified by their lack of responsibility for the support of others, since very many employed women have dependents.

The extent to which women's wages fall below men's cannot be explained fully by the purely economic causes, such as oversupply of labour, for their pay remains low even for jobs in which they are much in demand. While women's lack of organization undoubtedly forms a large factor in keeping their wages at low levels, the whole situation scarcely can be referred to this cause.

The conclusion must be that in many instances the payment of a low wage to women is a hangover from the traditional attitude that assigns a low money value to work thought of as "Women's work." Certain jobs so designated are paid at a low rate regardless of their importance or the skill required; others are classified as "light repetitive" work, and considered worth only a low wage, regardless of their importance to the industry or of the tremendous nervous attention they require or physical toll they exact.

Home Improvement Loans

According to a statement made by Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, Home Improvement Plan loans numbered 37,985 amounting to $14,849,134,80 as at April 30, 1938. This report shows an increase of 1,792 in number of loans and of $662,138.27 in amount over the figures reported at March 31, 1938.

An increase in April of 826 loans amounting to $333,105.64 in Ontario brought the grand total for that province to 16,789 loans for $6,633,897.50. Quebec with an increase of 275 loans totalling $129,034.84 shows a total of 5,614 loans for $2,815,766.71. British Columbia holds third position with an increase of 231 loans for $71,640.31 bringing the grand total for the province to 4,241 loans amounting to $1,358,052.55.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT NO. 1 SUMMARY OF RECENT DECISIONS

REPORTS have been received of three cases settled recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1069, and in previous issues; and the sixth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1936, was issued as a supplement to the February, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhod of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 464—The Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen.

This case was to ascertain the proper basis of payment of a train crew between Pine Falls and Winnipeg in accordance with articles in the Conductors' Schedule and the Train men's Schedule.

Joint Statement:

A conductor and crew were assigned to a mixed train run operating Pine Falls to Winnipeg and return to Pine Falls, daily except Sunday, under the provisions of a bulletin dated at Winnipeg October 26, 1937, designating Pine Falls as the home terminal for the assignment.

This crew has been paid on the basis of actual miles between Pine Falls and Winnipeg Terminal, with terminal time consumed at Pine Falls in either direction, and actual time working in Winnipeg Terminal.

Contention of Employees:

Article 5, Rule 6, Conductors' Schedule, and Article 5, Rule 1, Trainmen's Schedule, provide that:—

> 100 miles or less, eight hours or less, constitute a day in through and irregular freight, local freight and mixed train service.

Article 5, Rule 9, Clause A, Conductors' Schedule, and Article 5, Rule 12, Clause A, Trainmen's schedule provide that:—

> Conductors and/or trainmen switching or delayed at terminals or turn around points will be paid for actual time so occupied at through freight rates. This time will be in addition to mileage or hours made on trip.

The Company is conceded the right to make an assignment in assigned mixed train service, designating the terminal or terminals for such an assignment.

The Employeees contend that the crew on this assignment should be paid the minimum day of 100 miles between Pine Falls and Winnipeg plus time working or delayed at each terminal, under the provisions of Article 5, Rule 6, Conductors' Schedule, and Article 5, Rule 1, Trainsmen's Schedule; or on the basis of actual miles between Pine Falls and the Winnipeg Terminal in each direction, plus terminal time at Pine Falls and all time at the turn around point, which in this instance would be Winnipeg, in accordance with Article 5, Rule 9, Clause A, Conductors' Schedule, and Article 5, Rule 12, Clause A, Trainmen's Schedule.

Contention of the Company:

The Company contended that this conductor and crew were assigned to a mixed train run operating Pine Falls to Winnipeg and return, daily except Sunday, in accordance with a bulletin dated at Winnipeg, October 26, 1937. The crew are laid up each night at Pine Falls.

On the assignment in question the train was scheduled to leave Pine Falls at 8.00K, arriving Winnipeg at 11.20K. Leave Winnipeg 17.00K, arriving Pine Falls at 20.20K, daily except Sunday.

Article 5, Rule 6, of Conductors' Schedule, and Article 5, Rule 1, of Trainmen's Schedule, reads as follows:—

"One hundred (100) miles, or less, eight (8) hours or less, to constitute a day, in through and irregular freight, local freight, and mixed train service."

This is assigned service, and no duties are required of the crew in Winnipeg from the time they book in until they report for the

return portion of the trip. On the trip in question, which is typical of the assignment, the crew were paid 204½ miles and as the payment made is in excess of the minimum set forth in Article 5, Rule 6, and Article 5, Rule 1, of the Conductors' and Trainmen's Schedules, respectively, the railway contends that the conductor and crew have been correctly paid.

The Company cannot agree that Article 5, Rule 9, Clause A, of the Conductors' Schedule, and Article 5, Rule 12, Clause A, of the Trainmen's Schedule applies to the time in Winnipeg during which no service is required of the crew (approximately three hours and twenty minutes).

Neither can the Company agree that under the conditions of assigned service the agreement with the employees contemplates the payment of two minimum days allowances for the round trip between Pine Falls and Winnipeg.

General Statement and Decision

Representatives of the Employees and representatives of the Company appeared before the Board and submitted additional oral information. The claim of the Employees was sustained.

Case No. 465—The Canadian National Railways (Central Region) and Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case relates to the extent to which the Railway is responsible for furnishing heat, fuel and light for a station agent at Sebringville. On June 30, 1937, the agency at Sebringville became vacant, and a bulletin, reading as follows, was issued under date of July 9, 1937:—

"Applications will be received up until noon July 18, for the position of Agent at Sebringville, salary $135 per month. House, fuel and light will not be furnished by the Railway."

Claim by the Agent for an allowance of $7.50 per month in lieu of house, fuel and light was declined.

Contention of Employees:

Article 18 of the Telegraphers' schedule agreement, in part, reads as follows:—

"Clause (A):—

"At stations where dwelling, fuel and light are provided, the Agent's dwelling will be reserved for the use of the Agent and his family, unless he elects to reside elsewhere, in which event the permanently appointed telegrapher having a family will have first choice in order of seniority.

"Clause (c):—

"Railways will keep such dwellings in good repair. Occupants must keep such dwellings and surroundings clean and must pay for repairs other than those due to ordinary wear and tear. Where necessary repairs are requested, such repairs will, when practicable, be made within thirty (30) days."

Article 22 of the Telegraphers' schedule agreement, in part reads as follows:—

"Station	Position	Rate
"Sebringville..	Agent	$135 H.F.L."

The employees contend that when the present schedule agreement was negotiated with the Railways, and the basic rate at Sebringville, Ontario, was agreed to, it was done with the understanding that dwelling, fuel and light was provided at this point, and would continue to be provided, as agreed by the Railway; and, therefore, the dwelling, fuel and light should have been included in the bulletin issued.

In the exchange of correspondence in connection with this matter, it has developed that on account of the cost of repairs to this dwelling, the railways consider they should not be put to the expense, and obviously, in order to avoid the responsibility agreed to in 1927, Clause (c) Article 18, all that is considered necessary is to omit the dwelling, fuel and light from the bulletins. The employees contend that this cannot be done during the lifetime of this agreement, and respectfully ask that the repairs be made and this agency be rebulletined with dwelling, fuel and light.

Contention of Company:

This claim is apparently submitted on account of an allowance of $7.50 per month having been made to the previous occupant of the position, particulars of whose case are as follows:—

On May 7, 1935, the previous occupant of this position who had been filling the position of agent at Centralia at a rate of $139 per month, succeeded as agent at Sebringville (being the successful applicant on bulletin advertising that agency at the rate of $135 per month with H.F. & L.). Shortly after his appointment he advised that the condition of the dwelling was such that he had decided not to occupy same.

A claim was submitted for an allowance in lieu of H.F. & L. as he had bid in the position with the understanding that H.F. & L. would be furnished by the Railway, and had he been aware that the house was practically uninhabitable, it was questionable if he would have left the agency at Centralia where the rate was $139 per month, to take the agency at Sebringville where the rate was $135 per month. Under the circumstances, it was felt that special consideration should be extended to him and an allowance of $7.50 per month was made to him.

The schedules that were in effect on the former Grand Trunk lines, which included the Stratford Division, prior to the current schedule, show a differential of $5 per month in the minimum rates for agencies where

H.F. & L. were furnished by the Railway, as compared with agencies where H.F. & L. were not furnished by the Railway, and nominal deductions of five or ten cents per month were made for rent, the deduction for Sebringville being five cents per month. When the current Telegraphers schedule was negotiated $5 per month was added to the rates for agencies on former Grand Trunk lines where H.F. & L. were furnished by the Railway, and the following rule was incorporated in the schedule:—

Article 18, Rule (B):—

"Where Railway's dwelling is occupied by the Telegrapher, deductions will be made on the payroll at the rate of $5 per month.

The agreed Memorandum of Understanding in connection with the above-mentioned rule reads as follows:—

"Where a Telegrapher vacates the dwelling provided by the Railways, the deduction of $5 per month will not thereafter be made from his wages on the payrolls, and he will no longer be entitled to free fuel and light."

The condition of the dwelling at Sebringville is not the result of neglect, but is due to the age of the building, it having been constructed in 1874 on a post foundation with no basement. The building would have to be practically rebuilt to put it in habitable condition. The current schedule contains no provision requiring the Railway to replace buildings that have worn out or been destroyed, nor does it specify that any allowance shall be made where the railway discontinues furnishing H.F. & L. The Railway has discontinued furnishing H.F. & L. at a number of stations as the result of fires or the age of the building, and it has not been the practice to make special allowances for adjustments in rates of pay, unless the rate of the agencies involved was less than that of agencies of similar classes in which cases an upward adjustment was made. The rate of $135 per month at Sebringville is in excess of the rates for positions of similar classes on the Stratford Division, where H.F. & L. is not furnished by the Railway.

The present occupant of the position was aware of the rate of pay at the time he bid in the position, and was also aware that the Railway had discontinued furnishing H.F. & L. at Sebringville. The present agent at Sebringville, for family reasons, is boarding at Sebringville and does not require a house at that point.

The claim for a special allowance or an upward adjustment in the rate of pay is not justified in this case, and it is respectfully requested that the claim be denied.

General Statement and Decision:

Representatives of the Company and the Employees appeared before the Board and presented additional oral evidence.

Under all the circumstances which developed at the hearing, the Board decides that some adjustment should be made in the rate of pay for the position of Agent at Sebringville.

Case No. 466—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

This is a question of the right of Engineers to promptly reduce the number of Engineers on their working lists, following regular mileage checks and "setbacks" from Engineers' assignments.

Joint Statement of Facts:

For a number of years when necessary to make a reduction in the number of spare engineers at Winnipeg, it has been customary to advertise by bulletin such reduction and allow a period of about 64 hours to elapse in which the men who are being cut off the spare board can indicate their preference under their seniority rules and before they are placed on the job selected. This practice became unsatisfactory to the engineers, and beginning in May, 1936, request was made of the Company that the practice be discontinued, and that in the future when reductions from the engineers' spare list are necessary the engineers thus demoted be permitted to immediately exercise their seniority as firemen, in accordance with Clause (*a*) Article 31.

The Company has declined to grant the request.

Contention of the Engineers:

Clause (*a*) Article 31 reads as follows:—

(*a*) When, from any cause, it becomes necessary to reduce the number of engineers from the engineers' working lists, on any seniority district, those taken off may, if they so elect, displace any Fireman their junior on that seniority district under the following conditions:—

First:—That no reductions will be made so long as those in assigned or extra pasenger service are earning the equivalent of 4,000 miles per month, in assigned, pooled or chain gang freight, or other service paying freight rates, are averaging the equivalent of 3,200 miles per month; on the road extra list are averaging the equivalent of 3,200 miles per month.

"Second:—That when reductions are made they shall be in reverse order of seniority."

There are in reality two features in the complaint, which refer to as First, complaint that when assignments are discontinued the men off such discontinued assignments, or their equivalent, are added to the engineers' spare list until complaint made and advertised for 64 hours, and Second, that when reductions are determined upon, they are not made effective for 64 hours.

First:—When a check of mileage made by engineers has indicated there should be, say 10 engineers on the list, and subsequently there are a number of assignments discontinued, the engineers who have thus lost such assignments, are, under the practice complained of, added to the spare list, and the spare list is consequently required to carry the additional load until 64 hours after complaint is made by local chairman of engineers.

We contend that when a check of the mileage has been made, and the number of spare engineers has been determined upon, such number should not be increased by reason of assignments being discontinued, but that when assignments are discontinued, the men thus affected should exercise their seniority, and that for every man demoted to the engineers' spare list there should be one engineer demoted at once to position of firing.

Second:—When a check of mileage made by the engineers on the spare list has indicated that a reduction in their number is warranted, we contend that those cut off should be permitted to exercise their seniority as firemen at once. When this is not permitted such men must either be out of employment entirely during the waiting period, or if they are continued on the Engineers' spare list during the waiting period, such spare list is carrying, during that period more men than is warranted by a check of the mileage, as provided in Article 31. We, therefore, contend our request is in keeping with the language, interpretation and understanding of Article 31.

Contention of the Company:

The Article in the Schedule of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen corresponding to Article 31 (*a*) is worded identically with that of the Engineers' Schedule. The article does not place any obligation on the Company to make changes immediately, and the Company believes that reasonable time should be allowed in making adjustments to avoid unnecessary confusion.

When complaint was made by the Engineers relative to this matter, the Company made a survey of the situation to ascertain if any changes could be made which would be more satisfactory to all concerned.

The men at Winnipeg have a large promotion territory, which includes fourteen subdivisions outside of the terminal and yard assignments in the terminal varying from 45 to 70 depending on the volume of business. Because of delay on the part of some of the men in indicating their preference, and because of the fact that many of them might at the time be out of the terminal, resulting in some uncertainty as to their desires, the Company is reluctant to put into effect any arrangement which would curtail the time which it has to make these readjustments.

The Firemen's Organization, learning of the proposal, took a very definite position in opposition to any change being made in the long standing practice. The men reduced obviously must take positions as firemen and in so doing they would be brought within the classes of service in which the Firemen's Organization is concerned.

The Company has made a careful check to determine whether the engineers have been subjected to low mileage or losses by reason of the present arrangement, and the investigation has developed the fact that in all instances the spare engineers have been making well over the minimum mileage called for by the mileage limitation arrangement.

In the circumstances, the Company feels that the Engineers have not shown that any sound or reasonable cause prevails for adopting the change they request; because of this, coupled with the fact that as the long standing existing practice is acceptable to the Company and to the Firemen, it is the opinion that no change should be made.

General Statement:

It developed at the hearing held on April 12 that the question, at issue, as explained by the representative of the Employees, was not entirely as contained in the joint statement of facts and the original submission by the Employees, but is simply a question of the right of Engineers to promptly reduce the number of Engineers on their working lists, following regular mileage checks and "setbacks" from Engineers' assignments.

Decision

The claim of the Engineers to promptly reduce the working lists of Engineers, following regular mileage checks and "setbacks" from Engineers' assignments, is sustained.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of five cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the Labour Gazette, January, 1938, page 16, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. The ruling of the arbitrator becomes the decision of the Board.

Case No. 152—Operating Department (Central Region)

This dispute concerns the assignment of a junior employee to the amalgamated position of Stores Clerk and Locomotive Foreman's Clerk, South Parry, Ontario.

Employees' Contention:

Effective March 1, 1933, the position of stores clerk, rated at $130 per month, and the position of Locomotive Foreman's Clerk, rated at $120 per month, South Parry, were amalgamated. Prior to that date the position of Locomotive Foreman's Clerk was filled by an employee with seniority date of August 17, 1917, while the position of Stores Clerk was filled by an employee with seniority date of January 3, 1922. When the management first decided to amalgamate these two positions the employee who held the seniority date of August 17, 1917, was decided upon as the employee to be retained, presumably on account of him being the senior employee, but subsequent negotiations between the Stores and Mechanical Departments resulted in the employee with the seniority date of January 3, 1922, being retained. The senior employee was then obliged to exercise his seniority to a position at Capreol, held by an employee who also had more service than January 3, 1922.

Article 3, Rule (*k*) of the Schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees" reads in part "When reducing forces, senior employees with sufficient ability to perform the work will be retained." The intent of that rule was unquestionably to protect the senior employee in the event of the Management deciding to reduce staff.

The employees contended that when the two positions were amalgamated, the employee with seniority date of August 17, 1917, should have been retained on the amalgamated position in compliance with Article 3, Rule (*k*) of the schedule.

Railway's Contention:

Due to the decrease in the volume of work at South Parry the position of Locomotive Foreman's Clerk, rated at $120 per month, was abolished, effective March 1, 1933, and a portion of the work formerly performed by the occupant of this position, amounting to approximately 2½ hours per day, is being taken care of by the Stores Clerk at South Parry, rated at $130 per month. The position of Locomotive Foreman's Clerk was filled by an employee holding a seniority date of August 17, 1917, in the seniority group of clerical forces in the Mechanical Department on the Northern Ontario District; the position of stores clerk is held by an employee with a seniority standing of January 3, 1922, in the Stores Department seniority group under the District Storekeeper at Toronto. The former Locomotive Foreman's clerk exercised his seniority in a position belonging to the seniority group of clerical forces in the Mechanical Department on the Northern Ontario District, in accordance with Article 3, Rule (*k*) of the Schedule for Clerks and Other Classes of Employees, which reads, in part, "In reducing forces, senior employees with sufficient

ability to perform the work will be retained." The intent of this rule is to protect the senior employees to positions belonging to their seniority group. The position at South Parry is primarily that of Stores Clerk, the work performed for the Mechanical Department being only incidental to that performed for the Stores Department and the position must be considered as one belonging to the Stores Department group. To permit the Mechanical Department employee to displace the Stores Department employee would be tantamount to transferring from the Stores Department group to the Mechanical Department's Clerical group a position which properly belongs to the Stores Department group. To accede to the request of the employees would in effect be establishing a new rule. Accordingly, the Railways maintained that the contention of the employees was not justified and should be denied.

General Statement:

This case was heard on September 18, 1934, when it was recommended that the three General Chairmen and the Railway's Representative meet for the purpose of establishing a basis for a mutual settlement of this case and similar cases which may come up in future. As no report is before the Board at this date it is decided to delete the case from the agenda.

Case No. 185—Operating Department (Atlantic Region)

This case involves the right of the Railway to retain in service an employee qualified to perform the various duties of an amalgamated position occasioned by a reduction in staff.

Employees' Contention:

Article 1, Item 3, of the Schedule for Clerks and Other Classes of Employees, embraces the position of freight checker. Article 1, Rule (*b*) of the schedule defines the word "Employee" which is used throughout the various rules of the agreement. A telegrapher is not an employee within the meaning of the aforesaid schedule. Article 3, Rule (*a*) of the schedule defines the seniority and promotion groups of employees. The position of freight checker is included in Seniority Group No. 3 on each Superintendent's Division.

The employees referred to in this rule are employees holding seniority rights under the schedule for Clerks and Other Classes of Employees, and as one of these employees is a telegrapher and does not hold any seniority rights under that schedule, we contend that he is not entitled to the position of freight checker at Chatham, and that he should be removed from the position forthwith and the senior qualified employee under the schedule for Clerks and Other Classes assigned to the position.

Railways' Contention:

Prior to reduction at Chatham the staff consisted of agent, operator, clerk and freight checker. When the reduction was made it was necessary to retain the operator for the handling of train orders. The staff now consists of agent, operator and clerk.

The Railway contends that an agent or operator can be used to assist in all the station duties. The freight checker is not qualified to handle train orders and, even if so qualified, could not, under the agreement between the Railway and the Telegraphers, be used to handle train orders.

It is therefore requested that the claim of the employees be denied.

General Statement:

This case was heard on June 15, 1937, at which time both parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and gave oral evidence. The case was referred back to the disputants for additional information. The evidence submitted showed that an operator must be retained for the handling of train orders.

Decision:

The claim of the employees was denied.

Case No. 191—Operating Department (Central Region)

This dispute related to an employee classified as Assistant Foreman at Tiffin Elevator No. 2 whose rate was $170 per month, up to June, 1930, when the position was abolished due to the material decrease in the volume of grain being handled through the elevator. When his position was abolished he exercised his seniority to the position of Chief Weighman, in which capacity he was intermittently employed until December 9, 1936. Prior to December 9, 1936, the supervisory staff at Tiffin Elevator consisted of an Elevator Foreman and a Chief Engineer. The Elevator Foreman was retired on pension December 8, 1936, and the entire operation of the elevator was placed under the supervision of the Chief Engineer. Effective December 9, 1936, the employee who had occupied the position of Assistant Foreman at $170 per month and who was later intermittently employed as Chief Weighman at a rate of 55 cents per hour, was placed on a salary of $135 per month to cover all services rendered, and classified as Assistant Foreman. The claim is for pay at the rate of $170 per month, plus overtime, for the period December 9, 1936, to May 31, 1937.

Employees' Contention:

The schedule rate applicable to the position of Assistant Foreman, Elevator No. 2, Tiffin, which this employee filled up to June, 1930, when it was abolished, is $170 per month.

The employee, it was stated, was reappointed to the Assistant Foreman's position on December 9, 1936, and continued to fill the position until it was abolished on May 31, 1937, but instead of being paid the schedule rate of $170 per month, plus overtime, he was paid a rate of $135 per month to cover all services performed. On one day in particular his earnings were less than those of the men under his supervision on account of their being paid overtime.

The employees further contended that in view of the fact that the schedule rate applicable to the position is $170 per month, the employee in question should be paid that rate for the period December 9, 1936, to May 31, 1937.

Railway's Contention:

The wage scale of the schedule for clerks, etc., effective May 1, 1927, showed a position of Assistant Foreman, rate $170 per month, at Elevator No. 2, Tiffin, Ont. This position was not included in the wage scale of the current schedule as the position had been abolished prior to the date on which the wage scale was compiled.

Prior to 1930 a large volume of grain was handled through the elevator and we had a considerable staff employed there. The volume of grain handled gradually decreased, and in 1936 only some two million bushels of grain were handled, and only a skeleton staff, working reduced hours, was maintained. The employment of an Assistant Foreman is only necessary when there is a considerable volume of grain being handled, and the employee in question might very well have been left with his former classification of Chief Weighman at a rate of 55 cents per hour, and treated the same as the shipper, legman and chief grain distributor. It was anticipated that with the opening of navigation in 1937 grain would again commence to move through the elevator, and to provide some regularity of employment for the experienced men in the interim, arrangements were made to place this employee on a salary of $135 per month to cover all services rendered, and to allow one shipper, one legman and one chief grain distributor, all rated at 55 cents per hour, a minimum of four hours per day, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, until the opening of the navigation season in 1937. Due to lack of any grain movements these four employees were laid off May 31, 1937.

The position of Assistant Foreman between December 9, 1936, and May 31, 1937, is not comparable with the position of Assistant Foreman previous to June, 1930, rated at $170 per month, and there is no justification for the claim.

General Statement

This case was heard on November 16, 1937, at which time both parties presented additional oral evidence. As no decision could be reached it was agreed that the case would be referred to arbitration. The Board is now advised that a satisfactory settlement has been reached by the parties to the dispute and the General Chairman's request to withdraw this case from the Board is acceded to.

Case No. 192—Operating Department (Central Region)

This claim is for a change in the seniority date of a clerk on the Levis Division Superintendent's seniority list for clerical forces.

Employees' Contention:

The employees contend that all time recorded on the employee's service record as labourer was devoted to clerical work in the Roadmaster's Office at Levis from May 25, 1919, to February 25, 1924. The clerical work he performed is covered by the schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees" and under Article 3, Rule (*b*) of that schedule, he is entitled to seniority from May 25, 1919. He performed the duties of a Roadmaster's Clerk from November 6, 1923, to November 15, 1923, inclusive, but this period of service does not appear on his service record for the reason that he was not paid for that period of service until January, 1924. He kept a record of the time he worked for the railway in 1923, and a note which appears in his personal notebook shows that he worked as a relieving clerk from November 5, 1923, to November 15, 1923, and that he would be paid for this period as a labourer when extra men were employed. After thoroughly investigating the claim and reviewing the conclusive evidence submitted in corroboration thereof, the Superintendent recommended that this employee be accorded seniority from May 25, 1919. The General Superintendent conceded that the employee did clerical work during the periods he is recorded as a labourer, but on account of him not being recorded as having worked as either a labourer or as a clerk in 1923, he declined to alter his present seniority date of May 3, 1924.

The employees contend that as this employee performed clerical work covered by the aforementioned schedule each year from May 25, 1919, to date, under Article 3, Rule (*b*), and the understandings which have been negotiated since that schedule became effective, he is entitled to seniority from May 25, 1919.

Railway's Contention:

It has been contended that during the time that this employee's service record shows that he was employed as a labourer he was actually performing clerical work. Even if this contention were conceded, his claim would not be justified inasmuch as payrolls indicate that he performed no work as a clerk or labourer between November 23, 1922, and January 1, 1924—a period of thirteen (13) months—and consequently, even if he had accumulated any prior clerical seniority he could not be given credit for same, as to do so would be contrary to Article 3, Rule (*l*) of the schedule. Furthermore, Article 3, Rule (*b*), provides that seniority lists shall be open for protests for sixty days from date of posting. The lists were posted regularly, as required by Article 3, Rule (*b*), and no protest was entered by this employee until January, 1935.

General Statement

Both parties appeared before the Board and gave additional oral evidence in support of their respective contentions.

Decision

The claim of the employees is sustained.

Case No. 193—Sleeping and Dining Car Services (Central Region)

This case was to determine the proper seniority date to be given a certain Sleeping Car Porter now resident at Montreal, P.Q.

Employees' Contention:

The Montreal District was not established until three years after this Porter came to Montreal, therefore he was not transferred under any agreement. The position of Linen Porter filled by this employee from March 11, 1920, to June 5, 1927, is covered by the schedule for "Clerks and Other Classes of Employees," under which this Porter held seniority rights for all of his service as a Linen Porter. The Road Employees' Schedule (Sleeping and Dining Car Service) does not contain any provision under which an employee can be allowed seniority for service under another wage agreement. On the other hand Article 2, Rule (*d*) of the Sleeping and Dining Car Employees' Schedule provides that an employee's seniority shall count from the date of last entry into the service in a position covered by this schedule. The details of the Porter's service were not known to the Committee until receipt of a certified copy of his service record on November 23, 1937, consequently action could not be taken until the correct information was received.

The employees contend that under Article 2, Rules (*d*) and (*f*) of the Sleeping and Dining Car Employees' Schedule, the Porter in question is entitled to seniority as a Sleeping and Parlor Car Porter from June 5, 1927, only, and that the seniority list should be corrected to read accordingly.

Railway's Contention:

From July 5, 1919, the date this Porter was first employed, until May 1, 1923, he came directly under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of this department on the Atlantic Region at Halifax, as there was at that time no Superintendent of the department located at Montreal. When the Quebec District of the Sleeping and Dining Car Department was formed, with headquarters at Montreal, on April 1, 1923, all employees of the Atlantic Region stationed at Montreal or running into Montreal who wished to do so were transferred to the Quebec District under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent at Montreal with full seniority rights, under a properly constituted agreement. This Porter transferred to the Quebec District under this arrangement, effective May 1, 1923. On June 5, 1927, he resumed duty as a sleeping car porter. When the seniority list for the year 1928 was being compiled his present seniority date was agreed to by the Local Chairman of the Porters' Grievance Committee. In 1929 the General Chairman, Local Chairman and Superintendent set a seniority date of July 5, 1919, for this Porter.

The Railway further contended that the seniority date of this Porter is correctly shown on the seniority list as mutually agreed between the employees' representatives and the Superintendent at Montreal, and that it would not be fair to now deprive him of this standing which at the request of the employees' representatives was granted him ten years ago, and consequently the employees' claim to have the seniority date changed is not justified.

General Statement and Decision

Both parties appeared before the Board and gave additional oral evidence in support of their respective contentions. The claim of the employees is sustained.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN MANITOBA, ONTARIO, QUEBEC AND SASKATCHEWAN

At the recent sessions of the Legislatures of Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec and Saskatchewan there were enacted a considerable number of measures and amendments of importance to labour and industry. This new provincial legislation is outlined herewith. Labour legislation enacted recently in Alberta will be reviewed in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Manitoba

The Manitoba Legislature, sitting from December 9 to March 23, passed new statutes to regulate trade schools and to consolidate the Acts concerning old age pensions and pensions for the blind. Amendments were made in Acts concerning wages, conciliation in teachers' disputes, child welfare, education, unemployment relief and working conditions of railway employees.

Minimum Wages

Several amendments were made in The Fair Wage Act, enacted first in 1916. Until 1934, the statute applied only to workmen employed in the construction of public works. The Act enabled the Minister, on the recommendation of the Fair Wage Board, to fix minimum wages and maximum hours for persons employed on such works, the rates and hours not to be less favourable to the employees than the terms fixed in collective agreements. In 1934, private construction of more than $100 value in towns of more than 2,000 population was brought within the Act and the Government was given power to apply it to such works in any part of the province.

As amended in 1938 to add Part II to the Act, it applies also to barbering, hairdressing, printing, engraving, and dry cleaning and any branch or combination of these. Further, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is given power to declare, on the recommendation of the Minister, any industry not covered by Part I to be within Part II. The Bill as presented to the Legislature, would have applied directly to any industry except mining and agriculture.

Where any industry has been brought under Part II by Order in Council, the Minister may authorize the Fair Wage Board or a special board to recommend in writing a schedule of wages and hours, and for this purpose to inquire into the conditions of employment and convene a conference of employers and employees to negotiate a schedule satisfactory to both parties.

The procedure for fixing wages and hours is similar to that laid down in the Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta, Nova Scotia, Ontario, and Saskatchewan. A schedule may establish the maximum hours in a day or week, the minimum rates of wages, the particular days or hours of the day for performance of work and the rates of wages and conditions governing overtime work, and classify employees for these purposes. It may fix the time during which the schedule is to remain in force and define any terms used in it.

When a schedule has been agreed upon and submitted to the Minister, if he approves it, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on his recommendation may declare it in force and binding on all employers and employees in the industry and area designated, until repealed or for the period stipulated in the schedule, and thereafter until a new schedule has come into operation or until ten days after notice has been published by the Minister declaring it no longer in effect. In providing for the continuous operation of a schedule until repealed, the Manitoba Act is unlike the Industrial Standards Acts.

Schedules are effective ten days after publication in the *Manitoba Gazette*. Wages for anyone to whom the Minimum Wage Act applies are not to be less, or hours more than under the orders under that Act. The Act does not apply to employees of the Manitoba Government or of any commission appointed by the Government or to municipal employees.

When a schedule has been in force 12 months or less, if the Minister believes there is reason to do so, the Fair Wage Board or other person designated by the Minister may convene a new conference of employers and employees to consider conditions in the industry and such conference may agree upon a new or amended schedule.

Employers are required to keep posted any schedule affecting their employees and the Minister may require an employer to keep a register with the names, addresses and ages of his employees as well as information concerning wages, hours and working conditions and to produce any records or documents considered necessary.

A fine of $25 to $100 for the first offence is provided for an employer who contravenes Part II of the Act or any regulation or schedule. For a second or further offence, the fine is from $50 to $500. In default of payment the employer may be imprisoned for not more

than six months as well as being required to pay the employee wages and costs. On the other hand, an employee who does not observe the schedule is liable to a fine of $5 to $25 or imprisonment for not more than 10 days. No prosecution may be instituted without the written consent of the chairman of the Fair Wage Board. The provincial Bureau of Labour is to enforce Part II and the schedules under it.

The Minister may establish an advisory board of five members for every zone or group of zones to which any schedule applies. Two members are to be nominated by employers and two by employees, with a chairman appointed by the Minister. The board may hear complaints, give general assistance in carrying out the provisions and may fix special minimum rates for handicapped employees. An appeal lies from an advisory board to the Deputy Minister of Labour whose decision is final.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations for carrying out the Act.

Wages

An amendment in the Wages Recovery Act makes its provisions for enforcement of the payment of wages apply to a warrant of distress issued in respect of a claim for payment of wages under any Act of the Legislature. Another change allows any justice who is satisfied as to the facts to issue a certificate of judgment in case of death, illness, absence or resignation of the one who has made the order. It is further provided that unless more than $20 is involved, or a special loss or damage, no appeal is allowed. These amendments are retroactive and affect pending litigation.

Under the Public Schools Act, a minimum salary for teachers of $50 for a 20-day month is to be paid unless an agreement to the contrary is approved by the Minister.

An amendment in the Income Taxation Act reduced the special tax on wages and income other than wages which was imposed in 1933, from two per cent to one.

Hours of Work

A new section in the Highway Traffic Act prohibits a driver being on duty more than nine consecutive hours or more than a total of 12 in 24 consecutive hours or more than six days in a week, except in emergencies. These provisions were formerly incorporated in an order of the Municipal and Public Utility Board of June 24, 1936.

Vocational Education

The Trade-Schools Regulation Act, which is to come into force on proclamation, is similar to the Acts of the same name in Alberta and British Columbia and in its main provisions it is like the Ontario Trade Schools Regulation Act which is summarized below.

Unemployment Relief

An amendment in the Winnipeg Charter gives the city power to appoint a Commissioner and set up a Department of Public Welfare under the control of a committee of council or of council and citizens, of which a majority are to be members of council. The new department may undertake the work of giving relief and general assistance now under the jurisdiction of various bodies.

The committee may have liens created and registered against the property of recipients of relief, and the city can realize on the lien the total amount of the advances made with interest at 6 per cent. Advances fraudulently obtained may be treated as debts to the city.

The Unemployment Relief Loan Act, 1933, now authorizes the payment of relief expenditures out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund as well as by loans. The provisions of this Act which are to be in effect until April 30, 1939, give the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to borrow money to assist municipalities and to provide for a sinking fund as well as enabling municipalities to borrow for relief purposes.

The Health and Public Welfare Act is amended to give the Minister power to register a lien against the property of a person for whom the Government has provided maintenance, medical or other services, hospitalization or burial. Not only is the person who received the service liable for the debt but suit may be brought against his family or executors.

Old Age Pensions

The Old Age and Blind Persons' Pensions Act consolidates the Old Age Pensions Act, 1928, and the Pensions for the Blind Act, 1935. Pensions under the new Act are to be administered by the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Disputes Between Teachers and School Boards

The Education Department Act was amended to provide for a board of conciliation instead of a board of reference for disputes between teachers and school boards as first provided in 1920. A board of conciliation is made up in the same way as a board of reference, one member representing the school trustees and one the school teachers with an independent chairman. The board of reference could be constituted a board of arbitration at the request of either party with appeal lying to the County Court.

The Act as amended lays down more detailed provisions for the procedure to be followed by the parties and the Minister before referring the dispute to the board of conciliation. When the Minister has received a statement from either party, he may stay any proceedings by either side except those provided for in the Act. The board is to report its findings to the Minister and make recommendations as to the payment of costs by the parties. If the Minister confirms the findings, they are binding on the parties subject to appeal to the County Court.

If, however, the Minister considers the dispute a proper subject for arbitration, he may notify the parties of his decision and each party must within 10 days appoint an arbitrator and the Arbitration Act is to apply. The reference to arbitrators is subject to appeal.

Co-operative Associations

An amendment in the Milk Control Act stipulates that the prohibition of rebates to buyers of milk does not apply to a co-operative association to which the Companies Act applies.

Freedom of Association Bill

A Bill dealing with freedom of association failed to pass. It would have been administered by the Minister of Labour who was to have power to investigate any complaint from an employee or his representative and to determine the labour union which had the right to represent any group of employees.

The Bill declared the right of employees to organize in labour unions and to bargain collectively through their union and its officers. The collective bargain was to enure for the benefit of any employee affected by it, whether he was a member of the labour union at the time the bargain was entered into or not. A penalty was provided for any employer who interfered with, restrained, or coerced employees in the exercise of their rights under the Act or who dominated or interfered with a union, discriminated against union men or refused or wilfully delayed to bargain collectively with employees' representatives as provided in the Act.

Resolutions

A resolution that the Dominion Government be urged to take full responsibility for provision of funds to meet payment for unemployment relief in all municipalities in Manitoba was agreed to.

Another resolution to the effect that the minimum wage fixed by the Minimum Wage Board is inadequate was negatived on a vote of 35 to 11.

Ontario

The Ontario Legislature which opened on February 23 and closed on April 8, 1938, enacted statutes dealing with trade schools and vocational education, the Labour and Industry Board, industrial standards, steam boilers, licensing of workmen, workmen's compensation, unemployment relief, disputes between teachers and school boards, and civil service pensions.

Labour and Industry Board

The Department of Labour Act was amended to reduce the membership of the Labour and Industry Board from five to three all of whom are to be officers of the Department of Labour.

Safety Measures

The powers of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations for the safety of workers were extended by another change in the same Act to include persons employed in the construction of coffer dams and crib work in water or other places where pressure of sand, water or soil is likely to endanger human life.

By an amendment to the Steam Boilers Act regulations made under it need no longer be published in the *Ontario Gazette* but notice that they have been made must be gazetted and the regulations will come into force from the tenth day after publication of the notice. In future, the fee for certificates of inspection to be paid by the owner or manufacturer are to be fixed by regulation. Formerly, the Act fixed a fee of $5 for inspection and the certificate.

An amendment in the Municipal Act provides that by-laws may be made by municipal councils for licensing and regulating persons engaged in the installation of hot air, hot water and steam heating equipment of any kind.

Workmen's Compensation

By a change in the Workmen's Compensation Act, an additional sum of $125 may be paid for expenses in case of death, where it is necessary to transfer the body from the place of death to the place of interment in Ontario.

Industrial Standards Act

An amendment in this Act restricts the provision exempting farming and mining operations from the Act to include only such operations as form part of the agricultural or mining industry.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1935, was amended to give to the relief administrator in a local municipality and any person appointed as his assistant by a city or a township bordering on a city with a population of not less than 100,000 and to every relief inspector appointed by the Department of Public Welfare power to take affidavits from relief applicants.

Vocational Education

The Trade-school Regulation Act, 1938, which is to come into force on proclamation requires schools, including places giving courses by correspondence, for the teaching of any designated trade, to be licensed by the Department of Education.

The Act defines a trade as the skill and knowledge requisite for or intended for use in the construction, building, repair or operation of aeroplanes, steam engines, boilers, internal combustion engines or machinery of any kind, and any other occupation, calling or vocation designated as a trade by the regulations. A trade-school means any school or place where any trade is taught or purported to be taught or where any course of study of a trade by correspondence is organized, taught or purported to be taught other than a university recognized by the Department of Education or a school or course of instruction maintained under any Act of the Province. Neither does the Act apply to any trade which is within the scope of the Apprenticeship Act.

The Act stipulates that no person shall keep or operate any trade-school unless it is registered under it and trade-schools now in operation must make application for registration to the Minister of Education within 30 days after the coming into force of the Act. Registration must be renewed annually and the Minister may issue certificates of registration, which he may revoke at any time if he is not satisfied that the trade-school is provided with competent instructors and sufficient equipment to teach any specified trade or trades at a reasonable rate. The Minister has power to authorize inspection of any trade-school and a penalty is provided for any person obstructing such inspection.

A penalty of not less than $100 and, in default of payment, six months' imprisonment is provided for persons keeping a trade-school not registered under the Act or teaching any trade not specified in his certificate of registration or making a contract to instruct in any trade other than the contract set out in the application for registration or a contract which has been approved by the Minister. No person not registered under the Act may maintain an action or proceeding in an Ontario Court in respect of a contract made in Ontario or against any person domiciled in Ontario in connection with the business of any trade-school.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may appoint the necessary officers for carrying out the Act and may make regulations prescribing the security to be provided by the trade-school for performance of its contracts, the accommodation and equipment required, minimum hours of instruction, maximum fees, terms of payments, controlling advertising; regulating the sale of courses of instruction and fixing the price of articles produced by the students and limiting such sale so as not to compete unfairly with goods produced in any factory or shop, fixing the time during which the public may obtain service in any trade-school, designating any occupation as a trade within the Act or exempting any trade, fixing registration fees, governing the issue of certificates, etc., by the school, providing for annual returns to the Minister and generally as to the operation and management of trade-schools.

Under the Continuation Schools Act, where agricultural training is provided in accordance with the regulations the county council has had power to give financial assistance for this purpose. By an amendment, to be deemed to have been in effect since January 7, 1937, when an agricultural department is established by the Minister of Education in a continuation school, the council is required to pay the school board $500 annually for this department.

Training schools for nurses also come under stricter government supervision with an amendment to the Nurses Registration Act prohibiting any person establishing, or conducting a training school for nurses without the written consent of the Minister of Health under a penalty of from $50 to $100 for the first offence and from $100 to $500 for the second offence.

Disputes Between Teachers and School Boards

The Teachers' Boards of Reference Act provides that, where a teacher employed by a school board is dismissed or his engagement terminated in a manner not mutually agreeable, such teacher or board may, within ten days, apply in writing to the Minister of Education for a board of reference, setting forth in the application the nature of the dispute. The Minister may then and upon receipt of any security required by him direct a judge of a county or district court to act as chairman of a board of reference and direct each party to the dispute to appoint a representative and if such are not named within ten days the judge is to make the appointments.

The board is to inquire into the matters in dispute and for this purpose, the judge has all the powers of a commissioner under the Inquiries Act. A report is to be made to the Minister and the cost of the board is to be awarded by the judge at his discretion.

It is stipulated that until the time provided for applying for a board has elapsed or until ten days after the Minister has received the report of a board, no permanent appointment by the board of school trustees may be made to replace the teacher in question.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix the remuneration of the reference board's members and other items of cost and make regulations generally for the carrying out of the Act.

Civil Service Superannuation

The amount paid to the personal representatives or to a member of the family of an employee of the public service, who would have been entitled upon retirement to a superannuation allowance but who dies after not less than 10 years service, has been changed from a lump sum equal to one year's salary based on his average earnings for three years to a sum not exceeding his total contributions to the Superannuation Fund with interest at five per cent. Where the widow dies before she has received this amount and there are no children under 18 years of age or where the employee himself has been superannuated but dies before he has received an amount equal to his contributions with interest and leaves no widow or children under 18, the remainder of the amount is to be paid to his personal representatives or to a member of his family.

Resolutions

A resolution regretting that no plan for unemployment insurance was laid before the Legislature was defeated by a vote of 57 to 22.

Quebec

The Quebec Legislature, in session from January 26 to April 12, enacted new statutes concerning trade unions, youth training, workmen's compensation and relief for farmers. Amendments were made in existing statutes dealing with collective agreements, minimum wages, pensions, housing of workmen and workmen's compensation.

Trade Unions and Collective Agreements

Important changes relating to trade unions and collective bargaining were made in the Workmen's Wages Act, 1937, and the Fair Wage Act, 1937. The title of the former Act, which was a revision of the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, was changed again to Collective Labour Agreements Act. The Fair Wage Act was designed as a complementary measure and provides for the fixing of wages and hours for workers not covered by a collective agreement under the other statute, but it does not apply to farm labourers or domestic servants.

In 1937, sections were inserted in both these Acts providing a penalty for any person who, directly or indirectly, prevented an employee from becoming a member of an association. In the Fair Wage Act, the section applied also to any person who tried to prevent, by threats of dismissal or other threats, any person from joining an association and, in default of payment of the fine that might be imposed on conviction, the Act provided for imprisonment. These sections are now repealed and the same provision is made in each Act. The new section declares it to be an unlawful act for any person, to prevent or attempt to prevent, directly or indirectly, by threats or otherwise, an employee from becoming a member of an association or to make "an attempt upon the freedom of labour of an employee," by dismissing him, causing him to be dismissed, trying to prevent him from obtaining work because he is or is not a member of an association, or because he is not a member of a particular association. For violation of this section, the offender is liable to a maximum fine of $25 and costs for a first offence and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for 15 days in respect of the fine and eight days in respect of the costs. For a second offence, the penalty may be a fine of from $25 to $75 and costs or imprisonment for one month and 15 days on failure to pay the fine and costs respectively. Any subsequent offence is punishable by a fine of $100 and costs or imprisonment for two months for failure to pay the fine and one month for not paying the costs. Under both Acts, interested parties other than the Minister or the Fair Wage Board, in the case of the Fair Wage Act, or the joint committee enforcing a collective agreement under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, can bring action only with the written authorization of the Attorney-General.

More power than before is vested in the Lieutenant-Governor in Council in respect to both the Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Fair Wage Act. He may now at any time amend or revoke a decree making an agreement binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Act or an ordinance under the Fair Wage Act. Formerly, he could take such action under the Workmen's Wages Act only at the request of the parties to the agreement. As regards the Fair Wage Act, a wage order could be cancelled or altered by the Fair Wage Board if, in its opinion, conditions had changed and if such action was approved by the Lieu-

57200—3½

tenant-Governor in Council. As before, in the case of both Acts, the amendment or revocation takes effect on the date of publication of the notice in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, but an amendment in both Acts adds: "or on any other date fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council."

A new provision in both Acts empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make a decree respecting a collective agreement or a wage order, as the case may be, retroactive for a period not exceeding four months from the date of the agreement or the order.

Another stipulation which has been made in both the Collective Labour Agreements Act and the Fair Wage Act relates to work done by the provincial Government or by a contractor for the Government. The Workmen's Wages Act provided that a decree should entail a matter of public order and apply to "any hire of work of the same nature or kind as that contemplated by the agreement." The Fair Wage Act made similar provision: an order was to constitute a matter of public order and be obligatory for all employers and employees in the industry or trade concerned. To these sections is added the provision that no decree under the Collective Agreements Act and no ordinance under the Fair Wage Act shall apply, or has applied to the Government of Quebec or its departments or services unless such decree or ordinance contain an express stipulation to the contrary. Neither do they apply or have they applied to work done by a third party for the Government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages.

By a re-wording of a section of the Collective Labour Agreements Act, it is provided that "upon receipt of the petition" for the extension of an agreement, the Minister shall give notice thereof in the *Quebec Official Gazette* and in both an English and a French newspaper. The old section merely stated that the Minister was to give notice of the receipt of the petition in the three publications.

The decrees and regulations made under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934, and the joint committees constituted under that Act, which were not to be affected by the repeal of that Act in 1937, are now further declared not to be affected or to have been affected by that repeal but are to have the effect of decrees, regulations and proceedings under the Act of 1937 and the committees, the rights and powers of joint committees under the Act of 1937. These decrees, regulations and proceedings are, however, subject to the new provisions concerning amendments and revocation by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and application to Government works.

The amending Acts are not to affect pending cases as regards costs.

An Act to Facilitate the Exercise of Certain Rights enables a trade union to be sued by summoning one of its officers or by summoning the "group collectively under the name by which is designates itself or is commonly designated or known."

The Act applies to "every group of persons associated for the carrying out in common of any purpose or advantage of an industrial, commercial or professional nature" in the Province which does not possess a collective civil personality recognized by law and is not a partnership within the meaning of the Civil Code of Quebec. The judgments rendered in any action may be executed against all the movable or immovable property of such group. The Act gives no power to trade unions to bring an action.

The Bill as introduced in the Legislative Assembly would have permitted any member, instead of any officer, of a trade union to be summoned as representing the union and the members would have been individually liable to pay any damages awarded in addition to their collective liability with respect to the funds of the union.

It may be noted that in Quebec the Professional Syndicates Act, enacted in 1924, provides that a professional syndicate registered in accordance with the Act shall be constituted a corporation enjoying civil rights and can sue and be sued in the courts. Two-thirds of the members of a professional syndicate must be British subjects and only British subjects may be officers. Trade unions which do not comply with the conditions laid down remain, as in the other provinces, voluntary associations. There is a further difference, however, in that under the Quebec Civil Code no person may represent another before the Courts whereas in the other provinces, the law provides that where there are numerous persons having a common interest in one matter, one or more of such persons may sue or be sued or may be authorized by a judge to defend in such action on behalf of, or for the benefit of, all persons interested. Under this rule trade unions may be sued by means of a "representative action." Such an action is unknown to Quebec law.

Workmen's Compensation

Three Bills to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act were introduced. One which would have done away with the state system of collective liability for workmen's compensation and required workmen to bring action in the courts was not enacted. A Bill providing for the establishment of a medical board of three physicians to review the medical evidence before the Workmen's Compensation Commission and to appoint an officer to ad-

minister the accident fund was approved as was also an Act to protect workmen suffering from silicosis. The first Act is to come into force on proclamation but that concerning silicosis became effective when enacted.

The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is empowered to appoint the medical board, fix the salaries of the members, determine their duties and lay down the rules of procedure for the examination and revision of the medical evidence. The salaries and expenses of the board are to be borne by the accident fund. The findings of the majority of the medical board are to bind the Workmen's Compensation Commission with respect to medical evidence. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may also appoint an officer who is to take over the duties of the Commission in fixing and collecting assessments and administering the accident fund. This officer is not, however, to have power to sue for unpaid assessments. His remuneration and expenses are also to be paid from the accident fund.

The amendment bringing "infectious silicosis" under the Workmen's Compensation Act defines the term as silicosis accompanied by intercurrent tuberculosis. In order to qualify for compensation, a workman must have been exposed to siliceous dust while employed in the province for three years in the aggregate. "Silicosis" includes the similar condition resulting from the inhalation of other dust from asbestos.

Any employer, who, directly or indirectly, compels any workman who was employed in his establishment for at least a year prior to March 29, 1938, the date when the Bill was introduced, to undergo a medical examination in order to ascertain whether he is suffering from infectious silicosis, or who dismisses such a workman who refuses to have a medical examination, is liable to a fine of from $100 to $500 and costs and, in default of payment, imprisonment for from one to six months.

In 1931, the Quebec Legislature made silicosis, as defined in the Act of that year, a compensatable disease when it was incurred in the mining industry after exposure to silica dust in the province for an aggregate of five years but the section was repealed in 1933.

Youth Training and Vocational Education

Several Acts were passed dealing with unemployment among young persons and providing for training in various lines.

The Youth Aid Act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may authorize the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce to enter into agreements with any person, firm, corporation, institution or government for the purpose of assisting young persons to establish themselves in suitable employment. He may also authorize the Provincial Treasurer to pay, out of the consolidated revenue fund, up to one million dollars for this purpose, and to meet this expenditure he may authorize loans for not more than thirty years at rates of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. The Act ratifies the agreement entered into on September 17, 1937, between the Federal and Provincial Governments respecting the establishing of unemployed youth.

Acts were passed providing for the establishment of agricultural schools at Nicolet, Chicoutimi, Ville-Marie and in the Gaspesian area, for mine-schools, wherever determined by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, for a school of mining, geology and metallurgy in connection with Laval University, "a school of higher studies in fishery" to be maintained by agreement with an existing educational establishment in affiliation with a university and a school of spinning to train textile workers.

Early Closing for Barber Shops, Beauty Parlours and Shoe-Repair Shops

An amendment to the Montreal City Charter gives the City Council power to order the closing on each or any day of the week of barber shops, beauty parlours and shoe-repair shops during the hours determined by by-law. Formerly, the two first named establishments could not be ordered to close earlier than 8 p.m.

Old Age Pensions

An amendment in the Old Age Pensions Act makes it clear that the appeal which is allowed to a Superior Court Judge from a decision of the Quebec Old Age Pensions Commission refusing an application for pension, deals only with the right to the pension and not with the amount.

The Montreal City Charter was amended to authorise the City to make good, wholly or in part, the decrease in pensions made by the 1935 amendment to the Act incorporating the Montreal Police Benevolent and Pension Society with respect to policemen who had been pensioned before the amending Act.

Changes made in the charter of the Montreal Firemen's Benefit Association fix the length of service before a pension is payable except in the case of disability at 20 years for members admitted before December 31, 1937, and at 30 years for others. The annual pension is raised to two-thirds of the average salary for the last 10 years' of service, with this amount increased by 2 per cent of the average earnings for each year's service over 25 for all members admitted before December 31, 1937, and with 2 per cent increase for each year after 30 years' service for members ad-

mitted after that date. The maximum pension is not, however, to exceed 80 per cent of the average salary with a maximum of $5,000. New provisions apply also to disability pensions.

Commercial Travellers

An Act to incorporate "L'Association professionnelle catholique des voyageurs de commerce du Canada" creates a general corporation with regional and professional sections, each having civil personality, to succeed L'Association catholique des voyageurs de commerce du Canada which was incorporated by Dominion letters patent in 1921. The new corporation is to have perpetual succession and the powers, rights and privileges pertaining to ordinary civil corporations. In addition to working towards better living conditions for commercial travellers, insurance agents and those following a similar occupation, the corporation is to try to secure moral and cultural training for its members.

Members of the general corporation who follow the same occupation may form, with the consent of the corporation, "professional syndicates" of that occupation and, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, be constituted corporations. Such a syndicate may, by a majority vote of its members, discontinue its affiliation with the general corporation and, after certain formalities, be deemed to be a professional syndicate within the meaning of, and subject to, the Professional Syndicates Act.

Unemployment Relief

An amendment in the Montreal City Charter authorizes the Electrical Commission to execute, without calling for tenders, works which are carried out with funds provided for unemployment relief and which have been approved by the Minister of Labour.

Housing

By an amendment in the Workmen's Dwelling Act, which is to be deemed to have been in effect since December 1, 1935, the municipal corporations, which were to reimburse in advance the Government for the loans contracted under the Act, may contract loans for not more than 30 years for that purpose. The by-laws concerning such loans are subject to the approval of the Quebec Municipal Commission and of the Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce.

Resolutions

A resolution was adopted asking the provincial Department of Health to take steps to amend the Public Assistance Act so that people in municipalities unable to contribute under the present system would receive medical care.

In a motion authorizing the Government to pay a subsidy to the Compagnie de Navigation Charlevoix-Saguenay, Limitée, it was stipulated that the company must "establish and maintain fair labour conditions and pay wages in conformity with those established by the competent provincial organizations, under the supervision of the Minister of Colonization."

A resolution censuring the Government for not putting in effect the Act providing for mothers' allowances was defeated by a vote of 61 to 14.

Saskatchewan

Of special interest to labour were two Acts of the Saskatchewan Legislature which opened on January 20 and closed on March 23, 1938. In addition to these new statutes, the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act and the Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations Act, amendments were made in the laws regarding industrial standards, the payment of wages, steam boilers, vocational education and unemployment relief.

Freedom of Association

The Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, like the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act, 1937, and the Alberta Freedom of Association Act, 1937, was based on the draft Bill of the Trades and Labour Congress. As indicated above, the Alberta Act has been revised and incorporated in the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1938

The Saskatchewan statute, like the 1937 Act in Alberta, defines a trade union as any association or organization of employees, whether employed by one employer or more than one employer, which is formed for the purpose of advancing in a lawful manner the interests of such employees in respect of the terms and conditions of their employment and which is free from undue influence, domination, restraint or interference by employers or association of employers. It is declared lawful for employees to form themselves into a trade uniion, to bargain collectively with their employer or employers and for members of a trade union to conduct such bargaining through the duly chosen officers of their union. As introduced in the Legislature, the Bill stipulated that such officers must be "resident in Canada." These three words were struck out by the Legislature.

The Act also declares it unlawful for an employer to insert any clause in any written contract of employment or to impose any condition in any verbal contract, or to continue any clause or condition in effect, which seeks to restrain any employee from exercising his rights under the Act. Such a clause or condition is to be of no effect.

The Act further provides that any person who by intimidation, by threat of loss of position or employment, by causing actual loss of position or employment or by any other threat, seeks to compel any person to join or refrain from joining a trade union, shall be guilty of an offence and liable, in the case of a natural person, to a fine of not less than $25 or more than $100 and, in default of payment, to imprisonment for a term not exceeding 30 days, and in the case of a corporation, to a fine of not less than $100 or more than $1,000. This section is not to prevent a trade union from maintaining an existing agreement or entering into a new agreement with an employer or organization of employers whereby all employees concerned are required to be members of a specified trade union. Neither does the Act interfere with the right of an employer to suspend or discharge employees for proper and sufficient cause.

Trade unions are required to file with the Minister of Municipal Affairs a copy of their constitution, rules and by-laws or other instruments or documents containing a full and complete statement of their objects and purposes with any amendments and before January 31 of each year furnish a list of the names and addresses of their officers and the number of their members.

Industrial Standards Act

The Industrial Standards Act was amended to require that before a schedule of wages and hours could be made binding by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, it must be agreed to by "a majority of the employees affected and by employers representing a major part of the volume of business in the industry affected." Formerly, as under the Industrial Standards Acts of Alberta, Ontario and Nova Scotia, a schedule could be legalized if it was agreed to by "a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees."

A new section authorizes a conference of representatives of employers and employees to fix the minimum charge which may be paid, accepted or contracted for with respect to the labour content of any service, work, operation or art and, with the approval of the Commissioner of Labour, fix the minimum charge which an employer or employee may contract for or accept for any service, work, operation or art.

The section providing that no schedule should be effective until 10 days after publication of the Order in Council approving it in the Saskatchewan *Gazette* has been replaced by one stipulating that the Order in Council and schedule must be published in the *Gazette* and unless otherwise provided in the order they shall become effective on the tenth day after the date of publication. This is similar to a change made in the Ontario Act in 1937.

The wording was changed in the section providing for the payment of wages due under the Act so that it is now expressly provided that if on a prosecution for contravention of any provision of a schedule, the magistrate finds any wages unpaid, he must order the full amount due to be paid to the employees.

Payment of Wages

The Workmen's Wage Act which requires employers in the construction industry or in factories or shops to pay wages in cash or by cheque and which prohibits payment in goods was amended to declare that the Act shall not apply to municipal corporations.

Steam Boilers

Amendments in the Steam Boilers Act, which came into force on May 1, require candidates for engineers' certificates to have had longer experience and, in some cases, experience with steam plants of higher capacity. Provision is made for recognizing a university degree in engineering as equivalent to some practical experience.

A candidate for a first-class certificate must be the holder of a second-class certificate and have had, since its receipt, three years' experience, instead of 12 months' as before, in charge of a high pressure steam plant of not less than 300 h.p., or have acted as assistant in the operation of a steam plant of 500 h.p. or, for at least five years, have been in charge of a steam plant of not less than 300 h.p. or have served three years in a boiler shop and, for another two years, either been in charge of a 300 h.p. plant or acted as assistant in a 500 h.p. plant, or he must be a university graduate in engineering, the holder of a second-class certificate, and have had, since its receipt, two years' experience in charge of a 300 h.p. plant or acted as assistant in the operation of a 500 h.p. plant.

A candidate for a second-class certificate must have a third-class certificate and have had, since its receipt, eighteen months' experience in charge of a 200 h.p. plant or acted as an assistant in a 300 h.p. plant or he must have been in charge of a steam plant of not less than 100 h.p. for at least four years or have worked for three years in a workshop at the manufacture or repair of high pressure steam plants and have had a further twelve

months' experience in charge of a 200 h.p. plant or acted as assistant in operating a 300 h.p. plant. A university graduate with a third-class certificate is also required to have twelve months' experience in charge of a 200 h.p. plant or as assistant in operating a plant of 300 h.p. before he can qualify as a candidate for a second-class certificate.

For a third-class certificate, a candidate must hold one for the fourth-class and have had one year's experience in charge of a plant of 75 h.p. or as assistant in operating a 100 h.p. plant, or he must have had charge of a 50 h.p. plant for two years or have served for that length of time in a workshop and for a further year been either in charge of a 50 h.p. plant or assisted in the operation of a plant of 100 h.p. or he must be a graduate in engineering and the holder of a fourth-class certificate with six months' subsequent experience in charge of a 75 h.p. plant or as assistant with a plant of 100 h.p.

A fourth-class certificate may be granted after examination to a candidate who has, for a year, fired a boiler of not less than 25 h.p. or who holds a final traction certificate and has fired a boiler of 25 h.p. for at least six months or has worked in a workshop for two years and for six months has fired a boiler of 25 h.p. or who holds a fireman's permanent certificate and, since its receipt, has fired a low pressure heating boiler exceeding 40 h.p. or who is a graduate in engineering and has acted for three months as assistant in operating a steam plant of not less than 100 h.p.

The Minister is empowered to adopt, with or without changes, the Canadian Interprovincial Regulations for the Construction and Inspection of Boilers and Machinery as regulations under the Steam Boilers Act.

Vocational Education

The School Grants and Secondary Education Acts were both amended to provide, subject to regulations of the Department of Education, for a grant to cover 40 per cent of the cost of equipment installed after July 1, 1938, for the instruction of pupils above Grade VIII in agriculture, home economics, commercial work, shop work or motor mechanics or any other subject of a practical nature approved by the Minister. The grant must not, however, exceed $300 a year or $500 in districts where six or more teachers are employed exclusively in the instruction of pupils above Grade VIII.

Unemployment Relief

The Relief Continuance Act, 1938, continues in force until March 31, 1939, the Relief Act, 1935, which enabled the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make agreements with the Dominion Government and with municipalities for the purpose of providing relief within the province.

Under an amendment in the Direct Relief Act, 1936, where moneys are expended by a municipality in connection with the relief of an indigent resident of another municipality and the amount is paid by the last-named municipality, it may be recovered from the resident in the same manner as municipal taxes under the appropriate Act, provided that, where the payment is made after the registration of a mortgage and the mortgaged land is foreclosed or sold under the mortgage, the municipality shall not have power to seize and sell goods or chattels found on such land, unless they are the property of the person on whose behalf the payment was made. This amendment clarifies the former provision and adds the stipulation as to mortgaged property.

Theatres and Cinematographs

The section of the Theatres and Cinematographs Act, 1931, enabling the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to make regulations was re-worded to provide that for the purpose of carrying out the Act and supplying any deficiency in it, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may make regulations not inconsistent with the spirit of the Act which shall have the same force as if part of the Act.

Medical and Hospital Benefit Associations

The Mutual Medical and Hospital Benefit Association Act, which is to come into effect on May 1, 1938, provides that any ten or more adults may present a petition to the Chairman of the provincial Health Services Board, who is to be the registrar under this Act, for the incorporation of a Mutual Benefit Association to promote a scheme of medical or hospital service or both for its members and their dependants. If a petition contains the information stipulated in the Act and if the registrar finds it in order, he may issue a certificate making the association under its registered name a body corporate.

Such an association may make agreements, subject to the approval of the Health Services Board, with one or more duly qualified medical practitioners, dentists, nurses and hospitals, providing that in return for a specified consideration, certain services will be rendered to the members of the association and any of their dependants provided for in the agreements. The cost is to be met by assessments on the members.

The Act provides for the government of the associations by boards of directors whose election, powers and duties are set out in the Act but annual returns of assets, liabilities, receipts and expenditures are to be made to the registrar who has the right to order inspection of the affairs of any association formed under the Act and to call for documents and any information deemed necessary. The Lieutenant-Governor has power to make regulations governing associations and to prescribe the

fees to be paid to the registrar for services rendered.

Resolutions

The Legislature approved unanimously two resolutions recommending that the Dominion Government establish a system of unemployment insurance and accept full responsibility for all unemployed and unemployable ex-service men. A motion opposing any form of assisted agricultural immigration into Saskatchewan until such time as resident agriculturists enjoy reasonable economic security was defeated by a vote of 39 to seven.

Industrial Home-Work Law Administration in U.S.A.

Reference was made in the Labour Gazette for November, 1937, (page 1205) to the situation as regards industrial home-work regulation in the United States and Canada. In the first number of *Labour Standard,* a recent publication of the United States Department of Labour, there is given a summary of a meeting in Washington of State industrial home-work law administrators. Progress in the enforcement of state laws was reported at this meeting. The scope of the measures taken in various states is indicated in the following extracted paragraphs:

In an effort to offset some of the abuses of the home-work system, Massachusetts has adopted regulations which require the home worker to be paid at the same rate as the factory worker and the home-work materials to be transported without cost to the home worker. A further limitation is placed on the employment of children at industrial home work by providing that no certificate will be granted to anyone under 18 years of age without hearing or special permission from the department of labour and industries. Home-workers who also are employed in the factory may work for not more than a total of 9 hours a day or 48 hours a week in both places. So far, 38 employers have secured licences to distribute industrial home-work, and certificates have been issued to 325 home-workers.

Experience under the new Massachusetts law, which, like the Illinois and Pennsylvania statutes, has gone into effect during the past year, has served to emphasize the fact that industrial home-work is a highly irregular and seasonal practice—many of the home-workers having employment for only about 2 months out of the year.

The enforcement of the Pennsylvania law to date seems to have resulted in an appreciable reduction of the home-work practice. A special inspection drive is being made to find out whether the employers and home-workers who have not secured the necessary licences and certificates required by the new statute are continuing the practice in violation of the law.

Both Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, whose laws are similar, report that one effect of the new legislation may be to reduce the number of contractors in the home-work system—an indirect method of distributing home-work materials that has served to complicate an already complex problem and to add materially to the difficulties of enforcement.

The Illinois law, while prohibiting industrial home work in certain specified industries, depends for its effectiveness upon a graduated employer's fee and upon certain regulatory features that apply to the premises in which home-work is carried on. In this State the law, which has been enforced for a brief time only, is operating to uncover an abundance of home-work heretofore unknown. In Chicago alone 75 companies have been found giving out work to approximately 2,000 individuals. Some of this work has come to Illinois from States having more rigid control of the home-work practice. There the operations—artificial flower making, baseball sewing, carding bobby pins, hand embroidery on silk and cotton dresses, monograming shirts, linens and lingerie, needle-point, quilting, clocking hosiery, knitting, and tag stringing—and the industries represented—neckwear, punch boards, and greeting cards—include many of those long familiar in the annals of industrial home-work.

During the past year, Connecticut has changed its law to provide a $25 licence fee for employers giving out industrial home-work, and the State now reports only 123 home-workers who hold certificates to engage in the practice. It is estimated that prior to the enactment of the home-work law, there were 7,000 industrial home-workers in the State. The influx of industrial home-work from other States now constitutes the State's outstanding difficulty in the enforcement of its law.

A Bill looking toward the control of industrial home-work is pending in the New Jersey Legislature, and in the meantime the department of labour reports that it is proceeding to exercise its full authority under the old home-work law in an effort to control the practice. Much of New Jersey's home-work comes from New York and Pennsylvania.

REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Apprenticeship in British Columbia—Limitation of Hours under Nova Scotia Motor Carrier Act—Amended Compensation Regulations in Nova Scotia and Ontario—Revised Quebec Minimum Wage Order, etc.

RECENT regulations in British Columbia extend the operation of the Apprenticeship Act to moulders, and make a change in the minimum wage order for women in the hotel and catering industries. In Manitoba, general regulations give authority to the Workmen's Compensation Board in connection with pensions for aged and blind persons. In Nova Scotia, hours of labour for drivers of public vehicles are limited and general rules are laid down for the operation of motor carriers. Workmen's compensation regulations in Nova Scotia have been revised and in Ontario changes have been made more particularly in relation to first-aid equipment. In Quebec, a revised minimum wage order has been made under the Fair Wage Act, 1937, applying to most workers to whom the Act applies with the exception of those in the silk textile industry who are covered by a previous order.

British Columbia Apprenticeship Act

On April 13, the trade of moulder was brought within the scope of this statute which applies to carpentry and joinery, painting and decorating, plastering, sheet-metal working, plumbing and steam-fitting, electrical work, automobile maintenance, sign and pictorial painting, ship- and boat-building, servicing and repair of current-consuming electrical appliances, jewellery manufacture and repair, machinists' work, lithographing, pattern making, boiler making, automobile painting, trimming and radiator work and the construction, maintenance and repair of aircraft.

British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

Order 52A of April 6, 1938, varies Order 52 applying to the hotel and catering industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1938, p. 291) in respect to hours of work of females employed in hotels at summer resorts from June 15 to September 15.

The maximum 48-hour week and 8-hour day, provided by Order 52 with exceptions only in case of emergency, is increased to 54 hours a week and 10 a day. As before, if more than 48 hours are worked in a week the rate of pay for overtime must be one and one-half times the regular rate, but the overtime rate is not to apply where the employee works more than eight hours in one day but less than 48 in the week. The provision that the working period must fall within the 12 hours immediately following commencement of work is suspended. Although there is still the stipulation for 24 consecutive hours of rest in a week, in exceptional cases another arrangement may be made if approved by the Board of Industrial Relations.

Manitoba Old Age and Blind Persons Pensions Act

Regulations under the above Act were made on April 9 authorizing the Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the Act, to pay pensions monthly by cheque, to keep the necessary records of the receipts and expenditures under the Provincial or Dominion statute providing pensions for old or blind persons. All applications for pensions are to be investigated in accordance with the direction of the Board by the agency employed by the Board as approved by the Dominion Minister of Finance. The Board is entitled to obtain from any Department of the Government any available information which it may deem necessary, the cost of such inquiry to be borne by the Department making it.

Nova Scotia Motor Carrier Act

Regulations under this Act, approved by Order in Council on April 20, limit for the first time in Nova Scotia the hours of labour of drivers of public vehicles carrying passengers or passengers and freight for gain. Taxis carrying seven passengers or less and regularly operating in a city, town or village and making a trip outside such boundaries are exempt.

No driver may be allowed or required to drive or to ride on a public vehicle as a helper or relief driver for more than ten hours in any 24-hour period. No person after having been employed in any other capacity may drive a public service vehicle when the total number of hours of his employment as a driver or otherwise exceeds ten in 24.

Overtime may be worked on written permission from the Registrar of Motor Vehicles when a written application has been made in advance and the Registrar is satisfied that such overtime is justifiable. Employers are required to keep a record of the hours of

employment of all drivers and the vehicle or vehicles driven by each during such hours.

Other regulations relate to the medical examination of drivers, insurance and safety measures.

Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act

Revised regulations have been issued by the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board. Regulation 8 fixing penalties for contravention of various sections of the Act or regulations, was approved by Order in Council and became effective on April 6. Other regulations, as revised, went into force on December 23.

The regulations provide, as before, for classification of the industries within the scope of Part I of the Act in nine classes and exclude from Part I every establishment in industries within the scope of the Act which employs less than five workmen except when two or more establishments are carried on by the same employer or partly by the employer and partly by one or more contractors.

The following industries are among those excluded from Part I: business of a florist or seed man; horticulture; keeping of livestock, poultry, or bees; fruit growing and the packing and storage of fruits or vegetables; barber shops and shoe-shine establishments; undertaking; education, hospital, medical and veterinary work and dentistry; hotels and restaurant-keeping; taxidermy; the business of an architect and of a photographer; trimming of hats; operation of elevators in an industry not otherwise within Part I; hand laundries; work upon golf courses, tennis grounds or grounds used for other sports; manufacture of ice-cream, of other foods or beverages for picnics, fairs or any other special occasion, by a person not otherwise engaged in or carrying on such operations as a business or by a person carrying on a retail or wholesale business; the operation of portable threshing or sawing machines and the cutting and selling of Christmas trees; automobile service stations and agencies which are operated for the purpose of selling gas, oil, motor vehicles and repair parts and for washing and polishing cars and which are not carried on by an employer who is assessed for the operation of a garage, aerial transportation and all work incidental thereto; marine wrecking, salvaging and all work incidental to these operations unless carried on by an employer who is assessed with respect to other operations; public entertainment in theatres, etc., when provided by transient companies, and incidental work and industries carried on in immediate connection with and for the purpose of a wholesale or retail business. Any industry which, if conducted by an employer carrying on no other industry, would not be within the scope of Part I is excluded when carried on by any other employer. Work in a warehouse or in the preparation or blending of coffee, molasses or other substances and like operations when carried on by an employer exclusively for the purpose of a wholesale or retail business is outside Part I.

Any establishment which is not included within the scope of Part I merely because less than five workmen are employed may, on the application in writing of an employer or of a workman, be brought within its scope by a notice to the employer of an assessment with respect to such industry. Salaries of officers of companies in excess of $250 a month are excluded for the purpose of computing the amount of the payroll of any industry. The minimum assessment of any employer resident in Nova Scotia is $2, of any non-resident employer, $5. A copy of the Act, regulations and any notices furnished by the Board must be posted up in a conspicuous place.

Regulations as to first-aid equipment are similar to those laid down under the Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act, as indicated below.

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

Regulation 103, effective March 26, 1938, amends regulation 51 to make the penalty, to which an employer is liable for failure to pay the required assessment, 5 per cent of the amount in default one month after notice has been mailed to him and an additional 8 per cent per annum for any subsequent period. Formerly, 5 per cent was added to the assessment at the end of the first month after notice and 1 per cent for each additional month or fraction of a month.

Regulation 104 rescinds Regulation 88 and raises the minimum standards of first-aid equipment for employers in small establishments. Formerly, those who employed not more than 15 workmen were required to provide "a first-aid kit suitable to the employment carried on," but where more than 15 and less than 300 were employed, the first-aid equipment required was specified in the regulation. The new order stipulates the minimum equipment for employers of less than 15 workers. The first-aid box must be large enough to allow the contents to be in plain view and easily accessible. Where the number usually employed is less than 50, a suitable person must be in charge of the equipment; if 50 or more are employed, it is to be in charge of "a clerk, workman, nurse or other person who has taken a recognized course in First Aid to the Injured." Formerly,

this was only required where 300 or more workmen were employed. The same minimum kit is required for railway trains in transit and for vessels.

As before, where more than 15 are usually employed, a notice must be posted warning of any danger. Where non-English speaking workmen are employed, the notice must be printed in their different languages.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

A revised Order No. 4 of the Quebec Fair Wage Board was approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on April 27 and gazetted on April 30. It is to be in effect from May 15 to March 31, 1939, unless revoked. In the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, a summary was published of Wage Order No. 4, gazetted on December 31, 1937. This Order was later withdrawn and the revised Order takes its place and also the place of Orders 1 to 3 which were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, in so far as the latter conflict with Order No. 4. Orders 1 to 3, therefore, which continued in effect the orders of the former Women's Minimum Wage Commission, apply now to women employed in industrial establishments and in retail and wholesale stores in rural districts and to men when performing the same duties in such places.

Revised Order No. 4 does not apply to rural districts but in cities and towns applies to wage-earners who are not within the scope of a collective agreement, registered under the Professional Syndicates Act or made binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Act with certain exceptions. It does not apply to farm workers and domestic servants, men who are covered by the Forest Operations Act, wage-earners under Order No. 5 applying to the silk textile industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1938), members of the clergy or religious orders, teachers or others in religious or charitable institutions, or workers in hospitals (except domestics), young persons working in industrial or commercial establishments in order to learn a trade or profession and who receive financial assistance under a federal or provincial law, casual workers in forest fire prevention work or in municipal work such as the removal of snow, employees of municipalities other than cities or towns and, finally, those employed in co-operative savings banks, commonly called Desjardins savings banks. Neither are the minimum wages fixed by the Order compulsory in the case of students working in the office of lawyers or notaries as clerks while they are pursuing their studies or for any other students or apprentices for whom the Board by by-law may specify other conditions of work, or in the case of students in accounting, providing that the latter are paid at least $30 a month. Future orders of the Board may apply to workers now within the scope of Order No. 4.

The Order limits hours of labour per week to 55, the same number established by the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, for women and young persons under 18 years of age, and to 72 a week for men. The minimum wage rates are however, based on a week of 48 hours, 54 hours and 60 hours as the case may be, and special rates are required to be paid for overtime. Wage-rates in effect on January 1, 1938, in any kind of work, if higher than the minima established by the Order, may not be reduced nor may the wages of persons employed to replace such persons be lower than that paid on January 1 except in the case of persons engaged after that date who receive at least $200 a month. Overtime rates for persons who received such higher rates on January 1 are to be an additional amount equal not to one-half the actual wage but one-half the highest rates fixed by the Order for that class of work. After the Order has been in effect for two months, the Board may, by by-law, make exceptions to the rule as to actual wages higher than the legal minima for certain occupations and, by resolution, approved by the Minister of Labour, it may authorize reasonable reductions in such exceptional cases as sickness, accident to the property or special conditions affecting industry but in no case may they be lower than the rates fixed by the Order.

For the purpose of the Order, the Province is divided into four zones: Zone 1, the Island of Montreal and cities or towns within a radius of five miles from the Island; Zone 2, Quebec City and municipalities with a population of 10,000 or more; Zone 3, cities or towns with a population from 2,000 to 10,000, and Zone 4, all other cities and towns. The Order does not apply to rural districts.

Wage-earners are grouped in six categories, employees in (1) industrial and commercial establishments, (2) offices, (3) transportation, delivery and express service, (4) hotels, (5) miscellaneous occupations, and (6) persons whose salaries or wages are higher than the minimum fixed by the Order. In the first category, workers are divided into three classes: Class A, which must include not less than 60 per cent; B, which may include not more than 25 per cent, and C, which may include not more than 15 per cent of the total number of employees of the same employer.

In Category I, the term "industrial establishment" means any undertaking of produc-

tion, construction, transforming or repairing "requiring to a certain degree, with or without machinery, manual work, and includes any workshop, factory, mill, lumber camp, blacksmith shop, quarry, mining or forestry operation, unless expressly excepted." The term "commercial establishment" means any sales undertaking, exchange or rental of effects or public services for remuneration and includes any store, show-room, warehouse, yard, market, hotel, boarding-house, tavern, bar, cabaret, garage, gasoline station, peddling, delivery, public hall, theatre, amusement hall, playgrounds, transportation by land and water, electrical works, telegraph, telephone, radio installation and broadcasting, and any place used for commercial transactions or any business undertaking.

Hours of Work

The maximum hours that may be worked in a week by females and boys under 18 is 55, except with a permit under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act or in case of *force majeure,* and 72 by men.

The Order states that every employee is entitled to a 24-hour rest each week, but where work is not prohibited on Sunday, two rest periods of 18 hours each may be agreed upon or not more than four days may be taken at a time to make up for four weeks of seven days' work each.

The minimum rates are based on a 48-hour week except where otherwise specified where they apply to 54 hours or 60 hours as indicated. They apply to a working week of 54 hours where specified below and to retail commercial establishments and meat-shops. They apply to a 60-hour week where specified and in sawmills and foundries in Zones III and IV, bakeries, undertaking establishments and in some seasonal industries unless indicated otherwise.

Any time spent at the disposal of the employer must be paid for. No employee may be paid for less than three hours in a day and work for less than 30 hours a week or for not more than three hours in a day must be paid for at 15 per cent above the normal minimum. Where there are classes of workers to whom different rates apply, the minimum of Class A must be taken for the purpose of calculating the extra amount payable for part-time work. Exceptions to the punitive rate for less than 30 hours are made in the case of special regulations that may be issued by the Board, in the case of *force majeure,* in the miscellaneous occupations in Category V and in cases where the salary actually received by an employee on January 1, 1938, is made the minimum by the Order and is at least 15 per cent higher than the minimum rates specified in the Order.

Overtime after the specified 48, 54 or 60 hours in a week, as the case may be, or after 10 hours in one day where the weekly hours do not exceed the specified number, or after 12 hours' work in a day in any case, must be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the fixed minimum hourly rate except when otherwise provided. The overtime rate, however, is not required to be paid to maintenance men until one extra hour has been worked, or when the employee receives a weekly wage of at least $30 in Zone I, $25 in Zones II and III, and $20 in Zone IV. Neither is overtime payable when the employee is paid by the week or month and receives at least the rates specified in the Order increased by 15 per cent and is given two weeks' holidays with pay in a year and sick leave with pay up to four weeks in a year or other advantages considered by the Board to compensate for lack of overtime rates. In such cases, however, hours may not be longer by more than 10 per cent of the hours fixed in the Order and the Board retains power to cancel this exemption as to overtime. The overtime rule does not apply when sufficient holidays are granted so that overtime hours are replaced by one and a half the time in holidays or if overtime has been necessary through the employee's fault or in commercial establishments where there are not more than two employees and hours per week do not exceed 60. Persons whose attendance at a job is required but whose work is intermittent are not required to be paid overtime rates if the monthly wage is $75 or more, nor are cooks, etc., in mining or construction camps or telephone operators in small places.

Rates per hour in cents

Zone I: Class	A 26	B 22	C 17
Zone II: Class	A 24	B 20	C 15
Zone III: Class	A 22	B 18	C 13
Zone IV: Class	A 20	B 16	C 12

Rates per week, month or year

(*a*) For employees on a 48-hour week

	Per week	Per month	Per year
Zone I:			
Class A	$12 50	$54 00	$650 00
Class B	10 50	46 00	550 00
Class C	8 00	35 00	420 00
Zone II:			
Class A	11 50	50 00	600 00
Class B	9 60	42 00	500 00
Class C	7 25	31 00	375 00
Zone III:			
Class A	10 50	46 00	550 00
Class B	8 65	37 50	450 00
Class C	6 25	27 00	325 00
Zone IV:			
Class A	9 60	42 00	500 00
Class B	7 70	33 50	400 00
Class C	5 75	25 00	300 00

(*b*) For employees on a 54-hour week

Zone I:	Per week	Per month	Per year
Class A	$14 00	$61 00	$730 00
Class B	12 00	52 00	625 00
Class C	9 20	40 00	460 00
Zone II:			
Class A	13 00	57 00	675 00
Class B	10 80	47 00	560 00
Class C	8 00	35 00	420 00
Zone III:			
Class A	12 00	52 00	625 00
Class B	9 75	42 50	510 00
Class C	7 00	30 50	365 00
Zone IV:			
Class A	10 80	47 00	560 00
Class B	8 75	38 00	455 00
Class C	6 50	28 00	340 00

(*c*) For employees on a 60-hour week

Zone I:	Per week	Per month	Per year
Class A	$15 75	$68 50	$820 00
Class B	13 25	57 50	690 00
Class C	10 25	44 50	535 00
Zone II:			
Class A	14 40	62 50	750 00
Class B	12 00	52 00	625 00
Class C	9 00	39 00	470 00
Zone III:			
Class A	13 25	57 50	690 00
Class B	10 80	47 00	560 00
Class C	7 80	34 00	405 00
Zone IV:			
Class A	12 00	52 00	625 00
Class B	9 60	42 00	500 00
Class C	7 25	31 00	375 00

MINIMUM RATES

For Category I, the minimum rates are set out in the accompanying table.

For certain seasonal industries in this category, special minimum rates are fixed: in the fruit and vegetable canning industry in all zones from June 15 to October 15, 14c. an hour; in the maple sugar industry in all zones from April 1 to June 15, 15c. and in the handling and stemming of Canadian tobacco in Zones III and IV from June 15 to October 15, 14c. to one-half the workers and 15c. to the other half.

In telephone service, operators in charge of standard switchboards under the control of the employer must be paid the regular rates for Category I as set out above. Operators not working under the direct control of an employer and who are on duty night and day but work intermittently must be paid, for a switchboard of 500 or more lines, $10 a week in Zones I and II and $8 in the other zones; for a switchboard of 100 or more lines, $6 a week in all zones and for a switchboard with fewer lines, not less than 30 per cent of the total subscriptions on the lines and the price of the calls made. Other employees in telephone service fall within the regular rates of Category I or Category II for office employees or Category III for delivery work or Category IV for messengers according to the nature of their work.

Category II, Office Employees, includes all persons in office work in industrial and commercial establishments as well as in other financial establishments such as banks and trust, brokerage and insurance companies, garages, collection agencies or offices of any professional practitioner. Managers, accountants, cashiers, secretaries, telephone operators, newswriters, editors, stenographers and typists are within this group, but office-boys, messengers, etc., not requiring more than primary school education, may be paid as messengers in Category III.

The minimum hourly rates for Category II are: Zone I, 25, Zone II, 22½, Zone III, 20 and Zone IV, 15 cents. The minimum rates per week, month and year for those of this group who are employed in establishments with a normal 48-hour week, are: Zone I, $12, $52, $625 respectively; Zone II, $10.80, $47, $560; Zone III, $9.60, $42, $500; Zone IV, $7.25, $31 and $375.

Where the hours per week are usually 54, the minimum rates per week, month and year, respectively, are: Zone I, $13.50, $58.50, $700; Zone II, $12.25, $53, $635; Zone III, $10.80, $47, $560; Zone IV, $8, $35, and $420.

Where normal hours are 60 in a week, the following are the rates per week, month and year, respectively: Zone I, $15, $65, $780; Zone II, $13.50, $58.50, $700; Zone III, $12, $52, $625; and Zone IV, $9, $39, $470.

There is to be a 48-hour week for most workers in Category II but in industrial and commercial establishments where most of the workers are not office employees, the 48, 54 or 60-hour week may apply to the latter as to the other workers. In hotels, hospitals and transport services where a 24-hour service has to be given to the public, a 60-hour week may be agreed on but the Fair Wage Board reserves the right to declare such an agreement of no effect. If an office employee works for more than one employer in the same building, the employers are, jointly and severally, responsible for the wage to be paid unless each employer makes an agreement for certain hours of the day.

In Category III, Transportation, Delivery and Express Service, workers are grouped as chauffeurs and drivers, messengers, and garage employees. If drivers are employed by industrial and commercial establishments, they are considered as employees of such places and must be paid accordingly.

Drivers of taxis, trucks and other light vehicles for employers engaged chiefly in

transportation must be paid the following rates based on a 60-hour week: in Zone I, 25 cents an hour or $15, $65, or $780, for a week, month or year, respectively; Zone II, 20 cents an hour or $12, $52, $625; Zone III, 18 cents an hour, or $10.80, $47 or $560; Zone IV, 15 cents an hour, or $9, $39, or $470 when paid by the week, month or year, respectively.

Drivers of trucks with a capacity of 5,500 pounds or over and of buses, vehicles carrying building materials, pianos, fuel, etc., or employed by common carriers or public carriers for long distance hauling, must be paid not less than 30 cents an hour in all zones, or $18, $78 or $935 when payment is made by the week, month or year. Helpers of drivers in this group are to be paid at least 20 cents an hour or $12 a week, $52 a month or $625 a year.

No driver of a motor vehicle may be required to be at the wheel for more than 12 consecutive hours without a rest period, not including time taken for meals, except in case of "unusually serious circumstances" such as giving aid to some one, or sickness, accident, fire or *force majeure*. Additional hours must be paid for at the rate of $2 an hour or fraction of an hour and the payment of this rate does not exempt the employer from liability for violating the Order.

Messengers, boys delivering goods, circulars, or messages of any kind, on foot or bicycle, and helpers on vehicles delivering light articles must be paid at least 10 cents an hour in any zone. The following are the minimum weekly, monthly and yearly rates in all zones for a 48, 54 and 60-hour week according to the establishment in which they are employed: for a 48-hour week in any zone, $4.80, $21 and $250; for a 54-hour week, $5.40, $24 and $280, and for a 60-hour week $6, $26 and $310. If a worker in this group is required to spend more than half his time at any other occupation in the establishment, he is to be paid as if in Category I.

"Garage employees" are divided into mechanics or repair men and men parking vehicles, selling cars, gas, oil or washing cars. The second group are to have the same rates and conditions as persons employed in retail establishments in Category I or, if they are office workers, the same as in Category II. The first group, on the basis of a 54-hour week, which may be extended to 60 hours from February 15 to June 15, must be paid: 40, 35, 30 or 25 cents an hour according to the zone. For a 54-hour week, they must be paid not less than $21.60 a week, $94 a month or $1,125 a year; in Zone II, $18.90 a week, $82 a month or $985 a year; in Zone III, $16.20 a week, $70 a month or $840 a year; in Zone IV, $13.50 a week, $58.50 a month or $700 a year. For a 60-hour week, the weekly, monthly and yearly minimum rates are: in Zone I, $24, $104 and $1,250, respectively; in Zone II, $21, $91 and $1,095; in Zone III, $18, $78 and $935; in Zone IV, $15, $65 and $780.

Category IV includes "domestic service on land or water, in any establishment" for which board and lodging is furnished in part payment, such as work in hotels, hospitals, boarding-houses, restaurants, cafés, curb services, clubs, etc. Minimum rates apply to a 54-hour week in this class. For waiters, valets or chambermaids, bar-tenders, elevator operators, the rates per hour, week, month and year are: in Zone I, 20 cents, $10.80, $47, $560; in Zone II, 16 cents, $8.75, $38, $455; in Zone III, 13 cents, $7, $30.50, $365; in Zone IV, 10 cents, $5.40, $24 and $280. Cooks must be paid at higher rates: in Zone I, 30 cents, $16.20, $70, $840; in Zone II, 25 cents, $13.50, $58.50, $700; in Zone III, 15 cents, $8, $35, $420; in Zone IV, 12 cents, $6.50, $28 and $340. For kitchen help and assistants, the minimum hourly rates in the four zones are 25, 20, 14 and 12 cents; weekly rates $13.50, $10.80, $7.50 and $6.50; monthly rates $58.50, $47, $32.50 and $28 and annual rates $700, $560, $390 and $340.

There are certain exceptions to these rates. Hotels and boarding-houses in Zones III and IV which have from 50 to 100 rooms to rent must pay the rates for Zone II. In Zone IV, where there are less than five rooms to rent and where meals are served, an agreement may be made for a minimum wage of $10 a month with room and board, or $15 a month with board only. In industrial and commercial establishments which serve meals or drinks, the persons employed in this work are to have the same wages and hours as workers in Category I. Bell-hops, porters and messengers in this category have a minimum rate of 10 cents, $5.40 a week, $24 a month or $280 a year in all zones. In taverns, under the Quebec Liquor Act, whether operated in connection with any other establishment or not, waiters must be paid at least 25 cents an hour, $13.50 a week, $58.50 a month or $700 a year.

Category V covering Miscellaneous Occupations, deals with teachers, public corporations, watchmen and wage-earners in occupations not otherwise classified. The minimum salary for teachers employed by a school commission in any zone is $400 a year; if free lodging is provided, $300. Professors, teachers or tutors employed by other corporations or employers to teach one or more groups of at least five pupils must be paid at least $12 a week in Zones I and II and $10 a week in the other zones.

Persons employed by municipal corporations or school boards regularly in office-work and whose time is controlled by the employer fall in Category II. Persons employed by such

bodies but working generally at home, not under the control of the employer, are to be paid according to the size of the municipality. The minimum weekly, monthly and yearly rates for employees of municipal corporations vary from $2, $8.50 and $100 respectively in municipalities of less than 1,500 persons to $11.50, $50 and $600 in cities of 10,000 or more. For persons working under the same conditions for school boards, the minimum rates are one-half the rates for the latter.

Workers in churches employed usually for eight hours a day have a minimum of $75, $60 or $50 a month in Zones I and II, Zone III and Zone IV respectively. If such persons can spend half the day at other occupations, they may be paid not less than $40, $35, or $30.

The Order does not affect, for the current fiscal year of the employers, persons employed by public corporations or commissions in this Category under contracts in force at the date of the publication of the Order.

Watchmen in industrial or commercial establishments or in other buildings must be paid, for a 60-hour week, 25 cents an hour in Zones I and II, 20 cents in Zone III and 15 cents in Zone IV. The minimum weekly, monthly and yearly rates for watchmen are: in Zones I and II, $15, $65 and $780; in Zone III, $12, $52, and $625 and in Zone IV, $9, $39, and $470 respectively.

Janitors living in free, heated quarters in an apartment house and entrusted with some general supervision, rental and collection of rent must be paid $50 a month in the first two zones and $40 in the other two zones. Without living quarters, the rates are $65 and $55 a month.

Any wage-earner or labourer in any kind of work, whose wages or working conditions are not otherwise determined by an Order of the Fair Wage Board must be paid, for a 54-hour week in Zones I and II and a 60-hour week in Zones III and IV, an hourly rate of 25 cents in the first two zones, 18 cents in Zone III and 13 cents in Zone IV. The minimum weekly, monthly and yearly rates for such workers in Zones I and II are $13.50, $58.50 and $700; in Zone III, $10.80, $47 and $560 and in Zone IV, $7.80, $35 and $405, respectively. Shoe-shiners must be paid a minimum hourly rate of 10 cents in any zone. The rates per week, month and year in Zones I and II are $5.40, $24, $280 and in Zones III and IV, $6, $26 and $310.

Temporary Employees.—Temporary employees taken on for not more than two days in a week by any industrial or commercial establishment must be paid not less than 25 cents, 20 cents, 18 cents or 15 cents according to the zone. Temporary employees employed from November 1 to December 31 in commercial establishments have a minimum rate of 20 cents in Zone I, 15 cents in Zones II and III, and 12 cents in Zone IV. The latter class of employees may be paid at these rates only if they are employed for at least 30 hours in any one week and if the employers furnish the Fair Wage Board with a list of all their regular employees on November 1 and another list on January 5 indicating the extra employees who have worked at these rates. The number of working hours must also be indicated.

General Conditions.—The Order stipulates that where, according to any Order of the Board, the employees of certain establishments may be divided into classes for the purpose of determining the minimum rates that must be paid, every employer must keep a list of his employees who form respectively Classes A, B and C and a list of those who are not classified. Separate percentages must be established for men and women and the wages of each employee must be calculated over a period of four weeks if he is paid by the hour or by the week for the purpose of ensuring that the proper percentage is receiving the appropriate rate. Certain employees may not be included in those classified. These are temporary employees, members of the employer's family, workers covered by another Order of the Board, persons employed in seasonal industries, apprentices, and those in Categories II, III, IV and V.

If an employer operates two or more establishments in one zone, they are to be treated as a unit for the purpose of fixing the percentages unless the Board permits otherwise. If an employer has only one employee, the latter may be paid the minimum rate of Class C for the first six months, of Class B for the next six months and then the rate of Class A. Where there are only two employees, one must be placed in Class A, the other may be placed in Class C for the first six months and then in Class B. It is stipulated that whenever a workman is hired to replace an employee in Class B or C who was dismissed for no other valid reason in the opinion of the Board than that he had a right, or that he would soon have the right to be promoted to a higher wage-class, the new employee must be paid at the rate of the class which should have applied to the dismissed employee. Wherever there is a dispute as to the right of an employee in Category I to be promoted to a higher class or to be retained in his class, the Fair Wage Board may, at the request of the employee, act as arbitrator in the matter.

When an employee spends part of his working time at an occupation in one category and the rest of his time at work in another category, his wage is to be that of

the category having the higher rate, unless he works much longer hours in the category with the lower rate.

Wages of all employees must be paid in currency in a sealed envelope on which is written the name, date, number of hours for which payment is made, the hourly rate, the amount in the envelope and the initials of the person who makes the payment, but establishments which are not required by a previous Order to make payment in currency and which are accustomed to make payments by cheques or bank deposits to the credit of the workers, may continue this policy unless the Board orders otherwise.

When any employer furnishes lodging and board or meals only to an employee, the maximum amounts that may be deducted from the wages are fixed as follows: for one meal in Zone I, 20 cents, in Zone II and III, 15 cents, Zone IV, 12 cents; for meals per week in the zones as indicated, $4, $3 and $2.50; for a room per day, 25 cents, 20 cents and 15 cents; for a room per week, $1.50, $1.25 and $1.00; for room and meals per week, $5, $4, $3.50 and for board and room per month $20, $17 and $14, but for persons employed in mining and construction camps, the maximum deductions that may be made for meals, subject to revision by the Board in exceptional circumstances, are 30 cents per meal or $6 a week for meals, 25 cents for room a day or $1 a week; $7 for board and lodging a week or $28 a month. In seasonal industries as defined in the Order, the amounts that may be deducted are those fixed for Zone IV.

Work may be paid for by the time, piece, job or a fixed rate plus a commission, bonus or share in profits or prices but in every case, the employees must receive for each weekly, monthly or yearly period at least the minimum fixed by the Order, but the Order does not apply to salesmen, agents or employees paid by commission or shares who do not work in the establishment and whose hours of work cannot be controlled by the employer.

As regards home work, when the employer in an industrial or commercial establishment gives out work to be done by the hour in the employee's home, the minimum rate fixed by the Order must apply with a reduction of not more than 10 per cent. If work at home is done by the piece, job or in any other manner, it must be paid for at the same rate as in the factory less 10 per cent. The same rules apply to work done at home by office employees whose work falls in Category II.

Drivers of automobiles or horse-drawn vehicles in Category III on trips obliging them to eat and sleep away from home must have board paid by the employer. This rule does not apply on a trip of not more than 12 hours when only the mid-day meal has to be taken away from home. The amount to be paid by the employer for this purpose is to be the actual amount spent but is not to exceed $1.50 a day.

The Order stipulates that tips of any sort are the exclusive property of the employee and are not to be considered part of the wage. When uniforms are required by the employer they must be furnished and laundered at his expense. In the case of uniforms made to measure, the employer may sell them to his employees at cost not exceeding $3.50 for women and $6 for men. If laundering or cleaning is left to the employee, the wage must be increased by one cent an hour.

All agreements between the employer and employee for permitting easier working conditions, such as providing a chair, etc., and the consequent reduction of the wage fixed by the Board are illegal and void. No deduction may be made by the employer for wages except when the Board authorizes certain specified deductions, when the wages are garnisheed, when the employer has made part payment in advance or made advances in case of sickness and pressing needs or in case of insurance premiums, contributions to a pension fund, the employee's share for the price of fuel or food bought by the employer for the purpose of giving to his employees the benefit of lower prices; fees of associations of which the employee is a member and contributions to mutual benefit associations. In none of these cases, however, may a deduction be made even with the written authority of the Fair Wage Board without the written or tacit consent of the employee and the Board may at any time in the interest of the employee cancel any authority given or forbid a deduction allowed by this Order. Where, in the same establishment, there are workers governed by this Order and also workers governed by one or more collective agreements, the provisions in the collective agreement providing for the distribution of regular or extra hours of work, the observance of holidays and payment of increased wages shall be observed by the employees covered by the Fair Wage Order to the extent and on the conditions specified in any regulation which the Board may deem it advisable to make in the circumstances.

Duties of Employer.—Every employer is required to give an employee, on request, a letter stating in what capacity and for what period he was employed by him. Employers are required to keep registers giving the names and addresses of workers, the wages paid, method of payment and any

other information that the Board may require. Members of the Fair Wage Board, or any person authorized by the Board, must be allowed to inspect such registers or books and make enquiries among the workers of an establishment. Employers are required to post in a conspicuous place in the establishment copies of all resolutions and orders furnished by the Board as well as a copy of any permit or exemption granted.

Apprentices.—Unless otherwise decided by the Board, by by-law or resolution sent to the employer concerned, the latter may make an agreement with apprentices in industrial and commercial establishments or working as office employees or in hotels, hospitals, restaurants, etc., to pay a wage lower than the minimum fixed by the Order but the difference must not exceed 10 per cent of the rate fixed for the zone and, if the employees are classified, for Class C in the zone. Not more than 10 per cent of the total number of employees of any one employer in the same zone may be classed as apprentices. Employers are required to keep records of the date upon which each apprentice began work. No employee is to be considered as an apprentice if he is hired to replace an apprentice who has been dismissed, in the opinion of the Board, merely because of his status as an apprentice.

Employment Assurance Plans in U.S.A.

The National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, has issued No. 7, in its series of studies in Personnel policy, under the title "Assuring Employment or Income to Wage Earners."

Twelve plans which have for their main purpose the assurance of employment or income for wage earners are covered in the study. Seven of these plans are guaranteed-employment schemes; four are annual wage plans; and one places the wage-earning group on a monthly salary basis. Four of the seven guaranteed-employment plans have been discontinued because of the enactment of state unemployment compensation legislation.

Under the employment-assurance plan, eligible workers are promised a certain number of weeks work throughout the year. If the Company cannot furnish sufficient work to complete the contract, it gives the employees their wages for the balance of the time guaranteed, regardless of the hours actually worked. Under the income-assurance plan a company promises to give the eligible worker a specified number of hours of work throughout the year. These hours, multiplied by the employee's hourly rate, represent his minimum annual wage, which is paid out in uniform weekly installments, regardless of the hours worked in any particular week.

The Conference Board study reviews the operations of certain active plans where the worker is assured an income or employment over an extended period.

The report states that plans under which employees are assured an annual income may impose added costs upon employers in periods of business depression. However, companies reported in March, 1938, that "employees' drawing accounts under the income-assurance plans were not seriously out of balance and that no changes in these plans were contemplated."

Operation of Credit Unions in United States

The quarterly statement on the operation of federal credit unions in the United States for the period ending December 31, 1937, has been issued recently. (These credit unions are operating under the Federal Credit Union Act of 1934 and provide for the chartering of Federal credit unions among persons having a common bond of occupation, or association, or to groups within a well-defined neighbourhood, community, or rural district. Federal credit unions are co-operative associations organized in accordance with the Federal Credit Union Act for the purpose of promoting thrift among its members and creating a source of credit for provident or productive purposes.)

By the end of 1937, charters had been granted to 2,500 Federal credit unions, this number representing an increase of 638, or 34 per cent over the 1,862 which had been chartered at the beginning of that year. Data on 2,103 of these credit unions are included in this report. Of the 397 chartered credit unions not covered in this report, 73 had not begun operations by the end of 1937, 99 had been, or were being, liquidated, 29 submitted incomplete reports, and reports have not been received from 196.

An analysis of the Federal credit unions chartered as of the end of December, 1937, from the standpoint of type of membership indicates that the largest number (268) had been chartered by employees of the Federal Government. On the same date, Federal credit unions organized among employees of petroleum organizations numbered 197; those among school and college teachers and employees, 178; and those among store employees, 168; These four types represented slightly less than one-third of the total number chartered through December 31, 1937.

ALL-CANADIAN CONGRESS OF LABOUR

Summary of Proceedings of Eighth Convention

THE eighth regular convention of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, held in London, Ontario, on April 11-13, was attended by approximately 70 delegates representing twenty national and chartered local unions and five national labour councils. In the course of his address of welcome the chairman of the local National Labour Council mentioned the fact that although that body was formed only in July, 1936, there were now 23 local unions in affiliation.

Addressing the convention, Mr. A. R. Mosher, president, informed the delegates that "the labour movement as represented by the Congress is in a sounder and healthier condition now than ever before in its history, and the outlook for its future is most encouraging." However the president warned that "unemployment is again on the increase, and unless some definite action is taken by our public authorities without delay we shall find ourselves in another major depression, with all its attendant hardships and suffering for hundreds of thousands of our people." In referring to unity among the workers the president stated that all attempts to end the conflits between craft, industrial, national and foreign-controlled unions have been abortive. He urged that the membership should refrain from making provocative statements with respect to opposing labour organizations, unless attacked by them, and to concentrate their efforts upon constructive work for their own movement. Appreciation was expressed for the action of the Dominion and Provincial Governments in facilitating, by legislation and sympathetic consideration, the efforts of the workers to organize and bargain collectively with employers. President Mosher stated that the Labour Departments of all Governments are becoming increasingly important, and the conciliation services of these departments are helping greatly to maintain industrial peace. It was the president's opinion that the cause of the failure of our present system to distribute goods and services was not receiving the consideration which it would seem to justify. In referring to the subject of "National Unity" President Mosher stated that "every true Canadian must deplore the emphasis which is being placed upon sectional interests and divisive factors."

Executive Report

In the executive board report the organizing activities of the Congress were reviewed, and it was indicated that over forty new charters had been issued to local unions during the past year. The first step to ascertain the general economic situation in Canada, as suggested in the report of the board, was to have a thorough survey of the natural resources of Canada, its physical equipment, in factories, railways, etc., and its manpower, (in order to find out what standard of living the Canadian people have a right to expect, and what means ought to be adopted to make available to every Canadian the goods and services which are required to maintain the highest possible standard of living. Political action by the workers was foreshadowed "if existing political parties cannot be induced to bring about such changes in the economic system as will meet the needs of the people."

Amendment to B.N.A. Act.—The report called upon the affiliated membership of the Congress to endeavour to arouse public opinion and in other ways impress upon the provincial governments the desirability of co-operating with the Federal parliament in having adopted the necessary amendments to the British North America Act, so that social legislation may be enacted. An amendment to Section 501 of the Criminal Code was requested which would provide penalties for picketing of any establishment except where a strike was in progress.

Opposition to Railway Amalgamation.—The report called for confirmation of the policy of opposition to all railway amalgamation and allied schemes, and urged the Dominion Government to take whatever action is necessary to defend the publicly-owned system against unfair criticism, and to expose the sources of the propaganda which is now being spread among the public.

It was pointed out that the organization by the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees of the motor transport employees and the securing of agreements covering wages and conditions in the province of Ontario has helped the railway situation to some extent. Attention was drawn to the lack of uniformity in the legislation passed in five provinces of the Dominion with respect to the right to organize and the desirability of giving the Federal Government authority to pass a uniform measure and accept the responsibility for its enforcement.

The executive were in favour of shorter hours and holidays with pay, lowering of the age to 65 for recipients of old age pensions and the removal of any constitutional barriers which stand in the way of the Federal Government enacting legislation establishing a system of state medicine and health insurance.

57200—4½

The report called for a national housing program to be associated with a widespread program of public works. That the best interest of Canada and the world would be served by giving the strongest possible support to the activities of the League of Nations was the opinion expressed by the executive.

Other Reports, Etc.

The report of the secretary-treasurer showed total receipts, including balance brought forward, of $7,678.55, expenditures amounted to $7,286.17, leaving a balance on hand of $392.38.

The report of the editor and manager of the *Canadian Unionist*, official organ of the Congress, showed that the publication had a very successful year.

Mr. Fred Knowles, general secretary of the Amalgamated Civil Servants of Canada, and fraternal delegate to the convention, in addressing the delegates spoke on organization within the civil service of Canada and the problems with which they had to deal. He expressed the opinion that all civil service organizations should be united and that this united body should be affiliated with some labour organization, preferably the All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

Constitutional Changes

Certain articles of the constitution were amended so as to provide for (1) the chartering by the Congress of local units of unaffiliated national unions; (2) the payment of two cents per month by each member of such local units; (3) a representation from these units at Congress conventions of one delegate each; and (4) local unions having 200 or more members to be entitled to two delegates each.

Resolutions

The recommendations contained in some of the adopted resolutions were as follows:

Administration of relief under Federal jurisdiction.

Exploring the possibilities of placing an experienced organizer in Western Canada.

Urging "unequivocal opposition" to any form of amalgamation of Canadian Railways or their ancillary services which would place them under private control.

Inauguration of a Federal building program for the erection of comfortable low-cost houses for the workers.

Seeking amendments to the B. N. A. Act whereby the Dominion Parliament may enact legislation giving the workers legal protection to organize and bargain collectively.

Holidays with pay for all workers.

Protesting against the imposition upon municipal and provincial governments of the cost of unemployment relief, the Congress taking the view that it is the responsability of industry to provide for the industrially unfit (unemployables), and the fit and able workers unemployed.

Favouring the presentation of a brief to the Rowell Commission.

Extending the jurisdiction of the Board of Transport Commissioners over railway and highway carriers.

Asking that the employers' reports to the Workmen's Compensation Board, covering an industrial accident, be furnished to the injured workmen concerned.

Disapproving of the practice of those permanently employed accepting outside employment to the detriment of other members.

Seeking changes in the method of issuing certificates of qualification in the motor vehicle repair trade.

Favouring an upward revision in the scale of wages of apprentices in garage service.

Urging co-operation between the Federal and Provincial Governments in order to make the necessary changes in the present economic system so as to give all ablebodied citizens the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood.

Calling upon shippers of Canada to join with railway and other workers in fighting railway amalgamation or other similar schemes.

Recommending that the qualifying age of old age pensions be reduced from seventy years to sixty years.

Urging the government to extend its system of vocational training to provide work at wages sustaining the workers' self-respect.

Favouring an investigation of the financial history of the Canadian railways under private enterprise, so that the younger generation may intelligently weigh the proposals to return the national system to the control of private enterprise.

Seeking to replace by democratic methods the present capitalist system by a planned economy, with the social purpose of production for use.

Requesting the Dominion Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Turgeon Royal Commission, and that the Congress endeavour to organize the workers in the textile industry, particularly in the province of Quebec.

Seeking legislation whereby the employment of female workers in manufacturing concerns will be confined between the hours of 7 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Reiterating that the maintenance of freedom of speech, association and organization is essential to progress in a democratic state.

Pledging support to the members of the Perth local of the Canadian Shoe Workers and Allied Crafts.

Favouring the organizing of musicians' locals in every city in Canada.

Instructing the executive board to bring to the attention of the Ontario Department of Labour the non-compliance with the provisions of the Factory Inspection Act.

Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, A.R. Mosher, Ottawa; vice-president, Charles Beattie, Toronto; secretary-treasurer, N. S. Dowd, 230 Laurier Ave., W., Ottawa.

Executive board members: G. D. Taylor, Sault Ste. Marie; J. Lea, London; L. Guay, London, and A. L. Hepworth, Montreal.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONSHIPS REVIEWED BY DEPUTY MINISTERS OF LABOUR

FEATURING the convention proceedings of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour (reviewed elsewhere in this issue) were addresses by Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of the Dominion Department of Labour, and Mr. J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of the Ontario Department of Labour.

Both addresses, which survey the field of industrial relationships, are summarized below:

Address of Federal Deputy Minister of Labour

After felicitating the organization and extending greetings on behalf of the Minister and the Department, Mr. W. M. Dickson, Federal Deputy Minister of Labour, expressed his appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. Norman S. Dowd, secretary of the All-Canadian Congress, as one of the technical advisers to the Government delegation at the International Labour Conference at Geneva, when he served on the committee dealing with minimum age of employment.

Referring to the functions of the International Labour Organization, Mr. Dickson stated:

"On the edge of that picturesque and historic city (Geneva), the birthplace of the Red Cross and the home of the League of Nations, stands a large building set back a little way from the main road to Lausanne. The approach to the building is through a huge iron gate. That gate is peculiar. It has a triple lock which can only be opened by the use of three keys. The keys are of gold and have been used only once, on the 6th of June, 1926. Since then the gate has remained unlocked year in and year out. The building itself is grey and quite ordinary. Yet it too has its own peculiar feature. It has not one foundation stone, but three.

"What is the significance of these triplicate keys and these triplicate foundation stones? The answer is simple.

"They symbolize the three elements which compose the body to which the building belongs for the building is the headquarters of the International Labour Organization and that organization is based on the co-operation between governments, the organized employers and the organized workers of the whole world. Each of the foundation stones was laid by a representative of these three groups when the construction of the building was commenced and each of the keys was used by a representative of one of the three groups when the premises were opened.

"Why this tripartite set up at Geneva? It was an entirely new departure in the machinery for the regulation of relations between nations. For the first time it gave to the two main factors in industry—"capital" and "labour,"—a direct voice in the framing of official international compacts and in the control of their observance. Why this innovation? For the reasons of *good faith* and *common sense*. *Good faith* because promises were made to organized workers during the World War that they should have a hand in shaping the new world "fit for heroes" which was to be created after the war: *Common sense* because, if regulation of working conditions is to be successful, it must be based on the co-operation and expert knowledge of the workers and employers who are the most directly concerned. On the other hand governments, not only as representatives of consumers but as the authorities ultimately responsible for making laws and treaties and administering them, must necessarily be a component part of the machine."

Quoting from the labour clauses in the preamble to the Treaty of Versailles (1919-20), the Federal Deputy Minister of Labour summarized their significance in the following five postulates:

1. Bad conditions of labour exist.
2. They cause misery and discontent.
3. Misery and discontent are a danger to world peace.
4. Bad conditions must be remedied.
5. It is hard for any one country to remedy them single handed.

In an analysis of each of the above, Mr. Dickson continued:

"Let us pause just for a moment to examine these postulates which, while applying to the world generally, apply with varying force to the individual countries of the world.

"The first postulate: 'Bad conditions of labour exist.' Nobody who has eyes and ears open will deny this. I admit that we always see the 'mote' which is in the other fellow's eye and fail to recognize the 'beam' which is in our own eye. It is invariably the other country in which conditions are bad. Is there a country in the world in which all its industries can claim that none of their members have employees who are not either underpaid or insufficiently safeguarded against illness or injury arising out of their occupation?

"Postulate No. 2: 'These bad conditions cause misery and discontent.' Possibly far back in history there was a time when people bore hardship with resignation as something dictated by an unkindly but unalterable Fate, but nowadays man has discarded that form of fatalism and adopted the more self-reliant doctrine that 'Fates help those who help themselves.' Ill treatment in these modern times creates resentment and resentment in the mass, as in the individual, is apt to be explosive. Wretchedness, especially when it is coupled with a sense of unfairness, inevitably breeds unrest and a desire to seek redress by violence. Thank heaven that in Canada, as in other English speaking and democratic countries, the advance in social conditions has been steady and sustained with a minimum of disruption in industry as one of the results. Our record in this regard during the past third of a century has been outstanding and it is to the everlasting credit of labour that they have chosen as their leaders men of sane, sober judgment and that they have recognized the wisdom of that leadership and been willing to be guided by it. If there is only one thought which I succeed in getting across this afternoon I shall not have spoken in vain and that thought is epitomized in the latin quotation 'Festina lente,' 'Hasten slowly.' Do not make your decisions hastily but only after deliberate consideration and do not act precipitately. Strikes and overt actions are in the main the result of impulsive and insufficiently considered action. I recognize thoroughly that it is the most powerful weapon both offensively and defensively of labour but the gravity of this form of industrial conflict needs little emphasis by me at this time. I will simply say that as in the case of war it is the most costly method of settlement of disputes even if it is successful in attaining a settlement and it is very often a matter of doubt who really does win—as a matter of fact are not all parties actually losers? Canada, however, has a most enviable record in this regard and while comparisons are odious still I think I am quite justified in making one at this juncture as it establishes the point more clearly than possibly any other method could.

"The National Labour Relations Board has informed Congress that the United States during the first ten months of 1937 had more than 4,000 strikes with 1,750,000 workers involved, and loss of over 26,000,000 work days, resulting in—at a conservative estimate—more than $100,000,000 loss in wages.

"Canada, during the same period, on a ratio of population with similar conditions and similar action by labour might have had approximately 400 strikes with 175,000 workers involved and a loss of 2,600,000 work days with a comparable loss of $10,000,000 in wages.

"What are the actual facts however? In the first ten months of 1937 Canada actually had only 249 strikes with 65,000 workers involved, a loss of 465,000 work days, and approximately $1,860,000 loss in the pay envelopes. This is nothing like as bad a picture but still it is a sufficiently serious picture to give us all reason to pause and consider carefully all its implications.

"Postulate No. 3: 'Misery and discontent are a danger to world peace.' Is it a fact that 'labour unrest' imperils the peace of the world and that 'universal peace' can be established only if it is based upon social justice? Or are these simply vague phrases put into the Peace Treaties because they sound well?

"For the average man with ordinary feelings, to keep the peace is necessary and desirable only so long as peace is worth keeping. The lust of conquest for conquest's sake has seldom led people into war save only where they were under the complete domination of a dictator. Rather in recent times as in primitive tribal days, the urge to fight comes from material causes. 'Imperial' expansion is at root 'economic' expansion, in other words a movement to secure the means of satisfying the material needs of the expanding nation. It is not without meaning therefore that the Peace Treaties in their original draft form prescribed as an essential condition of permanent peace 'the prosperity and contentment of all classes and of all nations.' We can therefore also accept this postulate that misery and discontent are a danger to world peace.

"Peace—That is a word which is very much in everyone's mind at the present time. Are we to continue to have it and enjoy its benefits or are we to be precipitated into another world cataclysm with its attendant destruction and misery. Some maintain that peace depends more upon a state of mind and spirit than upon elaborate arrangements for conciliation and arbitration or even force. These things of course have their due importance but we have seen how futile and disappointing

they can be, particularly in the past year. The only real insurance for peace is removal of the causes of disturbance and irritation. And here again I refer to the three golden keys and the three corner stones—worker, employer and government. Can any one of these three important factors of society alone accomplish the maintenance of peace and harmony in the State or does it require the united efforts of all three working in close co-operation and harmony? Rightly or wrongly we hold to the latter principle in the Federal Department of Labour and have from the inception of the Department based our policy thereon. I need only refer to the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and to our activities under the Act. We hold that a clear understanding on the part of each of these three important factors of our social set-up, of its obligations to the other two, and a clear realization of the mutual advantages to all of a frank recognition of those obligations and a willingness to live up to them, is the surest means of maintaining harmonious and proper relations as between all three.

"It is incumbent on the employer to recognize his responsibility of seeing that his employees work under safe, wholesome and reasonably comfortable conditions and that they receive fair and adequate return for the services they render. Likewise the employee is under equal obligation to render faithful, willing and loyal service but should he consider that either the conditions under which he is obliged to work or the wages he receives in return for his labour are not fair or reasonable, it is his right to endeavour by lawful and legitimate means to correct or improve any deficiencies which he deems may exist either in management, method of production or service in the establishment. It is the responsibility of both employer and employee to so co-operate, if possible, that the wheels of industry shall run smoothly. It is the function of the Department of Labour to render such assistance as lies within our jurisdiction to foster and assist that co-operation to the fullest possible extent and it is the function of government to place on our statute books such legislation as will work for social advancement and industrial peace.

"The great problem to-day is employment—steady employment. The great nightmare of the worker to-day in insecurity of his job. Time was not so many years ago when a worker, so long as he rendered faithful service, could look for reasonable continuity of employment. That condition has definitely changed. Big business in recent years has been concerned to crowd its twelve month production into the shortest space of time possible with a view to reduction of overhead and with the result that the employee who formerly looked confidently to twelve months' employment, to-day may find only eight, six or even fewer months are available. Those who direct capital and those who direct labour must be prepared to accept their share of the responsibility for the insecurity of employment and be ready to co-operate in measures designed to spread work and correct the present uneven and irregular tempo of production. Employers are realizing this necessity and in some industries considerable progress has been made. Labour leaders on their part must, I feel, lay the emphasis in their efforts on behalf of their membership more on achieving continuity of employment. I do not mean that the importance of the hourly or daily wage is to be overlooked but there is often a tendency to over emphasize the importance of this whereas it is the aggregate yearly earning which is the all important factor. You answer, however, that the employer is in business for gain, not for the good of his employees. Admitted, but is it not in the employer's best interest to have a stable body of skilled and contented workers and is it reasonable for him to expect such if he can offer nothing better than intermittent and insecure employment? No, the answer in my opinion is in properly and intelligently organized employment. And while this is primarily the task and responsibility of the employer still I suggest it is also a responsibility of the leaders of labour to do all in their power to induce employers to undertake the task and to assist them in solving the same.

"Government, however, has its obligation in the matter and can do much. On it devolves the responsibility even to a greater extent than on the labour leaders of presiding over and even commanding the doing of this task by industry, but government cannot accomplish what society is unprepared or indisposed to do. Public opinion is, after all, the really potent factor in all reform and social progress. An educated public therefore is first necessary.

"The task is a great one, greater possibly to-day than ever in the world's history. Yes, the task is a great one, great enough to challenge the brains and determination of our greatest leaders in Industry, Labour and Government, but with the three golden keys operated in co-operation, the Iron Gates leading to better social conditions and a fuller, more abundant life, is possible."

Address of Ontario Deputy Minister of Labour

After twenty-three years of active service in the Labour movement, Mr. Marsh, Ontario Deputy Minister of Labour, stated he was convinced that the only possible way in which

the workers could be sure of getting a fair share of what they earned was by collective effort. It was the constant endeavour of the Department of Labour to do something that would better the conditions for the workers, principally by means of conferences with employers, and in the promotion of industrial relations.

In speaking of the employment service which is maintained by the department, Mr. Marsh informed the delegates that approximately 15,000 men and women per month were being placed in jobs, as a result of the activities of 28 employment offices established throughout the province. It was Mr. Marsh's opinion that 90 per cent of those unemployed wanted work rather than relief, and of the remaining 10 per cent, most are unemployable and cannot work or should not be expected to work. It was necessary to point out to employers that when workers had been unemployed for a considerable period some consideration should be given to that fact, and they should not be expected to maintain the pace of men who had been continuously employed.

With a view of eliminating conditions which were unfair not only to the workers but to employers who wished to treat their employees decently, the Industrial Standards Act had been applied to industries all over the province. The Deputy Minister stated that it was necessary to have the co-operation of the employees to make the Act workable. In some cases the workers were getting very low wages but did not complain because they were afraid of discrimination. Mr. Marsh cited a number of cases of low wages that had been brought to his attention, and as a result of such conditions the Minimum Wage Act had been revised and amended. Where the Industrial Standards Act failed to bring employer and employee together to remedy conditions by collective bargaining the Minimum Wage Act would do so. The Government did not wish to set wage rates, but it was certain that the Minimum Wage Act would increase wages in some industries.

Another important phase of the work of the Department, stated Mr. Marsh, was the maintaining of arrangements for sanitation and safety. An inspection staff was constantly engaged in checking factories and other establishments to see that safety appliances were being used and that other conditions were satisfactory.

ANNUAL CENSUS OF MANUFACTURING AND CERTAIN OTHER INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1936

Statistics Respecting Employees, Wages, Etc.

THE Dominion Bureau of Statistics, under the Statistics Act of 1918, takes annually by mail an industrial census covering statistics of fisheries, mines, railways, etc., and general manufacturing in Canada. Preliminary figures for all manufacturing industries for the year 1936 have been issued, and the accompanying tables give the figures in some detail.

The first table contains summary figures for all manufacturing industries for 1930 and from 1933 to 1936, numbers of establishments, capital invested, employees on salaries and wages and value of production. The figures show increases from 1935 to 1936 in all the items. The figures show a continuation of the improvement which began in most cases in 1934 following declines from 1930. The upward movement in the cost of materials which began in 1933 continued in 1936, there having been substantial increases in the prices of raw materials as well as in the amounts of raw materials used by manufacturing industries. The decrease in total wages paid each year from 1929 to 1933 would be due in part to short time operations, prevailing in nearly all industries during this period, followed by increases since 1934.

The second table shows the number of employees on salaries and on wages with salaries and wages paid as well as the number of establishments, for 1936, by provinces and by groups of industries and for each of the important industries in each group.

Statistics for 1935 appeared in the issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1937, pp. 514-516. The issue for September, 1935, pp. 823-825, contained figures as to the numbers of wage-earners classified according to the regular hours of work per week, 40 or less, 44, etc., up to 60 and over 60. Similar information for 1934, 1935 and 1936 will be available for publication in a future issue.

The third table gives the figures as to numbers of employees and salaries and wages paid in other industries for which figures are collected annually. It will be noted that the number of employees has increased in 1936 in all industries except electric railways. The aggregate amount of salaries and wages in each industry for which this information is available has increased.

Figures from the Decennial Census of 1931, Bulletin XXXI, showing numbers of gainfully employed persons in all industries were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for August, 1933, pp. 819-821, also figures from Bulletin XXXIII, as to numbers of wage earners, weeks employed and average earnings, were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, for November, 1933, pp. 1094-1095.

TABLE I.—MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, PRINCIPAL STATISTICS, 1930 AND 1933 TO 1936

Items	1930	1933	1934	1935	1936	Change per cent in 1936 over 1935
Establishments.....No.	22,599	23,780	24,209	24,034	24,202	+ ·7
Capital invested.....$	4,036,765,652	3,279,259,838	3,249,348,864	3,216,403,127	3,271,263,531	+ 1·7
Employees on salaries.....No.	84,579	86,636	92,095	97,930	104,417	+ 6·6
Salaries.....$	169,726,514	139,317,946	148,760,126	160,455,080	173,198,057	+ 7·9
Average salary.....$	2,007	1,608	1,610	1,638	1,659	+ 1·3
Employees on wages.....No.	529,270	382,022	427,717	458,734	489,942	+ 6·8
Wages.....$	526,937,042	296,929,878	355,090,929	399,012,697	438,873,377	+ 10·0
Average wages.....$	996	777	830	870	896	+ 3·0
Cost of materials.....$	1,664,175,991	967,788,928	1,229,513,621	1,419,146,217	1,624,213,996	+ 14·4
Value of production.....$	3,277,459,819	1,954,075,785	2,393,692,729	2,653,911,209	3,002,403,814	+ 13·1
Value added by manufacture.....$	1,613,283,828	986,286,857	1,087,301,742	1,153,485,104	1,289,592,672	+ 11·8

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1936

—	Number of establishments	Salaried Employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
				$			$
(a) PROVINCES							
CANADA	24,202	81,409	23,008	173,198,057	379,977	109,965	438,873,377
Prince Edward Island	233	195	42	188,713	529	230	364,295
Nova Scotia	1,158	1,671	414	2,812,658	11,603	2,256	10,971,898
New Brunswick	784	1,459	372	2,808,297	10,008	1,871	9,046,754
Quebec	7,969	25,852	6,404	52,617,663	115,619	47,001	129,701,791
Ontario	9,753	40,261	13,320	92,027,467	184,307	51,104	222,845,376
Manitoba	1,011	3,445	803	6,709,343	15,075	3,184	17,780,956
Saskatchewan	694	1,524	262	2,289,562	3,719	277	3,723,816
Alberta	905	2,169	410	3,733,361	8,212	965	8,595,110
British Columbia and Yukon	1,695	4,833	981	10,010,993	30,905	3,077	35,843,381
(b) INDUSTRIAL GROUPS							
CANADA—Total	24,202	81,409	23,008	173,198,057	379,977	109,965	438,873,377
Vegetable Products	5,824	13,865	3,500	27,678,647	48,789	20,917	56,719,314
Animal Products	4,433	10,191	2,132	16,483,096	40,318	10,968	41,346,433
Textiles and Textile Products	1,879	8,503	3,914	21,698,875	47,082	55,467	73,317,295
Wood and Paper Products	8,175	20,688	5,084	41,067,168	97,078	9,524	100,234,172
Iron and Its Products	1,317	12,372	3,178	28,478,793	88,444	3,209	98,058,864
Non-ferrous Metal Products	512	5,494	1,773	13,561,682	25,230	4,438	31,529,509
Non-metallic Mineral Products	803	3,454	838	7,485,905	17,110	572	18,916,505
Chemicals and Chemical Products	745	5,201	1,975	13,030,793	9,927	2,807	12,196,474
Miscellaneous Industries	514	1,641	614	3,713,098	5,999	2,063	6,554,811
(c) INDUSTRIAL SUB-GROUPS							
Vegetable Products	5,824	13,865	3,500	27,678,647	48,789	20,917	56,719,314
Aerated and mineral waters	406	765	166	1,388,456	2,275	87	2,214,570
Biscuits, confectionery, cocoa, etc.	206	1,956	537	4,193,891	3,875	4,833	5,907,384
Bread and other bakery products	3,101	2,193	607	2,906,890	14,619	2,179	14,796,682
Breweries	70	1,006	123	2,379,205	3,439	36	4,138,599
Coffee, tea and spices	92	527	175	1,203,771	785	599	1,160,642
Distilleries	16	399	104	992,231	931	534	1,311,467
Flour and feed mills	1,118	1,533	184	2,143,380	3,809	159	3,399,565
Foods, miscellaneous	116	454	171	1,032,758	731	461	983,399
Fruit and vegetable preparations	304	812	285	1,563,870	3,844	4,317	4,502,891
Rubber goods, including rubber footwear	50	1,352	445	3,115,782	7,115	2,969	8,838,234
Sugar refineries	10	345	63	1,169,529	2,064	87	2,244,169
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes	95	1,611	390	3,554,031	2,008	3,584	3,653,706
Tobacco, processing and packing	16	153	6	286,156	893	670	869,347
Animal Products	4,433	10,191	2,132	16,483,096	40,318	10,968	41,346,433
Boots and shoes, leather	219	1,198	429	2,644,644	8,907	5,427	8,977,358
Butter and cheese	2,573	4,394	766	4,748,886	9,937	448	10,023,364
Fish curing and packing	624	479	79	734,678	3,680	1,014	2,544,903
Fur goods	331	588	162	1,116,942	1,352	1,051	2,254,424
Gloves and mittens, leather	49	155	53	303,994	690	937	1,005,327
Leather tanneries	87	332	69	936,766	3,780	125	3,290,675
Miscellaneous leather goods	223	436	119	699,624	1,532	690	1,523,617
Slaughtering and meat packing	142	2,164	346	4,358,346	8,249	1,017	9,563,064
Textiles and Textile Products	1,879	8,503	3,914	21,698,875	47,082	55,467	73,317,295
Carpets, mats and rugs	26	165	48	415,447	655	353	805,184
Clothing, factory, men's	188	1,340	401	2,548,648	4,499	4,338	7,707,097
Clothing, factory, women's	583	1,662	948	4,062,438	4,587	11,727	11,193,287
Clothing, contractors', men's and women's	114	215	34	301,613	856	1,302	1,306,865
Cordage, rope and twine	11	78	25	248,385	642	291	878,787
Corsets	23	162	206	575,756	136	1,051	713,259
Cotton yarn and cloth	35	422	142	1,390,549	11,265	6,081	12,827,682
Dyeing and finishing of textiles	25	116	32	325,400	721	156	648,397
Furnishing goods, men's	176	750	354	1,892,861	1,251	7,055	4,471,119
Hats and caps	170	493	229	1,131,604	1,868	1,875	2,883,888
Hosiery and knitted goods	168	955	630	2,914,978	6,555	11,289	12,205,299
Miscellaneous textiles, n.e.s.	12	287	60	804,518	914	198	990,296

TABLE II.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES PAID IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, 1936—concluded

—	Number of establishments	Salaried Employees			Wage earners		
		Male	Female	Salaries	Male	Female	Wages
				$			$
Textiles and Textile Products—*Concluded*							
Silk and artificial silk	35	668	353	2,011,144	5,687	3,481	6,866,229
Woollen cloth	60	374	131	1,020,791	3,587	2,360	4,372,159
Woollen goods, n.e.s	26	99	29	346,849	908	283	986,879
Woollen yarn	34	139	77	372,436	1,330	1,433	1,763,722
Wood and Paper Products	8,175	20,688	5,084	41,067,168	97,078	9,524	100,234,172
Boxes and bags, paper	141	754	267	2,005,832	2,666	2,215	3,756,166
Boxes, wooden	130	288	41	517,025	2,366	227	1,627,216
Engraving, stereotyping and electrotyping	95	508	147	1,350,330	1,450	369	2,524,737
Furniture	425	1,125	253	1,962,364	7,980	319	6,149,513
Lithographing	42	385	172	1,279,531	1,439	551	2,256,681
Miscellaneous paper products	116	487	240	1,333,021	1,267	704	1,812,596
Miscellaneous wooden products	106	187	47	338,703	970	101	765,731
Planing mills, sash and door factories	668	1,197	193	1,687,679	6,223	31	4,549,549
Printing and bookbinding	1,224	2,691	738	5,437,417	6,873	2,375	9,072,069
Printing and publishing	789	6,074	2,027	11,828,058	8,065	1,211	12,207,661
Pulp and paper	93	2,994	494	8,151,012	25,873	693	31,912,840
Sawmills	3,638	2,510	207	2,598,318	25,884	185	18,758,720
Iron and its Products	1,317	12,372	3,178	28,478,793	88,444	3,209	98,058,864
Agricultural implements	36	692	201	1,445,633	4,559	56	4,595,987
Automobiles	16	1,508	474	4,080,484	10,648	303	14,083,558
Automobile supplies	85	598	251	1,517,062	5,385	608	6,259,664
Boilers, tanks and engines	56	460	103	968,888	1,955	1	2,097,354
Bridge and structural steel work	18	657	80	1,469,590	1,830	.....	2,217,124
Castings and forgings	238	1,054	297	2,452,180	8,920	120	8,773,758
Hardware and tools	142	578	252	1,539,070	4,125	718	4,363,083
Heating and cooking apparatus	62	521	173	1,171,047	3,724	37	3,466,127
Iron and steel products, n.e.s	95	291	53	524,182	1,001	31	925,595
Machinery	218	1,919	540	4,130,452	7,613	205	8,174,970
Primary iron and steel	55	782	175	2,180,091	10,142	39	11,650,286
Railway rolling stock	37	1,282	70	2,705,829	17,255	26	19,455,448
Sheet metal products	138	1,191	298	2,361,387	5,228	765	5,580,803
Shipbuilding and repairs	37	299	34	647,483	2,463	5	2,556,895
Wire and wire goods	73	442	160	1,084,537	2,949	255	3,140,708
Non-ferrous Metal Products	512	5,494	1,773	13,561,682	25,230	4,438	31,529,509
Brass and copper products	126	789	183	1,669,668	3,369	255	3,623,789
Electrical apparatus and supplies	186	3,205	1,171	7,803,954	9,381	3,280	11,697,928
Jewellery and silverware	113	385	180	1,023,041	1,815	579	2,331,128
Non-ferrous metal smelting and refining	15	752	111	2,176,110	9,152	.....	12,169,940
Non-metallic Mineral Products	803	3,454	838	7,485,905	17,110	572	18,916,505
Cement and cement products	106	203	17	346,860	1,429	5	1,419,013
Clay products	160	305	65	635,345	2,288	196	1,863,850
Coke and gas products	42	958	315	2,023,881	2,838	5	3,690,602
Glass products	68	318	99	701,103	2,637	269	2,821,054
Lime	57	64	9	90,288	726	.....	550,034
Petroleum products	63	823	146	2,038,360	4,041	9	5,271,595
Stone, monumental and ornamental	227	328	44	499,516	868	5	858,292
Chemicals and Chemical Products	745	5,201	1,975	13,030,793	9,927	2,807	12,196,474
Acids, alkalies and salts	20	603	112	1,297,038	2,242	9	2,691,272
Explosives, ammunition and fireworks	8	334	96	907,644	989	227	1,138,349
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	169	1,074	562	2,990,124	1,010	1,211	1,807,334
Miscellaneous chemical products	117	455	220	1,023,000	833	370	943,643
Paints, pigments and varnishes	78	1,035	308	2,644,071	1,619	162	1,784,316
Soaps and washing compounds	102	591	154	1,357,254	1,023	225	1,183,305
Miscellaneous Industries	514	1,641	614	3,713,098	5,999	2,063	6,554,811
Brooms, brushes and mops	79	208	81	421,564	894	187	768,292
Mattresses and springs	61	229	78	576,073	1,347	221	1,375,966

TABLE III.—NUMBERS OF EMPLOYEES, SALARIES AND WAGES, IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES, IN CANADA, 1929-1931 AND 1933-1936

(ANNUAL CENSUS OF INDUSTRY, DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS)

Industry	1929	1930	1931	1933	1934	1935	1936
Fishing:							
Number of employees	64,083	63,836	61,832	65,506	68,634	68,557	71,735
***Mining:**							
Number of employees	95,102	89,200	72,809	63,334	73,505	80,256	90,999
Wages and salaries $	124,490,511	113,975,332	91,969,299	70,031,805	88,126,186	100,080,559	116,766,222
***Metalliferous mining:**							
Number of employees	31,125	30,623	25,434	25,443	34,143	38,603	46,455
Wages and salaries $	50,279,511	48,851,303	41,829,288	37,937,871	50,818,448	59,528,350	72,016,670
Coal mining:							
Number of employees	29,739	29,172	27,860	25,375	25,961	26,198	26,918
Wages and salaries $	42,376,378	36,442,361	28,802,428	22,378,736	25,662,591	26,595,344	28,873,135
***Other mining:**							
Number of employees	34,238	29,405	19,515	12,516	13,401	15,455	17,626
Wages and salaries $	31,834,622	28,681,668	21,337,583	9,715,198	11,645,147	13,956,865	15,876,417
Manufacturing: (a)							
Number of employees	678,270	626,581	540,412	479,186	530,188	567,416	594,359
Wages and salaries $	788,218,021	708,805,323	598,238,605	444,130,213	511,765,144	567,806,911	612,071,434
Electric light and power:							
Number of employees	16,164	17,858	17,014	14,717	14,974	15,458	16,087
Wages and salaries $	24,831,821	27,287,443	26,306,956	21,431,877	21,829,491	22,519,993	23,367,091
Steam railways: (b)							
Number of employees	187,846	174,485	154,569	121,923	127,326	127,526	132,781
Wages and salaries $	290,732,500	268,347,374	229,499,505	158,326,445	163,336,635	172,956,218	182,638,365
Street and electric railways:							
Number of employees	18,801	18,340	17,135	14,883	14,544	14,381	14,280
Wages and salaries $	26,984,061	26,954,994	24,647,391	18,692,236	18,546,749	18,649,517	18,958,832
Telegraphs: (c)							
Number of employees	8,056	7,331	6,637	5,263	5,624	5,903	6,064
Wages and salaries $	9,379,779	8,674,453	7,875,058	5,870,433	6,431,647	7,030,830	7,360,193
Telephones:							
Number of employees	27,459	26,575	23,825	18,796	17,291	17,414	17,775
Wages and salaries $	31,672,277	32,085,948	28,493,252	21,276,406	21,167,834	22,283,362	23,365,977
Express: (d)							
Number of employees	5,427	4,997	4,616	3,998	4,043	4,126	4,293
Wages and salaries $	8,430,292	8,132,525	7,375,492	5,759,047	5,621,807	6,071,962	6,313,911

(a) Excluding Electric Light and Power, which is given separately below.
(b) Including about half of the express employees which are also shown under Express, below.
(c) Not including operators paid on commission.
(d) Full time employees only.
*The figures for mining, etc., include non-ferrous smelting and refining, clay products, cement, lime and stone (monumental and ornamental) which are shown as sub-groups under manufacturing.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ALBERTA IN 1937

Annual Report of Provincial Board

The twentieth annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Alberta indicates that during 1937 there were 13,177 accidents compared with 12,381 in the preceding year. Of the accidents reported to the Board, 43 were fatal and 103 claims involved major or minor degrees of permanent disablement.

During the year reviewed by the report, assessments collected amounted to $1,055,770.88; compensation paid totalled $446,716.29 and payments from pension fund amounted to $458,589.37.

The report shows that during 1937 the sum of $1,055,770.88 was contributed by employers through assessments levied upon the wages paid to their workmen. Contributions to the Medical Aid Fund amounted to $307,830.70 while payments out of this fund totalled $314,265.69 resulting in an excess of payments of $6,434.99 over receipts.

The financial statement regarding the Pension Fund shows that receipts on account of this fund amounted to $517,042.00; pensions paid $458,589.37 leaving a favourable balance of $58,452.63 on the year's operations. The Disaster Reserve showed a balance of $258,762.37 as at December 31, 1937. The total amount to the credit of the Pensions Reserve Fund at the end of 1937 was $3,334,347.74.

The cost of administration, including the cost of maintaining the mine rescue cars and stations, and administration of The Electrical Protection Act was $122,310.03.

Statistics for the year under review are summarized in the report as follows:

Number of employers within the scope of the Act as at December 31, 1937, 5,438; num-

ber of accidents reported during 1937, 13,177; number of accident claims not finally disposed of as at December 31, 1937, 1,856; number of claims disposed of by award of pension or payments of compensation 5,096; number of claims disposed of by payment only of account for Medical Aid, 6,174; number of accidents disposed of, for which no application for compensation was received, 197; number of accidents disposed of on which no compensation was due, 1,989; number of claims on which further payments have to be made, 684; number of accidents awaiting further reports and on which no payments have been made, 893.

Of the 13,177 accidents occurring in 1937, 43 were fatal, 103 involved permanent disability, while 13,031 were of a temporary nature. "Handling objects" was the most frequent cause of accidents followed by "Falling objects or bodies."

The time loss in non-fatal claims totalled 204,739 days. The average time loss in permanent disability cases was, 126·87 days and in temporary disability cases 28·34 days. The average age of injured workmen was 35·76 years.

The report also contains references to the work carried on by the Mine Rescue and First Aid Department at various centres including the number of men given training and the extent and condition of equipment in use at the stations.

The annual review of the administration of the Electrical Protection Act is also included in the report, continued improvement in the electrical industry during the year being recorded. Under the Accident Prevention Regulations of the Act, 148 inspections and 16 investigations were made.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1938

According to a statement issued by the Department of Mines and Resources, immigration to Canada during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1938, totalled 15,645 an increase of 30.1 per cent over the number arriving in the preceding fiscal year. Of this number, 5,643 migrants came from the United States; 2,972 from British ports; 1,182 from Northern European ports; and 5,848 from other ports. These figures indicate an increase of 31.3 per cent in the numbers coming from the British Isles, compared with the preceding fiscal year; an increase of 10.4 per cent in those coming from the United States; a 39.7 per cent increase in migrants from Northern European countries, while "other races" increased 53.9 per cent.

The following table indicates the declared occupations of the immigrants:

Occupation	Via Ocean Ports	From U.S.A.	Totals
FARMING CLASS—			
Males	943	357	1,300
Females	607	160	767
Children	1,260	166	1,426
LABOURING CLASS—			
Males	221	118	339
Females	38	37	75
Children	68	32	100
MECHANICS—			
Males	205	290	495
Females	84	113	197
Children	42	116	158
TRADING CLASS—			
Males	229	449	678
Females	124	260	384
Children	44	113	157
MINING CLASS—			
Males	24	36	60
Females	6	12	18
Children	6	7	13
FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS—			
18 years and over	617	80	697
Under 18 years	145	.....	145
OTHER CLASSES—			
Males	351	447	798
Females	2,546	1,635	4,181
Children	2,442	1,215	3,657

Ontario was stated to be the destination of 6,859 of these new arrivals; 2,699 went to the Province of Quebec; 1,647 to British Columbia; 1,400 to Manitoba; 1,220 to Alberta; 832 to Nova Scotia; 618 to Saskatchewan; 292 to New Brunswick; 56 to Prince Edward Island; 18 to the Yukon Territory; and 4 to the Northwest Territories.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE REPORTS DEALING WITH AGENDA OF ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Summaries of Studies on Vocational Education—Regulation of Working Hours in Road Transport—Generalization of Reduction of Hours of Work—Statistics of Hours and Wages, Etc.

THE International Labour Office has recently issued reports on each of the six items constituting the agenda of the 24th Session of the International Labour Conference to be held in June. These reports (corresponding with the agenda) are as follows: (1) "Technical and Vocational Education and Apprenticeship"; (2) "Regulation of Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers"; (3) "Recruiting, Placing and Conditions of Labour (Equality of Treatment) of Migrant Workers"; (4) "Regulation of Hours of Work and Rest Periods of Professional Drivers of Vehicles Engaged in Road Transport"; (5) "Generalization of the Reduction of Hours of Work"; (6) "Statistics of Hours and Wages in the Principal Mining and Manufacturing Industries, Including Building and Construction and in Agriculture."

Technical and Vocational Education and Apprenticeship

The question of technical and vocational education and apprenticeship—the subject of the first report—was placed on the agenda of the Conference by the Governing Body at its 78th session in February, although the matter has been brought to the attention of the Conference on several previous occasions.

The report opens with a general introduction in which the Office has endeavoured to make a synthesis between the problems themselves and the trend of opinion concerning them, it being felt that such an account would be more useful than a mere description of the facts in helping the Conference to lay down a general body of principles to be recommended to members for application. The report proper consists of three parts. The first part deals with vocational and technical education including pre-apprenticeship and supplementary education, the second with apprenticeship, and the third with methods of vocational re-training for unemployed persons. The "conclusions" of the report lead up to, and comment on, a draft list of points on which the Conference might, it is suggested, instruct the International Labour Office to consult Governments with a view to a second discussion of the question at the 1939 Session.

In Part I are three chapters, dealing with pre-apprenticeship, types of vocational and technical schools and supplementary education. Part II—on apprenticeship—contains chapters on the system of regulation of apprenticeship, and on the effect upon apprenticeship of economic developments.

Regulation of Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers

The "indigenous workers" with which this report deals are primarily the workers employed in tropical and sub-tropical territories by agricultural and industrial undertakings which are owned and managed by Europeans, or if not owned and managed by Europeans, are worked in accordance with European methods. These workers are drawn either from the indigenous populations of the colonized territories and neighbouring territories or from certain Asiatic countries; the latter category of workers are deemed to be covered by the term "indigenous workers" in so far as they are employed under conditions similar to those under which workers belonging to indigenous populations are employed.

Recruiting, Placing and Conditions of Labour (Equality of Treatment) of Migrant Workers

The report on "Recruiting, Placing and Conditions of Labour (Equality of Treatment) of Migrant Workers" reviews the subject in all its phases under the following chapter headings: (1) "Supply of Information to Migrants"; "Recruiting and Placing in Employment"; "Conditions of Employment"; "Repatriation"; and "Bilateral Agreements".

Regulation of Hours of Work in Road Transport

Dealing with the fourth item before this year's Conference—"Regulation of Hours of Work and Rest Periods of Professional Drivers (and their assistants) of Vehicles Engaged in Road Transport"—the Grey Report on this subject first gives a review of its background up to the decision of the Governing Body to include it on 1938 agenda.

The report contains seven chapters dealing respectively with the development and structure of national regulation; scope; normal hours of work; extensions of hours; rest periods; supervision of enforcement of regulations; and conclusions. These are followed by a list of the points on which the office considers that the Conference might request it to consult governments, and an appendix containing

statistics of hours of work in road transport in various countries.

In its first chapter the report emphasized that "the problem of the regulation of hours and rest periods for motor drivers did not concern the workers alone, but likewise affected the safety of the general public. Unlike the railway worker, the road transport worker does not operate in a closed system but in direct contact with the daily life of the community on the roads. An over-tired driver is thus a potential cause of accidents and a danger to the safety of the passengers and goods carried in his own vehicle and of all other road users as well, and it becomes the duty of the State to protect the public against this danger."

In discussing regulations of hours in motor transportation, it was indicated that this proceeded in two principal directions, viz: (1) by the enactment of special laws forming part of the general labour legislation to regulate hours of work; and rest periods of road transport workers; (2) by taking advantage of the enactment of road traffic or transport legislation of various kinds, laying down conditions for the licensing and operation of motor vehicles, to provide for the regulation of the driving hours and rests of drivers of certain vehicles. It was pointed out that "the pioneer country in this field of legislation was Canada, where distances are long and motor transport developed early. As early as 1923 a provision limiting the daily driving hours of drivers of passenger vehicles was inserted in a Public Vehicle Act in the Province of Ontario, and though this example was not followed by any of the other provinces until 1927, Canadian legislation remained ahead of other countries in this domain. In 1930 a similar provision was included in the British Road Traffic Act, and in 1931 for the first time a limitation of driving hours was included in a State law in the United States of America, which have recently adopted Federal regulations under an amendment to the Interstate Commerce Act. This form of legislation is now generally found in the English-speaking countries where hours of work are not generally regulated by law, but it is also being adopted in others where road transport workers are covered by other measures as well."

Generalization of Reduction of Hours of Work

The fifth report in the series—that dealing with generalization of the reduction of hours of work—has been published in several parts, two of which had been received in this Department as this issue went to press.

The first part of the report on the Generalisation of the Reduction of Hours of Work is wholly concerned with industry, commerce and offices. It includes shops, hotels, restaurants and similar establishments, curative establishments, theatres and other places of amusements. Special regulations for these categories of establishment are dealt with separately in the various chapters.

This part of the report consists, first, of a documentary analysis of the law and practice at present in effect in the different countries, and, second, of conclusions commenting upon the possible content of international regulations, followed by a list of the points on which Governments might be consulted.

Chapter I, which deals with the structure of the regulations, contains a short description for each country summarizing the present stage of the hours of work regulations as well as the form in which these regulations are found.

Chapter II describes the scope of the various regulations distinguishing in the first place between categories of undertakings and occupations and in the second place between the categories of persons covered in and excluded from the regulations.

In Chapter III, dealing with hours of work, after an analysis of the definitions used to limit hours of work, the various methods of limitation used by national regulations are examined: namely, limitation by the day, by the week and by periods exceeding one week. In describing the normal hours of work laid down in the national regulations, distinctions are made between undertakings working in a single shift and those operating several shifts, and in the latter case, a separate place is given to those undertakings whose work is necessarily continuous because of the nature of the work. The chapter ends with a study of the solutions found in the various national regulations to the problem of making up lost time.

Chapter IV is concerned with extensions to normal hours of work. The extensions are grouped according to whether they are provided for certain categories of work, in order to meet accidental circumstances (in case of lack of skilled workers), or as a result of the fluctuating nature of certain activities. Overtime is examined specially, along with provisions concerning the suspension of the regulations or extensions of hours of work for reasons of State.

In Chapter V an examination is given to the various methods for supervision laid down in national regulations.

Chapter VI, which contains the conclusions to this Part of the Report, presents the various problems that are raised in connection with the adoption of international regulations for industry, commerce and offices. It concludes with a list of the points which the Office suggests to the Conference as the basis for the consultation of Governments.

Part III—Coal Mines

Part III of the Report on Generalization of the Reduction of Hours of Work deals specifically with coal mines. This separate study is divided into two sections.

The first section is of an essentially documentary character. It consists in an examination of the manner in which national regulations have dealt with the problems raised by regulation of hours of work in coal mines. Chapter I enumerates and classifies the various kinds of national regulations; the following chapters deal respectively with the scope of these regulations, normal hours of work, extensions of normal hours, and supervision of enforcement of the regulations.

This documentary study covers most of the countries whose annual output of coal, in recent years, has exceeded one million tons (the lignite figures being converted for this purpose into the equivalent quantity of hard coal). The countries are as follows: Australia, Austria, Belgium, Canada, Chile, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hungary, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Poland, Roumania, Spain, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States, U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia.

The second section, forming the conclusions, is of purely international character. It contains a rapid historical review of the previous efforts of the International Labour Organization to regulate and reduce hours of work in the coal-mining industry, followed by an examination of the problems raised by the proposal for international regulations with such a reduction in view and of the ways in which these problems might be solved. Lastly, in accordance with the customary procedure in cases of this sort, the Office proposes a list of points on which it considers that Governments might be consulted.

Statistics of Hours and Wages

The sixth report in the series (also the sixth item on the agenda) is entitled "Statistics of Hours and Wages in the Principal Mining and Manufacturing Industries, including Building and Construction and in Agriculture."

As explained in the introduction, the International Labour Office since its inception has been concerned with the improvement and development of statistics of wages and hours of work, and the steps taken in this direction by way of international conferences of labour statisticians are outlined.

The Report is divided into two parts. Part I is designed to furnish a basis for the work of the Conference if it should decide to proceed by the usual method of double discussion, and concludes with a list of the points on which the Office suggests that Governments might be consulted in the event of the Conference deciding to adhere to the double-discussion procedure. Part II is designed to enable the Conference to proceed at once to the adoption of international regulations and concludes with the texts of a proposed Draft Convention and a Draft Recommendation which the Office submits as a basis for the deliberations of the Conference.

In Section II of Part I the statistics of wages and hours of work in the different countries are described and analysed. Their sources, methods of compilation and the special characteristics of the different classes of statistics are discussed and a series of tabular statements is given, in which the principal features of the official statistics of the different countries are presented. The first chapter deals with the most usual form of wage and hours statistics, namely, those per worker, i.e. those of wage rates and normal hours or actual earnings and hours worked. A following chapter deals with another branch of these statistics which though not always considered part of this subject cannot be overlooked in any survey of this question, namely those relating to the aggregate wages paid per annum in various industrial branches or to wage earners as a whole. Statistics of this nature exist in many countries at the present time and are useful as a measure of changes in the purchasing power of the working class as a whole. In a final chapter are set forth the principles to be followed in the standardization of statistics of wages and hours of work.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

The Application of International Labour Conventions

The Committee of Experts on the Application of International Labour Conventions met at the I.L.O. on April 4, and spent the week examining the 597 annual reports received before the closure of the session from States on the measures they have taken to apply the provisions of the Conventions which they have ratified.

The Committee's conclusions have been summed up in a report which will be submitted to the Governing Body of the International Labour Office.

In their report the experts draw attention in particular to two recent developments in the work of the International Labour Organization.

The first development noted is that countries are showing a growing concern to harmonize their national labour legislation with the provisions of the Conventions which they have ratified. In Latin America, for example, several countries have shown great activity in the field of social legislation. One after another, they are adopting new principles for the regulation of labour conditions, and it is no exaggeration to say that these principles on the whole conform to the broad lines of Conventions of the International Labour Organization. This is evidence of new and very important progress in the work of the Organization in extra-European countries.

The second new development noted is that during recent years States Members have more and more shown a tendency to apply the Conventions they have ratified to their colonies and other possessions, as well as to the mother country. It will be remembered that the provisions of a Convention, after ratification by a State Member, while obligatory for the mother country, are not unconditionally compulsory for its colonies, protectorates and other possessions, the extension of the Conventions to such territories being subordinate to the possibilities of applying them to local conditions. The measures taken with a view to such application are one of the most interesting developments of international labour legislation with which the Committee had to deal. While in many cases these measures are above all precautionary measures—since the industrialization of colonies is only beginning—they are of great practical importance for the future. In certain cases, moreover, such measures have been immediately followed by practical results, such as the adoption of workmen's compensation and minimum wage scales.

In their report, the experts also stress the value of the regional conferences of representatives of labour inspection services, which the I.L.O. convened, at The Hague in 1935 and at Vienna in 1937. They also state that they attach great importance to the proposed technical conference called to prepare for the adoption of a Convention on the principles of labour inspection by a future session of the International Labour Conference. The existence of a well-organized labour inspection service, fully convinced of the necessity of a strict application of International Labour Conventions, constitutes, they affirm, one of the chief guarantees for the efficacy of these Conventions.

The total number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions officially registered is now 804.

New Zealand Ratifies Twenty-two International Labour Conventions

The Government of New Zealand has just made an important contribution to the international social legislation by the ratification of twenty-two International Labour Conventions. Among these the following deal with reducing hours of work: first, the 1919 and 1930 Conventions which aimed at the uniform application of the eight-hour day and the forty-hour week to all industrial and commercial activities; then the Conventions which are the first international steps towards the reduction of the working-week to forty hours—the 1935 Convention on the general principle of the forty-hour week, and the 1935, 1936 and 1937 Conventions applying the forty-hour week to the glass-bottle industry, public works and the textile industry respectively.

The other Conventions ratified by New Zealand concern the weekly rest in industry, measures against unemployment, unemployment indemnity, the prohibition of night work for women, the prohibition of the employment of women in underground work, workmen's compensation in industry and agriculture, the protection of dockers against accidents, workmen's compensation for occupational diseases, minimum wage-fixing machinery, the right of association of agricultural workers, the placing of seamen and seamen's articles of agreement, mercantile marine officers' competency certificates, the inspection of emigrants on board ship, and the prohibition of forced labour.

COMPARISON OF THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES

THE recent trends in business appear to have renewed public interest in the comparison of employment conditions in Canada and the United States. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has therefore prepared, as an appendix to the regular monthly employment report for April (See page 540) the following review* of the situation as indicated in the available, comparable data in the two countries. The latest American figures on hand are for February 15, 1938, so that the most recent comparisons now possible are with the Canadian data for February 1 and March 1.

In the United States, as in Canada, employment statistics are currently furnished by leading industrial establishments. The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics does not publish a general index similar to that prepared in the Dominion, while differences in the classification and grouping of industries in the two countries prohibit comparisons for many important classes. The basic periods used in computing the indexes in Canada and the United States also differ, necessitating the recalculation of the figures on a comparable basis. The American indexes of factory and steam railway employment have for this analysis been adjusted from their 1923-25 base to the Canadian base, 1926=100; in the other industries for which comparisons can be made, the Dominion indexes were adjusted to the 1929 average 100, as in the United States, since 1926 data for that country were not available for most of the non-manufacturing industries.

Manufacturing

Of the possible comparisons, that of conditions in manufacturing is probably the most interesting.

The seasonal factor in employment is decidedly more marked in the Dominion than in the States. This is no doubt due in part to a difference in the dates of the enquiries; in the States, this is the middle of the month, while the Canadian statistics reflect the situation at the beginning of the month, when more of the general holidays occur, disrupting business. The variation in the industrial composition of the samples on which the indexes are computed in the two countries must also considerably influence the seasonal movements of the general indexes, but the available data do not permit any study in this respect. The fact that the numbers on which the indexes are calculated are smaller in Canada than in the States, also tends to emphasize the fluctuations in employment in the Dominion; thus, the American factories furnishing data for February reported 3,573,138 employees, while in Canada, the co-operating manufacturers employed 561,906 men and women at March 1.

To establish as much comparability as possible with the Canadian data, it was necessary to adjust the American indexes not only from their base of 1923-25=100 to 1926=100, but also for seasonal variation. With regard to the first of the calculations, it may be said that on the 1923-25 average as 100, the 1926 figure was 101·3, so that the conversion to the latter year slightly lowers the indexes as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

In preparing the factors for seasonal adjustment, for the American as for the Canadian indexes, the link-relative method was used, the factors in both cases being calculated on the experience of the years 1929 to 1937. In the following brief analysis of the situation in manufacturing as a whole, the figures for both countries are in all cases the seasonally-adjusted indexes. In the review of the trends in the "durable goods" and the "non-durable goods" industries, however, the indexes have not been corrected for seasonal variation.

From 1921 to 1926 employment in manufacturing was at a relatively higher level in the States than in the Dominion; from the latter year, the growth of factory employment in this country was decidedly more rapid, and the Canadian index has since then been at a level considerably higher in relation to the basic average than the American index. Despite the difference in position, the general movements of the curves for the two countries have shown considerable similarity, in many cases being almost parallel for fairly lengthy periods.

In both Canada and the United States, employment attained its highest level in the summer of 1929, which was succeeded by a period of almost uninterrupted recession that in the States reached its maximum in the middle of 1932. The movement was then upward until the end of the year, but employment again declined during the first quarter of 1933, reflecting the circumstances leading to the American "Bank Holiday." However, this contraction did not reduce employment to quite so low a level as in 1932, possibly as a result of the operation of the National Industrial Recovery Acts.

* Owing to space limitations, charts and tables have been omitted from this article.

57200—5

In the Dominion, the course of employment was almost continuously downward from August, 1929, to May, 1933. The indexes in the two countries suffered a fairly similar loss from the high to the low points, respectively.

From the early months of 1933, the movement was very definitely upward in both countries, but more steeply so across the Border, where the index by September had gained nearly nineteen points, reaching 79·7; it was then at the level of March, 1931. In the Dominion, the improvement during 1933 raised the index to 85·7 towards the end of 1933, from 76·2 in May. However, the trend then continued upward, with comparatively little interruption, until the end of 1937; while advances were also made during this period in the States, the improvement was not so consistently maintained. Nevertheless, the gains from the low point of the depression to the 1937 high were fairly similar in the two countries.

It is interesting to note that in Canada, at the 1937 maximum, the index was less than a point below the all-time high of 118·9 recorded in three months of 1929. Across the Border, however, there was a greater difference in this comparison; at the 1929 maximum in two months of the year, the index stood at 104·5, or just over four points above the 1937 peak.

During 1937, the Canadian index of factory employment rose steadily from 109·2 at the beginning of January to 118·0 at October 1 and November 1, declining only to 117·6 at December 1, when it was still over eight points higher than at January 1. In the States, on the other hand, the index rose from 98·9 in January to 100·3 in June, thence falling steadily to 89·4 in December, when it was 9·5 points lower than in January, 1937. Further losses in the seasonally-adjusted indexes have reduced the American index to 82·9 in February, 1938, and the Canadian figure to 114·5 at February 1, and 112·9 at March 1.

Factory employment in the United States has recently receded at a swifter rate than in the months immediately succeeding the 1929 boom period. Thus, in the months from the peak of 104·5, recorded in June and July, 1929, to February, 1930, the index declined by just under seven points to 97·6 in the latter month; from the 1937 high of 100·3 in June to February, 1938, there was a shrinkage of 17·4 points, the index for the latter month standing at 82·9. When the American seasonally-adjusted index had previously stood at 82·9 (in December, 1930), it was than not quite midway to its low point of 59·6 in July, 1932.

In Canada, during the months following the 1929 maximum of 118·9 in May, June and August, there was a decrease of 5·6 points to the March, 1930, adjusted index of 113·3, from which further losses reduced the figure to its low of 76·2 in May, 1933. From August 1 of last year to March 1, 1938, the seasonally-adjusted index has declined from 115·5 to 112·9, or by only 2·6 points, while from the 1937 high of 118·0 at October 1 and November 1, the reduction has amounted to 5·1 points. It, therefore, appears that factory employment in the Dominion so far has put up an even stiffer resistance to the downward forces, which recently have so substantially lowered the American index, than was the case in the months immediately following the 1929 boom.

"Durable" and "Non-durable" Goods Industries

As already pointed out, differences in the grouping of industries in Canada and the United States preclude comparisons of conditions in particular industries. However, statistics are prepared in the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics for the classes known as "durable" and "non-durable" goods, and a similar division has now been made of the Canadian data.

The durable goods comprise the following: iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, clay, glass and stone, lumber and electrical apparatus. In the class of non-durable goods are the food, tobacco, beverage, textile, leather, pulp and paper, rubber, non-metallic mineral, chemical and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Current figures showing the numbers employed in these various industries are not published by the United States, but according to the latest Biennial Census of Industry (1935), some 44 per cent of all factory employees were engaged in the production of durable goods, and 56 per cent in the non-durable classes. In Canada, the division of the monthly employment data in 1935 was 39·5 per cent for the former and 60·5 for the latter. In 1937, 42·3 per cent of the total number covered in the monthly surveys belonged in the durable goods group and 57·7 per cent in the non-durable division. It is possible that percentages made from the monthly data used in calculating the American indexes could not coincide with the above, based on census data.

On each side of the Border, employment in the non-durable group has been more active in relation to the basic average than the durable division. In the United States, the annual average indexes for the former have shown increases over the latter ranging from 2·9

points in 1929 to 31·8 points in 1933. As the general situation improved, this excess declined, until the 1937 average index for the non-durable goods was only 8·7 points above that for the durable class. The recent recession in American business tends again to enlarge the discrepancy between these two divisions. In January and February, 1937, the index for the non-durable was 13·2 and 12·7 points, respectively, higher than the durable, while in the present year, the former was 15·3 points higher in January and 18·4 points higher in February, than the indexes for the durable classes.

In the Dominion, the difference in favour of the non-durable division ranged from 3·1 points, on the average, in 1930, to 33·3 points in 1933, since when it steadily declined to 16·7 points in 1937. The increases in this comparison recorded in the elapsed months of 1938 have approximated the average for 1937, but at 16·7 points at Jan. 1 and 16·6 points at the beginning of February and March, were lower than last year's differences of 20·6, 20·1 and 19·2 points at Jan. 1, Feb. 1 and Mar. 1, respectively, in this comparison.

A comparison of the data for the two countries shows that from 1929 to 1933, employment in the Canadian durable goods group was higher in relation to the United States durable goods class than was the case in the non-durable goods. From 1934 to 1937, however, the situation was reversed, the non-durable industries showing a larger proportionate increase over the corresponding American indexes than was shown by the durable goods. In January and February, 1938, on the other hand, the slackening of activity in the American durable goods has so greatly exceeded that in the non-durable division that the Canadian index for the former shows a greater increase over the American index than is indicated in a comparison of the non-durable goods figures for the two countries.

For the non-durable goods, the 1937 peak of employment in the Dominion was 130·9 in October, since when the index has declined by 12·9 points to 118·0 at Mar. 1. In the States, the recent high point was in September, the index then standing at 106·3; the falling-off from that month to February was 15·3 points, a loss exceeding that in Canada by comparatively little. In the durable goods division, however, the Canadian index declined from 113·0 in July, 1937, to 101·4 in March, 1938, or by 11·6 points, while in the States there was a decrease of 25·6 points from 98·2 in May, 1937, to 72·6 in February, 1938. Activity in both durable and non-durable goods in the Dominion was higher at the beginning of March than at the same date in either 1936 or 1937, but the American indexes in both cases were lower in February, 1938, than in that month of 1936 or 1937.

In the United States, the durable goods index in February was slightly lower than the 1935 average, although it continued higher than in 1931-1934, while the index for the non-durable division was at a level about midway between the 1934 and 1933 averages. In the Dominion, the March 1 index, though rather lower than the 1937 average, was above that for any other year since 1930; in the non-durable groups, the latest index was also below the average for last year, but was higher than in other years of the record.

For manufacturing as a whole, the March, 1938, unadjusted index in the States was the same as the 1934 average, being lower than the mean for any of the intervening years. In Canada, the Feb. 1 and Mar. 1 indexes of 110·3 and 110·5, respectively, were lower than in 1937, but higher than in any other year except 1929. While the seasonality of industry enters into the case in any comparison between the situation in the first few months of the years, and the annual averages, this factor is more unfavourable to the Canadian index than to the American index.

Steam Railways

The United States Interstate Commerce Commission tabulates monthly statistics of the employment afforded by Class 1 railroads, while the railways in the Dominion also furnish current information on the subject. The statistics in the two countries differ in scope, but the figures are sufficiently similar to warrant a comparison of their movements.

The Canadian figures here used are aggregated from the various industries groups where they appear in the monthly tabulations, and include employees of all types. During 1937, the staffs of the Canadian railways averaged 129,408. In the United States, the Class 1 steam railroads employed an average of 1,115,283 men and women in 1937.

The American indexes are computed on the years 1923-25 as 100; the 1926 average on that base was 99·8, so that the recalculation on the 1926 average as 100 makes little change in the index numbers as published by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A brief review of the situation in the two countries shows that the employment afforded by the railroads was at a relatively higher level in the United States than in Canada from 1922 to 1926. In the next two years, the upward trend in the latter compared favourably with declining activity across the Border. The number of railway employees in both countries diminished uninterruptedly between 1929 and

57200—5½

1933; while some recovery from the 1933 low was then indicated in both the United States and Canada until 1936, employment continued to be decidedly curtailed as compared with pre-depression years.

During 1937, the trend on American railroads was moderately but continuously upward from January to July, and uninterruptedly downward from then until the end of the year. The average index of employment, however, was rather higher than in 1936, while that for the Canadian steam railways was slightly lower; this was partly due to the fact that in 1936 railway construction and maintenance had been unusually active, according to the standards of recent years, many men having been transferred to that industry from the unemployment relief camps. Nevertheless, the level of employment in the Dominion continues higher in relation to the basic year than in the States, where the 1937 index averaged 62·5 per cent of that for 1926, compared with 75·7 in Canada.

The American index for January, 1938, was 53·8, or 6·5 points lower than in the same month of last year; the preliminary index for February, 52·7, was lower by 8·8 points than in February, 1937. In Canada, the January, February and March, 1938, figures at 72·4, 72·5 and 73·3, respectively, were slightly higher than in the corresponding months of last year.

Communications

The Bureau of Labour Statistics prepares monthly indexes showing the course of employment in telegraphic and telephonic communications. Figures for 1926 are not available, the indexes being based on the 1929 average as 100. Accordingly, the Canadian indexes have been adjusted to the latter base for comparison with the American data; since the 1929 index constituted 120·6 per cent of the figure for 1926, the recalculation on the 1929 base considerably lowers the Canadian index as published in our monthly and annual surveys of employment.

Activity in the communications division in both countries declined continuously from 1929 to 1934; indeed, the American figure for 1935 was also fractionally lower than in the preceding year, while that in Canada was slightly higher. In 1936 and 1937, some recovery was indicated in both countries, but in the States this was rather more marked than in Canada. Last year's index for the former was 77·9, while the Canadian index averaged 70·8 per cent of the 1929 average as 100. Employment in communications on each side of the Border has in 1938 been at a rather higher level than in the first months of either 1936 or 1937, although these industries continued quiet as compared with earlier years of the record.

Trade

The United States has since 1929 published index numbers of employment in retail and wholesale trade, based upon the 1929 average as 100. These figures cannot be adjusted to the 1926 base, so that the Canadian indexes for these two branches of industry for use in this review, have been recalculated upon the 1929 average as 100. In retail trade, the 1929 index was 131·0 per cent of the 1926 average, and that for wholesale trade was 115·8; the indexes here quoted in comparison with the American data are therefore lower than those ordinarily published.

In both Canada and the States, employment in *retail trade* showed uninterrupted recession from 1929 to 1933, the American index declining from 100 in the former to 76·1 in the latter year, while the Canadian index showed a smaller reduction, from 100 in 1929 to 90·2 in 1933. From then, employment in retail establishments in both countries improved steadily, but the gains in the Dominion were more marked. At the 1937 maximum of 99·9 in December, the index in the United States was about equal to the 1929 average, while the Canadian index in the same month was 113·7 per cent of the 1929 figure.

In January, 1938, employment in retail trade across the Border declined from December by 15 per cent, the index standing at 85·1, or several points lower than the 1937 average of 89·7; it was, however, only fractionally below the January, 1937, index of 85·4. The preliminary February figure of 82·9 was 1·4 per cent lower than in January, 1938, and 2·7 per cent lower than in February of last year. The number on the payrolls of the reporting retail stores was 586,000 in February.

In the Dominion, the employment reported in retail trade in January constituted 116·8 per cent of the 1929 average, but declined to 101·8 per cent at February 1 and to 99·8 at March 1. The index at the latter was rather lower than the March 1, 1937, figure of 101·2. The co-operating retail establishments in this country reported staffs aggregating 75,991 at February 1, and 74,453 at March 1, 1938.

In *wholesale trade* also, employment in both countries declined from 1929 to 1933, thence advancing steadily until 1937. In this industry the curtailment following the 1929 boom was not so pronounced in the Dominion as in the States; the 1933 index in the latter stood at 76·1, compared with that of 85·0 in Canada. The American index in 1937 constituted 92·0 per cent of the 1929 average, while that in the

Dominion stood at 99·7. In January of the present year the index of employment in the United States was 90·9, and the preliminary figure for February was 90·3. The latter was lower by 1·9 per cent than in February, 1937. The Canadian index upon the 1929 base stood at 100·3 in January, 99·8 in February and 99·7 in March, 1938; in each of these months, employment in wholesale trade was slightly more active than in the same period of last year.

Hotels

In the United States employment data are available since 1929; for the last four years the statistics relate only to "year-round" hotels, while in the Dominion the record has continuously included restaurants and summer hotels, as well as hotels open throughout the year. For purposes of this comparison, the Canadian indexes have been recalculated upon the 1929 average as 100; our index for that year had stood at 131·8 per cent of the 1926 average.

Activity in hotels showed in the United States a very slight loss in 1930 from the 1929 high levels; in the Dominion, on the other hand, there was a small gain. From then, however, employment in both countries declined until 1933, there being from 1929 a falling-off of 25 points in the American index and of 22·7 points in the Canadian figure. Partial recovery in succeeding years brought the 1937 index of hotel employment in the States to 87·3 per cent of the 1929 average, and that for the Dominion to 94·9. In both countries, activity in January and February, 1938, was rather higher than in the same month of 1937 or 1936.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JANUARY TO MARCH, 1938

BUSINESS transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter January to March, 1938, showed a decline from that effected during the corresponding quarter of 1937, as there was a decrease of over 4 per cent in vacancies offered and of nearly 2 per cent in placements effected. Manufacturing, logging and construction showed losses in both cases, the largest being in logging. Services and trade recorded fewer vacancies, but more placements, while farming, mining and transportation registered gains in both instances, the highest being in services and farming. Provincially, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia showed declines both in vacancies and placements, those in the West being quite marked, while the Maritimes, Quebec and Manitoba reported increases, the gain in Manitoba more than offsetting the loss shown in Saskatchewan.

From the chart on page 554 which accompanies the article on the work of the employment offices for the month of March, 1938, it will be seen that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications during the first half of January and the month of March showed a marked downward course, but during the latter half of January and throughout February little variation was indicated, although the general trend was upward. At the close of the quarter, however, the level of vacancies in relation to applications was 17 points and that of placements 14 points below the level reached at the close of the corresponding period a year ago. During the period January to March, 1938, there was a ratio of 41·4 vacancies and 39·3 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 49·5 vacancies and 45·7 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,017, of applicants registered 2,457 and of placements effected 964 in contrast with a daily average of 1,090 vacancies, 2,201 applications and 1,005 placements in regular and casual employment during the first quarter of 1937.

During the three months January to March, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service reported that they had made 76,915 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 73,189 placements, of which 50,113 were in regular employment and 23,076 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 36,485 were of men and 13,628 of women, while casual work was found for 13,474 men and 9,602 women. A comparison with the same period of 1937 showed that 74,329 placements were then made, of which 52,271 were in regular employment and 22,058 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 137,872 men and 48,855 women, a total of 186,727 in contrast with a registration of 162,808 during the same period in 1937. Employers notified the Service during the first quarter of 1938 of 77,263 positions, of which 50,260 were for men and 27,003 for women, as compared with 80,651 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding quarter of 1937.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of March, 1938.

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**42**	**40**		**88**	**9**	**78**	**485**	**391**	**71**	**1,864**	**1,515**	**292**
Animal products, edible							35	8	25	20	6	12
Fur and its products										1		1
Leather and its products	1	1					1	1		26	20	4
Lumber and its products	35	35		15	1	14	4	3		81	68	13
Musical instruments												
Pulp and paper products				1		1	35	46	35	115	51	63
Rubber products				2		2				11	11	
Textile products							72	71	1	280	232	17
Plant products, edible	3	1		16	1	15	34	27	5	144	103	37
Plant products, n.e.s.							14	12	1	15	10	5
Wood distillates												
Chemical and allied products				1		1	15	12	1	63	49	12
Clay, glass and stone							3	2		24	10	14
Electric current										257	218	36
Electric apparatus				1		1	22	21		200	188	10
Iron and steel products				9	1	8	46	37		537	469	58
Non-ferrous metal products	2	2					54	52	1	15	15	1
Mineral products				37		36	85	84	2	43	36	6
Miscellaneous	1	1		6	6		15	15		32	29	3
Logging	**155**	**153**		**60**	**50**	**1**	**1,190**	**1,201**		**2,999**	**2,870**	**22**
Fishing and Hunting	**1**	**1**					**5**		**5**	**6**	**4**	
Farming	**53**	**50**	**1**	**13**	**12**	**1**	**97**	**96**		**2,263**	**2,177**	**23**
Mining	**142**	**142**		**2**	**1**	**1**	**27**	**25**		**77**	**66**	**4**
Coal				1	1							
Metallic ores	142	142		1		1	27	25		70	59	4
Non-metallic ores										7	7	
Communication	**2**		**2**	**2**		**2**				**25**	**21**	**4**
Transportation	**1**	**1**		**17**	**1**	**16**	**21**	**11**	**11**	**203**	**36**	**166**
Forwarding and storage	1	1		16		16	19	9	11	187	26	163
Railway										10	7	2
Shipping and stevedoring				1	1		2	2		5	3	1
Air										1		
Construction and Maintenance	**644**	**10**	**634**	**566**	**10**	**555**	**9,486**	**8,921**	**537**	**3,493**	**2,261**	**1,234**
Railway	37		37				118	74	46	137	33	104
Highway	589		589	526	5	521	6,895	6,433	443	1,804	1,286	518
Building and other	18	10	8	40	5	34	2,473	2,414	48	1,552	942	612
Services	**1,275**	**318**	**873**	**1,608**	**255**	**1,354**	**10,134**	**4,830**	**2,502**	**9,704**	**3,979**	**5,076**
Governmental	2		2	2		1	2	2		209	34	178
Hotel and restaurant	21	14	5	15	12	3	246	181	19	519	317	179
Professional	90	7	71	3	2	1	169	56	77	214	118	79
Recreational	3		3				5	4		134	24	110
Personal	130	1	129	356	1	358	289	120	157	1,642	170	1,466
Household	1,028	295	663	1,231	239	991	9,420	4,463	2,249	6,977	3,310	3,064
Farm household	1	1		1	1		3	4		9	6	
Trade	**60**	**6**	**53**	**113**	**1**	**112**	**349**	**171**	**148**	**654**	**169**	**477**
Retail	58	6	51	113	1	112	233	104	107	614	162	445
Wholesale	2		2				116	67	41	40	7	32
Finance				**1**		**1**	**10**	**9**	**1**	**45**	**16**	**22**
All Industries	**2,375**	**721**	**1,563**	**2,470**	**339**	**2,121**	**218,04**	**15,655**	**3,275**	**21,333**	**13,114**	**7,320**
Men	1,234	397	829	1,211	78	1,124	12,013	10,940	990	13,115	9,048	3,838
Women	1,141	324	734	1,259	261	997	9,791	4,715	2,285	8,218	4,066	3,482

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JANUARY-MARCH, 1938

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
59	**20**	**41**	**31**	**11**	**18**	**172**	**143**	**29**	**109**	**48**	**58**	**2,850**	**2,177**	**587**
3	.....	3	11	5	6	10	9	1	17	8	9	96	36	56
2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	4
4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	33	24	7
1	1	.....	2	2	.....	102	100	2	29	24	4	269	234	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	2	8	4	2	.....	1	.....	1	4	2	2	220	103	110
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	11	4
5	1	4	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	360	305	24
4	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	.....	7	4	2	211	141	63
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	24	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	61	16
2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	1	1	.....	36	20	15
.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	2	8	3	3	.....	270	224	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	224	209	12
9	7	2	5	1	4	24	12	12	38	4	34	668	531	118
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	1	.....	.....	75	70	4
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	12	12	.....	6	.....	6	185	132	52
17	1	15	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	72	52	19
652	**750**	.....	**32**	**32**	.....	**355**	**355**	.....	**2,439**	**2,438**	.....	**7,882**	**7,849**	**23**
1	**1**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**5**	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**19**	**12**	**5**
5,748	**5,746**	.....	**764**	**797**	**2**	**2,173**	**2,120**	**6**	**255**	**237**	**9**	**11,366**	**11,235**	**42**
5	**9**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**91**	**92**	.....	**25**	**25**	.....	**369**	**360**	**5**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	77	77	.....
5	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	24	24	.....	279	269	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	6	.....	1	1	.....	13	14	.....
7	**7**	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**41**	**33**	**8**
37	**39**	.....	**20**	**2**	**18**	**115**	**67**	**48**	**64**	**9**	**54**	**478**	**166**	**313**
31	31	.....	15	1	14	97	49	48	44	3	40	410	120	292
6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13	2
.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	18	18	.....	20	6	14	47	32	15
.....	1	.....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	4
1,379	**1,378**	**1**	**95**	**17**	**78**	**668**	**156**	**510**	**6,219**	**1,448**	**4,771**	**22,550**	**14,201**	**8,320**
1	1	.....	17	3	14	20	20	.....	24	22	2	354	153	203
1,367	1,367	.....	46	11	35	580	92	488	5,531	904	4,625	17,338	10,098	7,219
11	10	1	32	3	29	68	44	22	664	522	144	4,858	3,950	898
2,758	**1,871**	**828**	**1,684**	**871**	**686**	**1,354**	**871**	**400**	**1,744**	**662**	**1,078**	**30,261**	**13,657**	**12,797**
.....	.....	.....	4	1	3	1	.....	1	114	12	102	334	49	287
90	84	11	36	23	6	70	56	11	37	27	11	1,034	714	245
27	9	18	229	171	9	31	12	16	54	12	42	817	387	313
15	3	12	47	1	45	39	1	38	13	2	11	256	35	219
125	4	121	209	1	207	121	7	113	283	4	279	3,155	308	2,830
1,279	584	666	1,016	544	416	880	599	221	1,236	600	633	23,067	10,634	8,903
1,222	1,187	.....	143	130	.....	212	196	.....	7	5	.....	1,598	1,530	.....
42	**5**	**37**	**72**	**20**	**53**	**55**	**10**	**33**	**42**	**7**	**35**	**1,387**	**398**	**948**
19	5	14	40	1	40	34	13	21	41	7	34	1,152	299	824
23	.....	23	32	19	13	21	6	12	1	.....	1	235	99	124
1	.....	**1**	**3**	.....	**3**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**60**	**25**	**28**
10,689	**9,826**	**908**	**2,706**	**1,755**	**858**	**4,988**	**3,828**	**1,026**	**10,898**	**4,875**	**6,005**	**77,263**	**50,113**	**23,076**
7,983	7,939	150	1,350	904	433	3,777	2,942	784	9,577	4,237	5,326	50,260	36,485	13,474
2,706	1,887	758	1,356	851	425	1,211	886	242	1,321	638	679	27,003	13,628	9,602

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, MARCH, 1938

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on April 1 was 10,450, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,001,970 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for March was 1,891, having an aggregate membership of 220,340 persons, 12·8 per cent of whom were without employment on April 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of April, 1938, as Reported by Employers

Employment at April 1 showed a large seasonal contraction, according to information tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,450 establishments whose staffs aggregated 1,001,970 persons, compared with 1,029,001 in the preceding month. This reduction of 27,031 workers lowered the index from 107·8 at March 1 to 105·0 at the date under review, when it was two points higher than at April 1, 1937, being also higher than in the same month in any other year since 1930.

Statistics furnished by leading employers show that industrial activity has suffered a between-season's recession at the beginning of April in fifteen of the seventeen preceding years for which data are available; this ordinarily results from the release of bushmen following the completion of the season's logging operations, before any considerable numbers of workers have been absorbed into the outdoor industries opening up in the spring and early summer. The general decline at the date under review has been exceeded on two or three occasions in the years since 1920, but was greater than the average loss at April 1 in that period; that this was so, was due in the main to unusually pronounced curtailment in bush work, from which over 28,200 men were laid off by the co-operating employers, following a season of marked activity. The number released in this industry was larger than that recorded at the beginning of April in any other year since 1920, although the percentage loss has several times been exceeded. Coal mining and steam railway transportation and construction and maintenance also recorded important reductions of a seasonal character. On the other hand, manufacturing showed some improvement, and additions to staffs were noted in shipping, highway construction, services and trade.

Since the curtailment in employment at the beginning of April was greater than average, the index, when corrected for seasonal trend declined, standing at 111·2, as compared with 112·3 in the preceding month. The seasonally-adjusted index, like the crude figure, was higher than at the first of April in the years 1931-1937.

The unadjusted indexes at April 1 in the years since 1927 are as follows: 1938, 105·0; 1937, 103·0; 1936, 97·4; 1935, 93·4; 1934, 91·3; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 110·4, and 1928, 102·3.

For April 1, 1937, statistics had been received from 9,987 firms, whose employees had numbered 978,913, a slight contra-seasonal increase over the preceding month. The index had then stood at 103·0.

Employment by Economic Areas

Employment in four of the five economic areas showed seasonal declines on a large scale at April 1, but in British Columbia there was an upward movement, also of a seasonal character. The level of employment in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia was higher than at the same date of 1937; in the Prairies no

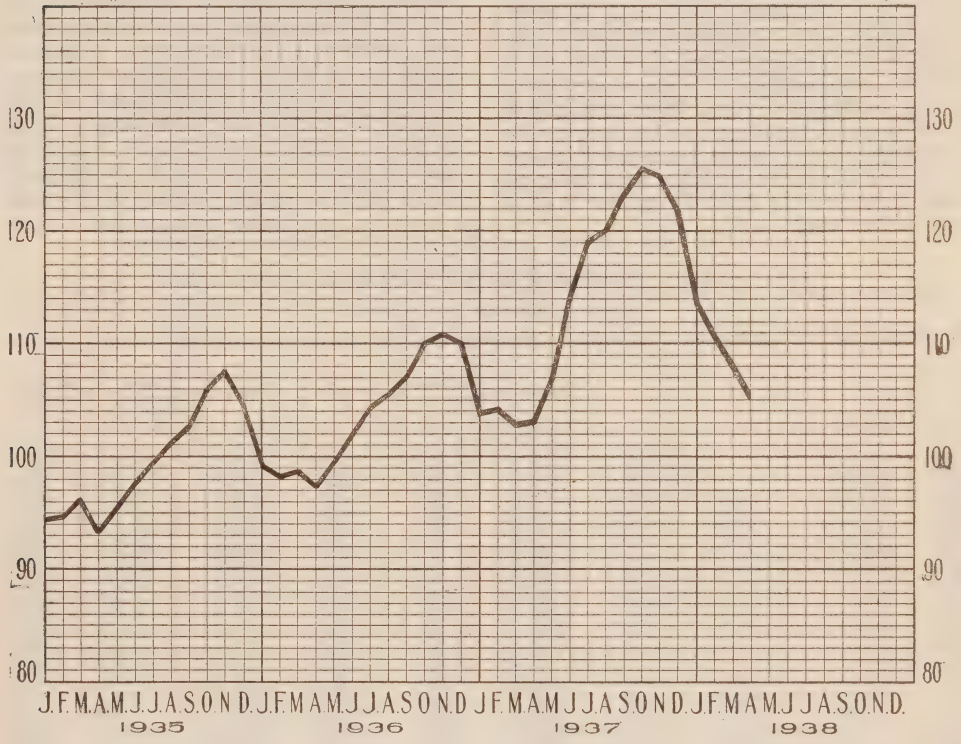
change was indicated in that comparison, while in the Maritime Provinces the index at the latest date was slightly lower than at April 1 of last year, although it continued higher than at that date in any other year since 1930.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a large seasonal decrease in the Maritime Provinces; the movement was upward in Nova Scotia, but in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick curtailment was indicated. The 715 co-operating employers reduced their payrolls from 78,275 persons at March 1 to 74,901 at the beginning of April. Logging showed a very decided seasonal contraction, over 3,700 men being released from bush work. Activity in transportation, building and railway construction and maintenance also declined, but moderately. On the other hand, food, chemical and iron and steel factories and highway construction showed improvement. Employment was not quite so brisk as at the beginning of April, 1937, when the loss reported had been on a smaller scale; the index stood at 103·6 at the latest date, compared with 105·4 at April 1 of last year. Statements had then been received from 685 firms employing 75,922 persons.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, mining, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec. The gains in manufacturing extended to most industrial divisions, the electrical apparatus group being the exception. However, the increases in these divisions were more than offset by the large seasonal decline in employment in logging camps, from which over 10,600 men were released; steam railway transportation, building and railway construction were also rather slacker. Data were tabulated from 2,521 firms in Quebec, with 299,694 employees, as against 307,213 at March 1. The index, at 107·4 at April 1, 1938, was over five points higher than at the same date of last year, although the curtailment then indicated had been on a very much smaller scale. The trend has been retrogressive in fifteen of the seventeen previous Aprils for which information is now available; the losses at the

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

Note.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



latest date exceed the average recorded at this time of year, but are decidedly smaller than those reported at April 1 in 1934, 1935 or 1936.

At April 1, 1937, statistics had been furnished by 2,385 employers, whose payrolls had included 284,090 men and women, a number slightly less than at March 1 of last year.

Ontario.—Employment showed a considerable contraction in Ontario, where 4,630 employers had reduced their forces by 15,951 workers since the preceding month, bringing them to 428,027 at April 1. A small loss had been registered by the 4,440 firms making returns for the same date in 1937, when their staffs had aggregated 422,657. Employment was then at a slightly lower level, the index standing at 108·8, compared with 109·6 at the latest date. The experience since 1920 shows that activity customarily declines in Ontario at the beginning of April, there having been curtailment of operations in fourteen of the seventeen previous years for which data are available; the decrease at the date under review, however, was decidedly greater than in any earlier April.

Manufacturing showed a further falling-off at the first of April, notably in tobacco factories, while curtailment was also indicated in the textile, electrical apparatus and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, food, beverage, chemical, pulp and paper, rubber and some other factories reported heightened activity. In the non-manufacturing industries, local and water transportation, building construction, services and trade showed improvement. Logging, however, released a large number of workers, owing to the completion of the season's operations, and steam railway transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance were also quieter.

Prairie Provinces.—As is customary in the early spring, employment in the Prairie Provinces declined at April 1; the reduction, though by no means the largest on record, exceeded the average loss indicated at the beginning of April in the last seventeen years. The index, at 89·4 at the latest date, was the same as at April 1, 1937, and slightly lower than at that date in 1936, but was higher than at April 1 in any other year since 1931. Most

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
April 1, 1921	85·1	98·0	76·6	88·9	88·1	78·2
April 1, 1922	81·8	90·5	73·9	86·4	81·5	76·2
April 1, 1923	88·7	101·5	81·5	94·1	82·9	82·3
April 1, 1924	90·4	94·9	87·2	93·3	86·3	88·3
April 1, 1925	88·3	93·6	85·6	90·4	83·5	88·8
April 1, 1926	92·5	95·0	91·2	93·7	87·6	96·1
April 1, 1927	97·4	97·8	94·6	100·4	94·1	96·1
April 1, 1928	102·3	98·5	99·2	106·0	101·9	100·0
April 1, 1929	110·4	107·5	101·1	117·4	113·9	106·0
April 1, 1930	107·8	107·8	103·7	112·7	103·2	106·0
April 1, 1931	99·7	102·3	98·5	102·4	97·7	92·4
April 1, 1932	87·5	88·3	85·0	91·1	86·1	80·9
April 1, 1933	76·0	78·3	73·1	78·3	78·3	68·8
April 1, 1934	91·3	95·1	85·1	98·7	83·3	86·6
April 1, 1935	93·4	95·8	85·9	100·7	86·9	91·8
April 1, 1936	97·4	101·8	91·4	103·4	90·5	95·9
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
April 1	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at April 1, 1938	100·0	7·5	29·9	42·7	11·4	8·5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

of the decrease at the beginning of April in the present year was of seasonal character in coal mining and logging, but construction and transportation were also slacker. On the other hand, manufacturing reported some improvement, and services and trade also afforded rather more employment. The working forces of the 1,503 co-operating employers aggregated 114,126 persons, compared with 117,703 at March 1. The firms furnishing data at the same date of last year had numbered 1,439, and their employees 113,751.

British Columbia.—A substantial advance of a seasonal character was indicated in British Columbia, according to returns tabulated by the Bureau from 1,081 firms with 85,222 employees, or 3,390 more than in their last report. The increase greatly exceeded that noted, on the average, at April 1 in previous years of the record, although it was smaller than the gain recorded at the same date in 1937. The volume of employment reported was larger than in the early spring of any other year since 1930. There was improvement at the date under review in manufacturing (especially of lumber and non-ferrous metal products), and in logging and construction; transportation, services and trade also showed heightened activity. At the beginning of April of last year the 1,038 co-operating establishments had reported 82,493 employees, compared with 75,432 in the preceding month.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Industrial activity increased in six of the eight centres for which employment data are segregated; the gain in Montreal was considerable, while moderate improvement was indicated in Quebec City, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton and Vancouver. In Winnipeg, no general change was reported from March 1, while firms in Windsor released a fairly large number of workers.

Montreal.—There was a further and greater advance in industrial activity in Montreal, according to 1,447 firms who reported 151,472

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
April 1, 1922	77·0	.....	91·4	.....	.....	.....	85·6	80·6
April 1, 1923	84·4	.....	95·8	96·5	93·0	.....	87·7	75·2
April 1, 1924	91·3	.....	93·7	96·8	89·7	.....	84·2	86·4
April 1, 1925	89·7	99·5	94·0	93·2	84·5	.....	85·7	88·7
April 1, 1926	94·3	96·0	96·9	92·1	95·1	102·4	92·8	97·5
April 1, 1927	98·0	102·6	102·5	98·1	101·4	77·1	98·6	99·4
April 1, 1928	101·8	107·9	107·7	105·6	103·0	124·9	103·9	100·5
April 1, 1929	108·2	116·2	118·6	111·2	126·1	177·3	108·0	107·7
April 1, 1930	109·2	111·7	116·5	116·2	120·4	140·9	103·4	110·4
April 1, 1931	106·2	122·2	109·5	121·8	109·8	104·2	97·3	101·9
April 1, 1932	91·2	102·0	97·8	101·7	87·4	89·8	86·8	87·8
April 1, 1933	76·4	92·7	85·0	85·3	70·9	79·0	78·0	79·0
April 1, 1934	82·1	95·4	92·7	97·6	83·0	102·9	79·7	84·8
April 1, 1935	83·8	93·4	94·8	99·3	87·7	132·6	83·5	89·7
April 1, 1936	88·3	91·7	98·7	103·1	96·8	131·2	88·1	100·1
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
April 1	100·6	100·4	106·0	101·7	106·4	148·9	89·6	104·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at April 1, 1938	15·1	1·3	13·2	1·3	3·4	2·0	3·9	3·4

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

persons on their payrolls, as compared with 148,340 at March 1. This increase, of a seasonal character, substantially exceeded the average gain at April 1 in preceding years of the record, although it was smaller than that indicated at the beginning of April in 1937. Manufacturing showed generally heightened activity at April 1, 1938, as compared with the preceding month, textiles, in particular, reporting considerable increases in personnel. Services, trade and construction also afforded more employment; the improvement in the last-named was most pronounced. On the other hand, transportation was rather quieter. The 1,381 establishments from which returns were received for April 1, 1937, had reported 145,545 employees, compared with 139,334 in the preceding month; the index then was some four points lower.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, services and trade showed heightened activity in Quebec City, while transportation was slacker. There was an increase of 94 in the working forces of the 177 employers making returns, who had 13,418 on their payrolls at April 1. A similar advance had been reported by the 176 firms co-operating at the beginning of April in 1937, whose staffs aggregated 12,459; the index, at 93·3, was then lower than that of 100·4 at the latest date.

Toronto.—Toronto employers reported improvement over the preceding month, but this was not equal to the average gain at April 1 in the previous years for which information is on record. Most of the betterment as compared with the preceding month occurred in manufacturing, although services and trade also afforded more employment; within the factory group, the food, textile, leather and beverage divisions reported the greatest increases. On the other hand, construction showed a slight decline. The working forces of the 1,574 employers furnishing statistics totalled 132,297 persons, compared with 131,848 in the preceding month. Employment was in much the same volume as at the same date of last year, when a larger advance had been indicated by the 1,519 concerns reporting; their payrolls had included 131,439 men and women. The

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
April 1, 1921	85·1	87·3	80·3	92·1	87·5	88·2	53·2	81·7	91·8
April 1, 1922	81·8	84·4	49·1	93·0	84·4	89·4	49·9	79·1	87·9
April 1, 1923	88·7	92·6	104·3	101·5	84·2	92·5	52·3	79·3	89·5
April 1, 1924	90·4	93·6	97·8	104·1	91·0	95·7	56·1	90·2	90·3
April 1, 1925	88·3	91·2	85·7	98·5	92·4	91·0	59·4	90·0	92·9
April 1, 1926	92·5	96·6	79·2	92·5	95·4	93·4	69·8	94·2	95·4
April 1, 1927	97·4	101·5	85·7	103·0	101·9	96·2	72·5	99·0	102·3
April 1, 1928	102·3	106·6	88·3	109·0	102·3	98·2	78·6	108·4	111·1
April 1, 1929	110·4	116·5	83·1	112·9	113·5	101·8	85·4	121·1	122·5
April 1, 1930	107·8	111·3	87·6	114·6	117·1	99·5	86·4	126·1	123·1
April 1, 1931	99·7	99·7	42·9	108·1	103·3	94·3	96·8	122·0	123·1
April 1, 1932	87·5	87·3	31·1	101·0	93·9	81·9	79·9	113·9	114·3
April 1, 1933	76·0	76·0	35·6	91·4	84·5	74·2	54·7	102·5	107·6
April 1, 1934	91·3	88·1	104·9	103·3	76·8	75·9	95·8	111·8	116·1
April 1, 1935	93·4	93·9	104·3	117·7	77·7	76·3	80·2	111·4	117·4
April 1, 1936	97·4	101·1	102·6	128·2	77·7	78·5	71·8	118·5	121·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
April 1	105·0	110·8	115·0	151·3	82·5	78·5	71·6	129·8	127·1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at April 1, 1938	100·0	56·3	3·3	6·9	2·2	9·4	8·5	2·9	10·5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

index at April 1, 1938, stood at 106·0, as compared with 105·8 at the beginning of April in 1937.

Ottawa.—Improvement was noted in Ottawa, there being small gains in manufacturing and services, while construction showed a fair-sized increase. An aggregate staff of 13,498 workers was employed by the 202 establishments whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 13,233 in their last report. The index, at 101·7, was fractionally lower than that of 101·9 at the same date of last year, when a similar increase had been recorded. Statements had then been compiled from 199 firms with 13,517 employees.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing showed no general change; there were slight advances in transportation and services, and building was also busier. Returns were tabulated from 296 employers with 34,298 persons on their paylists, or 82 more than at March 1. The level of employment was lower than at April 1, 1937, but higher than at the same date in any other year since 1931. At the beginning of April last spring, 290 establishments had reported 34,880 employees, a large increase over the preceding month.

Windsor.—There was a further reduction in Windsor at April 1, according to data received from 187 firms employing 20,331 men and women, as against 20,914 at the beginning of March. Iron and steel plants reported most of the curtailment, while trade afforded rather more employment. The general situation was not quite so favourable as in April, 1937, (when 176 concerns had reported 20,675 persons), but was better than at the same date of other years since 1929.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg showed no change, on the whole, the payrolls of the 487 employers furnishing statistics aggregating 38,639 workers, as compared with 38,642 in the preceding month. Manufacturing (especially in the pulp and paper and textile divisions) was rather more active, while construction and trade showed moderate declines. An increase had been noted at April 1, 1937, and the index

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	April 1 1938	March 1 1938	April 1 1937	April 1 1936	April 1 1935	April 1 1934
Manufacturing	56·3	110·8	110·5	110·8	101·1	93·9	88·1
Animal products—edible	2·3	121·1	119·6	119·9	109·7	102·5	95·4
Fur and products	·2	91·2	82·0	92·5	88·6	79·5	73·5
Leather and products	2·2	109·2	108·4	117·3	111·6	107·3	99·5
Boots and shoes	1·5	113·3	113·5	120·9	115·9	113·2	106·4
Lumber and products	4·0	74·2	74·5	77·0	67·6	63·0	60·3
Rough and dressed lumber	2·1	61·2	61·7	63·8	57·1	49·8	48·5
Furniture	·7	82·5	84·1	88·3	77·1	72·6	72·9
Other lumber products	1·1	108·9	107·4	109·6	93·2	96·7	87·1
Musical instruments	·1	47·3	42·5	44·8	35·7	29·9	33·0
Plant products—edible	3·2	105·2	103·1	101·8	97·1	90·4	88·9
Pulp and paper products	6·4	105·4	103·8	105·6	97·6	92·7	88·3
Pulp and paper	2·9	95·4	92·2	95·4	85·8	80·8	75·9
Paper products	1·0	131·0	129·6	133·1	117·6	107·1	101·0
Printing and publishing	2·5	109·8	110·1	109·6	106·2	103·5	100·5
Rubber products	1·3	100·4	98·5	102·1	96·1	92·7	93·0
Textile products	10·7	124·4	124·6	127·3	118·7	111·9	109·3
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·9	130·8	136·6	140·9	132·3	123·6	122·9
Cotton yarn and cloth	2·0	98·7	100·2	101·0	92·8	84·3	88·5
Woollen yarn and cloth	·8	124·9	137·6	151·1	142·3	132·6	128·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	·9	498·1	530·4	547·4	519·8	504·9	465·4
Hosiery and knit goods	2·0	125·5	124·4	125·7	124·7	118·4	118·2
Garments and personal furnishings	3·7	123·6	120·3	120·3	108·9	102·4	95·9
Other textile products	1·1	106·1	101·3	110·3	98·2	96·7	94·5
Tobacco	·9	120·8	150·1	105·4	124·2	114·5	114·2
Beverages	·9	159·0	153·8	153·7	133·2	122·9	119·2
Chemicals and allied products	1·8	160·9	158·3	149·2	135·7	128·0	118·1
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	77·4	76·1	82·1	71·4	59·9	57·6
Electric light and power	1·5	119·0	116·0	111·3	112·5	106·9	105·0
Electrical apparatus	1·8	135·8	142·0	133·7	116·0	106·0	97·8
Iron and steel products	13·7	105·8	105·3	106·6	93·2	84·3	73·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·7	132·2	126·6	137·8	113·8	88·4	88·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·3	124·6	127·5	123·7	99·5	87·4	73·3
Agricultural implements	·6	76·7	81·1	72·0	66·5	59·6	43·8
Land vehicles	6·0	99·7	100·3	101·8	94·8	89·4	77·0
Automobiles and parts	2·2	155·5	161·2	166·8	149·3	156·6	105·5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·3	85·4	77·9	72·8	63·5	66·6	57·1
Heating appliances	·5	116·1	110·1	121·7	106·6	90·0	80·9
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·8	124·0	118·5	114·6	81·3	67·9	53·0
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	115·9	116·1	118·2	98·7	89·6	77·9
Other iron and steel products	1·9	103·2	102·9	105·2	88·2	80·9	72·4
Non-ferrous metal products	2·5	155·1	153·4	148·9	131·5	116·2	103·5
Non-metallic mineral products	1·3	149·8	149·6	140·9	130·8	126·8	126·9
Miscellaneous	·6	134·5	133·6	129·7	121·5	117·4	107·9

[1] For explanation of "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table 3.

then was rather higher, standing at 91·6, compared with 89·6 at the date under review. Information for the former date had been received from 479 firms with 39,237 employees, or 360 more than at March 1, 1937.

Vancouver.—Improvement was reported in Vancouver, according to 460 establishments with a staff of 33,889, as compared with 33,783 in the preceding month. There was a decline in factory employment, but transportation, construction, services and trade showed heightened activity. A greater increase had been recorded at the beginning of April of last year, when employment in that city generally was at practically the same level. The index stood at 104·6 at the latest date, compared with 104·4 at April, 1937; the 436 employers then co-operating had reported 33,649 men and women on their paylists.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Further moderate improvement was recorded in manufacturing, the gain being considerably smaller than the average increase from March 1 to April 1 in the experience of the years since 1920. The largest additions to staffs at the date under review were made in iron and steel, food, pulp and paper, rubber, beverages, chemicals, electric light and power and non-ferrous metals. Employment also advanced in leather, fur, musical instrument and clay, glass and stone and some other plants. On the other hand, declines were indicated in the lumber, textile, electrical apparatus and tobacco divisions, those in the last-named being seasonal in character. Statements were received from 6,040 manufacturers, employing 563,660 operatives, as compared with 562,578 in the preceding month. The index advanced from 110·5 at the beginning of March to 110·8 at April 1, when it was the same as at the beginning of April in 1937. It was, however, higher than at the same date in the years 1931-1936.

Since the general increase in factory employment was below the average gain at this date in the period 1921-1937, the seasonally-corrected index declined, falling from 112·9 at March 1 to 111·7 at the beginning of April 1938; it was then the same as at April 1, 1937, but was higher than in other Aprils since that of 1930.

The following are the unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at April 1 in the years since 1927: 1938, 110·8; 1937, 110·8; 1936, 101·1; 1935, 93·9; 1934, 88·1; 1933, 76·0; 1932, 87·3; 1931, 99·7; 1930, 111·3; 1929, 116·5 and 1928, 106·6.

A brief review of the situation at April 1, 1937, shows that the 5,822 manufacturers then furnishing data had employed 561,967 workers, an increase of 16,473 in comparison with their March 1, 1937, payrolls. The greatest gains had then occurred in iron and steel, lumber and textiles.

Animal Products, Edible.—Improvement was noted in dairies, fish canneries and meat-packing establishments. Statements were tabulated from 291 firms employing 23,402 workers, as against 23,122 at the beginning of March. A larger increase had been recorded at April 1, 1937, but activity was then at a slightly lower level.

Leather and Products.—Further but moderate gains were shown in the leather group, according to statements from 300 employers whose payrolls aggregated 22,349 at the beginning of April, or 185 more than in the preceding month. A larger increase had been indicated at April 1 a year ago, and the index of employment was then some eight points higher.

Lumber and Products.—An upward trend was noted in container factories, but furniture, rough and dressed lumber and other wood-using mills were slacker. On the whole, there was a decrease of 212 persons in the lumber group, as reflected in statistics from 881 manufacturers, with 39,539 employees, as compared with 39,751 at March 1, 1938. The loss compared unfavourably with the increase usually indicated at the beginning of April in the experience of other years of the record. The index, at 74·2 at April 1, 1938, was nearly three points lower than at the same date of last year.

Plant Products, Edible.—There was an advance in employment in vegetable foods in the period under review, flour and cereal, fruit and vegetable preserving, bread and bakery, chocolate and confectionery factories reporting heightened activity. Returns were tabulated from 502 firms whose payrolls aggregated 31,872 persons, as compared with 31,237 at March 1. The index was several points higher than at the beginning of April, 1937, when a smaller gain had been noted.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The movement in the pulp and paper group was upward despite the fact that many mills were not working full time. Data were received from 615 firms employing 64,192 workers, as compared with 63,225 in their last report. On the whole, employment in this group showed little change from April 1, 1937; a greater increase had then been indicated.

Rubber Products.—Rubber works were more active, 238 persons being added to the reported staffs, which totalled 12,553 in 51 estab-

lishments. Improvement had also been shown at the same date last year, when the index was slightly higher.

Textile Products.—There was a falling-off in employment on the whole in textiles at the beginning of April, chiefly in woollen, cotton and silk mills, while garment and personal furnishing, knitting and headwear factories increased their working forces. The average change at April 1 in the seventeen preceding years for which data are available has been an increase, so that the loss at the date under review is contra-seasonal. Statements were compiled from 1,132 manufacturers with 107,591 employees, or 163 fewer than at March 1, 1938. Most of the decline occurred in Ontario. The situation was not quite so favourable as at the corresponding date of last year.

Tobacco.—Seasonal reductions in employment were recorded in this group, 2,415 persons being released from the working forces of the 46 co-operating establishments, which employed 9,965 workers at the date under review. The curtailment took place largely in Ontario. The index was many points higher than in the spring of last year, although smaller losses had then been noted.

Beverages.—The tendency was upward in this division, there being improvement in distilled and malt liquor and soft drink manufacturing. Returns were tabulated from 140 establishments with 8,411 men and women on their staffs, compared with 8,137 at March 1. Employment in the beverage group was brisker than at the beginning of April, 1937.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Two hundred and eighty plants turning out chemicals and allied products reported 17,917 employees, as compared with 17,655 in their last return. The largest gains took place in Ontario, but the movement was generally favourable. The general advance was smaller than that indicated at the corresponding date in 1937, when the index was lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—There was an increase in the personnel of building material works, 206 of which employed 8,591 workers, as against 8,449 in their last report. Larger additions to staffs had been made at April 1, 1937, and employment in these industries was then more active.

Electric Light and Power.—Improvement was shown in this group, in which 98 plants reported 15,055 employees, or 385 more than at the beginning of March. Most of the advance was in Quebec. Employment was brisker than at April 1, 1937, the trend having then been unfavourable.

Electrical Apparatus.—Substantial curtailment was noted in electrical appliance factories, according to the 125 co-operating firms, who had 18,393 persons on their payrolls, compared with 19,232 in their last report. An increase had been noted at April 1, 1937, when the index was some two points lower.

Iron and Steel Products.—Statistics were received from 883 manufacturers in this group, whose staffs were enlarged by 650 workers to 137,635 at the beginning of April. There were gains in the crude, rolled and forged, shipbuilding, heating appliance, structural iron and steel and tool divisions, while machinery, agricultural implement, automobile and wire plants were slacker. Improvement was shown in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, but the tendency was downward in Ontario. Very much larger additions to the personnel had been recorded, on the whole, in the same period of last year, and the index number then was fractionally higher than at April 1, 1938.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Returns tabulated from 178 manufacturers in this group showed that they employed 24,754 persons, as against 24,476 at March 1. Most of the increase took place in the smelting and refining division. The improvement was chiefly in British Columbia. The volume of employment was greater than at the beginning of April in 1937, although the advance then indicated had been more pronounced.

Mineral Products.—No general change was shown in these industries at the beginning of April, according to data received from 102 establishments, in which 12,524 persons were employed, or 18 more than in the preceding month. The index of employment in this group was higher than in the corresponding period of last year, when a more marked gain had been shown.

Logging

Continued and larger seasonal losses were reported in logging camps, 406 of which reduced their payrolls from 61,385 workers at March 1 to 33,150 at the date under review; this decline was greater than that indicated, on the average, at April 1 in preceding years of the record, a reaction from the unusually pronounced activity of the past season. The most extensive curtailment at the beginning of April was in Quebec and Ontario, although the movement was also downward in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. In British Columbia, on the other hand, considerable improvement was noted. The seasonal contraction reported at April 1, 1937, had involved the release of a smaller number of workers, and the index number then stood at 132·5, as compared with 115·0 at the latest date.

Mining

Coal.—As is customary at the beginning of April, there was a falling-off in employment in coal mines during the period being reviewed; this occurred in the Prairie coal fields, those in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showing some improvement. Data were received from 104 operators, whose staffs included 24,087 employees, as against 25,528 in their last report. The index was slightly higher than in the spring of last year, when larger declines had been reported.

Metallic Ores.—Returns were received from 212 firms in this group, employing 37,578 workers, or 25 more than at the beginning of March. A greater increase had been indicated at the same date in 1937; the index then stood at 290·7, compared with 307·6 at the beginning of April of the present year.

Non-Metallic Minerals, Other than Coal.—Seasonal gains occurred in these industries, in which 93 firms employed 7,944 persons, as compared with 7,681 in the preceding month. More marked advances had been recorded by the employers furnishing statistics at April 1 of last year, when activity generally was at the same level.

Communications

Information was received from 85 communication companies and branches, employing 22,039 workers, or 81 more than in the preceding month. Telephones showed a moderate improvement. A rather larger gain had been indicated at April 1, 1937; the index was then at 81·4, compared with 82·5 at the latest date.

Transportation

There were slight increases in employment in the street railway, cartage and storage and shipping divisions, while steam railway operation was rather quieter. Statistics were compiled from 466 employers of 94,442 workers, as compared with 95,079 at March 1. Of the former number, 25,072 persons belonged in the local transportation, 57,417 in the steam railway and 11,953 in the water transportation division. The tendency at April 1 in the last sixteen years has usually been upward, there being, on the average, a small increase at that date; the movement at the beginning of April, 1937, however, had also been unfavourable, although the loss then recorded was smaller, and the index was a point higher than that of 78·5 at April 1, 1938.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Statements were compiled from 754 building contractors, with 18,047 persons in their employ, or 382 fewer than in their last report. The tendency was upward in Ontario, but was unfavourable in Quebec and the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. A general gain had been indicated at April 1, 1937; nevertheless, the index was then several points lower.

Highway.—Additions to staffs were reported on highway construction and maintenance; 365 contractors employed 44,198 men, as compared with 41,249 in the preceding month. The Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia recorded heightened activity, while there were losses in Ontario and Manitoba. Improvement over March had been shown in April of last year, but the number then engaged in this work was decidedly smaller than in the period under review.

Railway.—There was curtailment in employment in the construction departments of the railways in all provinces except British Columbia. Most of the decline was due to the completion of track-clearing operations as the winter drew to a close. The working forces of the 39 co-operating contractors and divisional superintendents aggregated 23,026 men, whereas in the preceding month they had 25,283 employees. The index number was fractionally higher than in the spring of 1937, although a smaller decline had then been recorded.

Services

This group showed improvement, according to 491 firms with 28,577 workers, or 576 more than in the preceding month. Laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were decidedly busier. A greater gain on the whole had been reported at the beginning of April of last year, but employment was then in smaller volume than at the date under review.

Trade

There was a substantial increase in the aggregate forces of the 1,395 co-operating wholesale and retail establishments, which employed 105,222 workers at April 1, as compared with 104,277 at the beginning of March. This advance, which was seasonal, occurred mainly in the retail division, while wholesale houses were rather slacker. A larger gain had been indicated in trade as a whole at the same date a year ago, when the index of employment was fractionally higher, standing at 127·5, compared with 127·1 at the beginning of April, 1938.

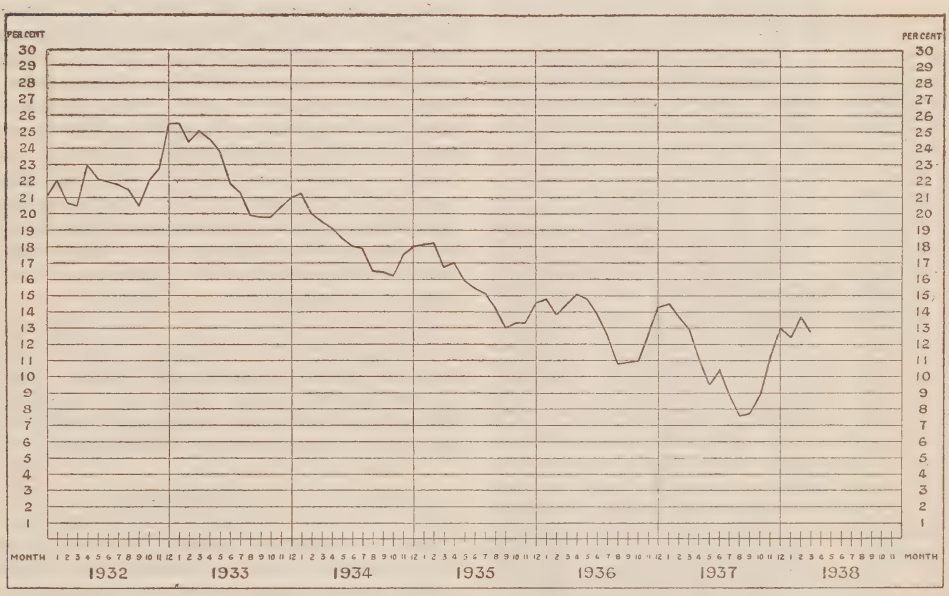
Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries, respectively, are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of March, 1938

Unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Activity for local trade union members at the close of March tended more favourably than in the preceding month, though the change was slight, unemployment standing at 12·8 per cent as compared with a percentage of 13·7 in February. The percentage for the month under review was based on the reports received from 1,891 labour organizations with an aggregate of 220,340 persons, 28,141 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. The situation, however, remained much the same as in March of last year when 12·9 per cent of inactivity was recorded, fluctuations in the various trades and industries acting in a rather offsetting manner. Quebec unions showed a gain in work afforded of over 2 per cent from February, the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment trades and pulp and paper industry, showing employment betterment which was in part counteracted by the recessions evident in the iron and steel trades and among fur workers. Improvement among steel workers in Ontario was the determining factor in the more favourable conditions indicated from that province, while in British Columbia the advancement recorded was of more general distribution. In Nova Scotia, there was but a fractional rise in the level of employment noted from February. In Alberta, however, the usual suspension or partial suspension of industry in coal mining with the approaching spring and summer season was apparent to a rather marked degree, which was largely responsible for the drop of over 4 per cent reported in that province from February. Activity was retarded in Manitoba and Saskatchewan by slightly over one per cent. while New Brunswick unions showed but a nominal slowing up in work available. Contrasted with the returns for March, 1937, Nova Scotia unions registered an increase in employment of nearly 4 per cent during the month reviewed, mainly due to the improved conditions reflected in the coal mining industry, and lesser gains were evident among Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta members. In British Columbia, unemployment in the wood

products division, and in building and construction, and transportation caused the percentage of idleness in that province to be over 5 per cent above that of March, 1937, and in Manitoba, New Brunswick and Ontario there was some employment cessation.

Returns on unemployment for the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island are tabulated separately each month. During March, Regina and Montreal unions showed gains in employment of over 2 per cent from February, and in Toronto and Vancouver fractional advances only were noted. On the other hand, Edmonton, Halifax, Saint John and Winnipeg unions all recorded declines in activity on a small scale. Conditions for Regina and Montreal members were also moderately improved from March of last year, while in Edmonton and Toronto activity tended slightly upward. Curtailment in employment of noteworthy proportions, however, was manifest by Vancouver members, and recessions of minor importance were reflected from Winnipeg, Halifax and Saint John.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
March, 1919.....	2·2	3·0	3·9	6·7	1·2	5·3	3·6	8·2	5·0
March, 1920.....	1·9	3·1	3·3	2·3	3·2	4·0	2·1	7·6	3·1
March, 1921.....	17·9	11·7	16·9	13·0	10·5	12·1	9·8	34·6	16·5
March, 1922.....	9·5	7·1	7·7	8·3	14·1	11·0	10·1	17·7	9·6
March, 1923.....	3·0	1·4	7·3	5·5	8·5	5·0	7·6	14·0	6·8
March, 1924.....	3·6	3·6	8·7	7·0	7·4	6·5	5·3	3·2	6·7
March, 1925.....	3·7	2·4	11·6	7·2	8·2	6·6	11·2	7·8	8·5
March, 1926.....	19·0	2·7	6·5	8·4	7·0	6·8	4·6	3·0	7·3
March, 1927.....	13·1	1·6	6·5	4·9	5·6	4·1	4·4	4·4	5·7
March, 1928.....	10·9	2·3	7·0	5·8	7·5	7·5	5·5	5·0	6·5
March, 1929.....	6·2	1·4	7·9	4·5	9·2	7·3	4·9	4·8	6·0
March, 1930.....	5·5	3·9	10·0	10·8	10·5	14·7	16·9	12·4	10·8
March, 1931.....	6·5	10·9	14·0	16·0	14·7	19·5	21·8	18·8	15·5
March, 1932.....	8·0	13·3	23·5	21·6	20·7	17·6	23·2	20·5	20·4
March, 1933.....	22·7	16·4	27·3	26·8	20·3	20·5	25·3	23·8	25·1
March, 1934.....	9·1	10·7	22·3	19·9	21·8	18·5	20·3	19·9	19·5
March, 1935.....	6·6	8·2	20·2	17·2	14·4	12·0	15·7	20·8	16·7
March, 1936.....	7·7	6·6	19·3	12·7	12·5	12·0	17·5	14·9	14·5
April, 1936.....	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936.....	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936.....	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936.....	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936.....	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936.....	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936.....	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936.....	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937.....	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937.....	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937.....	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937.....	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937.....	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Nov., 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan., 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb., 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
March, 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8

Appearing with this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1932, to date. A slight downward tendency was noted in the course followed by the curve during January of this year from the close of 1937, an evidence of an increased volume of work. This improvement, however, was not maintained, the curve in February showing a slightly upward movement, but in March the trend was again in a more favourable direction. The variations in these three months, however, were slight. At the close of March, there was a barely perceptible change in the level of the curve from March a year ago.

Heightened activity was reflected in the manufacturing industries during March from both the preceding month and March a year ago as manifest by the reports compiled from 534 organizations with an aggregate of 82,976 members. Of these, 9,482, or a percentage of 11·4, were idle on the last day of the month as compared with percentages of 14·0 in February and 12·2 in March, 1937. Wood and garment workers and papermakers were much better engaged than in February, and noteworthy improvement was recorded by general labourers, and meat cutters and butchers. Textile and carpet, and brewery workers also, showed some employment advancement. On the other hand, fur and glass workers indicated extensive losses in work available which, however, did not greatly affect the percentage in the manufacturing industries as a whole. Moderate curtailment only was evident among gas and jewellery workers, and activity eased off slightly for bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen, metal polishers, leather and iron and steel workers. Among cigar and tobacco, and hat, cap and glove workers the situation remained unchanged from February. In making a comparison with the returns for March, 1937, garment workers, as in the previous comparison, were afforded a much better volume of work during the month reviewed,

and considerable betterment in the situation was recorded by glass workers. Fur, jewellery, and cigar and tobacco workers, and general labourers showed gains of moderate proportions. Among brewery workers a more favourable employment movement was noted, though the change from March last year was quite slight. On the contrary, wood, hat, cap and glove, and leather workers, and meat cutters and butchers showed a large falling off in work afforded, and recessions in activity, on a much smaller scale, were evident among bakers and confectioners, textile and carpet, and iron and steel workers, printing tradesmen, papermakers, and metal polishers.

Employment in the coal mining industry subsided slightly during March from the previous month, but the situation was much improved from March of last year. This was apparent from the returns tabulated from 55 associations, including a membership of 20,503 persons, 1,563 or 7·6 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month contrasted with a percentage of 5·4 in February, and with 13·5 per cent of inactivity in March, 1937. Nova Scotia and British Columbia unions showed a higher level of employment during March than in the previous month, which was, however, more than offset by the recessions noted in Alberta. Nova Scotia, Alberta, and British Columbia unions, however, all participated in the better movement reflected from March of last year, the improvement in British Columbia being particularly noteworthy. In addition to the total unemployment reported among the miners, a number were registered as working at greatly reduced time.

The 215 associations of building and construction tradesmen from which reports were compiled during March involving a membership of 23,355 persons showed that 9,539 or a percentage of 4.·8 were without employment on the last day of the month as compared with a percentage of 42·5 in February. Little variation in conditions was reflected from March a year ago, though the tendency was less favourable, unemployment for that month standing at 39·1 per cent. Painters, decorators and paper hangers showed considerably greater activity than in February, and among tile layers, lathers and roofers more moderate gains occurred. Carpenters and joiners, steam shovelmen and granite and stone cutters also recorded improvement on a smaller scale. Hod carriers and building labourers, however, suffered important losses in work afforded, and among plumbers and steamfitters noteworthy employment recessions were manifest. Minor contractions in activity were evident among bridge and structural iron workers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and electrical workers. A decidedly better situation than in March of last year was apparent among steam shovelmen, granite and stone cutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, and increases of much lesser degree were recorded by bridge and structural iron workers, and plumbers and steamfitters. This improvement, however, was slightly more than offset by the curtailment evident among the remaining tradesmen, painters, decorators and paper hangers, and hod carriers and building labourers, particularly, showing employment declines of substantial proportions. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners reflected moderate curtailment in employment, while among electrical workers the change was practically negligible though tending in an unfavourable direction.

Unemployment in the transportation industries during March remained at exactly the same level as in February, the percentage of idleness for each of these months standing at 9·0. Reporting for March were 825 organizations of transportation workers with a total of 64,251 members, 5,799 of whom were out of work at the end of the month. Fluctuations, however, were apparent in the various groups, the steam railway division, which comprised over 78 per cent of the entire group membership, reported, showing nominally restricted activity, as did also street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs, which was just counterbalanced by the expansion noted in the navigation industry. The trend of employment in the transportation industries as a whole was, however, slightly less favourable than in March last year when 7·5 per cent of inactivity was recorded. As in the previous comparison, steam railway employees showed a falling off in work available during the month reviewed which was of somewhat greater proportions than when compared with the February returns. Employment for teamsters and chauffeurs declined moderately and activity for street and electric railway employees eased off very slightly. Navigation workers, however, were much more active than in March, 1937.

Retail shop clerks reported all their members at work during March as in both the preceding month and March of last year, according to the reports tabulated from 3 associations comprising a membership of 1,240 persons.

Civic employees showed but a fractional gain in work afforded during March over the previous month or over March, 1937, the same degree of change being evident in each comparison. Forwarding reports for March were 83 associations of these workers with a total

57200—6½

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
March, 1919	0	....	1·9	3·9	4·2	1·4	3·3	·6	....	2·2	3·1	4·0	2·3	....	6·2	4·7	6·5	10·0	2·7	....	16·5	3·1	12·1	2·9	1·3	0	0	....	2·5	3·0	·1	6·0	5·0
March, 1920	3·5	....	·6	1·9	5·7	·8	·0	1·3	....	·4	·1	0	·2	....	2·0	1·8	1·0	14·4	....	4·6	9·9	2·0	4·1	3·3	1·0	·1	·1	....	·3	2·9	1·7	3·7	3·1
March, 1921	32·1	60·8	11·6	18·0	7·4	4·5	6·9	3·9	....	14·1	3·8	3·1	4·1	....	12·0	29·4	35·3	31·0	12·1	28·4	25·7	8·3	8·0	9·8	1·2	2·9	2·9	....	0	8·5	5·1	10·4	16·5
March, 1922	58·2	7·0	5·8	8·1	14·4	4·6	5·1	4·3	....	30·9	1·9	5·1	·8	....	28·8	9·1	14·5	6·7	0	13·5	23·4	7·2	9·2	7·9	3·6	·5	·5	....	·2	6·8	5·6	9·7	9·6
March, 1923	54·1	....	5·6	5·7	8·6	2·6	·8	3·5	....	10·8	7·4	2·3	9·1	0	27·7	2·8	1·4	5·9	0	8·3	20·6	4·5	43·1	3·2	2·6	·5	·5	....	1·4	4·7	3·7	7·3	6·8
March, 1924	0	0	3·9	4·4	6·9	5·1	7·0	4·0	....	10·0	2·3	7·7	1·1	1·6	10·0	4·1	6·0	2·2	0	1·3	26·4	5·5	61·6	4·2	3·6	·1	·1	0	4·7	2·9	1·5	6·4	6·7
March, 1925	8·3	41·8	9·3	10·2	15·9	5·7	1·2	7·9	....	10·0	18·8	16·4	19·8	4·1	9·5	7·7	7·7	55·3	0	13·5	22·5	5·4	3·0	5·9	3·3	1·3	1·3	0	·9	2·3	·6	6·8	8·5
March, 1926	1·3	19·4	17·6	5·2	12·2	4·3	1·5	5·3	....	5·5	6·5	17·4	5·4	12·7	13·7	3·1	6·3	3·5	0	10·5	29·9	4·5	6·5	5·1	1·4	1·3	1·3	0	·2	2·5	1·2	5·5	7·3
March, 1927	0	0	12·3	5·2	16·2	2·3	·3	3·3	....	8·0	5·3	3·3	5·5	5·5	21·0	4·4	3·0	16·5	0	13·6	18·7	2·9	6·2	3·2	·1	·9	·9	0	·1	2·2	·7	5·5	5·7
March, 1928	0	3·1	10·4	6·1	11·7	5·0	8·4	3·1	....	12·3	3·2	0	3·7	1·0	11·1	5·4	·3	32·0	0	11·5	19·1	4·0	42·9	3·3	·3	·4	·4	0	·7	2·5	·8	7·0	6·5
March, 1929	1·2	2·8	6·5	3·9	4·6	3·6	6·4	2·4	....	10·3	·8	0	·7	3·2	6·2	2·8	·5	32·3	0	16·5	17·9	4·3	30·8	3·7	·6	·7	·7	0	5·5	2·9	1·0	5·1	6·0
March, 1930	1·8	17·9	11·8	7·4	7·1	7·5	15·2	3·7	....	13·1	2·2	18·5	1·0	....	9·7	6·9	9·4	34·6	0	24·1	30·5	7·5	20·5	8·4	·7	2·6	2·7	0	0	5·6	1·9	10·0	10·8
March, 1931	4·0	34·0	12·4	9·2	10·3	10·2	18·7	6·8	....	28·9	4·4	31·1	1·8	4·5	12·4	7·3	8·8	42·6	.....	32·9	45·7	10·9	38·5	12·2	1·4	6·8	6·9	0	1·8	9·5	1·5	17·0	15·5
March, 1932	0	20·5	9·9	18·4	12·4	15·3	23·8	12·1	....	55·4	15·8	17·8	16·1	6·5	21·1	16·4	0	30·9	0	63·8	62·3	12·3	43·4	14·1	1·2	10·9	11·1	0	3·4	11·6	5·5	21·5	20·4
March, 1933	6·8	35·8	17·5	28·2	15·4	16·8	19·2	15·9	0	41·6	19·8	29·7	19·0	20·0	26·7	35·3	35·7	32·6	.....	58·8	71·0	14·1	51·5	16·3	·9	14·8	15·1	0	·8	12·2	7·4	20·9	25·1
March, 1934	1·3	9·1	14·4	16·6	6·8	11·1	9·2	12·0	0	15·9	7·6	7·6	5·0	24·8	15·9	21·3	30·0	21·9	0	65·4	69·6	12·6	39·6	13·3	1·0	13·4	13·6	6·1	6·8	7·6	2·7	16·9	19·5
March, 1935	64·2	5·8	11·3	13·2	14·8	9·5	8·9	10·0	0	26·4	6·1	14·0	6·2	·8	8·8	17·5	16·7	9·4	0	48·0	59·2	10·4	62·0	10·7	1·8	11·8	12·1	0	7·3	6·5	2·0	15·4	16·7
March, 1936	1·7	12·1	13·5	12·1	10·5	7·6	4·4	10·3	0	32·0	4·4	15·1	4·3	1·2	19·2	14·3	15·5	10·9	0	42·3	44·3	9·0	41·1	10·0	·9	11·7	11·9	0	2·0	6·6	4·0	10·4	14·5
April, 1936	·7	16·1	10·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	23·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	23·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·0	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	13·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	49·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	13·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8

of 10,224 members, 132 or 1·3 per cent of whom were idle at the close of the month as compared with an unemployment percentage of 1·7 in both the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year.

The trend of activity in the miscellaneous group of trades during March was less favourable than in February, though the variation was quite slight, the 142 labour organizations furnishing reports with a membership total of 9,479 persons, showing that 788 or 8·3 per cent were idle at the end of the month as compared with a percentage of 7·8 in February. Unclassified workers and theatre and stage employees recorded moderate recessions in activity from February, and stationary engineers and firemen a very slight adverse change. Hotel and restaurant employees, however, were somewhat better engaged, and barbers showed but a fractional rise in work afforded. Contrasted with the situation in March of last year when 7·7 per cent of the members reported were unemployed, unclassified workers showed noteworthy curtailment of employment during the month surveyed, and activity declined slightly for barbers. Among hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen, however, some small advancement was apparent.

The fishing industry showed renewed vigour in pronounced degree during March as evident from the reports received from 3 organizations including a membership of 612 persons. Of these, 100 were out of work on the last day of the month, a percentage of 16·3 as compared with 38·4 per cent of inactivity in February. A noteworthy increase in unemployment, however, was reflected from March of last year when 9·4 per cent of idleness was registered.

The lumbering and logging industry, with 582 members reported at the end of March, indicated that 25 or a percentage of 4·3 were out of work in contrast with percentages of 4·7 in February and 2·7 at the end of March, 1937.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937, inclusive, and also the percentage of unemployment by provinces for March of each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and for each month from March, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for March, 1938

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of March, 1938, as represented by the average daily placements effected, showed losses of nearly 12 per cent and 7 per cent, respectively, from the previous month and from the corresponding period a year ago. Total placements, however, were higher than in March, 1937, as the number of working days was greater. Although a substantial gain over February was recorded in services, and others, not so large, in transportation, farming and trade, these increases were insufficient to offset the marked decline in logging, together with the smaller losses in manufacturing, construction and maintenance, and mining. In comparison with March, 1937, decreased placements were reported in logging, manufacturing, mining and farming, the heaviest decline being shown in the first-named group, but a substantial gain was recorded in construction and maintenance and smaller increases in services, transportation and trade, which more than offset the declines just mentioned.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1936, as represented by the ratios of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curves, both of vacancies and placements in relation to applications, showed a sharp downward trend throughout the month, and at the close of March the level of the curve of vacancies was 17 points and that of placements nearly 14 points below those attained at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. These adverse changes were mainly due to the compulsory registration of applicants for relief. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 38·1 during the first half and 31·7 during the second half of March, 1938, in contrast with ratios of 50·0 and 48·8 during the corresponding periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 35·8 and 29·3, as compared with 44·8 and 43·1 during the corresponding month of 1937.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during March, 1938, was 898, as compared with a daily average of 1,006 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 991 recorded daily in February, 1938.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,599, in comparison with 2,034 in March, 1937.

Applications for work during the preceding month of 1938 averaged 2,121 daily.

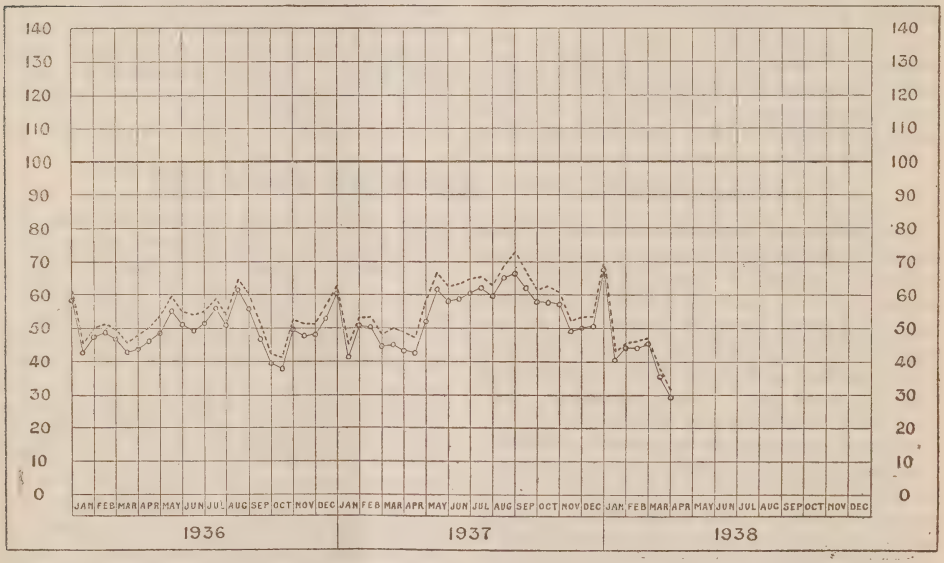
The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during March, 1938, was 837, of which 547 were in regular employment and 290 in work on one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 949 during the preceding month. Placements in March a year ago averaged 895 daily, consisting of 612 in regular and 283 in casual employment.

During the month of March, 1938, the offices of the Service referred 24,047 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,595 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 14,769, of which 10,221 were of men and 4,548 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 7,826. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 14,547 for men and 9,696 for women, a total of 24,243, while applications for work numbered 70,150, of which 51,895 were from men and 18,255 from women. Reports for February, 1938, showed 23,767 positions available; 50,894 applications made, and 22,776 placements effected, while in March, 1937, there were recorded 25,126 vacancies, 50,848 applications for work, and 22,353 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (3 months)	50,113	23,076	73,189

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT



Nova Scotia

During the month of March orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia called for over 33 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 1 per cent more than in the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 31 per cent when compared with February and of over 4 per cent in comparison with March, 1937. Placements by industrial groups showed slight variation from March of last year, the largest changes being gains in services and farming and declines in logging and manufacturing. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected

during the month were logging 63, construction and maintenance 301 and services 455, of which 367 were of household workers. There were 110 men and 123 women placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Orders listed at employment offices in New Brunswick during March called for over 22 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 53 per cent more than in the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 20 per cent when compared with February and of nearly 53 per cent in comparison with March, 1937. The most important increase in placements over March of last year was in construction and maintenance, with smaller gains in services, manufacturing and trade. The only group to show any loss was logging, and this was quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 46, construction and maintenance 206, trade 49 and services 585, of which 433 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 34 of men and 80 of women.

Quebec

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during March, were nearly 18 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 26 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 12 per cent in placements when compared with February and of nearly 41 per cent in comparison with March, 1937. Placements under construction and maintenance on relief projects showed the largest increase over March of last year and were mainly responsible for the gain under this comparison. There was, however, a substantial advance in services and a moderate increase in trade. Small losses were reported in manufacturing and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 178; logging 246; construction and maintenance 3,212; trade 150 and services 2,685, of which 2,438 were of household workers. During the month 3,683 men and 1,720 women were placed in regular employment.

Ontario

There was an increase of over 14 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during March when compared with the preceding month, but a decline of 15 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 15 per cent higher than in February, but over 8 per cent less than during March, 1937. An increase in placements over March of last year in farming and services was more than offset by declines in logging, construction and maintenance and manufacturing. The changes in other groups were unimportant. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 491; logging 703; farming 1,207; construction and maintenance 1,079; trade 245 and services 3,125, of which 2,231 were of household workers. There were 3,130 men and 1,391 women placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Manitoba during March, were over 29 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 19 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease of nearly 31 per cent in placements, when compared with February, but an increase of over 16 per cent in comparison with March, 1937. Except for a small decrease in logging and a nominal loss in construction and maintenance, all industrial divisions showed increases in placements over March of last year, the largest being in services. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 133; farming 726; construction and maintenance 187 and services 711, of which 602 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 1,092 of men and 354 of women.

Saskatchewan

During the month of March, positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan were nearly 20 per cent higher than in February, but 41 per cent below March, 1937. There was an increase of nearly 17 per cent in placements when compared with the preceding month, but a loss of nearly 37 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. All industrial divisions participated in the decline in placements from March, 1937, the most important losses being in farming, construction and maintenance and services. Placements in farming numbered 295 and in services 519. Of the latter 387 were of household workers. During the month 315 men and 294 women were placed in regular employment.

Alberta

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during March, was nearly 14 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 13 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**910**	**26**	**1,150**	**886**	**233**	**646**	**1,952**	**241**
Halifax	285	23	389	256	64	192	922	61
Kentville	70	0	147	70	44	26	210	.....
New Glasgow	162	3	183	167	110	50	332	167
Sydney	393	0	431	393	15	378	488	13
New Brunswick	**925**	**9**	**1,075**	**920**	**114**	**806**	**1,009**	**145**
Chatham	193	0	186	194	0	194	61	8
Fredericton	3	0	10	3	3	0	107	0
Moncton	374	9	493	368	83	285	221	86
St. John	355	0	386	355	28	327	620	51
Quebec	**7,718**	**688**	**14,762**	**7,826**	**5,403**	**1,130**	**6,073**	**3,805**
Bagotville	173	17	234	182	182	0	54	.....
Chicoutimi	754	0	1,106	753	752	1	164	387
Hull	734	12	1,278	729	716	7	468	1,005
La Tuque	312	1	846	315	307	8	202	.....
Matane	194	4	234	192	112	78	189	.....
Montreal	3,305	473	7,023	3,274	1,638	767	3,815	1,386
Quebec	1,283	153	2,465	1,337	798	208	721	600
Rouyn	159	0	269	159	131	28	84	81
Sherbrooke	130	10	297	173	113	18	117	239
Three Rivers	627	17	690	667	610	15	70	107
Val d'Or	47	1	320	45	44	0	189	.....
Ontario	**7,223**	**252**	**22,901**	**7,038**	**4,521**	**2,439**	**54,673**	**4,746**
Belleville	186	0	294	185	130	55	403	82
Brantford	98	0	236	94	70	24	1,241	134
Chatham	191	0	256	191	121	70	533	107
Fort William	276	0	284	276	215	61	566	343
Guelph	124	19	349	120	94	5	1,009	64
Hamilton	463	13	1,469	441	222	200	4,407	281
Kenora	64	0	351	64	48	16	530	114
Kingston	325	22	362	303	276	27	430	141
Kitchener	112	12	487	113	80	29	1,186	60
London	589	25	896	605	405	183	2,168	350
Niagara Falls	133	15	223	126	96	22	1,680	84
North Bay	152	0	234	154	94	60	631	143
Oshawa	149	2	519	146	51	95	1,552	162
Ottawa	440	2	1,405	441	263	171	4,327	257
Pembroke	125	0	269	131	50	81	63	31
Peterborough	99	0	273	99	74	25	782	119
Port Arthur	347	1	353	326	320	6	411	555
St. Catharines	150	21	273	131	88	43	1,988	102
St. Thomas	70	0	133	70	59	11	272	20
Sarnia	190	7	253	188	98	90	567	88
Sault Ste. Marie	88	0	513	89	46	41	260	86
Stratford	118	0	385	116	105	11	975	82
Sudbury	134	0	692	134	109	25	344	72
Timmins	489	0	1,229	485	205	280	991	205
Toronto	1,503	98	9,802	1,402	819	583	19,343	797
Windsor	399	13	1,006	390	180	210	7,596	267
Woodstock	209	2	355	218	203	15	418	.....
Manitoba	**1,869**	**52**	**4,475**	**1,854**	**1,446**	**398**	**15,008**	**1,318**
Brandon	167	45	128	119	113	6	737	72
Winnipeg	1,702	7	4,347	1,735	1,333	392	14,271	1,246
Saskatchewan	**979**	**164**	**10,642**	**888**	**609**	**277**	**10,642**	**891**
Moose Jaw	223	50	2,232	199	118	79	2,283	175
North Battleford	22	5	318	17	12	5	327	24
Prince Albert	99	16	441	72	52	20	417	55
Regina	291	47	4,059	277	225	52	4,111	410
Saskatoon	113	0	2,679	118	104	14	2,708	138
Swift Current	65	30	481	40	12	28	525	30
Yorkton	166	16	432	165	86	79	271	59
Alberta	**1,566**	**61**	**5,309**	**1,526**	**1,064**	**455**	**10,038**	**1,475**
Calgary	407	47	1,549	379	327	52	4,875	570
Drumheller	71	0	398	69	37	32	148	43
Edmonton	607	7	2,558	602	553	42	3,838	751
Lethbridge	101	5	419	98	98	0	674	51
Medicine Hat	380	2	385	378	49	329	503	60
British Columbia	**3,053**	**10**	**9,836**	**3,109**	**1,379**	**1,675**	**13,166**	**2,548**
Kamloops	25	2	289	21	4	17	45	16
Nanaimo	312	2	498	304	295	9	396	251
Nelson	133	0	220	133	23	110	54	14
New Westminster	26	0	564	26	18	8	891	85
Penticton	49	2	171	48	28	20	219	18
Prince George	10	0	86	10	10	0	68	7
Prince Rupert	81	0	274	81	27	54	297	19
Vancouver	1,808	2	6,367	1,877	725	1,097	9,697	1,947
Victoria	609	2	1,367	609	249	360	1,499	191
Canada	**24,243**	**1,262**	**70,150**	**24,047**	**14,769**	**7,826**	**112,561**	**15,284***
Men	14,547	188	51,895	14,602	10,221	4,250	94,321	10,922
Women	9,696	1,074	18,255	9,445	4,548	3,576	18,240	4,362

*115 Placements effected by offices since closed.

over 8 per cent in placements when compared with February, but a decrease of nearly 13 per cent when compared with March, 1937. A decline in placements under construction and maintenance accounted for the loss for the province as a whole from March of last year, as a small gain in services was offset by declines in trade and logging. Minor changes only were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 46; farming 529; transportation 77; construction and maintenance 310 and services 597, of which 395 were of household workers. During the month 699 men and 365 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

There was a decline of nearly 34 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during March when compared with the preceding month and of over 23 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly smaller percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. The decrease in placements from March, 1937, was largely due to a decline in logging, supplemented by smaller losses in services, farming and manufacturing. The only group to show any appreciable gain was the highway division of construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 52; logging 524; farming 112; construction and maintenance 1,691 and services 638, of which 447 were of household workers. There were 1,158 men and 221 women placed in regular employment during the month.

Movement of Labour

During the month of March, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 14,769 placements in regular employment, 7,103 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 548 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 527 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 21 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4 is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Offices in Ontario issued 402 certificates at the reduced rate during March, all to provincial centres. At Port Arthur 218 bush workers, 18 mine employees, 9 power construction workers and 1 hotel cook secured certificates for transportation to various points within the Port Arthur zone. The Port Arthur zone, in addition, received one retail clerk from Sudbury and one foreman from Hamilton. For employment within their respective zones the Sudbury office transferred 73 bush workers and the Fort William office 2 teamsters. The North Bay zone was the destination of 2 labourers conveyed from Ottawa and of one labourer travelling from Toronto. Under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan there was a movement of labour during March which included the issue of 76 certificates, all of which were granted to persons desiring to attend student training classes in a variety of lines of work at various Ontario centres. Workers transported at the Employment Service reduced rate in Manitoba during March numbered 51, of whom 30 went to provincial employment and 21 outside the province. Provincially the Winnipeg office was instrumental in the despatch of 26 farm hands, one farm domestic, 2 bushmen and one mine cook to centres within its own zone. The transfers to other provinces were also from Winnipeg, and included 13 bush workers, 2 domestics, one miner and one café chef going to Port Arthur, 2 farm hands to Prince Albert and one farm hand each to the Saskatoon and Weyburn zones. In Saskatchewan during March one certificate was granted to a farm hand proceeding from Regina to North Battleford. The labour movement in Alberta during March originated at Edmonton, and involved the transfer of 90 persons to situations within the province. Travelling from Edmonton to employment within the territory covered by that city office were 53 transportation company employees, 9 mine workers, 6 sawmill workers, 5 bushmen, 5 farm hands, one farm domestic, 3 oil refinery workers, 3 fish company employees, 2 hotel cooks and one carpenter. From Edmonton, in addition, one farm hand and one oil driller proceeded to Calgary. Benefiting by the reduced transportation rate in British Columbia during March 4 persons were transported to employment within the province. These received their certificates at Vancouver, from which centre one miner and one farm housekeeper journeyed to Kamloops and one miner and one farm hand to positions in the Vancouver zone.

Of the 548 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during March, 275 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 269 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway, and 2 by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during March, 1938

According to returns tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during March was $3,556,567. This was an increase of $1,194,610 or 50·6 per cent over the February total of $2,361,957, but a decrease of $3,110,672 or 46·7 per cent as compared with the aggregate of $6,667,239 reported for March, 1937, when the construction of several large industrial buildings had been authorized.

The building represented by the construction permits taken out in the first three months of the present year was valued at $7,764,625; this was lower than the total of $10,527,992 reported in the first quarter of 1937, but was higher than in 1936, also exceeding the 1934 and the 1933 figure. The cumulative total for this period in each of the years since 1931 has been below the average of $18,133,290 indicated in the months, January-March in the years, 1920-1937.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for March, 1938, showing that they had granted about 375 permits for dwellings valued at more than $1,100,000 and more than 1,700 permits for other buildings estimated to cost approximately $2,200,000. During February, authority was given for the erection of about 125 dwellings and over 1,000 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $700,000 and $1,600,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia reported increases in the value of the building authorized during March, 1938, as compared with the preceding month. The greatest gains were those of $114,670 or 165 per cent in Nova Scotia, $173,129 or 26·8 per cent in British Columbia, and $517,483 or 127·2 per cent in Quebec. There were small reductions in the remaining provinces.

As compared with March, 1937, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases; in this comparison also, the most pronounced gains were in Nova Scotia and Quebec, where the authorizations were higher by $102,045, or 124·2 per cent, and $284,021 or 44·4 per cent, respectively. Prince Edward Island, Ontario and British Columbia showed reductions as compared with March of last year, that of $2,542,326 or 65·1 per cent in Ontario being greatest.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Toronto reported increases as compared with the preceding month and with March, 1937; in Winnipeg there was a gain over the same month of last year, but a loss as compared with February, 1938, while the reverse was the case in Vancouver, where the total exceeded that for the preceding month, but was lower than in March, 1937. Of the other centres, Halifax, New Glasgow, Sydney, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Chatham, Fort William, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Welland, Riverside, Woodstock, Brandon, St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton, Lethbridge, Kamloops, Nanaimo, New Westminster and North Vancouver reported higher totals than in either February, 1938, or March, 1937.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during March and in the first quarter of each year since 1928, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first quarter of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in March	Value of permits issued in first quarter	Indexes of value of permits issued in first quarter (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first quarter (1926=100)
	$	$		
1938.....	3,556,567	7,764,625	34·5	91·3
1937.....	6,667,239	10,527,992	46·8	92·5
1936.....	2,368,537	5,592,471	24·9	84·0
1935.....	4,022,755	8,507,270	37·8	81·4
1934.....	1,109,085	2,710,999	12·1	82·2
1933.....	953,966	3,065,821	13·6	75·2
1932.....	3,396,729	9,453,012	42·0	79·3
1931.....	9,948,979	24,746,094	110·0	83·7
1930.....	13,356,787	29,493,262	131·1	96·7
1929.....	24,068,018	42,950,228	190·9	99·2
1928.....	15,128,413	33,163,338	147·4	95·5

The value of the building authorized in the first three months of 1938 was lower by 26·2 p.c. than in the same period of 1937, and was also lower than in the first quarter of 1935; it was, however, higher than in the same period in 1936, 1934 or 1933. As already stated, the totals for the months January-March in the years since 1931 have been much below the average for those months in the last eighteen years. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the last three months, while slightly lower than in the same quarter of 1937, were higher than in the first three months of other years since 1931. However, wholesale prices in this period have also been considerably lower than preceding years of the record.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities in February and March, 1938, and March, 1937. The 35 cities for which statistics are available since 1910 are marked thus *.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	March, 1938	February, 1938	March, 1937
	$	$	$
P. E. Island—			
Charlottetown	1,000	3,000	4,590
Nova Scotia	184,185	69,515	82,140
*Halifax	142,250	66,110	75,905
New Glasgow	17,100	225	250
*Sydney	24,835	3,180	5,985
New Brunswick	17,870	20,951	16,826
Fredericton	Nil	900	Nil
*Moncton	7,365	Nil	12,000
*Saint John	10,505	20,051	4,826
Quebec	924,203	406,720	640,182
*Montreal—			
*Maisonneuve	763,853	297,455	491,782
*Quebec	96,397	43,630	71,760
Shawinigan Falls	3,200	5,200	3,850
*Sherbrooke	47,900	25,000	30,500
*Three Rivers	7,735	13,935	8,690
*Westmount	5,118	21,500	33,600
Ontario	1,365,680	1,088,156	3,908,006
Belleville	525	5,900	36,575
*Brantford	64,042	2,200	10,225
Chatham	13,950	8,900	11,200
*Fort William	6,150	3,000	2,475
Galt	12,731	650	40,885
*Guelph	3,400	3,000	6,775
*Hamilton	123,403	505,543	107,231
*Kingston	19,919	10,450	16,770
*Kitchener	28,182	10,380	33,038
*London	40,940	7,865	61,965
Niagara Falls	21,650	4,382	3,572
Oshawa	3,950	Nil	950
*Ottawa	101,000	109,400	768,315
Owen Sound	22,148	9,190	Nil
*Peterborough	11,641	6,600	10,295
*Port Arthur	7,928	3,740	10,170
*Stratford	3,233	100	7,530
*St. Catharines	28,360	4,250	17,252
*St. Thomas	4,200	4,350	2,750
Sarnia	10,210	9,115	6,580
Sault Ste. Marie	2,700	5,250	6,045
*Toronto	714,620	289,940	527,018
York and East York Townships	51,055	45,370	163,400
Welland	8,655	1,250	8,294
*Windsor	39,020	32,731	2,041,881
Riverside	5,500	900	3,350
Woodstock	16,568	3,700	3,465
Manitoba	58,775	62,675	37,045
*Brandon	15,450	Nil	4,100
St. Boniface	5,525	1,175	2,945
*Winnipeg	37,800	61,500	30,000
Saskatchewan	30,990	11,700	23,930
*Moose Jaw	200	4,500	4,235
*Regina	21,365	5,450	11,155
*Saskatoon	9,425	1,750	8,540
Alberta	153,531	52,036	70,922
*Calgary	30,036	14,875	32,972
*Edmonton	97,535	24,660	34,320
Lethbridge	25,960	12,501	3,630
Medicine Hat	Nil	Nil	Nil
British Columbia	820,333	647,204	1,883,598
Kamloops	12,600	4,460	4,700
Nanaimo	13,280	11,073	3,020
*New Westminster	115,675	34,950	60,670
Prince Rupert	4,070	4,075	1,425
*Vancouver	600,835	434,290	1,754,630
North Vancouver	17,335	8,225	2,110
*Victoria	56,538	150,131	57,043
Total— 58 cities	3,556,567	2,361,957	6,667,239
Total—*35 cities	3,286,855	2,216,516	6,356,403

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF APRIL, 1938

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of April, 1938, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

In some parts of the Maritimes wet weather had retarded spring ploughing and planting, but in other sections orchard spraying had become quite general and early land had been planted to potatoes and grain. Pulpwood cutting, river driving, the sawing of barrel stock and pulp wood were the chief lines of activity in logging. Fishing was good, although prices offered for herring and scallops were disappointing to the fishermen. Cod, haddock, halibut and gaspereaux were plentiful. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from one to five days. Manufacturing was only fair, the closing down of several concerns in Saint John having seriously affected a large number of men and women there. No idleness, however, was reported by the iron and steel companies. All buildings and dwellings under construction were progressing rapidly and highway construction had commenced. Transportation was brisk, although winter activities at the Port of Saint John had ceased and this had affected a large number of train crews. Trade was good. In the Women's Division a shortage of experienced domestic help was in evidence. At Sydney, the first class of the Household Training School under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan had completed its course and all the graduates had secured satisfactory positions. Keen interest had been taken in this project and a second class was being recruited.

Except for increased activity during the sugaring season, the demand for farm help in the Province of Quebec was not much greater than last month's. Where river driving was

in progress, many experienced river men found employment, but in some districts where operations had been delayed due to the low water level, logging was quiet. Mining was somewhat slack. Manufacturing was as follows: At Bagotville, Chicoutimi, La Tuque, Matane and Three Rivers, greatly reduced output from the mills; at Hull, match, toy and paper factories, very busy; at Montreal, metals, clothing, boots and shoes, active, important demands also noted for railway workers; at Quebec, leather and clothing very quiet; at Sherbrooke, slackening in the metal industry, also in cottons, where marked staff reductions had taken place. Silk and woollen mills, however, were active, with high production. The spring and summer program of road and building construction was not yet fully underway, but repairs to dwellings, the erection of smaller buildings, as well as some road maintenance work furnished employment for a number of men. Construction of the Val d'Or-Rouyn line of the Canadian National Railways had not yet been resumed. Navigation had opened and ports were gradually becoming busier. Trade was generally satisfactory, although slight contractions were registered at La Tuque, following the closing of the pulp mill and at Quebec and Montreal, where the usual after-Easter slackness prevailed. In the Women's Division many vacancies for household, hotel and restaurant workers were listed, and in some sections suitable female applicants were scarce.

Vacancies for farm help in Ontario were fewer than usual, chiefly due to unfavourable weather conditions. Except for river driving, logging was quiet and mining, also, was slack. Employment in manufacturing remained practically stationary, many plants working only part time with reduced staffs; nevertheless in the iron and steel group some improvement was reported, but where extra hands were required only former employees were being rehired. A greater volume of work was gradually getting underway in building construction, but this was not, as yet, adequate to absorb all skilled hands. Highway construction also was more active. Transportation and storage were quiet and trade was fair. In the Women's Division, cooks-general were sought after and experienced applicants difficult to obtain; however, very few calls were listed for waitresses, many of whom were available. Coloured help also was more in demand. At Toronto, the Homecraft Training graduates' second class had all been placed and very good reports received as to their efficiency. As a result of this, it is evident that a better trained class of workers will greatly help the domestic problem. In casual work many women were employed the greater share being for spring cleaning in private homes.

Fewer placements were made in farming in the Prairie Provinces on account of inclement weather, although there was a good demand from sheep ranchers for experienced men for the lambing season. Logging was slightly more active, but mining was very quiet, except for development work at the new mines in the Drumheller district. Increased activity, also, was noted in the Taber oil fields. Manufacturing was unchanged. No outstanding building projects were underway and the bulk of permits issued was for repair and alteration jobs. At Moose Jaw extra railway gangs had been taken on, but no new hands were being hired. A decided improvement for day workers was noted in the Women's Division with placements and orders in domestic service remaining steady.

Nearly all necessary help for spring work on farms in British Columbia had been hired, so that the demand for farm labour had fallen off; sheep shearing, however, was in progress and experienced men found employment in that line. Logging was quiet. Sawmills were operating fairly steadily, but single mills were slack. Mining was active, particularly on gold properties. Manufacturing was unchanged. Conditions in building construction, on the whole, were undoubtedly better than for some time past, but not sufficiently so as to make any appreciable difference to the number of unemployed workers, both skilled and unskilled. Construction of small houses and repairs, also, was stimulated by the receiving of beneficial help from the Domestic Housing Scheme, thereby giving employment to a large number of building tradesmen. At Prince George, considerable work was being done in clearing and enlarging the new landing field at the local airport. Drydock and shipyards were actitve at Prince Rupert and an excellent season in this industry, likewise, was reported by Victoria. Shipping and longshoring, however, were quiet at Prince Rupert and Vancouver. Trade was fair. Casual work in the Women's Department was slack, but experienced help was lacking to fill all orders which were listed for cooks-general.

The Home Office (Great Britain) has recently issued its quarterly bulletin entitled, "How Factory Accidents Happen," which contains practical descriptions of certain types of accidents notified to inspectors of factories.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, April, 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed a further improvement in March. It improved in building and public works contracting, agriculture, tailoring and dressmaking, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, shipbuilding and ship-repairing, the distributive trades, and hotel and boarding house service. On the other hand, employment declined in coal mining, the iron and steel industry, metal goods manufacture, and most of the textile trades.

It is estimated that at March 14, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,380,000. This was 56,000 more than at February 14, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 16,000 as compared with March 15, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at March 14, 1938, was 12·9 as compared with 13·2 at February 14, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 6·4 at March 14, 1938, and 8·4 at February 14, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at March 14, 1938, was 12·6 as compared with 13·0 at February 14, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase at March 14, 1938, as compared with March 15, 1937, of about 1·7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 1·4 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined the percentage rose by about 1·6 between these dates.

At March 14, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,350,121 wholly unemployed, 331,247 temporarily stopped, and 67,613 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,748,981; this was 61,440 less than at February 14, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 202,000 as compared with March 15, 1937.

The total of 1,748,981 persons on the registers at March 14, 1938, included 994,659 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 549,315 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 48,802 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 156,205 other persons, of whom 33,863 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at March 14, 1938, was 1,844,583, as compared with 1,907,795 at February 14, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase at March 14, 1938, of about 224,000 as compared with March 15, 1937.

United States

In an official press release dated April 23, 1938, United States Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins, announced that non-agricultural employment showed a further slight decline in March with 50,000 fewer workers being employed.

"Ordinarily between 200,000 and 300,000 workers go back into industry at this season," Miss Perkins said. "Compared with March, 1937, it is estimated that there are about 2,450,000 fewer people at work on non-agricultural jobs, excluding W.P.A. and other Federal and State emergency projects."

Employment in manufacturing industries decreased contra-seasonally in March, as about 40,000 wage earners were laid off. Weekly factory pay rolls showed a gain of $200,000, indicating some improvement in plant operating schedules. Factory employment was about 20 per cent below the level of March of last year and factory pay rolls were down by about 27 per cent.

Of the 89 manufacturing industries for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics receives reports, 53 showed declines in employment in March, and 45 had smaller weekly pay rolls. Employment continued to decline in the heavy industries, except for some of the factories supplying building materials. The industries manufacturing durable goods, as a group, employed fewer wage earners than at any time since January, 1935. Their forces were 27 per cent smaller than at the peak of May, 1937.

Other basic industries in which working forces were reduced, in contrast to a normal employment increase in March, were Class I railroads, which laid off nearly 12,000 men; bituminous coal mines, which laid off 11,000 workers; and metal mines, which reduced their forces for the sixth consecutive month. Anthracite mines had fewer workers than in February, but their pay rolls were larger. Public utilities reported small seasonal reductions in

employment, and wholesale firms cut their staffs by 1·5 per cent, or about 21,000 workers. Brokerage houses again reduced the number of their employees. Retail stores and dyeing and cleaning firms reported increases in employment somewhat smaller than is usual for this time of the year, while in the other service industries there were small declines.

Private building contractors, instead of taking on more men as is usual in March, reduced their forces by 1 per cent, particularly in the northern and eastern States. The industries supplying building materials had more employees than in February. Public construction jobs financed from P.W.A. or regular federal funds employed more workers.

Reports on employment by States indicate that declines were rather widespread, with 32 States and the District of Columbia showing smaller employment. Practically all of the larger industrial States had fewer persons at work in March in industries reporting to the Bureau. In Massachusetts, Ohio, and Michigan employment reductions were approximately 1 per cent, in Illinois 2 per cent, and in Pennsylvania and New Jersey about one-half of 1 per cent. In New York there was little change. Gains were substantial in Washington and Oregon, as the furniture and lumber industries became more active, and in some of the southern States.

Public Employment.—As employment in industry declined during the month of March, the number of persons engaged in most of the programs financed wholly or partially from Federal funds increased substantially. The most marked increase (15 per cent) occurred on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, including work projects of the National Youth Administration and Student Aid. Planned to expand as unemployment in industry increases, employment on these projects reached the highest level (approximately 2,900,000) since December, 1936. Pay-roll disbursements amounted to $121,700,000. Since virtually no new allotments were made for Federal projects under the Works Program, only a moderate increase (4 per cent) in employment was reported on these projects, and pay rolls declined slightly. Compared with March, 1937, employment and pay-roll disbursements on Federal projects were down by 39 and 42 per cent, respectively.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher wages shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the

work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister.

The new Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for over time and as to the proper classification of any work for the purpose of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada unless the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada;

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Supply and installation of a new engine in the launch *Clupea*. Name of contractors, Vivian Engine Works, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, April 12, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,920. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Ships—Fitters	$0 84
Ships—Fitters' helpers	0 63
Ships—Carpenters	0 75
Labourers	0 50

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of a building for the Chief Inspector of Arms and Ammunition, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Emile Frenette, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, April 1, 1938. Amount of contract, $128,475. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Blacksmiths	0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 55
Compressor operator (Gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Electricians	0 65
Firemen—Stationery	0 45
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—	
Metal	0 65
Wood	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen—Reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—Gasoline	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	0 70
Tile setters—Ornamental	0 80
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Welders on steel erection	0 75
Watchman	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75

Completion of observation towers on hangars A.1 and A.3 at the R.C.A.F. Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 11, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,090. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Electricians	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of a public building at L'Assomption, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Heroux & Robert, Ltée., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $16,652 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Lathers, metal	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40

	Per hour
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Stone masons	0 80
Stonecutters (on the job)	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 30

Construction of a wharf, approaches and breakwater repairs at William Head Quarantine Station, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, April 8, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $16,392.13. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Piledriver foreman	$1 25
Piledriver engineer	1 12½
Piledriver men	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourers	0 45
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a public building at Rogersville, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph S. Roy, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, April 4, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,500 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Lathers, metal	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone, limestone)	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a public building at Scotstown, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Alcide Blondeau, Stanstead, P.Q. Date of contract, March 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $17,121 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gasoline or electric)	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Lathers, metal	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone, limestone)	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of a public building at Mulgrave, N.S. Name of contractors, Walters Construction & Engineering Co., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, February 17, 1938. Amount of contract, $21,860 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	$0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers	0 35
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35

	Per hour
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Terrazzo labourers	0 35
Marble and tile setters	0 70
Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Electricians	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a new Examining Warehouse for Customs and Immigration purposes at Saint Stephen, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. Joseph McVay & Son, Saint Stephen, N.B. Date of contract, March 28, 1938. Amount of contract, $12,975 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineer, operating steam —Single or double drums	0 55
Hoist operator, gasoline or electric	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Lathers (metal)	0 50
Lathers (wood)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Construction of an armoury on Fourth street, Cornwall, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. A. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $224,200 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Lathers, metal	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Marble and tile setters	0 90
Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Mastic floor layers	0 75
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Stonecutters	0 75
Structural steel workers	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 45
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Repair of concrete in the Lock Chamber and upper entrance of Lock Number 12 of the Trent Canal, near Campbellford, Ont. Name of contractors, The S. E. Corporation, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, March 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $14,983. A fair

wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Acetylene torch operator	$0 60
Blacksmith	0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement gun operator	0 50
Cement finisher	0 55
Carpenter	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Drill runner—machine	0 45
Electrician	0 65
Fireman—stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Pump operator	0 45
Sand blast operator	0 50
Watchman	0 30

(2) *Dredging Work.*

Note.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Department of Public Works

Deepening of the enclosed harbour at Waskesiu, Prince Albert National Park, Sask. Name of contractors, Messrs. Arthur Macaw and Robert J. MacDonald, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, April 23, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $11,250.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of National Defence

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Telephone switchboard	Canadian Telephones & Supplies, Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Steel lattice masts, 150 ft.	Vulcan Iron Works Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.
Wire rope unit	British Ropes Canadian Factory Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Practice bombs	Parmenter & Bulloch Co., Ltd., Gananoque, Ont.
Attachments towing light	McMullen-Perkins Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Aviation gasoline	Imperial Oil Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Parachutes	Irwin Air Chute Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont.
Parachute spare parts	Irvin Air Chute Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont.
Parachute with harness	Irvin Air Chute Co., Ltd., Fort Erie. Ont.
Whalers (2)	John Etherington, Ltd., Shelburne, N.S.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Scales and weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Interprovincial Equipment Co,. Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machine parts	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks	Canadian Repair Shop Reg'd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Department of Public Works

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Sioux Lookout, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, April 6, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,697.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Powassan, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, April 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $757.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Kelowna, B.C. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, March 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,990.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

Note: The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Unpacking, dismantling, removing of engines, reconditioning, modifying or replacing necessary parts where required, and reassembling of 18 Wapiti aircraft. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, March 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $179,984.58. A fair wages schedule was included in this contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine Assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Airframe Construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner) leading hand	0 80
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveters' helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age):	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Construction of Norseman fabric spares. Name of contractors, Noorduyn Aircraft Ltd., St. Laurent, P.Q. Date of contract, March 31, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,910. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of Norseman wood and metal spares. Name of contractors, Noorduyn Aircraft, Ltd., St. Laurent, P.Q. Date of contract, March 31, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,523.66. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of 9 Wright Cyclone engines. Name of contractors, Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, December 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $97,801.47. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Installation of a braking system on 7 Fleet aircraft now under construction at plant. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, April 16, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,772. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of spare parts for Tiger Moth aircraft. Name of contractors, De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, April 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $19,102.77. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fleet model Landplane 195. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, April 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,861. The preceding fair wages schedule was included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fleet model 7 Landplane 198. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft, Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, April 16, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,130.58. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of ten Tanks, overload, fuel, for Stranraer aircraft, complete with attachment parts, fairings, etc. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 20, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,739.60. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of fuel tanks for Nothrop "Delta" aircraft. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 20, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,596.24. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of equipment for Stranraer aircraft. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, April 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $24,942.30. The above-mentioned fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning of Fleet aircraft No. 206. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, April 20, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,229.96. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Avro Tutor type 621 Landplane No. 186. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,660.30. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete overhaul of Wasp series C engine Y49/12229. Name of contractors, Canadian

Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, April 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,170.62. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete overhaul of Fleet model 7 Landplane No. 204. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, April 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,181.85. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fairchild 71 Monoplane 632. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, April 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,886.25. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Reconditioning of Vancouver flying boat II S/S No. 902. Name of contractors, Wells Air Harbour, Lulu Island, B.C. Date of contract, April 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,356.59. A fair wages schedule was included in this contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine Assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.) leading hand	$0 80
Fitter (A.E.)	0 70
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 45
Machinist	0 75
Machinist's helper	0 45
Machine operator	0 60
Sandblaster	0 65
Labourers	0 45
Airframe Construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.) leading hand	0 80
Fitter (A.F.)	0 70
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 45
Machinist	0 75
Machinist's helper	0 45
Machine operator	0 60
Woodworker (joiner) leading hand	0 80
Woodworker (joiner)	0 70
Woodworker's helper	0 45
Welder	0 70
Welder's helper	0 45
Electrician, leading hand	0 85
Electrician	0 75
Electrician's helper	0 45
Painter and doper, leading hand	0 75
Painter and doper	0 65
Painter and doper's helper	0 45
Fabric worker—female	0 45
Fabric worker's helper	0 35
Upholsterer	0 65
Upholsterer's helper	0 45
Sandblaster	0 65
Labourers	0 45
Erector, leading hand	0 80
Erector	0 70
Erector's helper	0 45
Sheet metal worker, leading hand	0 80
Sheet metal worker	0 70
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 45
Riveter	0 60
Riveter's helper	0 45
Heat treat operator	0 70
Heat treat operator's helper	0 45
Plater, Cadmium	0 65
Plater, Anodic	0 70
Plater, Anodic helper	0 45
Rivet packer	0 45
Modeler (patternmaker)	0 70
Foundry man (moulder)	0 70
Cable splicer	0 70
Tool and die maker	0 80
Hammer operator	0 70
Apprentices to fitters, machinists and sheet metal workers only; 16 to 21 years of age:	
1st year	0 25
2nd year	0 30
3rd year	0 40

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. Not more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Major reconditioning of Fairchild 71 Monoplane 633. Name of contractors, Wells Air Harbour, Lulu Island, B.C. Date of contract, April 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,450.51. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

System of Voluntary Apprenticeship Introduced in Virginia

On April 1, 1938, Virginia's Governor James H. Price signed a bill, which passed the Legislature March 12, 1938, providing for a system of voluntary apprenticeship.

The Act makes the Commissioner of Labour responsible for its administration. It provides for the appointment by the Governor of an apprenticeship council consisting of three representatives each from employer and employee organizations respectively. The State Supervisor of Trade and Industrial Education and the Commissioner of Labor are ex-officio members of the Council without vote. The Council is to advise the Commissioner on all matters relating to the development of an adequate voluntary apprenticeship system within the State.

The Apprenticeship Council, in co-operation with local and State joint apprenticeship committees, is authorized to determine standards for apprentice agreements not lower than those established by the Act; to approve apprentice agreements which meet the standards established by the Act; to terminate apprentice agreements in accordance with the provisions of the Act; to keep a record of apprentice agreements; to issue certificates of journeymanship upon completion of apprenticeship; and to appoint local and State joint trade apprenticeship committees. The Act stipulates that the administration and supervision of related and supplemental instruction for apprentices, co-ordination of instruction with job experiences, and the selection and training of teachers and co-ordinators for such instruction is the responsibility of State and local boards responsible for vocational education.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated. It may be stated that this has been the practice in the past.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN MANUFACTURERS OF DRESSES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES' GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 72 (DRESSMAKERS).

This agreement, which covers the manufacture of dresses and associated articles, is to be in effect from January, 1938, to January 20, 1940, or for a further two years if no notice is given. At the end of the first year, however, if the cost of living has increased, the wage scale may be increased by mutual consent or by decision of the arbitration board.

The employers recognize the union and will employ only union members. No worker after the first week's trial may be discharged without sufficient cause and without the consent of the union.

Hours: for the year 1938, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week; from January 20, 1939, 8 per day on first five days of the week, a 40 hour week. The reduction in hours from 44 to 40 hours per week shall not mean any reduction in wages.

Overtime: to be worked only with the permission of the union and then only if no additional union workers are available or no room or facility in the factory for such additional help. Overtime to be paid at time and one quarter.

Minimum wage rates: full fledged cutters $30 per week; cutters now receiving $25 and less than scale to receive an increase of $2 per week; cutters now receiving below $25, an increase of $3 per week; pressers to be paid 23 to 25 cents per dress, 30 cents for suits, with 25 per cent extra for samples; operators to be paid on a basis which will yield to at least half of the operating staff of the employer and to any medium operator $28.60 for a full working week, and in shops where piece work is the system, when half of the operating staff fail to earn $28.60, the piece work prices of such employer will be readjusted to bring them up to this standard, subject to the decision of the board of arbitration; finishers to be paid a minimum of $15.50 per week for either time or piece work; drapers to be paid a minimum of $19 per week, and in any event each draper was to receive an increase of $1 at the time the agreement went into effect.

A shop chairman and price committee to be chosen by the employees in each shop who will settle piece work prices with the employer, subject to the approval of the union.

Every garment with which the employer deals either directly or indirectly is to be completely manufactured in the inside factory and on the premises of such employer.

In slack periods, the work in the shop to be divided as equally as possible among all the employees properly engaged in the work.

For the purpose of settling any disputes, an arbitration board to be formed, and if necessary a chairman mutually agreed upon included. The decision of this board to be binding.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—PUBLISHERS OF FRENCH NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 145 (JACQUES CARTIER LOCAL).

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1939.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: for the year 1938, 44 per week; for the year 1939, 40 hours per week.

Overtime: time and one-half before midnight and double time after midnight for evening papers; time and one-half until noon and double time after noon for morning newspapers. Work on eight specified holidays, double time.

Weekly wage rates for day work: for the year 1938, $44 per week of 44 hours; for the year 1939, $40 per week of 40 hours. For night work, 15 per cent extra to be paid.

Wages for apprentices: first and second years at the discretion of the employer, thereafter from 37.21 cents per hour during first six months of third year to 86 cents during second half of sixth year. Provision is made for extra pay for work on morning newspapers, up to $1 per week extra.

One apprentice allowed for the first four journeymen or a fraction of four and one for each additional five journeymen.

MONTREAL, OTTAWA, TORONTO, HAMILTON AND LONDON.—CANADIAN LITHOGRAPHERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE AMALGAMATED LITHOGRAPHERS OF AMERICA, LOCALS NOS. 27 (MONTREAL), 40 (OTTAWA), 12 (TORONTO), 42 (HAMILTON), AND 47 (LONDON).

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1937 (except for wage scales which are to be in effect from March 1, 1938) and to remain in effect until November 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. (Most of the provisions of this agreement were made obligatory throughout the province of Quebec under the Workmen's Wages Act as noted in the April issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE).

The agreement includes persons engaged in the process of lithography, by lithographic, planographic, photolithographic or gelatine processes, whether direct or offset, and whether in trade plants, private, industrial or any other establishments.

Hours: for day work 8 per day, 5 on Saturdays, or 9 per day from Monday to Friday, a 45 hour week; for night work, 9 hours per night for 5 nights, a 45 hour week.

Overtime: all time worked before or after regular hours of the shop, time and one half for first three hours of overtime on Monday to

Friday inclusive; all other overtime, including work on Saturday, Sunday and on eight specified holidays (except in the English shops of Montreal where there are seven holidays), double time.

No piece work to be done in any shop.

Minimum weekly wage rates for day work; for work on different sizes of presses and whether one, two or three colours, rates vary from $27 for the smallest size presses up to and including 12 x 19 (one colour) to $60.75 for the fifth size class (three colours), and $58.50 for the largest size presses (two colours); presses for lithographing on tin and for direct rotary presses, $41.85; for flat bed presses (direct process), $38.25; for press feeders, from $14.40 to $17.10 for smallest presses to $17.10 to $24.75 for largest size presses (one colour), and from $15.30 to $19.35 for smallest presses to $18 to $27 for largest size press (two colours); for press helpers, $13.50; for artists (reproducers only) from $23.40 for vacuum frame and contact negative operators to $54 for process (colour correctors), with $45 for commercial artists, general letterers and engravers. All employees on night shifts to be paid 15 per cent higher than rate for day work. Handicapped employees may work for lower wage rates, the rates to be established by both parties to the agreement.

One apprentice allowed for every four journeymen or fraction thereof in the press room and one apprentice for every five journeymen or fraction thereof in the art and transfer departments. However, apprentices employed in any shop at October 22, 1937, may continue their apprenticeship even if the proportion of apprentices exceeds the above.

Minimum wages for apprentices for day work: in press-room, from $17.10 during first six months to $33.75 during second half of fourth year; in all departments except press-room, from $9 during first six months to $24.75 during second half of fifth year; for improvers, from $27.45 during first six months to $35.55 during second half of second year. For night work, 15 per cent above day scale to be paid.

In shops where the prevailing or standard number of weekly hours of work is less or the wage rate higher than established in this agreement, such hours shall not be increased nor such higher wage rates reduced during the life of this agreement.

A labour committee made up of an equal number of representatives of the employers and employees to be appointed to implement and interpret the conditions of the agreement.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

TORONTO, ONT.—CERTAIN JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL JEWELLERY WORKERS' UNION, NO. 33.

Agreement reached at time of the strike which was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1185. Agreement to be in effect from October 15, 1937, to October 1, 1938, but will continue to October 1, 1939, if a code is signed by October 1, 1938.

No discrimination to be shown against any employees for their union activities. Employees reserve the right to refuse to work with any worker who is not a union member.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, except in June and July when there shall be no work on Saturdays, a 40-hour week.

Overtime: no overtime during June and July except with special permit from the advisory board. During the other months, except December, overtime restricted to 13 hours in a week, 200 hours per year. Overtime regulations for December to be determined by the advisory board. Payment for overtime was to be time and one-quarter until December 31, 1937; from January 1, 1938, time and one-third is to be paid.

Minimum wage rates: journeymen working on gold or platinum cast work or on jewellery in which gold is a part, 70 cents per hour until October 1, 1938, and 75 cents thereafter; journeymen working on silver and base metals, 62½ cents per hour; journeymen working full time on hand-made platinum work, $1 per hour; setters and engravers on time work, 82½ cents per hour until October 1, 1938, and 87½ cents thereafter. Minimum prices are included for setters and engravers working on piece work. All journeymen time workers working on platinum and gold who before this agreement received more than 62½ cents per hour, notwithstanding any other provisions of the agreement, were to receive a flat increase of 7½ cents per hour October 15, 1937, and a further increase of 5 cents per hour October 1, 1938. The advisory board may permit an employee lacking expertness through physical disabilities or an extended period of unemployment, to work for a lower wage rate for a limited period, but in no case may more than 25 per cent of the employees of a shop be so paid.

Apprentices are limited to one apprentice to each four journeymen.

Wages for apprentices: during first six months $8 per week, with increases each six months until for second half of fifth year, the wage is to be $22.50 for apprentice jewellers and engravers, $25 for apprentice setters and $28 for apprentice polishers, press hands and casters.

No work to be taken by an employee to be done outside the employer's workshop.

During temporary slack periods, the work to be distributed fairly amongst the employees competent in the particular work.

A permanent advisory board to be formed for the settlement of any disputes.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE ASSOCIATION OF CANADIAN BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 93.

Agreement in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed if available. Union representatives may visit all jobs to confer with the shop steward.

An industrial council made up of five members of each party and an impartial chairman chosen by them is to be formed for the purpose of settling any disputes. The decision of this council is binding on both parties.

Other clauses of this agreement which include a 44-hour week and a minimum wage of 85 cents beginning May 1, 1938, were noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1389, in the summary of the Order in Council making the wages and hours schedule binding under the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario.

TORONTO, ONT.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO, AND THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCALS NO. 2 (BRICKLAYERS) AND NO. 26 (STONEMASONS).

Agreement which includes the city of Toronto and within 10 miles of its limits, to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. On receipt of such notice, the joint arbitration committee will meet and come to a decision.

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to give preference in supplying men to the employers, parties to the agreement.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week. When work cannot be done during the regular working day, it may be done as a night shift of not more than 8 hours at the regular wage rate. When two or three shifts per day are worked, they may be worked between 1 a.m. Monday and 8 a.m. Saturday, and on such shifts the day shift to be paid at straight time and the second and third shifts at time and one-seventh.

Overtime to be paid at time and one-half. Work on Saturdays, Sundays and on seven specified holidays only to be done when most necessary, and such work to be paid at double time. However, when required for the pouring of concrete on Saturdays, bricklayers and stonemasons may work, being paid straight time for the morning and time and one-half for Saturday afternoon and evening.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen bricklayers and stonemasons: $1.05 per hour (an increase of 15 cents per hour over the previous rate).

For apprentices, wages and conditions are to be as stipulated by the Ontario Apprenticeship Board.

A joint arbitration committee to be immediately appointed, who shall meet on request and whose decision will be binding on both parties. No strike to occur pending such decision.

TORONTO, ONT.—CERTAIN TERRAZZO CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION NO. 2 (TERRAZZO MECHANICS).

Agreement which covers the city of Toronto and within 10 miles of its limits to be in effect from December 1, 1937, to March 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. Upon notice being given by December 1, negotiations for a new agreement to start January 1, and if necessary referred to a joint arbitration committee.

Only union members to be employed and the union to give preference in supplying men to contractors who are parties to the agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, from Monday to Friday, 40 per week. Eight hours' pay for 7 hours' work where two or three shifts are worked and where the overtime shifts equal at least two-thirds of the regular shift. Where work cannot be done during the day, it may be done at night at regular wage rates. When work is required for the pouring of concrete on Saturdays, it may be done for straight time pay on Saturday morning and time and one-half after noon.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Saturdays, Sundays and on eight specified holidays only in emergencies and to be paid at double time.

Wages per hour for terrazzo mechanics: 80 cents from December 1, 1937, to February 28, 1938; 85 cents from March 1, 1938, to May 31, 1938; 90 cents from June 1, 1938, to March 1, 1939.

A joint arbitration committee to be immediately appointed, who shall meet upon request whenever required. No stoppage of work to take place until the matter in dispute has been referred to this committee. In case of any dispute which cannot be settled by the contractor and the business agent of the union, or in case of violation of the agreement, the dispute will be referred to a conciliation committee.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Street and Electric Railways

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS AND BUSMEN IN THEIR EMPLOY.

Agreement made December 10, 1937, after further negotiations had taken place following the report of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1062 and December, page 1303). The agreement is retroactive to May 1, 1937, and remains in effect to April 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Neither the Company nor the employees to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a member of any labour organization.

Hours: all runs posted for selection to conform as nearly as possible to a 7-hour day, and on such runs, employees to be paid for a minimum time of 6 hours and 45 minutes. At least 60 per cent of the total runs to be completed within 11 hours and all within 13 hours. Except in cases of emergency, no men permitted to work more than six times the maximum run in any week.

Overtime to be paid for platform time in excess of 7 hours and 20 minutes. (Reporting time, pull-in time and box time in all cases is paid at regular rates.) Overtime pay is time and one-half.

Wages per hour for motormen and conductors and busmen: for two men car operators on any day except Sunday, 45 cents for first six months, 48 cents for second six months, 52 cents for second year, 54½ cents after two years; for one man car operators on any day except Sunday, 5 cents per hour over the two men car rate; for work on Sundays, 5 cents per hour over the rates for other days. (These rates are from 1½ to 2½ cents higher than in the previous agreement.) Extra motormen, conductors and busmen reporting regularly at the Company's stated time every day during the week to be paid a minimum of $18 per week.

Vacation: each motorman, conductor and bus driver having twelve months or more service with the Company by May 1 of any year, and who has worked a minimum of 193 days in the twelve months preceding May 1 of that year is entitled to a vacation with pay of from 8 to 12 days varying with the number of days worked in the preceding year. (The previous agreement provided for the annual vacation only after five years' service.)

Employees to be given free transportation on the Company's lines.

Seniority to govern the selection of runs. When employees are laid off because of slack work, the junior men to be laid off first.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the Company and employees will be considered by officials of the Company with a grievance committee of the employees.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Agreement made December 10, 1937, after further negotiations had taken place following the report of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1062 and December, page 1303). The agreement is retroactive to May 1, 1937, and is to be in effect to April 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Hours: for car house section, 8 per day, 88 in two weeks for mechanics and 8 per day, 48 per week for other employees; for shops section, 8 per day, 44 per week. Shifts to be rotated in the car house so that no man will work more than three months on one shift.

Overtime and work on Sundays and Dominion holidays, time and one-half; overtime pay for work over 16 consecutive hours, double time.

Wages per hour: machinists, blacksmiths, welders, armature winders, carpenters, painters, sheet metal workers, pipe fitters, 67½ cents from May 1, 1937, to October 31, 1937, and 68 cents from November 1, 1937; machinists' helpers and drill pressmen, blacksmiths' helpers, armature winders' helpers, from 41 cents during first six months to 50 cents after one year; car wiremen and air brake repairmen and inspection, 59 cents; upholsterers, 55½ cents; electric repairmen (bench work) and electrical inspection and light repairmen, 53 to 55½ cents; pitmen leaders, from 47½ cents first six months to 53 cents after one year; pitmen, from 43 cents first three months to 46½ cents after 6 months; babbittmen, from 41 cents first six months to 51½ cents after one year; wheelmen and brush hands, 51½ cents; fendermen, from 41 cents first six months to 44 cents after one year; motor repairmen of box type motors, from 43 cents first three months to 46½ cents thereafter; car cleaners, sweepers, stove tenders and any unskilled help (with established seniority), 41 cents; mechanics' apprentices from 26½ cents during first six months to 62 cents in second half of fifth year.

Seniority to govern in the department.

Apprenticeship is for five years, and apprentices to start between the ages of 16 and 21 years.

Other provisions of this agreement relating to union membership, vacation, free transportation, seniority and settlement of disputes are similar to those in the agreement summarized above for the motormen, conductors and busmen employed by this Company.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE TRACK DEPARTMENT.

Agreement made December 10, 1937, after further negotiations had taken place following the report of the board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1062 and December, page 1303). The agreement is retroactive to May 1, 1937, and is to be in effect to April 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Hours: for day work, 8 per day, a 48 hour week from May 1 to September 30, and 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week from October 1 to April 30; for night work and shift work, 8 hours per shift, a 48 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for work over 8 hours per day or 48 per week and double time for work over 16 consecutive hours; time and one-half for work on Sundays and Dominion holidays except when regular shift work; men working shifts on Sundays or holidays to be given a day off in seven.

Wages per hour: leading trackmen 59 cents, electric welders 63 cents, electric welders' assistants 50 cents, acetylene cutters 53 cents; switch inspector and switch and diamond repairmen, emergency men, grinder men, flat car motormen and tool repairmen 50 cents; flat car motormen on part time, compressor men, derrick men, 45 cents; labourers with established seniority 41 cents.

Other provisions of this agreement relating to union membership, vacation, free transportation, seniority and settlement of disputes are similar to those in the agreement summarized above for motormen, conductors and busmen employed by this Company.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 810 (COAL HANDLERS AND TRIMMERS).

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1937, to October 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, but if none available others may be employed but only until union men can be secured.

Wages per hour for coal handlers and trimmers: 90 cents for day work and $1.10 for night work. (These are increases of 10 cents per hour over the previous rates.)

Work on Sundays, on six specified holidays and also work after 1 p.m. on Saturdays from June 1 to September 30, and all work during meal hours to be paid at double time.

Waiting time to be paid at full rate for first hour and half rate for succeeding hours. When work is suspended for want of cars or any other cause except on account of the weather, the rate of pay to be the same as for waiting time.

When men are ordered or start work for the day or night shift, they are to be paid at least for two hours.

The minimum number of men who must be employed for certain types of work is specified.

No stoppage of work to occur in case of any dispute but it will be referred to an arbitration committee whose decision is final.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1039 (STEAMSHIP HORSE AND CATTLE FITTERS, SEALERS, LINERS AND CLEANERS).

The agreement which came into effect November 1, 1935, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1155, remains in effect until October 31, 1938, and from year to year subject to notice. An increase in wages has, however, been given. The wage for day work is now 70 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents), and for night work $1 per hour (an increase of 2½ cents).

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP AND STEVEDORING COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 375 (LONGSHOREMEN, OCEAN STEAMSHIPS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 5, 1938, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 576 and April, 1936, page 369, with certain changes:

Wages per hour: from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., 77 cents; from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m., 87 cents; from midnight to 5 a.m. 97 cents. (These are increases of 12 cents per hour.) For working on nitrate, bulk sulphur, full cargoes of china clay and fertilizer, for shifting bunker coal and handling cargo in refrigerators which is to be transported at 32 degrees Fahrenheit or lower, for grain trimming and bagging, for work performed in open 'tween deck where there is grain running in a hatch connected with the said open deck, 15 cents over regular rates to be paid as before, making the three rates for this work, 92 cents for day hours, $1.02 for evening hours and $1.12 for night hours.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND STEVEDORING COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1552 (SHIPLINERS, OCEAN STEAMSHIPS).

Agreement to be in effect from April 14, 1938, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement covers all fitting of vessels lying in the harbour for grain and cattle and all woodwork in connection with the stevedoring gear, except where permanent gear men are employed. (The previous agreement for shipliners on ocean steamships was with the Independent Association of Carpenters and Shipliners of the Port of Montreal.)

Hours: both parties to endeavour to ensure that the average number of hours of the workers shall not exceed 48 per week.

Double time to be paid for work on Sundays and two holidays, and double time for work during meal hours and until relieved.

Wages per hour: 77 cents from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., 87 cents from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. and 97 cents from midnight to 5 a.m. (These are increases of 12 cents per hour over the previous rates.) For work in holds of steamers in which bulk sulphur or bulk fertilizer has been stowed and where old wood is being used in whole or part, 10 cents per hour extra to be paid.

The running of grain in the pipes is to be stopped while men go down in the hold to work.

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—ONTARIO PAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, NO. 1477.

This agreement which covers the work of unloading pulpwood boats and loading paper boats, is in effect from July 20, 1937, to July 20, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. It was reached following the strike which was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 850.

Members of the union are to be employed, if available and considered competent by the Company.

Hours: 10 per day.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and three holidays, time and one half.

Wages per hour: signalmen, boat hold loaders and paper roll off man 59 cents; wood pile and conveyor men, water boys, paper shed men, dock sling men and wood and paper checkers, 54 cents.

Provision is made for arbitration in case of a dispute.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—SHIPPING FEDERATION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND THE BURRARD COASTWISE LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION (LONGSHOREMEN, COASTWISE VESSELS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 12, 1938, to March 11, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April 1, 1937, page 455, with certain exceptions:

No replacement of any member who has withdrawn or been expelled from the union to be permitted without the consent in writing of the federation and the association.

For working through meal hour, time and one-third to be paid, until relieved.

Wages are increased 5 cents per hour for straight time and 15 cents for overtime over the previous rates, making the hourly rates as follows:

	Straight time	*Overtime*
Cement—		
Double winch drivers, ship men and pilers	$1.00	$1.35
Dock truckers	.90	1.20
All Other Commodities—		
Double winch driver	1.00	1.30
All other labour	.90	1.20

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local and Highway Transportation

OTTAWA, TORONTO, HAMILTON, ST. CATHARINES, MIDLAND, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT OPERATORS ENGAGED IN LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE TRUCKING AND THE AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT SECTION OF CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES (TRUCK DRIVERS, WAREHOUSEMEN, CHECKERS AND LOADERS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to December 1, 1938, and thereafter, subject to 30 days' notice.

No discrimination to be shown against employees for being members of this union nor for serving on committees representing employees.

Hours: except in case of emergency, employees not to be required to work more than 60 hours in any one week; those engaged in pick-up and delivery service or in warehouse not to be required to work beyond a spread of 12 hours in a 24-hour period. Employees "deadheading" on employer's business will be paid for necessary travelling time at regular rate. Employees not to be required to take more than one hour for meal period.

Rates of wages are from 35 to 60 cents per hour, according to class of service with extra rates for overtime under certain circumstances.

Where wages, hours and conditions are more favourable to the employee than those of this agreement, they shall not be changed to adversely affect the employee.

Seniority to be considered in giving promotions and in case of reduction in staff and re-employment of men laid off.

Employees will not be required to operate equipment that is unsafe or dangerous. All motor vehicles will be equipped with a closed cab, and in the winter season with heaters and defrosters.

Records of hours and wages of employees to be kept by the employer in proper form approved by the parties to the agreement and available for inspection by properly authorized persons or committees.

Employees required to wear uniforms will not be required to pay for more than half of their price, the price to be agreed upon by both parties.

No strikes or lockouts to occur while the agreement is in force. Any complaint or grievance of any employee or other dispute which cannot be settled satisfactorily between the parties to the agreement will be referred to an arbitration committee consisting of two representatives of each party; if these four cannot agree on a chairman, the Minister of Labour for the Ontario Government will be asked to name one. The decision of this committee to be final and binding.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO AUTO LIVERY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE TORONTO TAXI DRIVERS' UNION.

Agreement signed at conclusion of the strike reported on page 486 of this issue, agreement to be in effect from April 25, 1938, to April 25, 1939, and thereafter subject to one month's notice. Agreements with substantially similar terms were signed with individual employers.

The company recognizes the union as the collective bargaining agent for those employees who are members of the union. No discrimination against employees on account of union activity. All drivers to apply to join the union within 15 days of commencing their employment and must become and remain union members.

Hours: 11 per day either in one shift or in not more than two shifts of which the shorter shall be at least 4 hours.

Overtime to be paid at 35 cents per hour.

Wages: no taxi driver may be employed on a commission basis only. Regularly employed drivers are to be paid at the rate of 25 per cent commission on all receipts and charge accounts, with a guaranteed minimum of $12.50 per week of 66 hours. Spare or extra drivers to be paid $2.50 per day or $1.25 per half day, with a minimum of $1.25 even if hours worked are less than five. The driver is responsible for payment for all runs except when the employer has authorized the extension of credit for such runs.

Seniority to be considered in laying off drivers, due to lack of work and in re-employing them.

If drivers required to wear uniforms, half the cost to be paid by the employer and half by the driver. The uniform must bear the international union label.

Allowance to be made for food and lodging expenses for all out of town trips.

Taxi drivers to be responsible for any fines and for any damage to the employer's cars if such damage is caused by the driver's negligence, but in no case is a driver responsible for more than half the cost of repairs or for more than $12.50 for damages for any one accident.

The employer agrees to the establishment of a shop committee elected by the employees, for the purpose of taking up grievances with the employer.

Service: Recreational

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL NO. 440 (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS AND STAGE MECHANICS).

Agreements to be in effect from September, 1937, to August 31, 1938.

Only union members to be employed as moving picture machine operators and stage mechanics, and the union is to furnish competent workers.

Any dispute over the provisions of the agreement is to be referred to an arbitration board.

Minimum wage rates vary in the different theatres parties to this agreement: for moving picture machine operators, for a six day week, from $30 for first operator and $22 for second operator in one theatre to $40 for shift operators and $25 for relief operator in another theatre; overtime rate from $1 to $1.25 per hour; for stage mechanics, $25 for 6 day week; for carpenter, electrician and property man from $2.50 at one theatre to $3 per performance for these trades at another theatre.

QUEBEC, P.Q.—ONE THEATRE AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, NO. 523. (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS AND STAGE MECHANICS).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to September 1, 1939.

Only union members to be employed as moving picture machine operators and stage employees and the union agrees to furnish competent men for the work. Whenever musicians are employed by the theatre, all such must be members of the American Federation of Musicians.

Hours: two operators to be employed at all times, hours not to exceed 49 per week of seven days. Hours at which stage mechanics are to report for work is given for various types of shows, and they are to remain at work until end of the performance. When moving pictures only are shown, one man to be employed for afternoon and evening but two men if continuous performance.

Overtime for operators, $1.25 per hour per man for all work over 49 hours per week and also for rehearsal of programs and screenings. Overtime for stage workers, 75 cents per hour to midnight, $1.25 per hour after midnight.

Minimum wage rates: moving picture machine operators, $45 per week; carpenter $40, property man and electrician $35, stage man when moving pictures only are shown, $33.25 per week.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, NO. 129 (STAGE MECHANICS).

Agreements, which apply to theatres showing moving pictures only to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to September 1, 1940.

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to furnish competent men.

Hours: regular men to report at 12 noon, remaining till 11.30 p.m. with one hour and a half off for supper.

Overtime: all extra work, $1 per hour; double time from midnight Saturday to 8 a.m. Monday, with minimum of four hours except for Sunday concert or lecture for which $6 will be paid.

Minimum wage rates for electricians: $36.40 per week in one theatre from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1938, and $40.56 in another theatre for the same period. A wage increase of 3 per cent is provided from September 1, 1938, and a further increase of 3 per cent from September 1, 1939.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, No. 303 (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1940.

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to furnish competent men. The president, secretary and business agent of the union to be allowed to visit the projection room of the theatre when business demands.

Hours: in three theatres, regular hours from 1 p.m. to 11 p.m., divided into two shifts with two men on each shift. Free overtime allowed for 30 minutes before 1 p.m. and 15 minutes after 11 p.m. if necessary; in the fourth theatre, regular hours from 7.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m., six nights per week and 3 hours on Saturday afternoon; 15 minutes free overtime allowed if necessary.

Overtime: $2 per hour for week days and $3 per hour for Sundays, with a minimum of three hours overtime for work on Sundays. Midnight shows $6 per man, morning shows $5 per man.

Weekly wage rates are given for the year, September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1938, with increased rates for the year 1938 to 1939, and further increased rates for the year September 1, 1939, to August 31, 1940. In two theatres the respective rates for all moving picture machine operators in each of these three years is $46.80, $48.20 and $49.65; in a third theatre, $41.60, $42.85 and $43.14; in the fourth theatre, $37.44, $38.56 and $39.72.

FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, No. 467 (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS).

Agreements to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to September 1, 1939.

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to supply competent men.

Hours: in theatres not running continuous performances, two operators to be employed, hours 6½ per day for 5 days and 8 hours on Saturday, a 40½ hour week; in theatres running continuous performances, two operators and one relief operator to be employed during regular time pictures are being shown.

Overtime pay to begin 15 minutes after regular closing time: for operators who work the 40½ hour week, overtime is $1.35 per hour in two theatres, $1.35 for first operator, $1 for second in another theatre, $1 in a third theatre. Where continuous performances are being shown, any work after regular hours (11 p.m. or 11.30 p.m.) to be paid at $1.35 per hour except at one theatre where overtime is $1 for first operator and 85 cents for second operator. All Sunday work, double time. Midnight shows, previews, etc., to be paid at $5 per man; screenings, etc., at overtime rates.

Wages per week: for the 40½ hour week, $45 for each operator in two theatres, $45 for first operator, $40 for second in a third theatre; for work when peformances are continuous, $49.50 for first and second operators, $30 for relief operators in two theatres, $47 for first operator, $40 for second and $25 for relief operator in a third theatre and $40 for first operator, $33 for second and $18 for assistant in the fourth theatre.

MOOSE JAW, SASK.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, No. 406 (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS AND STAGE EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1939.

Only moving picture machine operators who are supplied by the union to be employed, and the union agrees to furnish competent men.

Hours for maintenance men: 49 per week.

Overtime: late shows on week days to be paid at $1 per man per hour, with no overtime computed under one hour. Midnight shows at Sunday midnight or Monday morning to be paid at $5 per man per show.

Wages for operators to be $120 per week for ten hours per day, divided between three operators. Wages for maintenance man: $20 per week.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN THEATRES AND THE NATIONAL UNION OF THEATRICAL EMPLOYEES, No. 11 (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1940. In July or August, 1939, however, the parties to negotiate regarding a wage increase.

Only members of this union to be employed and the union agrees to supply competent operators.

Seniority to prevail when displacing men, provided the man to be retained is acceptable to the employer.

Hours: a week to consist of 6 days, not including Sunday. In one theatre 6 hours per day, in three other theatres 5½ per day with ½ hour extra when necessary. Operators to report for duty one half hour before opening of show. Maintenance of projection equipment to be done on the operator's own time.

Two operators required for all shifts.

Overtime, including previews, to be paid at regular rate in one theatre and at 35 cents for each quarter hour at five other theatres.

Wages per week for moving picture machine operators: in three theatres, $41 per week for each of the four operators; in another theatre, $37 for each of the three operators; in another theatre $128 per week divided among four operators; in the sixth theatre $36 for each of the two operators.

The employer and the executive of the union will adjust any disputes that may arise and their decision will be accepted.

Vancouver and Other Centres in British Columbia.—Certain Theatres and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 168. (Moving Picture Machine Operators).

Agreements to be in effect from Sepetmber 1, 1937, to August 31, 1939 (August 31, 1940, at three theatres). (A strike in most of these theatres took place before this agreement was reached and was noted in the Labour Gazette, November, 1937, page 1188).

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to supply competent men.

Hours vary from 27 to 36 per week in the different theatres. Two moving picture operators to be on duty at all times in which pictures are being shown.

Overtime: midnight shows at time and one half, with minimum of $10 for two operators; Sunday work at double time. Other overtime at regular hourly rates.

Wages were in most cases increased 5 per cent, with a further 5 per cent increase to be given for the year September 1, 1938, to August 31, 1939. Wages per week per operator, from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1938: at three theatres in Vancouver, $54.60 for a 36 hour week ($57.20 for year 1938-1939); at other theatres in Vancouver where operators work a 36 hour week, wages are from $52.52 to $54.08 at five theatres ($54.03 to $55.55 in 1938-1939); from $36 to $47.50 at three theatres ($36 to $50.50 in 1938-1939); at three theatres in Vancouver working a 27 hour week rates vary from $27 to $38.33 ($27 to $40.15 in 1938-1939); at theatres at New Westminster working a 30 hour week, $42 to $45.10 per week ($44 to $49.50 in 1938-1939); at eight theatres in suburban Vancouver, for a 27 hour week wages are $39.80 per week ($41.70 in 1938-1939); at "mountain towns" namely, Kamloops, Kelowna, Nelson, Penticton, Rossland, Trail and Vernon, and also at Chilliwack, Nanaimo and Prince Rupert, $33.10 for a 27 hour week ($34.65 in 1938-1939); at Port Alberni, $36.75 for a 33 hour week ($38.50 in 1938-1939). (At Port Alberni the agreement was not signed until April 8, 1938, following dispute reported on page 484).

Victoria, B.C.—Certain Theatres and the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators, No. 168. (Moving Picture Machine Operators).

Agreements to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1939. (A strike in most of the theatres took place before this agreement was reached and the strike noted in the Labour Gazette, November, 1937, page 1188.)

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to supply competent men.

Hours: for the four operators at a theatre the hours average 33 per week.

Overtime (except half hour for maintenance) to be paid at time and one half; midnight shows at time and one half, with a minimum of $10 for the two operators; Sunday work at double time.

Wages per week from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1938: at two theatres, $176.40 divided between four operators ($184.80 for year 1938 to 1939); at another theatre, $148.26 divided between four operators ($155.31 for year 1938 to 1939).

Service: Business and Personal

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Hotels and the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders International League, No. 280 (Beverage Dispensers).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1939.

Only union members to be employed or any others employed must join the union. The union to use its influence with organized labour and others to patronize only such hotels as display the union card.

Hours for all persons working in the beverage and tap rooms: 54 per week to be worked in 6 days.

Overtime to be paid at 50 cents per hour.

Minimum wages per week in class "A" hotels: from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1938, waiters handling beverages $19, tapmen $22; from September 1, 1938, to August 31, 1939, waiters handling beverages $21, tapmen $24. Minimum weekly wages in class "B" hotels are $3 per week less than in class "A" hotels. Spare men to be paid 50 cents per hour with a minimum of three hours' pay, or $4 per day. A waiter employed 5 hours per day within a 7 hour period, 6 days per week to be considered a steady spare man and be paid $14 per week. Any employee who was being paid higher wages before the agreement was made was to have no reduction in his wages.

Vacation: each full time employee who has been in the establishment for one year, to have one week's vacation with pay each year.

Any dispute which cannot be settled satisfactorily between the parties to be referred to an arbitration committee whose decision will be final. No strike or lockout to occur pending the decision of this committee.

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in the article beginning on page 579:

Ontario

Loggers, Port Arthur Forestry Division
Plasterers, Ottawa
Plumbers, Ottawa
Electrical workers, Ottawa
Plumbers, Teck Township
Carpenters, Sault Ste. Marie
Coal storage and delivery industry, Toronto
Barbers, Cobourg
Barbers, Port Hope
Barbers, Midland
Barbers, Kirkland Lake
Barbers, Sudbury and Copper Cliff

Saskatchewan

Painters and Decorators, Moose Jaw
Dray and Transfer Industry, Regina
Barbers, Estevan

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized on page 503 of this issue. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include requests for the extension of the following agreements, which were published in the following issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette:* shoe repairers at Sherbrooke, hairdressers at Sherbrooke, longshoremen (inland and coastal navigation) at Montreal, and dressmakers throughout the province, in the issue of April 16; building trades in eastern townships, building trades at Hull, printing trades at Quebec, building trades at St. Hyacinthe, and building trades at Sorel, in the issue of April 23, and fur workers at Montreal in the issue of April 30. In addition, two corrections to the request for the extension of the agreement for building trades at Montreal were published in the April 9 issue.

Mining Accidents in Nova Scotia in 1937

According to the *Annual Report on Mines, 1937*, published by the Nova Scotia Department of Public Works and Mines there were 27 fatal accidents in Nova Scotia coal mines during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937. All of these accidents occurred underground, 15 being due to "falls of roof or face" and 12 due to "mine cars and locomotives." The number of fatal accidents in the preceding year was 16.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario and Saskatchewan

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers or employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and this issue, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, and June, 1937, page 640; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and this issue, page 507.

Industrial Standards Act of Ontario

Logging

LOGGERS, PORT ARTHUR FORESTRY DIVISION.—An Order in Council, dated April 9, 1938, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 16, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the logging industry which includes: cutting pulp, cutting timber, saw logs, peeling, skidding, river driving, tie making, loading, cutting of piling, maintenance of men in camps, cooking, etc.

The schedule is in effect from April 1, 1938, to April 1, 1939.

Minimum wages for a maximum of 26 days' work per month: general bushmen and handyman helpers, $42.50; loaders, skidders' helpers, feeders of ties to and onto jack ladders, sorters and sluicers of pulpwood and ties, $45; teamsters and skidders driving less than four horses, $50; teamsters driving four or more horses, $55; truck drivers (hauling wood products), $75; tractor drivers, $85. In addition to the above monthly wages, all the above classes of workers to receive suitable board and lodging for all days of the calendar month, including Sundays and holidays.

Minimum wages for a calendar month: cookees and kitchen staff, $40; camp watchman, $42.50; bull cooks and night watchmen, $45; barn bosses, $55. In addition to the above they will receive suitable board and lodging for the calendar month, including Sundays and holidays.

Minimum wages per day: river drivers and boatmen (on river driving), $2.60; employees engaged in watering wood throughout the progress of the drive, $2.60; camp and dam builders, $2.50. In addition to the above they will receive suitable board and lodging for all days in the calendar month, including Sundays and holidays.

A scale of piecework rates is included in the schedule for pulpwood cutters, and employees on a piecework basis may be charged an amount not exceeding 85 cents per day for suitable board and lodging. In poor or scattered timber, the operator shall give special rate consideration to the pieceworkers.

(For those classes of workers mentioned in the last schedule which was summarized in the June, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the wage rates are unchanged in this schedule, but several classes not mentioned in previous schedules are included in the wage schedule noted above.)

The advisory committee appointed under the Act may set a lower rate for handicapped workers.

There shall be specific compensation to pulp cutters or piece cutters for the construction of main roads.

There shall be no change in the rates of employees who are now receiving higher wages than the above schedule.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated March 26, and published in *The Ontario Gazette* April 2, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in the electrical repair and construction industry in the city of Ottawa and the adjacent suburban area.

The schedule is to be in effect from April 12, 1938, "during pleasure."

The electrical repair and construction industry includes all electrical installation in buildings, structures or premises and all electrical installations of equipment, apparatus or appliances for operation in buildings, structures

or premises and the repair and maintenance of such, except: maintenance work done by persons regularly employed by a manufacturing, industrial or service institution in maintaining the equipment and premises used in the operation of the institution, and except work done in the manufacturing processes, and except work done in repairing or servicing electrical equipment or appliances in repair or service shops or departments and except work done by regular employees of manufacturers or their agents under a service contract or guarantee of such equipment or appliances.

Hours: 8 per day, from Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week. If required to work on Saturday morning on work that is immediately necessary for the protection of life or property, this may be done at regular rates of pay. Employees who work on night shifts to receive 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work but if employed at night work for not more than 8 hours when the work is of such a nature that it cannot be performed during the regular day hours, regular rates to be paid.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 75 cents per hour until July 31, 1938, and 80 cents per hour thereafter. (The previous rate in effect was 70 cents per hour, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 1081.) A special minimum rate may be established by the advisory committee for any handicapped person.

Apprentices are governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

PLASTERERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated March 26, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 2, makes binding the terms of schedule governing the plastering industry in the city of Ottawa and adjacent suburban area.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from April 12, 1938, "during pleasure."

The plastering industry includes plasterers and plasterers' labourers engaged in construction and repair work except employees of manufacturing plants or industrial establishments regularly engaged in the repairing, servicing and upkeep of the plant and equipment of such plant or establishment, such servicing to include new installations or alterations of a minor nature.

Hours for plasterers: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. (No regular hours are established for plasterers' labourers.) In case of shift work, one and one seventh regular wage rates to be paid for night shifts. However, where work is of such a nature that it cannot be done during regular working hours, it may be done at night at regular wage rates for not more than 8 hours.

Overtime: Time and one half for overtime from 5 p. m. to midnight from Monday to Friday and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m. on Saturdays; all other overtime, including work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for plasterers: 80 cents per hour until July 31, 1938, and 85 cents thereafter. (The previous rate was 80 cents, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1936, page 951.) The advisory committee may fix a special minimum wage rate for a handicapped employee. No minimum wage rate is established for plasterers' labourers.

PLUMBERS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated March 26 and published in *The Ontario Gazette* April 2, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing and heating industry in the city of Ottawa and adjacent suburban area.

The schedule is to be in effect from April 12, 1938, "during pleasure."

The plumbing and heating industry includes al plumbing, steamfitting, pipe fitting, hot water fitting and gas fitting installations in or about buildings, structures and premises or for equipment operating or to be operated therein and repair and maintenance of such installations except maintenance work done by persons regularly engaged in repair and maintenance of such installations in a manufacturing, industrial or service institution in maintaining equipment used in the operation of such institution.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40 hour week. In case of shift work, the night shift to receive 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: Work required on Saturday morning for the protection of life or property and the setting of sleeves and inserts may be done at regular wage rate. Overtime to be paid at time and one half. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time. A special minimum rate may be established for handicapped workers by the advisory committee.

Minimum wage rate: 90 cents per hour to May 1, 1938 and 95 cents thereafter. (The previous rate was 83 cents, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September 1936, page 837.)

CARPENTERS, SAULT STE. MARIE.—An Order in Council, dated April 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 16, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the carpentry industry in the city of Sault Ste. Marie and within five miles of it.

The schedule is to be in effect from April 26, 1938, "during pleasure."

The carpentry industry includes carpenters' and joiners' work in the construction or erection of the whole or any part of a new building, structure or sewer, excluding employees of manufacturing plants engaged in manufacturing processes and employees of manufacturing plants and industrial establishments regularly engaged in repair, servicing and upkeep of the plant and equipment used in the operation of such establishment and such servicing to include new installations and alterations of a minor nature.

Hours: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48 hour week. When shift work is carried on, night shifts to be paid 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work. When, however, work is of such a nature that it cannot be done during the day, it may be done at night for regular wage rate for 8 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one half for first three hours; thereafter and also for all work on Sundays and three specified holiday, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 75 cents per hour. (This is no change from the previous schedule which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE November, 1937 page 1275). The advisory committee may fix a special minimum wage rate for handicapped workers.

PLUMBERS, KIRKLAND LAKE, ETC.—An Order in Council, dated April 9, and published in *The Ontario Gazette* April 16, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the plumbing and heating industry in the townships of Teck, Lebel, Gauthier, McVittie,

McGarry and Hearst, in the District of Temiskaming.

The schedule is to be in effect from April 26, 1938, "during pleasure".

The same work is included as noted above for plumbers at Ottawa.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wages rates: 90 cents per hour until May 31, 1938 and $1 per hour thereafter. The advisory committee may establish a lower wage rate for any handicapped worker.

Trade

COAL DRIVERS AND HANDLERS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council, dated March 26, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 2, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the coal industry in the city of Toronto and neighbouring municipalities.

The schedule is to be in effect from April 12, 1938, "during pleasure".

The coal industry is defined as all work usually performed in connection with the storage, warehousing, transfer and delivery of all kinds of coal and coke.

Minimum hourly rates of wages for all employees engaged on a time basis: boat trimmers, stackers on conveyers, truck drivers and teamsters, 50 cents; yardmen, 45 cents; truck drivers' helpers, 40 cents. For those working on piece rates, tonnage rates are set for delivery of coal or coke from the docks and from retail yards.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, COBOURG.—An Order in Council, dated March 26, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 2, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering industry in the town of Cobourg, from April 12, 1938, "during pleasure".

The regular working period is the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open by local municipal by-laws.

Minimum wages: those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; those employed full time on a commission basis or paid a salary plus commission, $12.50 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $20 from the work of the employee; those employed nights and Saturdays, that is for four hours or less from Mondays to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturdays, $10 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds over $15; those employed Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; those employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday only, $4 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee. No deduction may be made from minimum wages for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses. A scale of prices for each operation is included in the schedule.

57200—8

BARBERS, PORT HOPE.—An Order in Council, dated March 26, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 2, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the barbering industry in the town of Port Hope, from April 12, 1938, "during pleasure".

The terms of this schedule are the same as summarized above for barbers at Cobourg.

BARBERS, MIDLAND, PENETANGUISHENE, PORT MCNICOLL AND VICTORIA HARBOUR.—An Order in Council, dated March 26, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 2, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the barbering industry in the towns of Midland and Penetanguishene and the villages of Port McNicoll and Victoria Harbour, from April 12, 1938, "during pleasure".

The schedule is similar to that summarized above for barbers at Cobourg, with the following exceptions:

Minimum wages: those employed full time on a commission basis or on a salary plus commission, $13 per week plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee; those employed nights and Saturdays, that is four hours or less on Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; those working on Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50; those employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $4.

BARBERS, SUDBURY AND COPPER CLIFF.—An Order in Council, dated March 26 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 2, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours for the barbering industry in the city of Sudbury and the town of Copper Cliff, from April 12, 1938, "during pleasure".

The schedule is similar to the one summarized above for barbers at Cobourg except for minimum prices and wage rates:

Minimum wage rates: for those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $28 per week; those employed full time on a commission or salary plus commission basis, $18 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $27; those employed for four hours or less from Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $10 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $15 from the work of the employee; those employed on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $7 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $11 from the work of the employee; those employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $5 per day or part thereof, plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $8 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday, $3 per day or part thereof, plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $5 from the work of the employee.

BARBERS, KIRKLAND LAKE.—An Order in Council, dated March 26 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, April 2, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours for the barbering industry in the township of Teck, from April 12, 1938, "during pleasure".

The schedule is similar to the one summarized above for barbers at Cobourg except for minimum prices and wage rates:

Minimum wage rates: for those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $25 per week; those employed full time on a commission or salary plus commission basis, $20 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $30; those employed for four hours or less from Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $11 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $15 from the work of the employee; those employed on Saturdays or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $8 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $11 from the work of the employee; those employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $6 per day or part thereof, plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $8 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof, plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee.

Industrial Standard Act of Saskatchewan

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PAINTERS, MOOSE JAW.—An Order in Council, approved March 26, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, April 16, makes binding in the city of Moose Jaw and within five miles of the city hall a schedule entered into between the Moose Jaw employers of the painting, decorating and paperhanging industry and the employees of this industry, from April 26, 1938, for a period not exceeding twelve months.

The painting, decorating and paperhanging industry includes such work done in the construction, erection, alteration, remodelling or renovating of any building or structure or part thereof.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter for first two hours, time and one-half after two hours; and on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates for painters, decorators and paperhangers; 65 cents per hour except where equipment is furnished other than regular tools, when minimum rate will be 75 cents, and for spray painting, 80 cents per hour. A special minimum rate may be established by the advisory board for handicapped persons.

No apprentice to be employed without the approval of the advisory board.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local and Highway Transportation

EMPLOYEES OF THE DRAYING, TRANSFERRING AND STORING INDUSTRY, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved November 2, 1937, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, April 16, makes binding the terms of a schedule entered into between the Regina employers of the draying, transferring and storing industry and the employees of the industry, from April 26, 1938, for a period not exceeding twelve months.

This industry includes the hauling or transferring of merchandise or household goods and public warehousing. It does not include regular employees of merchants, industrial or manufacturing establishments who are engaged in hauling or transferring merchandise or household goods in connection with the ordinary operations or business of such merchant, industrial or manufacturing industry; nor regular employees of any draying, transferring or storage industry who are engaged solely in the transferring or hauling of materials in bulk, such as coal, gravel, top soil, etc.; nor regular employees of draying, transferring or storage industry engaged solely in transferring goods or materials on foot, bicycle, motorcycle or side car.

Hours: 48 per week.

Overtime: no employee may work more than 56 hours in any one week except with a permit from the Industrial Standards Officer. Overtime to be paid at 40 cents per hour; work on Sundays and six specified holidays, 80 cents per hour.

Minimum wage rate: $18 per week except for casual labour or part time employment, for which 35 cents per hour will be paid. Any employee employed for three months or more previous to September 1, 1937, to receive at least the wage he was then receiving.

Vacation: all regular employees with two years or more of continuous employment with any employer to receive one week's vacation with pay.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, ESTEVAN.—An Order in Council, approved April 26, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, April 30, makes binding in the town of Estevan and within five miles of it the terms of a schedule between the Estevan employers of the barbering industry and the Estevan employed barbers, from May 10, 1938, "during pleasure" or for the period of twelve months.

Hours to be limited to those during which barber shops are permitted to be open under the town by-laws. Wednesday afternoons from March 1 to September 1 are holidays.

Minimum wages: those employed full time on a percentage or commission basis or on a salary plus commission, $12 per week of 57 hours or 60 per cent of money taken in by the employee, whichever is greater; those employed on salary or commission basis or a combination of same, 30 cents per hour or 60 per cent of proceeds, whichever is greater. No deduction from wages may be made for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses. A scale of minimum charges for each operation is also included in the schedule.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, APRIL, 1938

Cost of living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

IN retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was little changed from that of the previous month, the cost of foods being unchanged while fuel and rent each showed small increases. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number was again lower due in large part to lower prices for grains, butter and hides.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.69 at the beginning of April, the same as at the beginning of March, as compared with $8.54 for April, 1937; $7.82 for April, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.24 for April, 1930. The largest change during the month under review was a seasonal fall in the cost of eggs while there were less important decreases in the cost of potatoes, flour, rolled oats, veal and prunes. The decreases were offset by advances in the cost of beef, pork, bacon, butter, cheese, and evaporated apples. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.50 at the beginning of April as compared with $17.48 for March; $17.18 for April, 1937; $16.33 for April, 1936; $21.53 for April, 1930; $21.64 for April, 1926; $20.66 for April, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $14.32 for April, 1914. In fuel there was a slight increase in the cost of wood in some localities while rent was somewhat higher also in several cities.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 declined more than 2 per cent during the month from 83·3 for the week ended April 1 to 81·5 for that ended April 29. For the first week in March the index was 83·5. Some comparative figures on a monthly basis are 86·1 for April, 1937; 72·2 for April, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 94·5 for April, 1929; 101·2 for April, 1926; 98·4 for April, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 64·0 for April, 1914. All of the eight principal groups in the classification according to chief component materials were lower at the end of April than at the beginning but the decrease in the Vegetable Products group was much the greatest, amounting to 5 per cent and due in large part to lower prices for grains. The Animal Products group was down more than 2 per cent, live stock and meats being higher in price, while butter declined more than six cents per pound. In this group fish, hides and milk were also lower. Changes in other groups were comparatively small. Raw cotton was somewhat higher in price while raw wool and woollen cloth were lower. In non-ferrous metals copper advanced slightly, while lead and tin were lower.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of April of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rate for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles com-

(Continued on page 591)

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**25·9**	**21·5**	**19·1**	**14·4**	**11·7**	**15·6**	**24·3**	**23·6**	**21·0**	**31·9**	**35·1**	**56·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·3**	**22·9**	**19·5**	**15·0**	**12·4**	**13·6**	**18·0**	**22·1**	**20·1**	**29·1**	**32·6**	**55·7**
1—Sydney	29·4	23·8	20·7	15·8	13·9	12·5	20	24·4	20·4	29·2	33	56·5
2—New Glasgow	30	24·5	20·6	15·4	12·4	13·7	.....	22·7	20	27·4	31·4	52·6
3—Amherst	25	20	17	15	12	15	17	20	18·4	29	32·1	55·7
4—Halifax	26·2	19	19·9	12·9	12·1	11·7	17	22·9	19·4	29·2	31·9	56
5—Windsor	30	25	22	18	13	15	.....	20	21·5	30·2	34·7	60
6—Truro	29·3	25	16·7	12·7	11	13·5	.....	22·7	21	29·7	32·6	53·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·0**	**24·3**	**19·0**	**15·2**	**15·0**	**12·0**	.....	**23·7**	**19·7**	**30·1**	**33·2**	**54·7**
New Brunswick (average)	**29·8**	**21·9**	**18·3**	**14·5**	**12·0**	**13·5**	**18·8**	**21·9**	**20·4**	**31·0**	**34·4**	**54·7**
8—Moncton	29·1	20·5	17·5	14·7	12·1	15	.....	22·6	19·3	31·1	34·6	55·6
9—Saint John	29·7	20·4	20·2	13·1	12·2	12·3	22·5	23·4	20·9	28·8	33·4	55·8
10—Fredericton	30·5	21·6	16	15	11·7	13·2	15	21·5	19·2	33	34·6	57·5
11—Bathurst	30	25	19·5	15	12	.....	.....	20	22·3	31	34·8	50
Quebec (average)	**24·7**	**21·1**	**19·3**	**14·3**	**9·6**	**13·4**	**24·3**	**22·1**	**19·6**	**29·7**	**32·3**	**56·0**
12—Quebec	24·4	20·5	16·6	13·8	8	13·9	24·3	22·1	19·4	26·6	31·3	50·3
13—Three Rivers	25	20·4	17	13·9	9·6	14·4	25	22	18·4	31·8	33·5	57·4
14—Sherbrooke	29	24	21·4	16·1	10·3	13·7	26·6	21·9	20·3	27·7	30·8	56·6
15—Sorel	21	19	16·8	12·6	8·6	11·9	19·2	20·4	19·6	31·7	34·1	58
16—St. Hyacinthe	20	18·6	17·4	13·6	9	14·2	21·5	20	18·4	31·7	35	54·5
17—St. Johns	30·2	24·5	23·3	15·7	9	14·3	29	22·7	17·8	29·3	31·6	58
18—Thetford Mines	22	21	20	16·5	11	16	.....	22·5	21	30	31	55
19—Montreal	25·9	22·1	22·4	13·2	10·9	9·1	23	23·1	21·1	30·1	31·9	58
20—Hull	24·5	20·2	18·9	13·5	10·2	13·1	25·4	24	20·3	28·4	31·4	56·4
Ontario (average)	**25·4**	**21·5**	**19·5**	**14·7**	**12·1**	**17·1**	**24·9**	**24·2**	**21·5**	**30·7**	**33·7**	**55·8**
21—Ottawa	27·1	21·7	22	16	11·4	13·9	24·8	23·2	20·4	30·7	33·5	57·4
22—Brockville	28·5	24	21·5	14·5	10·1	12·5	25	21·5	20·5	30·7	33·1	56·5
23—Kingston	24·7	20·2	19·8	14	10·8	12·1	22·6	23·4	21	29	32·3	54·2
24—Belleville	21·7	18·5	19	13·7	9·5	17·3	24	22	19	31·1	33·2	53·9
25—Peterborough	26·3	21·5	20·1	15·3	13·2	19·4	24·4	24·3	22·3	30·4	35·9	55·8
26—Oshawa	23	19·5	19·3	14·4	12·6	16·2	.....	23·2	19	28·5	31·3	54·5
27—Orillia	23·2	19·5	19·2	13·9	12·6	18·5	25	25	20·7	30·8	34·5	57·1
28—Toronto	27·6	23·3	21·8	15	13·9	16·7	25·6	25·3	23·4	32·6	36·6	57·5
29—Niagara Falls	26·4	23	20·8	15·1	11·8	17·2	25·7	23·3	21·3	30·3	32·9	56·9
30—St. Catharines	24·9	21·3	19·3	14·8	12·2	16·3	23·7	23·5	20·5	28·1	30·7	54
31—Hamilton	25·7	22·1	20·8	15·7	13·8	18·7	23	23·2	25	28·6	32·3	56·6
32—Brantford	25·7	22	19·1	15·4	11·5	18·4	26	25·2	20	30·6	34·2	56
33—Galt	26·2	22·7	21·2	16·7	14·9	20	28	28	18	31·7	33·7	53·9
34—Guelph	21·4	19·4	18·9	13·8	12·9	17·6	.....	22·6	21·7	29·2	31·6	54·5
35—Kitchener	23·2	20·9	17·3	14·5	12·5	16·9	27	23·5	22·5	30·8	32·9	55·1
36—Woodstock	25·8	22	18·1	14·1	11·8	16·9	22·3	24·2	22	29	31·4	53·3
37—Stratford	24·5	21·2	16·7	14·5	12	18·7	25·3	24·6	22·5	30·1	32·3	54·2
38—London	25·9	22·4	20·8	15·1	12·4	17·1	22·4	25	20·5	30·3	33·9	55·8
39—St. Thomas	26	21·9	19·9	14·4	12	17·8	25·3	25·2	21·7	30·1	33·7	56·7
40—Chatham	24·2	21·1	19·6	14·9	10·4	17·8	23·7	24·3	19·5	29·9	34	55·7
41—Windsor	27·7	22·9	21·1	15·7	12·7	17·7	22	25·3	19·7	28·9	31·6	57·3
42—Sarnia	23	19·7	17·4	14·2	12	17·3	24·2	23·2	22·4	29·3	32·4	55·9
43—Owen Sound	24·1	19·7	17·3	13·8	12·3	17	.....	22·7	21·7	30·3	34	56·7
44—North Bay	26·2	21·7	20·5	14	12·2	18·3	.....	22·3	21	32·5	34·3	53·3
45—Sudbury	25·8	21·6	19·1	14·8	11·6	15·8	21·7	24·4	21·4	30·1	33·2	54·8
46—Cobalt	24·3	23	16	13·5	10·7	.....	.....	24	23·7	31·7	33·1	55·8
47—Timmins	28·2	23·8	21·7	16·1	12·2	18·8	26·5	27·3	24·1	31·9	35·2	55·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·2	23·7	21·8	14·7	10·5	17·4	28·6	24·5	22·4	31·7	35	57·9
49—Port Arthur	23·5	20	18·5	14·5	12·7	16·5	.....	25·5	22·4	35·9	38·6	58
50—Fort William	27·6	21·2	16·4	13·6	12·5	17·7	30	25·2	23·3	35·6	38·5	60·4
Manitoba (average)	**26·2**	**21·6**	**19·1**	**14·7**	**12·8**	**13·9**	**23·7**	**25·4**	**22·6**	**36·1**	**39·1**	**57·2**
51—Winnipeg	27·3	21·1	20·2	14·3	12·6	12·7	23·7	25·7	22·6	35·5	38·7	57·6
52—Brandon	25	22	18	15	13	15	.....	25	.....	36·7	39·4	56·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·1**	**18·8**	**17·5**	**12·6**	**9·8**	**13·6**	**21·8**	**22·7**	**20·9**	**36·6**	**39·9**	**58·0**
53—Regina	24·6	18·3	17·2	11·9	10·3	13·5	21·3	22·1	20·8	35·4	39·3	57·9
54—Prince Albert	23·5	18	18	12	8·5	12	17	23·5	18	38·6	41·4	57·5
55—Saskatoon	22·9	19·2	17·5	13·4	10·3	15·1	24·7	23·7	19·7	37	40·8	56·2
56—Moose Jaw	25·3	19·8	17·2	13	9·9	13·9	24·3	21·4	25	35·4	37·9	60·2
Alberta (average)	**24·5**	**19·8**	**16·7**	**12·6**	**10·2**	**13·8**	**23·1**	**22·9**	**19·3**	**35·0**	**39·1**	**57·4**
57—Medicine Hat	29	23	20·7	15·3	13·8	15·3	24·3	24	17·7	37·4	40·6	58·7
58—Drumheller	24	20	15	12·5	7·5	13·5	.....	21	20	34	38·7	56·7
59—Edmonton	20·8	16·2	14·9	9·7	7·4	12·3	18·9	21·2	20·2	34·2	37·7	54·6
60—Calgary	23·8	20·5	17·8	13·2	12·3	14·2	26	25·5	19·2	36·6	41·9	59·6
61—Lethbridge	25	19·3	15·3	12·5	10·1	13·6	23·3	22·7	.....	33	36·7	57·2
British Columbia (average)	**27·0**	**22·7**	**20·2**	**14·6**	**14·0**	**18·2**	**28·2**	**25·8**	**22·7**	**36·6**	**40·4**	**58·7**
62—Fernie	22	18	16	14	15	15	24	22	21	34·2	37·3	60
63—Nelson	25	22	20	13	12·5	18	28	25	22	36·8	41·8	60
64—Trail	27·3	24·3	20·7	16·2	14·5	18·7	32	28·3	24·8	37·8	42·1	60·8
65—New Westminster	27·2	22·8	18·8	13·9	14·6	18·2	28·4	26·5	23·4	35·3	38·7	56·4
66—Vancouver	29·6	24	21·2	15·2	14·9	18·6	29·1	26·9	24·1	36·1	39·6	58·5
67—Victoria	29·9	24·3	22·8	15·7	15·4	18·1	28·6	27·4	22·6	37·9	41	58·1
68—Nanaimo	28·6	23·4	21	15·4	13·8	21·4	30·5	25·6	21	36·8	41·2	60
69—Prince Rupert	26·7	22·7	20·7	13·3	11·2	17·7	25	25	22·5	38·2	41·5	55·7

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·8	**23·7**	**15·7**	**11·3**	**48·0**	**17·8**	**17·5**	**21·4**	**15·4**	**29·0**	**24·4**	**11·0**	**35·7**	**39·7**	
10·4	**25·0**	.....	**10·0**	**43·4**	**13·5**	**14·1**	**16·2**	**16·1**	**33·6**	**28·7**	**10·3**	**36·0**	**41·7**	
8	21·5	.....	.....	44·7	13·2	14	15·6	15·2	36·5	31	10–12	36	41	1
10	27·1	.....	.....	50	13·4	14·6	19·3	15·5	33·5	28·9	11b	34	40·1	2
12	25	.....	.....	42·5	14·1	15	14·6	15·7	31	26·4	8c	36·3	41·7	3
11·5	26·5	.....	10	43·3	12·7	12·5	17	16	33	28·5	11·8a	.....	41	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·6	.....	15·6	16·7	33·2	29·3	10	36	42·8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·9	14·5	15·1	17·7	34·2	28	10	37·5	43·3	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	**50·0**	**12·8**	**15·0**	**17·0**	**15·9**	**27·5**	**22·6**	**9·0–10·0**	**35·1**	**40·0**	7
13·8	**27·3**	**19·0**	.....	**44·9**	**14·3**	**14·9**	**18·2**	**15·7**	**32·2**	**26·5**	**10·8**	**37·4**	**41·1**	
13·8	27·2	.....	.....	46·2	14·2	15·2	16·3	16·1	33·9	28·9	10	37·1	41·7	8
13	31·1	.....	.....	42	14	14·4	22	15·2	32·5	28·6	12	38·3	41·7	9
14·5	25·8	20	.....	51·2	14·7	16·5	19·8	15·7	31·2	25·8	11	39·2	41·3	10
.....	25	18	.....	40	14·1	13·5	14·8	15·7	31·2	22·5	10	35	39·8	11
14·7	**25·1**	**9·2**	8·4	**51·2**	**12·7**	**16·3**	**14·9**	**15·4**	**30·9**	**26·9**	**10·2**	**35·5**	**38·8**	
18	28	.....	.....	.....	13	12·9	18·2	15·8	31·2	25·9	11	35·5	39·2	12
11·2	25·9	10	8·5	48	8·6	16·5	13·8	15	31·7	29·6	11b	35	38·6	13
18	30	.....	8	.....	15·2	18·2	15·3	15·4	34	28·9	11·1a	36	38·7	14
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10·4	15	31·3	29	9	.....	39·4	15
12	22	10	10	.....	.....	.....	14·5	15·2	28·1	24·5	9b	.....	39·1	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	15·8	15·4	30·3	25·9	9	.....	38·4	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·9	16·5	28·3	23·5	9	35	39·1	18
14·5	25·9	8·4	9·2	52·5	11·9	16·7	19·9	14·6	31·8	27·2	11–12	37	39·2	19
.....	24	8·3	6·1	53	9·6	13·6	14·4	15·7	31·6	27·3	11	34·6	37·8	20
15·5	**23·4**	**18·9**	**9·1**	**53·6**	**17·3**	**17·2**	**24·7**	**15**	**28·4**	**24·0**	**11·3**	**37·3**	**39·8**	
13·2	27·4	16·2	8·6	.....	19·4	15·5	24·8	14·9	30·8	26·4	11	36	39·4	21
.....	25	15	8·3	.....	17	16	20·5	15·7	26·5	24·3	10	.....	38·9	22
15	27·5	21·5	.....	50	17·8	16	21·6	15·2	27·4	23·9	10	35·5	38·4	23
.....	22·5	15	.....	.....	17·5	16·3	25·2	14·3	25·5	23·2	10	39·3	39·3	24
15	23·7	.....	.....	50	17·8	14·8	26·3	16·8	24·8	21·1	11	37·7	39·2	25
.....	23·5	.....	.....	50	15	18	23	13·8	26·5	22·3	11b	38	39·7	26
.....	.....	16·5	.....	.....	18	18·7	25·5	16·2	25·4	22	11	38	40·8	27
16·3	28·8	21·3	11	60	.....	21	29·9	14·6	29·3	25·2	13	.....	40·3	28
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	17·4	16	28·2	15·4	27·4	23	12	38·5	40	29
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	17·2	18	26·8	13·7	31·4	25·8	12	38·3	39·3	30
18	28·3	24	.....	60	16·5	17	28·6	13·8	28·2	.....	12	39	40·2	31
.....	18	17	.....	.....	16·4	16·5	29·7	14·3	24·4	21·8	11	39·5	39·9	32
.....	22	.....	.....	.....	15	18·3	27·6	15·5	25	21·9	11	36	40·1	33
15	.....	15	.....	.....	17·3	15	23·3	14·2	26·5	21·5	11	38·7	39·3	34
15	25·5	19·5	.....	50	15	16	24·1	14·5	26·1	22·2	11	36·4	39·7	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17	22·1	13·6	24	19·6	11	.....	39·5	36
.....	23·5	15	.....	40	18	16·7	25·3	14·1	24·7	20·5	11	36	39·3	37
12·2	20	18·7	.....	50	16·2	17·2	26·8	15	26·8	22·7	11	38	39·7	38
.....	22	18	.....	.....	17·3	16·9	29·8	14·7	27·3	23·5	11	39·9	41·3	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	22·2	27·3	14·1	23·7	20	11	36	39	40
15	22·5	20·8	7·5	60	17·5	17·7	25·1	13·5	26·6	22	12	.....	38·5	41
15	23	21·5	.....	.....	16·7	16·5	26·2	14·8	27·4	24·5	11	37	39·8	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	22·7	13·7	24·6	20·7	11	36	40·2	43
.....	22·5	.....	.....	.....	20	18	23·7	15·7	35	.....	12	.....	40·6	44
16·5	20·6	19·2	10	65·1	18·9	14·6	19·5	16·4	31·6	28·2	14	.....	39·9	45
16·4	23·3	21	.....	51·7	16·4	.....	20·3	17·2	34	31	10	.....	41·4	46
17·6	24	20·9	.....	60	19·5	19·6	16·6	17·5	36·9	30·7	14·3a	.....	40·3	47
14	19·7	23·1	.....	.....	16·5	16·6	24·8	16·2	32·8	.....	12	35	40·2	48
.....	22	20	.....	.....	20	17·9	21·7	15·9	35·6	31	11	.....	40·4	49
18	23·7	18·8	.....	50	19	17·8	23·4	15·2	35·2	28·7	11	35	40·3	50
19·8	**22·8**	**17·0**	**13·0**	.....	**22·1**	**18·0**	**24·2**	**14·2**	**26·6**	**21·2**	**9·2**	**32·1**	**38·9**	
19·6	23·6	17	13	.....	21·5	18·6	28·9	13·8	29·2	23·4	10	30	38·7	51
20	22	.....	.....	.....	22·7	17·4	19·5	14·6	24	18·9	8·3a	34·2	39·1	52
23·0	**23·1**	**9·7**	**14·4**	.....	**23·6**	**18·9**	**17·6**	**14·6**	**25·0**	**20·5**	**11·8**	**33·4**	**38·2**	
22·1	22·8	10·6	13·3	.....	22·8	17·9	15·8	14·2	24·4	20·7	12	33·8	38·1	53
24	24	10	.....	.....	.....	17·7	17·6	15	25·1	20·3	11	32·8	38·7	54
22·1	22	8·6	15	.....	23	19·1	17·7	14·8	26·1	21·9	12	33·9	37·7	55
23·7	23·4	9·5	15	.....	25	20·7	19·4	14·5	24·2	19·2	12	33·2	38·1	56
22·1	**22·2**	**11·6**	**13·5**	.....	**23·2**	**20·6**	**20·0**	**15·5**	**24·6**	**19·2**	**10·8**	**30·3**	**37·4**	
25	23	11	.....	.....	25	23·3	15	15·5	26	21·4	11	30·5	36·9	57
22·5	21·9	11	13·5	.....	21·5	19	19·5	16·3	24·2	18·4	10	30·6	39	58
20	21	12·5	.....	.....	22·4	19·8	21·3	16	23·1	18·4	11	31·8	36·7	59
22·8	22·6	13	.....	.....	22·3	20·7	28·4	14·9	25·2	19·7	11	32·3	37·5	60
20	22·5	10·7	.....	.....	25	20	15·7	15	24·3	18	11	26·5	36·8	61
18·4	**22·0**	**13·2**	**13·7**	.....	**22·6**	**20·4**	**24·5**	**16·9**	**29·9**	**25·0**	**11·6**	**36·0**	**40·6**	
25	25	13	20	.....	23·5	24	20·5	17	31·2	23·6	10	32	39·4	62
20	25	12·5	15	.....	25	22	22·6	18·2	33·6	.....	12·5a	34	40·4	63
22·7	28·3	14·2	19	.....	22·5	21·3	24	18	34·7	30	12·5a	.....	39·2	64
15·1	16·5	.....	8·3	.....	21·9	18·6	22·4	15·1	25·9	22·5	10	38·3	40·1	65
14·6	17·7	.....	10	.....	22	16·8	23·8	14·7	26·7	.....	10	.....	39·7	66
13·2	25	.....	.....	.....	23	19·3	24·7	16·4	27·6	24·7	12·5a	39·6	41·2	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	36·7	17	29·1	.....	11a	.....	41·6	68
.....	16·2	.....	10	.....	20	19·3	21·5	18·4	30	24·1	14·3a	.....	43·1	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2's, per can	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·7**	**7·2a**	**15·9**	**4·4**	**5·7**	**8·2**	**10·8**	**11·4**	**11·4**	**11·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·1**	**7·2**	**16·7**	**5·0**	**5·7**	**7·6**	**12·3**	**11·8**	**11·4**	**11·5**
1—Sydney	23·1	8	18	4·9	5·7	7·4	12	11·7	11·6	11·4
2—New Glasgow	22·5	7·3	16·5	5	5·8	7·1	13	11·1	10·6	10·6
3—Amherst	21·9	7·3	15	5	5·5	7·1	11·7	11	11	11
4—Halifax	24	6–6·7	17·7	4·9	5·8	8·6	12·7	12·1	10·9	11
5—Windsor	22·2	7·3–8b	17	5·3	5·7	7·7	11·7	12·7	12·5	12·9
6—Truro	24·8	6–7·3	15·7	5	5·8	7·7	12·6	12·4	11·5	12
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·5**	**8·0**	**18·0**	**4·9**	**5·7**	**7·7**	**13·1**	**11·8**	**12·0**	**12·1**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·4**	**7·9**	**16·7**	**4·8**	**5·9**	**7·6**	**13·4**	**12·2**	**11·6**	**11·7**
8—Moncton	23·3	8	16·3	4·8	5·7	8·6	15	11·5	11·4	11·4
9—Saint John	23·7	6–7·3	19·1	4·7	5·9	7·7	13	11·5	10·9	11·4
10—Fredericton	22·4	8	15	4·9	6·3	7·1	14·1	12·3	11·1	11·6
11—Bathurst	24·2	8·7b	16·3	4·9	5·7	7	11·5	13·5	12·9	12·2
Quebec (average)	**21·8**	**5·9**	**13·7**	**4·3**	**5·6**	**6·5**	**10·7**	**9·6**	**11·0**	**10·5**
12—Quebec	24·3	5–9·5c	13·8	4·6	5·8	7	10·2	9·7	10·5	10·4
13—Three Rivers	22·7	5·3–6	14·3	4·9	5·9	7·3	12·1	10·1	11·3	11·2
14—Sherbrooke	22	6	12·7	4·2	5·8	6·1	11·8	9·7	10·8	10·6
15—Sorel	20·9	4·7	13·5	3·4	5	6	9·5	8·8	10·8	10·2
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·7	5·3	13·6	4·1	5·8	6·7	10·4	9·3	11·6	10·4
17—St. Johns	20·8	4·7	14·2	4·1	5·2	6·5	10	9·4	11·6	10·6
18—Thetford Mines	22·2	6	12·8	4·8	5·5	5·4	10·3	10	11·8	10·6
19—Montreal	22·6	6–7·3	14·9	4·6	5·5	7·2	9·6	9·6	10·6	10
20—Hull	21·1	5·3–7·3	13·6	4·4	5·6	6·1	12	9·7	10	10·3
Ontario—(average.)	**23·5**	**6·9**	**15·5**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**8·8**	**10·9**	**10·9**	**10·9**	**11·0**
21—Ottawa	22·3	7·3	13·9	5	6	8·5	11·2	10	10·4	10·7
22—Brockville	21·9	6·7	13	4·6	5·4	8·3	12·1	10·4	10·9	10·6
23—Kingston	21·6	6–6·7	14·2	4·2	5	7·9	11·1	10·4	10·1	10·1
24—Belleville	21·7	6	14·2	3·4	5·2	8·1	10·1	10·1	10·1	10·1
25—Peterborough	22·9	6–6·7	16·6	3·2	5·3	8·5	10·2	10·4	10	10·2
26—Oshawa	23·9	6·7–7·3	16·3	3·1	5·7	8·2	10	10·4	10·4	10·5
27—Orillia	22·7	6·7	18	3·3	5·1	8·2	10·6	10·7	11·1	11·6
28—Toronto	25·2	7·3	16·9	3·3	5·5	9	10·2	10·4	10·5	10·5
29—Niagara Falls	23	7·3	15·7	3·5	5·7	8·7	10·7	10	10·7	10·6
30—St. Catharines	23	7·3	16·6	3·1	6·1	10	11·7	10·1	10·4	10·2
31—Hamilton	26·3	6·7–7·3	16·3	3·1	5·4	8·3	9·9	10·7	10·5	10·6
32—Brantford	24·2	7·3	17·7	2·9	5·2	9·5	10	10·7	10·2	10·4
33—Galt	25·9	7·3	16·7	3·1	5·2	9·1	10·9	11·3	10·7	10·8
34—Guelph	24·5	6·7	16·4	2·9	5·4	9·5	10·6	10·4	10·6	11·7
35—Kitchener	25·1	7·3	16·4	3	5·6	9·1	10·7	10·5	10·7	11·1
36—Woodstock	22·3	6·7	13·7	2·7	5	9·2	9·7	11·2	10·5	10·6
37—Stratford	24·1	6·7–7·3	15·5	3	5·6	9·3	11·5	11·2	10·5	11
38—London	23·6	6·7–7·3	16·8	3·1	5·3	8·9	10·8	11·5	11	10·8
39—St. Thomas	23·9	6–6·7	18·7	3·4	5·4	9·6	12·3	11·7	11·2	10·9
40—Chatham	22·5	6	15·2	3·1	5·5	8·7	10	11·4	11·6	11·7
41—Windsor	21·8	6·7–7·3	15·5	3·5	5	7·6	10·3	10·7	10·7	10·8
42—Sarnia	23·5	6·7–7·3	15·8	2·9	5·9	9·1	11·6	11·7	11·5	10·7
43—Owen Sound	22·9	6·7	14·7	3	5·2	8·9	11·2	10·3	10·3	10·3
44—North Bay	26·4	6·7–7·3	15	5·1	6	9·4	12·2	11·7	12·2	12
45—Sudbury	22·3	7·3	13	4·9	6·1	8·4	12	11·2	12	12
46—Cobalt	23·6	6·7	14	5·5	5·8	8·9	11·7	12·1	12·3	12·3
47—Timmins	23·8	6·7	12·2	5	6·2	9·3	11·8	12	11·9	11·7
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·9	6–6·7	13·9	4·7	5·7	9·5	11·5	11·8	11·8	11·9
49—Port Arthur	22·6	6·7–7·3	17	4·8	6	9	11	11·7	11·4	11·4
50—Fort William	23·1	6·7–7·3	14·3	4·9	5·7	8·7	10·4	11·3	11·9	11·8
Manitoba (average)	**25·1**	**7·0**	**15·8**	**4·9**	**6·0**	**9·5**	**10·4**	**13·0**	**12·0**	**12·4**
51—Winnipeg	25·9	6·4–8	17·5	4·9	5·7	9	9·8	12·7	12·1	12·3
52—Brandon	24·3	6·4–7·1	14	4·8	6·3	10	11	13·3	11·9	12·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·0**	**7·3**	**15·9**	**4·7**	**6·0**	**9·1**	**10·7**	**13·2**	**12·0**	**12·4**
53—Regina	24·7	7·2–8	18	4·8	6·2	9·2	9·8	13·3	10·9	11·4
54—Prince Albert	24·2	6·4	14·7	4·6	5·9	8·2	11·4	13·6	13	13·2
55—Saskatoon	22·5	7·2	.....	4·8	6	9·5	10·5	12·6	11·8	12·5
56—Moose Jaw	24·4	8	15	4·7	6	9·5	10·9	13·2	12·3	12·4
Alberta (average)	**25·3**	**7·8**	**16·4**	**4·9**	**5·9**	**8·5**	**10·3**	**12·6**	**11·5**	**11·8**
57—Medicine Hat	27·3	8	15	5	5·9	8·7	10·1	12·9	11·1	10·6
58—Drumheller	25	6·8–8	.....	4·9	6·2	8·4	10·8	12·7	11·9	12·5
59—Edmonton	24·2	7·2–8	16·2	4·8	6·3	8·4	10·6	12·6	12·3	12·6
60—Calgary	26·8	8	18	5	5·7	9	9·7	12·6	11	12·1
61—Lethbridge	23·3	8	.....	5	5·2	7·8	10·2	12	11	11
British Columbia (average)	**26·3**	**9·5**	**19·3**	**5·4**	**6·4**	**7·6**	**8·5**	**13·0**	**12·6**	**12·8**
62—Fernie	26	10	18	5·2	6·5	8·4	9·5	12·6	13·1	12·8
63—Nelson	25·6	10	19	5·8	6·5	7·8	9·7	14	14·2	14
64—Trail	24·6	10	16·5	5·7	6·2	8	8·8	13·5	13·5	13·8
65—New Westminster	27·9	9–9·6	19	5·2	6·1	6·8	7·6	12·4	11·7	12·4
66—Vancouver	26	9–9·6	20·1	5·2	6·1	7	7·8	12·4	11·2	11·6
67—Victoria	26·9	9	20·3	5·3	6·4	7·6	7·8	12·9	12	12·1
68—Nanaimo	28·8	9	.....	5·2	7	7·5	9·1	12	11·8	12·1
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	9–10	22·5	5·5	6·2	7·4	7·9	14	13·3	13·6

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1938

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·5	6·4	·901	19·5	21·5	15·6	11·0	16·9	15·1	59·2	17·4	53·8	43·7	
5·4	7·3	·912	18·9	19·6	14·6	11·6	16·1	15·0	61·9	17·3	57·0	47·8	
4·7	8	·963	19·8	.....	13·9	12	15·1	14·5	.....	17·3	49	48·6	1
5	7·6	·95	19·6	20	14	11·7	15·4	14	55	17·4	55	44·6	2
5	6·6	·882	18	19·2	16	11·7	15·6	14·3	60	15·2	59	47·5	3
5·9	7·1	·853	17·3	20·9	.....	12·5	17·1	16·2	72·5	17·7	61·7	49·7	4
6·3	7·2	·875	19	.....	.....	11	17	15·7	.....	18·2	58	48·3	5
5·6	7·4	·95	19·8	18·3	14·6	10·9	16·2	15·5	60	18·2	59·5	48	6
5·7	7·5	·610	15·0	18·4	20·0	12·3	16·1	14·9	.....	18·3	49·0	46·8	7
5·5	7·7	·764	17·3	19·6	14·2	11·5	16·2	14·4	50·2	16·6	57·9	50·0	
5·2	7·6	·844	17·7	22·5	14·4	12	15·8	15	.....	16·1	.....	52·2	8
5·6	7·7	·724	17·3	20·8	14·3	11·3	16·2	13·8	51·5	16·2	54·5	51·8	9
5·8	7·5	·777	16·8	20	14·5	11·7	16·5	14	49	16·5	59·3	46	10
5·2	7·8	·712	17·5	15	13·7	11	16·3	14·8	50	17·7	60	50	11
5·2	7·4	·830	17·6	24·4	13·7	11·3	16·3	14·2	64·2	17·5	57·5	42·7	
6·2	7·1	·794	17·9	24	14·3	12·2	17·5	14·2	85·8	20·2	66·8	43·8	12
5·1	7·9	·79	18·7	23·7	14·5	10·8	15·5	14·4	48·7	17·3	55	45	13
5	7·7	·859	18·6	27·5	14·7	11·7	17·3	15·5	48·8	19·1	62	43·5	14
5·8	8·5	·744	16	.....	12·6	10	15·7	13·6	61·7	17·3	50	42	15
4·6	7	·731	15	.....	13·2	11·6	15·8	13·2	.....	17	58	40·9	16
5·2	8	·839	16·1	20	12·5	12·7	16·4	13·3	70	16·2	57·5	44·4	17
4·5	7	1·004	20·6	30	14·5	10	17·3	13·3	65	16·6	.....	44·2	18
5·3	6·6	·872	17·3	23·8	13·8	11·2	16·7	13·6	86·5	17·4	58·5	40·4	19
5·1	7·2	·833	18·4	21·8	13·6	11·2	14·9	16·3	46·7	16·3	52	40·3	20
5·1	6·4	·823	18·1	21·4	15·5	11·0	16·8	15·5	56·6	16·5	54·8	42·2	
4·8	7·1	·902	20·6	25·6	13·9	10·8	16·4	16·2	54·5	17·2	56·7	42·2	21
5	7·4	·908	20·3	26·7	15	10·1	17·6	15	50	16·6	60	44·6	22
5·4	6·9	·93	19·8	21·6	.....	11	17	14·2	47	16·5	54·3	42	23
5·5	6·1	·868	17·8	24·3	.....	11·2	16·2	14·7	51·5	15	48	41·2	24
5	6·4	·738	15·1	21·2	15	10·2	16·8	14·7	55·6	16·7	56·1	41·2	25
5·5	6·5	·674	15·2	24·3	.....	12·4	17	15	.....	16·5	59	42·2	26
5·2	6·2	·663	15	21·7	13·7	9·5	16·7	15·3	69	16·7	54·7	41·7	27
4·9	5·9	·702	15·4	20·6	.....	9·6	16·9	15·4	57·4	15·7	57	42	28
6·1	6·1	·816	17·2	14·7	.....	9·9	17·4	15·1	61·3	16·5	52	42·9	29
5·7	6·7	·702	14·3	19·3	.....	10·4	17·1	15·4	60	14·5	46	41·9	30
5·4	6·4	·684	15·9	24·6	.....	11·1	16·6	15	.....	14·7	60	40·4	31
4·9	6·3	·735	14·5	23·2	.....	11·6	17·1	14·7	51·7	15·9	52·8	41·4	32
4·8	6·3	·60	14·3	20	.....	9·7	16·6	15	60	17·2	55	39·7	33
5·4	5·8	·646	13·7	19·7	.....	11	16·6	15·5	65	15·5	59	40·6	34
5·3	6·6	·671	15·3	18·6	15	10·5	16·8	15·2	.....	16·1	.....	40	35
4·5	5·6	·73	16·7	15	.....	11·8	16·2	14·4	.....	15·1	.....	39·7	36
4·3	6	·677	14·4	19·6	.....	10	17·4	15·2	.....	16·4	61	40·7	37
4·6	6·1	·709	15·3	16·5	.....	11·2	16·4	14·7	49	15·7	56·5	40·9	38
5·1	6·8	·88	17·3	20·8	.....	11·2	16·7	14·9	43·7	16·8	.....	41·7	39
4·3	5·3	·817	17·3	26·7	.....	10·4	16·2	15	.....	16·7	58·5	41·7	40
4·2	4·8	·767	14·7	17·9	.....	10·7	15·9	15·2	.....	16·5	.....	41·6	41
5·9	5·7	·798	16·6	16·2	.....	10·9	16·7	15·6	.....	16·3	.....	42·8	42
4·8	6·5	·669	14·4	18·8	.....	11·3	16·8	15·1	54	18	55	41	43
5	7	·90	22	.....	.....	13	15	15	59	18·5	.....	44	44
5·1	7·1	1·00	22·7	25	16·8	11·8	17·2	17·6	59·7	16	52·1	44·5	45
5·1	7·3	1·249	35	25	16·7	12·2	17·7	17	64·6	18·5	53·2	46·7	46
5·2	7·6	1·333	30	.....	16·4	12·2	17·5	17·2	66·5	18·4	54·8	46	47
5·6	6·7	·945	20·7	25	17·5	11·5	17·3	15·8	50	17·1	55	44·3	48
5·1	6·4	·979	21·1	31·2	15·8	11·9	17·1	18	57·8	16·6	47·8	43·3	49
5	6·7	·987	19·9	15	14·5	11·7	18	16·8	57·7	16·6	49·5	44·4	50
5·8	5·4	·668	14·6	.....	14·1	10·7	17·5	15·4	63·7	17·8	47·5	43·4	
5·9	5·2	·62	14·6	.....	15·7	10·4	17·7	15·2	62·6	17·5	44	42	51
5·6	5·5	·716	14·6	.....	12·5	11	17·3	15·5	64·8	18·1	50·9	44·8	52
5·9	6·3	1·113	23·0	.....	17·7	10·7	17·1	15·4	63·3	19·4	50·4	46·4	
5·5	6	1·05	23·1	.....	19	10·4	17·3	14·7	64·4	18·7	51·4	46·6	53
6·4	6·9	1·28	23·2	.....	18	10·5	18·2	16·1	63·7	21·4	51·1	46·8	54
5·7	6·3	1·05	22·9	.....	15·7	11·1	17·3	15·2	64·1	19·2	48·9	45·9	55
5·8	6·1	1·07	22·7	.....	18	10·9	15·6	15·5	60·9	18·2	50·2	46·2	56
5·6	5·8	·809	19·5	.....	17·3	10·5	18·1	15·7	61·0	20·6	51·4	44·3	
5·2	5·3	·918	20	.....	20·3	10·9	18·2	15·7	60·5	19·7	56·3	45·2	57
6·2	6·4	1·02	23·3	.....	15	10	18	15·7	65·7	22·5	53	45	58
6·3	6·1	·603	14·8	.....	16·7	10·8	17·8	15·8	60·1	19·9	50·1	44·6	59
5·4	5·5	·934	23·8	.....	.....	10·6	17·9	15·3	57·5	20	49·7	44·7	60
5	5·5	·57	15·5	.....	.....	10·4	18·5	16	61	21	48	42	61
6·8	4·7	1·385	28·3	.....	19·1	10·2	17·8	14·5	59·1	18·2	49·0	42·2	
6·8	4·3	1·15	25	.....	20	12·4	19·3	16·5	62·5	20·7	58·7	46	62
7·8	4·7	1·50	29·5	.....	.....	10·3	19·2	15·6	63·5	20·4	53·5	47·7	63
7·3	3·8	1·48	32	.....	20	9	18·7	15	62·5	20·5	52·3	45	64
5·4	4·9	1·12	24·4	.....	16·5	9·7	16·6	13·1	54·2	16·4	34·6	37·3	65
5·8	4·8	1·15	24·7	.....	.....	9·2	16	13·7	54·5	15·5	42·8	38·7	66
6·2	5·1	1·32	27·9	.....	.....	9·5	17·1	13·2	58·7	16·1	45·8	38·1	67
8·1	5	1·44	26·7	.....	.....	11·7	16·8	13·6	57·5	17	48	42·5	68
6·6	5·1	1·92	36	.....	20	9·8	18·3	15·2	59	19·2	47	42	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·6**	**6·4**	**34·7**	**58·1**	**19·7**	**13·9**	**2·6**	**37·2**	**49·1**	**11·6**	**5·0**	**14·515**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·5**	**6·1**	**39·7**	**58·6**	**19·2**	**9·9**	**2·8**	**39·7**	**38·4**	**12·2**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·5	6·2	40	59·5	19·8	10·6	2·7	42	42·5	12·3	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·5	6·3	41·7	57	20·5	9·4	2·9	40	34	12·6	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·5	6	40	60·7	19·2	9·5	2·6	38·3	36·5	12	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	6·1	34·5	56·2	20·2	10	3·1	40	40	12·6	5·2	15·00
5—Windsor	6·5	6·1	39·7	58·7	17·2	9·7	2·6	40	41·5	11·3	5	.....
6—Truro	6·6	6·1	42	59·2	18	10	2·8	37·6	35·6	12·5	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	**6·3**	**5·9**	**40·5**	**58·7**	**17·1**	**15·1**	**2·5**	**41·7**	**37·7**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**16·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**40·6**	**59·0**	**19·5**	**10·6**	**2·8**	**39·8**	**37·6**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·5	6	41·7	60	19·3	10·6	2·8	44·1	38·3	12·6	5·1	g
9—Saint John	6·6	6·3	39·6	57·7	19·1	10	2·8	42·7	37·7	12·3	5·1	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·9	6·6	40·2	58·3	17·7	10·6	2·5	32·3	34·5	11·2	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·5	40·8	60	21·7	11·2	2·9	40	40	12·2	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·1**	**5·9**	**33·9**	**56·1**	**20·4**	**12·9**	**2·6**	**41·3**	**49·1**	**10·5**	**4·9**	**13·875**
12—Quebec	6	5·8	31·9	60·9	21·1	15·5	2·4	42·1	50	10·1	4·9	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·3	6	37·8	62·4	22	14·8	2·5	45	60	11·5	5·1	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·9	32·3	59·7	20·6	10·6	3	44·5	46·3	10·9	5	14·50
15—Sorel	6	5·8	33	50·8	20·6	10·5	2·2	35	50	9·2	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	6·1	6	35·7	46·9	17·1	13	2·7	37·5	43·7	10·4	5	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	6	31	50·8	18·6	13·4	2·7	42	46·7	11	5	13·50
18—Thetford Mines	6·3	6	34·7	57·5	20·3	12·6	2·7	42	40	10·5	4·7	.....
19—Montreal	5·8	5·8	35·2	58·3	19·4	13·2	2·4	43·9	51·7	10·4	5	14·00–14·25
20—Hull	6	6	33·4	57·8	23·6	12·1	2·7	39·3	53·3	10·8	4·9	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·5**	**6·4**	**34·7**	**61·7**	**19·4**	**12·0**	**2·4**	**35·2**	**49·6**	**10·9**	**4·9**	**14·196**
21—Ottawa	6·1	5·9	34·2	62	19·3	13·2	2·6	39·2	54·1	10·4	5	14·50
22—Brockville	6·2	6	32·2	61·4	23	10	2·7	38·4	46·3	10·6	5·2	13·00
23—Kingston	6·3	6	34·2	55·9	19·2	11·8	2·9	38·1	41·7	10·2	4·9	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·3	35·3	61·1	20·7	10·3	2·4	30·4	46	10·3	4·9	14·00
25—Peterborough	6·3	6·2	35·9	61·2	18·1	12·5	2·5	36·1	49·3	10·4	5·4	14·75
26—Oshawa	6·1	6	37·2	58·8	18·3	11·4	2·4	31·8	50	11	4·6	13·75
27—Orillia	6·3	6·3	34·0	61·7	19·8	10	2·4	35	47·7	10	4·7	14·50
28—Toronto	6·1	6	36·9	61·5	16·5	11	2·4	33·7	46·9	10	4·7	13·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·7	6·5	36	65·2	20·7	11·6	2·1	34·9	60	10·7	4·8	12·00–13·00g
30—St. Catharines	6·6	6·4	35·7	65	19·1	10·8	2·5	37·5	49·7	11·1	5·5	13·25g
31—Hamilton	6·1	6	34·4	61·2	18·9	10·4	2	30·9	45	9·9	5	13·50
32—Brantford	6·2	6·2	36·9	63·6	18	10·6	2·2	33·2	49·4	10·1	5·1	13·50
33—Galt	6·6	6·4	29·5	62·5	17	11·3	2	33·3	51·7	11	4·8	14·00
34—Guelph	6·2	6·1	35·4	60·8	18·8	10·1	2·4	39·7	50	10·4	5	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·3	6·3	32	61·9	21·1	10·8	2·2	35·8	43·3	10·2	4·5	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·7	6·5	38·2	54·7	19	10	2·4	33·7	44·5	10·7	5·2	14·00
37—Stratford	6·4	6·2	35·2	61·8	19·2	11·5	2·6	37·8	49·8	10·6	5·4	13·50
38—London	6·5	6·3	38	60·6	17·9	12·1	2·2	35·6	41·2	10·2	4·8	14·00
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·6	35·3	62·1	19	12·2	2·3	38	53·6	10·7	5·5	13·50
40—Chatham	6·7	6·7	33·6	55	15	12·1	.....	33·3	60	10	4·5	g
41—Windsor	6	6	29·6	60·2	17·5	10·6	1·9	30·4	50	10·1	4·6	13·75
42—Sarnia	6·8	6·9	35·2	64·4	17·4	10·7	1·6	33·1	53·3	10·3	5	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·3	6·3	40·7	59·9	18·8	10·2	2·3	30·5	45	10·2	5·2	14·00
44—North Bay	7·3	6·5	40	65	19	15	2·8	40	.....	13	4·7	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·5	33·1	67·2	22·3	14·8	2·6	35	60	13·5	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7·2	7	32·6	65	21·3	14·9	2·7	32	48·3	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	7	6·8	36·1	62·8	21·8	15·6	2·9	37·2	43·5	.....	5	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·7	6·6	29·7	67·8	20·4	14·4	2·5	33·6	58	12·9	4·6	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·5	6·4	32·2	61·5	21·9	15·3	2·5	33·9	54	12·4	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·6	6·6	33	58·9	21·8	14·3	2·4	42·5	45	11	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**7·0**	**6·9**	**32·5**	**54·1**	**19·5**	**12·8**	**2·6**	**31·6**	**59·4**	**13·5**	**5·3**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·9	7	32·8	52·9	17·8	11·3	2·5	31·5	60	12·7	5·5	18·50
52—Brandon	7·1	6·8	32·2	55·3	21·2	14·3	2·7	31·7	58·7	14·2	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·2**	**7·5**	**33·3**	**55·4**	**20·3**	**19·6**	**2·8**	**35·6**	**54·8**	**13·7**	**4·9**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	8	32·4	54·8	18·3	19·2a	2·8	34·7	57·3	13·3	4·6	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·3	7·3	34·4	56	20·8	20·9a	2·9	42·5	55	14	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·5	7·5	33·2	54·5	20·1	19·1a	2·6	32·5	56·7	14·2	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	7	33·2	56·2	22	19·2a	2·9	32·8	50	13·3	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**29·6**	**52·2**	**19·4**	**18·1**	**2·8**	**33·7**	**54·4**	**13·9**	**5·2**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·7	29·2	53	20·3	21·7a	2·8	37	60	13·3	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·3	7·2	30	54·3	21	19·6a	2·8	31·7	60	15	6·7	.....
59—Edmonton	6·9	7	33·3	51·7	21·6	16·9a	3	35	52·1	14·2	5	g
60—Calgary	7	6·7	30·1	53·7	19	16·8a	2·8	35	47·5	12·2	4·8	g
61—Lethbridge	6·5	6·2	25·6	48·2	15	15·7a	2·8	30	52·5	15	4·6	.....
British Columbia (average)	**6·8**	**6·3**	**32·6**	**51·7**	**21·1**	**21·2**	**2·8**	**40·8**	**55·0**	**12·1**	**5·2**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·3	35	51·5	17·5	21·2a	2·7	32·5	.....	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·1	6·7	33·7	57·5	21·5	23·3a	3	43·7	57·5	13·2	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	33·3	52	22·7	22·7a	2·9	37·7	50	14	5·7	.....
65—New Westminster	6	5·9	29·9	48·7	17·5	20·2a	2·6	34·4	55·5	12	5·6	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6·1	31·3	48·6	19·3	19·4a	2·7	30·6	56·2	10·7	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	33·5	50·7	23	19·9a	2·7	45	53·6	11·4	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·5	6	33·2	51·4	23·2	20a	2·9	60	55	11	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·6	6	31	53	24	22·5a	3	42·5	57·5	12·2	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50 rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF APRIL, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·376	**12·259**	**9·675**	**11·655**	**7·221**	**8·599**	**7·390**	**26·8**	**9·4**	**23·826**	**17·515**	
7·800	**10·075**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·500**	**28·9**	**9·7**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·50- 7·25	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·4	9·8	16·00-26·00	12·00-16·00	1
6·50- 6·75	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00a	29·1	9·9	15·00-25·00	10·00-15·00	2
6·75- 9·00	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	10	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·50- 9·00	11·50	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	6·00-7·00	7·00- 8·00	6·50	30	8·9	23·00-33·00	15·00-23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·3	9·7	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	10	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·000-9·900	**11·300**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	**27·6**	**9·8**	**19·00-25·00**	**10·00-15·00**	7
10·125	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·3**	**9·8**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7g	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	8
10·50-12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00-8·00c	27·7	9·7	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
9·00-11·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	9·8	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·8	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·157	**11·714**	**10·917**	**12·348**	**8·140**	**8·932**	**8·450**	**23·1**	**9·2**	**20·778**	**14·938**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·4	9·7	20·00-28·00	.....	12
7·00- 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25·5	9·6	20·00-28·00	14·00-20·00	13
9·50-11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·3	9·3	21·00-27·00	18·00-22·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8·8	15·00-17·00	8·00-12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·4	9·7	18·00-22·00	14·00-20·00	16
8·50- 9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	9·2	18·00-25·00	12·00-18·00	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·3	10·00-12·00	6·00- 8·00	18
8·00- 8·50	11·50	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00-14·00c	25·9	8·7	19·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·25	7·50	8·25	.....	24·2	8·3	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
10·228	**12·343**	**10·125**	**12·271**	**7·861**	**9·690**	**8·500**	**25·0**	**9·1**	**25·589**	**19·018**	
10·25	11·50-12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00- 9·00	23·2	9	20·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	21
7·50- 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·3	9	18·00-23·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	24·8	9·4	20·00-27·00	18·00-20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·2	9·3	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·00	12·50-13·25	9·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	5·50	21	9	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	9·2	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
9·50-10·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	6·50	7·50	.....	23·8	9·2	20·00-24·00	14·00-20·00	27
10·50	11·25	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·7	27·00-35·00	20·00-27·00	28
7·50- 8·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	24g	9·4	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
8·00g	11·00-12·00g	g	15·00-16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	9·3	25·00-35·00	16·00-25·00	30
9·00	11·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·5	25·00-35·00	15·00-25·00	31
9·00	12·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·5	9	20·00-32·00	15·00-25·00	32
10·00-12·00	12·50	11·00	14·00	8·00	12·00c	8·00c	25	9·1	22·00-27·00	16·00-22·00	33
9·50-10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·2	9·1	23·00-29·00	15·00-23·00	34
9·00-12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24	9·1	22·00-32·00	18·00-23·00	35
9·50-12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·7	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	36
8·50-12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·7	9·3	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	37
10·75-12·00	11·00-11·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9	22·00-32·00	16·00-24·00	38
9·50-11·50	12·50	.....	13·00-16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·6	9·4	23·00-30·00	18·00-23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22·5g	8·8	20·00-25·00	14·00-20·00	40
9·00-10·00	11·50	.....	14·00-16·00g	.....	10·00-12·00g	7·00-10·00g	.....	8·9	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	41
8·25- 8·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	9·2	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	42
7·50- 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·6	9	19·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	43
13·00	14·50	8·00	9·75	6·00	7·00	.....	30	9·4	.....	.....	44
10·00-13·50	13·50-14·25	12·00	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29·4	9·9	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	11·25c	.....	8·25- 9·00c	.....	32·5	9·5	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·00	10·00	8·00	9·00	.....	35	9·3	p	p	47
7·50-10·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·5	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
12·00-13·25	12·50	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	28·6	9·5	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	49
12·00-13·25	12·50	8·00	8·75	7·00	7·75	.....	25	9·1	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·938**	**8·563**	**7·500**	**27·5**	**9·6**	**25·000**	**18·250**	
5·75-12·75h	14·25-15·50	.....	.....	6·00-9·75	6·75-10·50	8·00	27·5	9·7	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	51
5·75-11·00h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·50-9·50	7·00-10·00	7·00	27·4	9·5	18·00-22·00	12·00-18·00	52
8·106	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·906**	**9·000**	**28·5**	**9·8**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75-12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50- 9·00	.....	26·1	9·7	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	53
8·00- 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·25- 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	29·3	9·6	20·00-27·00	14·00-20·00	55
5·00- 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00-11·00c	11·00c	28·4	9·8	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·2**	**9·7**	**23·375**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·4	20·00-23·00	14·00-18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·8g	9·8	18·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	59
6·00- 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	28g	9·2	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	60
4·00- 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	27	10	20·00-30·00	14·00-20·00	61
10·029	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·250**	**4·825**	**33·3**	**9·9**	**23·063**	**17·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50-8·75	8·50-10·25	4·88- 5·33c	40	10	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·75-7·00	8·00- 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·9	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·7	22·00-27·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30c	4·77c	30·8	9·9	19·00-24·00	14·00-17·00	67
7·70- 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	10	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·00-14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00-10·00i	7·00-12·00i	.....	32	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	69

c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	April 1914	April 1918	April 1920	April 1922	April 1926	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1933	April 1935	April 1936	April 1937	Mar. 1938	April 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·0	67·8	76·4	57·6	57·6	67·4	70·8	73·2	41·4	45·2	46·2	49·8	50·4	51·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·0	48·2	49·8	32·4	31·4	40·0	43·8	46·8	22·6	25·2	25·2	27·2	28·0	28·8
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	26·3	26·5	19·0	18·9	21·8	24·3	24·9	12·3	12·7	13·8	14·2	15·9	15·6
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	33·2	35·8	27·4	29·4	29·2	30·1	31·8	19·2	21·5	22·1	23·2	23·4	24·3
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·3	35·7	38·8	30·0	29·6	24·9	29·0	30·3	14·5	20·0	21·0	20·9	22·6	23·6
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	67·2	72·2	53·2	54·4	50·0	53·2	54·8	28·6	38·6	40·2	39·4	41·6	42·0
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·1	48·1	53·7	41·3	41·8	35·3	37·6	40·4	18·8	31·2	28·7	28·5	30·4	31·9
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	38·2	69·4	78·2	45·0	49·4	43·2	44·2	42·8	24·8	30·4	32·0	33·6	30·6	30·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	24·0	46·0	55·8	33·5	39·8	40·2	40·3	36·9	22·9	24·3	28·1	26·8	32·0	29·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	23·2	43·9	48·6	30·6	34·8	35·0	34·9	32·5	18·1	20·3	23·2	22·7	27·0	24·4
Milk	6 qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·6	74·4	72·6	73·8	75·0	76·8	55·8	61·8	61·8	64·8	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	98·4	131·2	76·4	92·6	84·8	88·6	78·8	49·8	49·2	49·4	53·8	70·2	71·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	54·8	72·3	44·9	51·5	47·4	49·0	43·2	28·8	28·1	27·6	30·5	39·1	39·7
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·2	40·2	30·5	‡32·6	‡32·6	‡33·8	‡32·9	‡19·5	‡20·0	‡20·6	‡22·5	‡23·4	‡23·7
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·3	31·1	37·7	28·5	‡32·6	‡32·6	‡33·8	‡32·9	‡19·5	‡20·0	‡20·6	‡22·5	‡23·4	‡23·7
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	136·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	82·5	88·5	93·0	102·0	108·0	108·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	67·0	77·0	48·0	‡53·0	‡51·0	‡49·0	‡50·0	‡26·0	‡33·0	‡34·0	‡45·0	‡45·0	‡44·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	22·0	40·0	42·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·5	23·0	26·0	25·5	28·5	29·0	28·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	21·4	33·4	18·6	‡22·0	‡21·2	‡21·0	‡20·6	‡15·8	‡15·6	‡15·6	‡16·4	‡16·4	‡16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	33·8	23·8	17·8	15·8	16·6	23·6	19·0	7·4	10·4	10·0	15·6	11·0	11·0
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·0	22·1	27·9	23·0	19·9	20·8	21·4	20·8	14·8	15·4	15·6	16·1	15·1	15·6
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·5	17·6	27·5	18·9	15·7	13·4	13·5	16·5	10·9	12·3	11·0	11·7	11·2	11·0
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·4	42·4	78·0	33·6	31·6	32·4	29·6	28·4	29·6	25·6	24·4	25·6	26·4	26·4
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·4	20·0	36·8	16·0	15·0	15·2	14·0	13·6	14·2	12·6	12·0	12·6	12·8	12·8
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	8·8	12·8	16·4	13·6	‡18·0	‡17·9	‡17·7	‡17·0	‡10·5	‡13·0	‡13·0	‡13·1	‡14·5	‡14·5
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·7	12·1	17·0	15·0	‡18·0	‡17·9	‡17·7	‡17·0	‡10·5	‡13·0	‡13·0	‡13·1	‡14·5	‡14·5
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	10·2	14·8	13·4	15·4	15·3	15·2	14·7	10·0	9·4	8·9	8·9	8·8	8·7
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·3	64·3	159·5	49·2	98·3	59·4	42·2	79·3	30·7	26·1	44·5	64·2	31·7	30·0
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·9	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·51	$ 12·57	$ 15·99	$ 10·26	$ 11·36	$ 10·87	$ 11·01	$ 11·24	$ 6·83	$ 7·50	$ 7·82	$ 8·54	$ 8·69	$ 8·69
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·6	c. 4·8	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	52·1	71·8	94·4	108·7	111·0	102·5	102·3	101·4	95·9	94·1	92·9	92·3	90·4	90·7
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	57·8	67·7	68·3	64·5	63·8	63·2	63·3	57·8	58·6	58·8	58·8	58·6	58·6
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	43·8	67·1	79·7	78·1	76·7	75·6	76·9	75·8	63·0	62·2	60·0	59·6	60·2	60·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	34·2	49·9	61·4	58·1	56·0	56·1	55·6	53·8	46·6	45·8	45·1	45·1	44·9	45·1
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·4	26·8	34·1	31·6	30·3	31·1	31·1	31·0	27·0	27·3	26·9	26·6	26·5	26·8
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·93	$ 2·73	$ 3·37	$ 3·45	$ 3·39	$ 3·29	$ 3·29	$ 3·25	$ 2·90	$ 2·88	$ 2·84	$ 2·82	$ 2·81	$ 2·82
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·85	$ 4·66	$ 5·93	$ 6·91	$ 6·86	$ 6·90	$ 6·96	$ 7·00	$ 5·97	$ 5·55	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 5·96
††Totals		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·32	$ 20·01	$ 25·34	$ 20·66	$ 21·64	$ 21·11	$ 21·30	$ 21·53	$ 15·74	$ 15·97	$ 16·33	$ 17·18	$ 17·48	$ 17·50

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·37	12·80	16·16	10·47	11·62	10·79	11·02	11·23	7·23	7·74	7·95	8·50	8·77	8·73
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·55	11·01	14·47	9·68	10·73	9·59	9·93	10·31	6·87	7·11	7·50	8·14	8·47	8·52
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·21	12·50	15·97	10·54	11·84	10·83	10·92	10·90	7·21	7·78	8·06	8·61	8·87	8·86
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·04	12·24	15·22	9·82	10·98	10·16	10·38	10·43	6·39	6·91	7·34	7·86	8·13	8·19
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	12·57	16·07	10·20	11·48	10·93	10·96	11·20	6·78	7·53	7·85	8·51	8·61	8·61
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·99	11·97	16·14	9·92	10·48	10·53	10·61	11·15	6·72	7·30	7·41	8·55	8·51	8·50
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·02	12·58	15·77	9·82	10·74	10·92	11·19	11·25	6·57	7·34	7·33	8·48	8·68	8·72
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·99	12·72	15·99	9·83	10·56	10·78	11·23	11·49	6·43	7·35	7·53	8·45	8·53	8·50
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·12	13·08	17·07	11·43	11·90	11·84	12·04	12·46	7·47	8·25	8·64	9·56	9·64	9·69

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	April 1926	April 1928	April 1929	April 1930	April 1933	April 1935	April 1936	April 1937	Mar. 1938	April 1938‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	101·2	98·3	94·5	91·2	65·3	72·5	72·2	86·1	83·1	81·5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	103·8	101·4	86·5	86·3	56·6	69·4	66·5	91·4	85·1	81·6
II. Animals and their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·4	104·4	108·9	104·2	59·5	69·1	69·8	77·1	79·2	78·0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	107·7	100·7	93·5	92·4	83·4	67·0	70·3	69·5	73·8	67·9	67·7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·3	98·9	94·6	91·2	59·3	63·9	67·9	78·4	79·0	78·2
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·7	94·0	93·8	92·4	85·0	87·4	87·4	103·7	103·4	102·5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·7	90·5	103·5	86·8	60·5	67·9	69·2	89·3	71·3	70·2
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	98·7	92·5	91·9	93·0	83·9	85·8	85·5	85·6	87·0	86·6
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·4	95·4	95·4	94·0	81·6	80·0	77·3	82·6	80·5	80·4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	101·3	95·9	93·6	92·3	70·2	73·4	72·3	78·9	79·0	.....
Foods, beverages and tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	102·0	100·3	97·4	99·4	63·7	70·2	70·3	80·7	81·2	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	100·8	92·9	91·0	87·5	74·6	75·6	75·3	77·7	77·6	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·8	100·7	95·0	90·0	60·0	70·6	69·1	89·0	82·5	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·9	95·7	94·0	96·2	87·3	89·9	90·3	91·9	94·5	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·2	101·3	95·1	88·3	57·0	68·5	66·7	88·7	81·2	.....
Building and construction materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·6	96·2	100·2	94·7	74·8	80·9	84·6	97·9	91·0	.....
Manufacturers' materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	101·3	102·4	94·0	86·9	54·0	66·4	63·7	87·1	79·5	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	102·8	99·2	86·2	83·6	56·6	67·1	64·2	85·9	80·0	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	100·8	103·1	106·0	101·0	60·5	69·5	71·2	78·8	79·2	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	104·3	110·2	95·8	93·2	46·5	64·7	65·0	91·4	83·0	79·9
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	97·8	95·1	103·0	94·8	58·6	69·6	67·9	68·7	73·3	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·3	98·8	94·4	91·0	59·5	64·0	67·9	78·1	78·6	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·2	91·4	92·6	90·4	79·7	82·7	82·5	89·6	87·5	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	102·2	102·4	94·7	90·3	53·0	66·4	66·8	87·5	79·7	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	100·5	95·7	92·4	90·0	69·6	73·3	72·2	80·5	82·0	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures, as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended April 29, 1938, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 683)

paratively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	132
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the ollowing weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices averaged higher at the beginning of April than one month earlier, the principal increases being as follows: sirloin steak from 25·2 cents per pound in March to 25·9 cents in April, leg roast of mutton from 23·4 cents to 24·3 cents, fresh pork from 22·6 cents to 23·6 cents, and breakfast bacon from 30·4 cents to 31·9 cents. The price of bacon was considerably higher in the cities in the western provinces than in those in the east. Eggs were generally lower, decreases being greater in the Prairie Provinces than in other parts. The Dominion average price for fresh grades was down from 32 cents per dozen to 29 cents. The price of butter was again higher, creamery averaging 39·7 cents per pound as compared with 39·1 cents in the previous month. Cheese also was slightly higher, averaging 23·7 cents per pound. Potatoes averaged 5 cents per 90 pounds lower at 90·1 cents. Evaporated apples averaged 15·6 cents per pound as compared with 15·1 cents in March. United States anthracite coal was little changed in the average at $14.52 per ton.

Following are the prices reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $14; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $15 and $14; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.75; St. Hyacinthe, $14.50; Thetford Mines, $16.75; Montreal, $14.25 to $14.75; Ottawa, $16; Kingston, $15; Belleville, $15; Peterborough, $16.75; Oshawa, $15; Toronto, $14.50 and $14; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50 and $14; Brantford, $16.25; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $19; Timmins, $18.50; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

According to a press despatch appearing in the *Melbourne Argus*, Melbourne, Australia, the "work history" of 12,000 unemployed persons in the metropolitan area was to be recorded by the Department of Labour there. This was the first step in the State Ministry's plan to find work for the unemployed, it being explained that the "work history" of unemployed persons covered the last eight years and enabled the department to classify the unemployed in districts, trades and various degrees of skill. It was stated that employers were coooperating in the plan and that 500 men had been placed in jobs, 200 of them being permanently placed.

This plan was adopted and followed similar plans which had been adopted successfully in England and New Zealand.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, wholesale and retail prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the April issue of the Labour Gazette.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1930=100, was 104·1 for March as compared with 105·8 for February, a decrease of 1·6 per cent for the month. Although food prices decreased 2·6 per cent during the month, the decrease was of a seasonal nature, the index for food prices being the same as that for March, 1937, namely 100·7. The index for industrial material and manufactures was 105·7 for March as compared with 106·9 for February and 110·7 for March, 1937.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 94·2 at the end of March as compared with 96·4 at the end of February, a decrease of 2·3 per cent for the month. All groups making up the index showed declines, the most important ones being as follows: non-ferrous metals 5·8 per cent, textiles 3·9 per cent, sundries 3·3 per cent and vegetable foods 2·2 per cent. The general index was 12·2 per cent lower than that for the end of March, 1937.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 154 at the first of April as compared with 156 at the first of March. The index for food prices was 137 as compared with 140 at the beginning of March, the reduction being due to declines in almost all the items included in the food prices index.

Eire

Cost of Living.—The cost of living index number of the Department of Industry and Commerce, on the base July, 1914=100, was 173 for mid-February as compared to 177 for mid-November, a decrease of 2·2 per cent for the quarter. The index for food declined from 165 to 159 during the same period due mainly to a seasonal decrease in the price of eggs.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 619 for March as compared with 614 for February. The index for food prices declined from 625 to 617 during the period. The industrial material price index increased from 605 to 623 during the same period. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was 58 for March as compared with 61 for February.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913=100, was 105·8 for March as compared with 105·7 for February. The indexes for manufactured goooods and industrial materials and semi-manufactured goods were unchanged while the index for agricultural products was 0·3 per cent higher than it had been in February.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 125·5 for March as compared with 125·2 for February, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month. Prices of food and clothing increased 0·6 per cent and 0·2 per cent respectively, rent and sundries were unchanged and heating and lighting materials decreased 0·1 per cent.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The January index number of the Labour office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 104 for "all items," showing no change from the previous month in this figure. The combined index for all foods was 107 in January as compared with 105 in December. The index for non-foods increased from 105 to 107 in the same period.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 107 for February. This figure has been unchanged since last October when the index stood at 108.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100, was 79·8 for February as compared with 80·9 for January, a decrease of 1·4 per cent for the month. This represents the lowest level reached since June, 1936. With the exception of fuel and lighting materials, which increased 0·3 per cent, all groups showed decreases. The foods group declined 3·7 per cent, farm products 2·5 per cent, hides and leather products 2·1 per cent, textile products 1·6 per cent, building materials 0·8 per cent, metals and metal products and chemicals and drugs 0·6 per cent each, sundries 0·5 per cent and housefurnishing goods 0·3 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923=100, was 86·7 for March showing no change from the February figure. Food prices and prices of sundries advanced 0·2 per cent and 0·3 per cent respectively while clothing prices declined 0·7 per cent, rent 0·3 per cent and fuel and lighting materials 0·1 per cent. As compared with March, 1937, the general index showed a decline of 1·4 per cent but was still 20·9 per cent higher than the low point in 1933.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1938

The number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the first quarter of 1938 was 239, there being 78 in January 70, in February and 91 in March.

The report for the fourth quarter of 1937, showing 279 fatalities was given in the Labour Gazette, February, 1938, page 229. In the first quarter of 1937, 229 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 590). The supplementary list of accidents, not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contains 25 fatalities for 1937.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the first quarter of 1938 were as follows: agriculture, 25; logging, 32; fishing and trapping, 8; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 58; manufacturing, 32; construction, 25; electric light and power, 4; transportation and public utilities, 32; trade, 13, service 10. Of the mining accidents, 29 were in "metalliferous mining," 24 in "coal mining," and 5 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 9 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "animal foods," 2 in "textiles and clothing," 1 in "leather, fur and products," 7 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "wood products," 1 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 2 in "iron, steel and products," 2 in "non-ferrous metal products," 4 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 2 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 10 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 1 in "railway," 11 in "highway and bridge," and 3 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 18 fatalities in "steam railways," 7 in "water transportation," 1 in "air transporta-

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1938 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	2	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
B.—Working machines	....	....	....	....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	3
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	6	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	8
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	6	....	1	12	8	1	2	1	....	....	1	....	32
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	1	....	....	....	3	....	....	2	....	....	....	....	6
F.—Falling objects	8	16	....	24	1	4	....	2	1	....	2	....	58
G.—Handling of objects	1	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6
H.—Tools	....	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
I. —Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.	2	6	4	7	3	6	1	22	10	....	2	....	63
J. —Animals	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
K.—Falls of persons	4	3	1	1	8	9	1	4	....	....	3	....	34
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)	1	2	2	5	1	3	....	1	2	....	2	....	19
Total	25	32	8	58	32	25	4	32	13	....	10	....	239

tion," 4 in "local and highway transportation" 1 in "storage" and 1 in "telegraph and telephones."

In trade there were 3 fatalities in "wholesale," and 10 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 4 were in "public administration," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 1 in "custom and repair," 3 in "personal, domestic and business," and 1 in "professional establishments."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review.

Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

Five miners were killed and ten injured at Levack, Ont., on February 4. These men were being lowered in a mine following blasting operations, when a skip overturned on striking an obstruction, pinning some of the workers between the skip and shaft timbers. Following a coroner's inquest the jury recommended that skips being lowered in mine shafts after blasting operations should be brought to a full stop 200 feet above the blasting bulkhead, and should proceed thereafter on a slow signal and that men with lights be placed in each corner of descending skips to watch for any obstructions below.

Five men were killed and five others injured in an explosion in a coal mine, at Hinton, Alberta, on March 30. Until completion of the necessary repairs to the air shaft and ventilation system to restore the mine to working condition, it was necessary to postpone an inspection to determine the cause of the explosion.

At Kirkland Lake, Ontario, on March 15, four miners lost their lives when a stope burst and caved in on them.

On March 2, four ice-cutters were killed near Stratford when a train struck their car in a snow-storm.

When an oil refinery still exploded in Turner Valley, Alberta, on February 26, two company officials and a labourer lost their lives from burns and injuries. The finding of the coroner's jury was that the still was just a welded vessel with insufficient supports and it was recommended that the provincial government inspect all oil refineries when being constructed, and when in operation, and make it obligatory to obtain a licence before refining operations were allowed to be started.

Two miners were killed by a premature discharge of dynamite, at Ronda Mine, Ontario, on February 18. Two smelter workers were burned to death when splashed by molten metal following an explosion due to clay falling into a converter, at Falconbridge, Ontario, on March 3. Another two miners lost their lives, near Kirkland Lake, Ontario, when an auto crashed into a parked truck, on March 15.

Two coal miners were suffocated by gas in a mine, at Luscar, Alberta, on March 14.

Two liquor still workers lost their lives when a still exploded and drenched them with boiling brew.

Two plumbers were drowned near Digby, Nova Scotia, on February 7, when their truck crashed through a bridge. A truck operator and his helper were drowned, near Millidgeville, New Brunswick, on January 13, when a truck load of gravel broke through the ice.

During this quarter four accidental deaths of seamen occurred in Canadian waters. These are not included in the statistical record for Canada, owing to the fact that the men killed were employed on ships registered in other countries. A seaman on a British freighter, was lost overboard about January 15 while en route from Cardiff, Wales, to Saint John. A seaman on an East Indian steamer was scalded by escaping steam, and died in Halifax hospital on February 1. A seaman on a Dutch freighter, fell down a hatch in Montreal harbour on November 17, 1937, and died on February 16, 1938. An oiler on the ss. *Montclaire* was drawn into a winch when he became entangled in fall rope in Saint John harbour, on February 28.

Supplementary List of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during 1937 has been compiled which contains 25 fatalities, of which 2 were in agriculture, 2 in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 3 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 3 in manufacturing, 4 in construction, 1 in electric light and power, 6 in transportation and public utilities, and 3 in service. One of these accidents occurred in April, 1 in August, 2 in September, 1 in October, 12 in November and 8 in December.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Damages Awarded Trainman in Alberta for Accident

On February 7, 1938, the Supreme Court of Alberta, Appellate division, reversed the judgment of the lower court and awarded damages of $495 for loss of earnings, medical costs, etc. to a brakeman for an injury which was received in the course of his duties and which incapacitated him for work from February 3 to April 4, 1937. In Alberta, conductors and trainmen are within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1908, and not under the collective liability system set up by the Workmen's Compensation (Accident Fund) Act, 1918. Under the former statute, actions for damages must be brought and compensation determined by a court.

In stepping to the ground from the ladder of a freight car, the plaintiff slipped on a stone, hurt his ankle and rolled down an embankment to the main track lines which were nearly four feet below the freight line track.

In the opinion of the Court, the place where the plaintiff was obliged to descend from the freight cars had been permitted to become peculiarly and unnecessarily dangerous. Several stones of the kind upon which the employee was injured seemed to be near the landing place. Although it could not be said that the defendant was obliged to remove such stones, the presence of this added danger made it imperative that the defendant should exercise due care to protect its employees against such danger. Even if the plantiff had looked down before he took the last step, as the defence argued he had not done, and had not slipped on the stone, he might have rolled down the embankment with much more serious consequence if a train had been running on the main line. *Langley v. C.N.R.* (1938) 1 D.L.R. 652.

Winnipeg Taxi-driver Awarded Wage-Claim

Judgment for the plaintiff was given by the Manitoba Court of Kings' Bench on February 10 in an action brought by a taxi-driver for wages alleged to be due under the Winnipeg City by-law prescribing a minimum wage for taxi-drivers. The claim covered the period from March 15, 1933, when the by-law went into effect until January 21, 1935, when wages were paid by the week. The Court ordered that the question of the amount to be paid should be referred to the Master of the Court.

The facts in the case were broadly similar to those in a case stated by a Winnipeg police magistrate for the Manitoba Court of Appeal in a prosecution of the same taxi company. The judgment of the Court of Appeal (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1935, p. 305) was to the effect that the time spent by a taxi-driver with his taxi on call from the employer was time spent "on duty" within the meaning of the Winnipeg City by-law and that he must be paid for such time. Mr. Justice Taylor of the Court of King's Bench followed this judgment in the matter of the validity of the claim for the time spent waiting for calls.

The defendants contended, further, that the plaintiff had no right to claim additional wages since he had accepted without question the wages he was paid and had furnished his employer daily with a card indicating the number of hours spent in actual driving and stating that he claimed pay only for the length of time shown on the card. It was also argued that there was no provision in the Highway Traffic Act empowering the City to give authority in the by-law to any driver to bring a personal action for the minimum wage prescribed and that the by-law contained no such provision; that the remedy was prosecution of the defendant company.

On both points the Court decided in favour of the plaintiff. Quoting from a recent judgment of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, the judge pointed out that since the statute imposed a duty of a positive kind, "it is not open to the defendant to set up an estoppel;" the plaintiff cannot be released from an obligation to obey a statute nor can the defendant be enabled to escape from an obligation.

As to the plaintiff's individual right to sue, reference was made to several judgments in English cases and it was held that they all go to establish that under similar legislation, a wage-earner can recover in an individual action to the amount of wages earned by him as a minimum wage to which he was entitled under the provisions of a statute, less whatever amount he has already been paid. *MacKenzie v. Moore's Taxi Co. Ltd.,* (1938) 2 Dominion Law Reports 195.

Damages Awarded for Accident in Ontario Laundry

The Ontario Court of Appeal on March 24 dismissed with costs an appeal by the defendant employer from a judgment awarding damages for an injury suffered by the plaintiff through having her arm caught between the rollers of a mangle in the defendant's laundry. Judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Middleton who stated:—

This is one of those unfortunate cases in which the plaintiff recovers damages for an

injury sustained by her as an operative in a small factory carried on by the defendants instead of compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act. It is also unfortunate for the defendants because they remain individually liable instead of having the protection afforded by the main provisions of the Act rendering them only liable to pay the assessment in the first part of the Act. This is altogether by reason of the regulations preventing the application of Part I to small industries where it is assumed that the expense of collecting the due assessment would be so great as to render the collective scheme unworkable. The effect of the statute is to leave these small factories subject to the provisions of Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

It was held that the verdict of the jury was justified by the evidence, that the machine was not in a safe condition at the time of the accident because the safety guard was not in a proper and rigid position and that the defendants were to blame in not warning the plaintiff of the danger. The jury had found further that the plaintiff was herself guilty of contributory negligence in disregarding the instructions as to the proper manner in which the articles were to be fed to the mangle. Damages of $1,800 were awarded to the infant plaintiff and $653.50 to her father for out-of-pocket expenses. One-third of the latter's damages were directed to be abated on the ground of his daughter's negligence. Provision for taking into account contributory negligence in the assessment of damages is made in Part II of the Workmen's Compensation Act.

Mr. Justice Middleton pointed out that since there was no complaint as to the discounting of the father's damages by reason of the infant's negligence or the fact that the trial judge had directed that the father should only recover County Court costs, the Court of Appeal had no right to interfere in these matters. *Spencer et al v. Defazio et al,* (1938) Ontario Weekly Notes, 128.

Violation of Lord's Day Act by Fur Dyers

On February 25, Mr. Justice Tetreau of the Superior Court of Montreal condemned a firm of fur dyers to pay a fine of $100 and costs for violating the Lord's Day Act by requiring some of their employees to work on Sunday.

The defence claimed that the fur dyeing process was a continuous one and that it was necessary to employ at least one man on Sunday to remove the skins from the dyeing solution. The Court pointed out, however, that the defence had failed to establish the date on which the furs were put in the solution and that there was no proof that they had to be removed on the Sunday in question, so that the work could not be held to be a "work of necessity" as exempted by the Act. *R. v. Sable, Ltd.*

Industrial Standards Act before Saskatchewan Court

Two recent cases involve an interpretation of the Saskatchewan Industrial Standards Act as applied to one-man barber shops.

On December 9, 1937, at Regina, Judge Hannon of the District Court upheld the Crown's appeal against the dismissal of a charge that the proprietor of a one-man barber shop failed to post the schedule of wages and hours made binding under the Industrial Standards Act by Order in Council of July 29, 1937. The Act stipulates that a copy of the schedule must be posted in a conspicuous place where the employees are at work. As the main purpose of the appeal was to obtain an interpretation of the Act, the judge did not impose costs but fined the defendant $1 and in default of payment one day in jail.

The defence contended that the operator of a one-man shop was not an employer under the Act and therefore not subject to the provision requiring the posting of notices. The Court pointed out, however, that the Act provides that, for the purposes of the Act, every person in any way engaged in any industry, shall, in so far as he personally performs work in such industry, be deemed an employee and that every person who is the proprietor of a shop or business shall be deemed an employer. The section then provides that the provisions of the Act and schedules shall, *mutatis mutandis,* be construed accordingly, "notwithstanding that such person may thereby become both an employer and employee, or may become an employer for one purpose and an employee for another purpose, or that the status of such person may be changed from time to time." In the language of the Court, such person may be "subject to the obligations of an employer on the one hand and entitled to the privileges and rights of an employee on the other, according as may be the circumstances of any particular incident involved."

The Court did not agree with the opinion of the magistrate that only in the schedule is it set forth that the same person may be both an employer and an employee but held that the language of the schedule is only a definite and explicit statement of this section of the Act. This interpretation was supported by the marginal note to the section, "One-man operators and partners".

A second complaint was later laid against the same defendant that he had violated a regulation requiring employers governed by schedules under the Industrial Standards Act to keep certain records available for inspection "by any person acting under the authority of the Act or of any schedule thereto". The charge was dismissed by the magistrate.

The defendant had refused to show two members of the advisory board set up under the Industrial Standards Act the records of his business. Counsel for the defence put forward several arguments: (1) that the prosecution was not instituted properly since the Act provides that any prosecution must have the written consent of the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare and in this case the complaint was signed by an "Acting Commissioner," (2) that the proprietor of a one-man shop was not an employer under the Act, (3) that the regulation is *ultra vires* of the Executive Council since the Act gives power only to the Commissioner to require the production of records and there is no provision in the Act for the delegation of this power. The first two arguments were held to fail, the second one having been ruled against by the Court of Appeal in the earlier case. The contention that the regulation was outside the scope of the powers given by the Act to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council was accepted by the Court. Further, it was held that the two members of the advisory board, who had demanded production and inspection of the records, were not "persons acting under the authority of the Act or schedule". The advisory board is not given power to demand the production of information and even if the board had such power only the whole board could act as there is no provision by which the board can delegate its powers to two members.

The Court also agreed with the contention of the defence that notice of intention to require production should have been given. The regulations state that the Commissioner may require the employer to produce information "at such time or times as the Commissioner may require". The Court stated that "the Commissioner can have production and inspection only at a place named....." by him and this presupposes a notice that the information will be required. It can hardly be argued that the advisory board or its members could act without such a notice for this would be tantamount to according them wider powers than the Commissioner whose authority comes from the Act itself. *R. v. Turner* (1938 1 W.W.R. 498 and Regina Police Court, April 2, 1938.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY
THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] JUNE, 1938 [NUMBER 5

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada showed an increase at the beginning of May, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,551 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 workers and representing all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The working forces of these firms aggregated 1,024,702 persons, or 23,500 more than in the preceding month. The employment index (with the average in the calendar year 1926, as the base equal to 100) stood at 107·4, as compared with 105·0 at April 1, and 106·3 at the beginning of May of last year. The indexes for May 1 of recent years are as follows:—1936, 99·5; 1935, 95·2; 1934, 92·0; 1933, 77·6; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8 and 1927, 101·8. The industrial expansion indicated at the latest date was on a scale rather greater than the average between April 1 and May 1 in the years, 1929-1937; the index of employment, after correction for seasonal influences therefore rose slightly, from 111·2 in the preceding month to 111·5 at the beginning of May.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of May, 1938, the unemployment percentage reported to the Department of Labour by local trade union members throughout Canada stood at 13·1 as compared with percentages of 12·8 at the beginning of April, 1938, and 11·1 at the beginning of May, 1937. The May percentage was based on the reports received from 1,917 labour organizations, comprising a membership of 220,696 persons, 28,841 of whom were out of work.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of April, 1938, recorded an increase over the previous month, but a decrease from April a year ago in the average daily placements effected, services and farming showing the highest gains under the first comparison and logging, construction and maintenance and farming the greatest losses under the second. Vacancies in April, 1938, numbered 25,072, applications 58,638 and placements in regular and casual employment 22,889.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.36 at the beginning of May as compared with $17.50 for April, a slight increase in rent being more than offset by a decline in the cost of foods. Some comparative figures for earlier dates are $17.28 for May, 1937; $16.36 for May, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.49 for May, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 continued downward in May being 80·3 for the week ended May 27 as compared with 81·5 for the week ended April 29 and 83·3 for that ended April 1. The decline in May was due mainly to lower prices for grains, milled products and non-ferrous metals. On a monthly basis the index number was 82·3 for April; 85·1 for May, 1937; 71·9 for May, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 93·4 for May, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 600. The index of the physical volume of business continued upward in April being 5 per cent higher than in March and 7 per cent higher than in February. It was, however, 11 per cent lower than in November, 1937, the highest level recorded by the index since 1929, and 8 per cent lower than in April, 1937. Of the principal factors used in the construction of the index number, mineral production, manufacturing, construction, trade employment, car loadings, imports and exports indicated advance in April as compared with March but all were lower than in April last year except mineral production and trade employment both of which should gain in this comparison also the increase in the former being about 27 per cent. The output of electric power was substantially lower in April both as compared with the previous month and with April, 1937. Information available for May indicates employment to be at a higher level than in April and higher also than in May, 1937. The number of cars of revenue freight

59089—1½

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1938			1937		
	May	April	March	May	April	March
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	105,148,533	140,147,150	182,311,289	123,793,320	160,332,449
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	48,895,418	65,035,450	76,707,454	56,886,062	70,973,658
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	51,248,752	74,219,408	103,524,553	65,516,661	88,326,529
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	6,607,783	9,249,435	9,361,519	7,591,775	9,817,245
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,401,369,770	2,370,658,176	2,768,765,081	3,376,200,540	3,189,836,520
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	100,363,220	100,254,248	110,177,504	110,953,496	112,600,768
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,630,544,534	1,623,399,562	1,573,466,165	1,583,327,255	1,583,780,912
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	769,729,815	752,456,794	727,880,132	710,442,224	694,215,664
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	97·9	99·2	132·2	136·2	147·2
Preferred stocks.....	.....	78·2	77·5	100·2	103·1	102·6
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	67·2	68·5	74·9	77·9	78·5
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†80·3	82·3	83·1	85·1	86·2	85·5
(2) Prices, retail, family budget $	17·36	17·50	17·48	17·28	17·18	17·13
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	83·7	71·7	83·7	80·2	73·7
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	75·9	77·8	78·9	79·3	75·5
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	107·4	105·0	107·8	106·3	103·0	102·8
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	13·1	12·8	13·7	11·1	12·9	13·7
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	175,782	170,708	179,040	192,535	190,802	189,322
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	13,909,678	13,924,655	14,611,629	16,870,826	17,056,398	16,631,981
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,405,721	12,900,247	12,500,224	12,464,243
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	10,413,610	10,467,979	11,834,197	11,870,019	11,748,389
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,914,058	10,101,331	10,259,978	10,021,609	10,010,225
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	1,998,472,126	2,413,309,378	2,361,607,460	2,209,094,823
Building permits..... $	.....	4,879,867	3,556,567	5,399,000	6,106,693	6,667,239
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	18,590,000	15,027,700	10,417,700	24,171,000	24,427,000	16,058,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	71,602	65,644	66,228	78,147	68,138	70,986
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	.....	116,445	118,676	120,843	121,426	125,104
Ferro-alloys.....tons	6,441	8,686	4,031	6,201	5,965	3,868
Lead.....lbs.	.....	35,406,758	35,176,663	34,183,050	35,154,985	35,207,467
Zinc.....lbs	.....	33,724,256	33,515,602	30,992,408	32,502,061	31,116,491
Copper.....lbs.	.....	47,750,225	48,089,283	41,561,784	41,989,288	41,796,786
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	20,469,463	17,298,398	18,462,389	20,266,884	18,193,641
Gold.....ounces	.....	368,439	376,023	340,125	323,337	326,275
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,606,723	1,698,215	1,352,580	1,488,350	1,658,546
Coal.....tons	.....	869,772	1,222,089	1,075,605	989,000	1,109,806
Crude petroleum imports.....gals	.....	51,520,000	61,048,207	132,740,000	56,310,000	50,480,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	2,238,834	4,756,505	9,379,000	3,031,470	5,852,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	6,761,000	13,125,000	15,329,000	8,629,000	15,463,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,671,000	3,289,000	2,102,000	3,663,000	4,525,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	204,552,086	132,292,703	314,736,968	223,109,849	158,343,059
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	794,282	999,387	900,000	1,051,564	1,098,544
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	95,504,010	28,008,721	26,038,797	87,559,375	49,055,445	30,233,930
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,959,985	2,109,456	2,239,211	2,219,297	2,387,124
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	.....	72,834,000	74,231,000	77,429,000	77,814,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	29,624,000	34,785,000	31,559,000	32,577,000	31,741,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	200,790	224,600	309,230	298,350	301,110
Automobiles, passenger, production	.....	14,033	12,276	17,980	12,927	19,313
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	114·2	108·8	122·0	124·0	118·7
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	116·6	110·2	126·1	128·8	122·4
Mineral production.....	.....	234·9	195·7	191·4	185·2	161·1
Manufacturing.....	.....	103·2	101·8	122·3	120·3	115·4
Construction.....	.....	57·2	53·4	47·8	72·6	70·2
Electric power.....	.....	212·7	222·4	232·3	239·3	237·7
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	107·2	104·7	110·4	110·2	107·9
Trade employment.....	.....	133·3	130·9	132·8	130·4	131·3
Carloadings.....	.....	71·4	75·0	78·9	80·2	80·6
Imports.....	.....	88·2	79·1	90·8	99·0	85·0
Exports.....	.....	97·8	80·3	108·0	106·3	89·0

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended May 27, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending May 28, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending May 21, April 23 and March 26, 1938; May 22, April 24 and March 27, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

loaded and the value of construction contracts awarded were greater than in the previous month but less than in May, 1937. The production of steel ingots and castings was about 7 per cent lower than in April and 5 per cent lower than in May, 1937. The wholesale prices index number was lower in both these comparisons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during May was 15, involving 2,054 workers with a time loss of 11,727 man working days, as compared with 15 disputes in April, involving 2,874 workers and a time loss of 17,548 days. Nearly all of the time loss for the month was due to strikes of saw-mill workers at Fort Frances, Ont., and silk factory workers at Louiseville, P.Q., as most of the other disputes involved small numbers of workers for short periods. In April the strike at Fort Frances and strikes of taxicab drivers at Toronto, Ont., and of steamship employees on the Great Lakes caused most of the time loss. In May, 1937, the number of disputes was 46, the highest in many years, involving 10,393 workers with a time loss of 53,818 days. These figures were exceeded in recent years only in April and August, 1937. Of the fifteen disputes recorded in May, 1938, twelve were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the employers concerned, two in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in four cases, and the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. Three disputes, involving approximately 590 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Proposed Dominion expenditures on work creating projects

Clarifying the specific purposes of proposed expenditures totalling $40,000,000 for work-creating projects, the Minister of Labour Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, made the following statement in the House of Commons on May 20.

"In view of questions raised during the recent Debate on unemployment I believe it will meet the wish of the House if a brief statement is made at this time with respect to the supplementary estimates which have just been tabled. In these estimates provision is made for work-creating projects amounting to a total expenditure of over $40,000,000. This is in addition to work-creating projects in the main estimates amounting to an almost equal sum.

"Apart from expenditures on public buildings in the various provinces and the normal outlay for the repair of wharves and breakwaters, the larger items in these estimates carry out the policy of the government to stimulate basic industries and broaden the foundations of a long-range program of conservation and development.

"$1,310,000 is set aside for improved road transportation into new mining areas and a further supplementary vote for geological surveys in addition to the $300,000 appearing in the main estimates.

"The total of proposed expenditures on highway improvement apart from mining roads is over $3,500,000. Of this total there is a new item of $1,000,000 to reduce the menace of level crossings as a supplement to the contribution of $500,000 to the grade-crossing fund already made in the main estimates. Over $3,000,000 is assigned to Trans-Canada, tourist highway and national parks. Another item in the group of expenditures designed to assist the tourist industry is the sum of $450,000 for the restoration and development of historic sites.

"Over $7,000,000 is to be spent on special projects of harbour and river development including a contribution of $300,000 to the Grand River conservation project in Ontario. There are substantial construction outlays for harbour improvements at Halifax, Saint John, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Vancouver.

"The sum of $1,000,000 is also to be spent on canal improvements in addition to the expenditures appearing in the main estimates.

"The sum of $650,000 is to be spent for the encouragement of the fishing industry.

"The expansion of facilities for air transportation is given a prominent place in the development program. The sum of $800,000 is allocated for the construction and improvement of airports along the Trans-Canada route and an additional $500,000 for assistance to municipal airports. This is in addition to the sum of $1,722,400 for the construction of airports in the main estimates, and $800,000 for assistance to municipal airports.

"As announced in the Speech from the Throne the Youth Training Plans are to be extended. The sum of $2,250,000 is included in the estimates for training projects for unemployed young people and older unemployed persons. A considerable portion of this amount will be used for forestry training and conservation.

"To provide for rehabilitation and water storage in the prairie provinces under the

Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Act the sum of $3,500,000 is included in the supplementary estimates. This amount will be expended largely in the drought areas of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

"New expenditures are included for forest conservation and fur conservation.

"It is also possible at this time to make a further announcement which I believe will be welcomed in this House and in the country. In accordance with the principles laid down in the recommendations of the National Employment Commission legislation will be introduced at the present session to provide additional encouragement to low-cost and low-rental housing. Legislation will also be introduced to provide low-interest loans to municipalities for self-liquidating projects. These important developments of the government's program are designed to give further stimulus to the construction industry and to provide additional employment through private and public enterprise in large centres of population and in localities which may not benefit directly from the construction of public buildings and other works projects."

(Since the above statement was made, the legislation to which the Minister referred was introduced. One measure, which received its third reading in the House of Commons on June 6, authorizes provision of a sum not exceeding $30,000,000 for self-liquidating municipal projects. Another measure, which is reviewed below, provides for repeal of the Dominion Housing Act of 1935 and re-enactment of certain provisions with amendments and additions.

Introduction of new Dominion Housing Legislation

On Wednesday, June 8, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, introduced a bill repealing the Dominion Housing Act of 1935 and re-enacting certain provisions of the old Act—with amendments and additions; and making certain provisions with respect to low rental houses and municipal taxes.

Introducing the resolution, Hon. Mr. Dunning said that "the new act will be divided into three parts, each district and whole in itself and attempting to deal with a specific phase of the housing problem."

As summarized by the Minister, Part I involves the repeal of the Dominion Housing Act and the re-enactment of parts of it, together with important changes and additions designed to bring the facilities of this act to individuals and communities that have not hitherto benefited from it. This part of the legislation (part I) is intended solely for families who wish to own homes, and strong emphasis is placed upon facilities for families in the lower income brackets and in the small and remote communities.

Part II contemplates an experiment on a comprehensive scale in the low rental housing field.

Part III is intended as an attack on the major obstacle retarding the building of new houses, the high level of real property taxes.

Referring to loans made under Part I, the Minister of Finance outlined the provisions of the new bill, as follows:

"A housing loan may in future be made for from 70 to 80 per cent of the lending value of the new house, and of this total, whatever it may be, the Dominion will advance 25 per cent, and the private lending institution or local municipal authorities, as the case may be, 75 per cent. Under the old legislation the Dominion's advance was 20 per cent of the lending value, and the maximum amount of the joint loan was 80 per cent, with provision made by regulation for 75 per cent and 80 per cent loans in certain cases as well. This change will simplify accounting, lessen bookkeeping costs, and eliminate the temptation to manipulate estimates of cost and of appraised value in order to bring the loan within the existing 70, 75 or 80 per cent categories. Provision will be made in the bill that in the case where the lending value does not exceed $2,500—that is the definitely low cost house—a loan may be made up to 90 per cent, of which the Dominion is to advance its 25 per cent.". . . .

"A further important change in connection with Part I is to make it possible for a payment to be made to a lending institution to assist it in defraying the special costs incurred in arranging loans, making appraisals, inspections and so forth in small and remote communities designated. This payment is not to exceed $20 for any one loan, plus a mileage allowance fixed by the minister for necessary travelling expenses based upon the distance from the nearest place from which the loan can be arranged and supervised by the lending institution. . . .

"Another new provision in Part I increases the maximum amount which may be paid out by the minister in respect of advances, losses and expenses. A maximum of ten million dollars was the authority under the old act; it is proposed to increase this authority to twenty million dollars. Under the old act the Dominion has already committed itself to $4,500,000 in respect of the $17,300,000 housing construction. The figure of $20,000,000 provided in the resolution now before the house gives us under the authority a leeway of about $15,500,000 which, together with the funds advanced by the lending institutions under the provisions of the act, should make it possible to make aggregate loans up to $60,000,000 or more under this part of the national housing act."

Referring to Part II of the bill, Hon. Mr. Dunning explained that with the approval of the governor in council it gave authority to the Minister of Finance to make loans to local housing authorities for the purpose of assisting in the construction of houses to be leased to families of low income, the aggregate principal amount of such loans not to exceed $30,000,000.

Dealing with Part III of the bill Hon. Mr. Dunning stated that with the approval of the

governor in council the Minister of Finance would be "authorized to pay the municipal taxes levied upon a house, the construction of which begins between June 1, 1938, and December 31, 1940, up to the following amounts:

100 per cent of such taxes for the first year in which the house is taxed;

50 per cent of such taxes for the second year in which the house is taxed; and

25 per cent of such taxes for the third year in which the house is taxed.

"Municipal taxes are defined to include the general municipal tax and the school tax, but excluding special and local improvement taxes. The minister pays only the increase in such taxes due to the construction of the new house. . . .

"The second condition is that the cost of the construction of the house must not exceed $4,000. Municipal taxation assistance is confined entirely to low cost homes."

Referring to the stimulus such a housing program would give to employment in the building and allied trades Hon. Mr. Dunning stated:

"It has frequently been estimated that eighty per cent of every dollar spent in house building goes to labour, either direct or indirect. If this estimate be correct, the $100,000,000 spent on the construction of low cost housing during the next three years would provide $80,000,000 in wages to workmen in the construction trades and in the building material and supply industries, and the result would be, if that were true, that for every $1,000 paid in wages the tax subsidy would cost the Dominion about $54.70—and that is very much cheaper than relief."

Statistics of material aid recipients

The total of unemployed persons receiving non-agricultural material aid throughout Canada in April 1938, revealed a continuing substantial reduction from the previous year, according to preliminary figures compiled by the Registration Branch of the Department of Labour.

These figures, released on June 7 by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, showed that about 169,000 fully employable persons were receiving non-agricultural material aid in April, 1938. This was a decrease of 31 per cent from April, 1937, when the number was 245,023. In comparison with the total for March, 1938, a decrease of 3·3 per cent was indicated. Seventy per cent of the total of fully employable persons on aid was reported from 51 cities of over 10,000 population.

When totals of all those in receipt of non-agricultural material aid in April were compared with the corresponding month of 1937, a decrease of 24·2 per cent was shown. The preliminary grand total of persons on non-agricultural aid, including totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable, together with all dependents of family heads, was 632,000 in April, 1938. This was a decrease of 3·2 per cent from March, 1938.

Early April figures from the registration showed an aggregate of 90,000 farmers (resident farm operators) as receiving agricultural material aid for subsistence across Canada. These, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 406,000. Of this total, 350,000 or 86·3 per cent were located in Saskatchewan where drought conditions of last year continued to augment the totals; in this Province the number of all classes dependent upon agricultural aid showed an increase of 95·1 per cent over April, 1937, but showed no change from March, 1938. Due to increases in Ontario and Quebec, however, the total for all provinces increased by one-half of one per cent.

Shipping Dispute Settled by Conciliation of Department of Labour

The services of the Conciliation Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour were sought in connection with a dispute involving directly three steamship companies operating on the Great Lakes and the Canadian Seamen's Union.

The immediate cause of the dispute was the dismissal of three men from the ss. *Red Cloud* at Montreal on Saturday June 4 and this resulted in the tying up of the ss. *Damia* in the locks at Cornwall, thereby obstructing all traffic in the canal.

The union officials alleged that the three companies concerned had discriminated against members of the Canadian Seamen's Union.

Early the next morning (June 5) the ss. *Damia* was backed into the canal basin in order to permit traffic to proceed.

Negotiations carried on by the Conciliation Branch resulted in a settlement of the dispute, which covered not only the Cornwall situation but applied to the Great Lakes generally.

Immediately following the settlement the ss. *Damia* proceeded to its destination at Montreal.

Death of Hon. M. M. MacBride, Ontario Minister of Labour

The death occurred on June 5, of the Hon. Morrison Mann MacBride, Ontario Minister of Labour, at his home in Brantford. Born of pioneer Scottish parentage at White Lake in 1877, he was educated in the public and high schools of Arnprior. Early in life he entered the printing trade, becoming a member of the printer's union, and served his apprenticeship at Ottawa, Quyon, and Galt. In 1903 he joined the staff of the *Winnipeg Free Press,* and in 1905 he returned to Brantford to enter into business for himself.

His municipal career included a number of terms as alderman in Brantford and eight terms as Mayor of that city. Four times he

was elected a member of the Ontario Legislature, the first occasion being in 1919 when he was Labour representative for South Brant.

In 1937 he was appointed to the Labour portfolio in the Ontario Cabinet, and this summer he had planned to make a survey of working conditions in the province with a view to promoting industrial relations.

Convention of International Association of Public Employment Services

The twenty-sixth convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services was held in Ottawa on May 25-27 with an attendance of 156 official delegates from 28 States and 18 from Canadian Provinces. Featuring the convention were the presentations on the "Employment Service and Employment Problems" and "Unemployment Compensation" (which are reviewed in this issue on pages 638-644).

In addition, the panel discussions covered practically every phase of public employment service activity.

At the convention's first session the delegates were welcomed by Dr. H. L. Keenleyside of the Department of External Affairs; and addresses were given by Mr. R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada; and by Mr. W. Frank Persons, Director of the United States Employment Service.

The delegates were subsequently the guests of the Department of Labour of Canada at the annual banquet. Presiding at this function was Mr. V. C. Phelan, Assistant Director of the Employment Service of Canada, and felicitous addresses were given by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour; Mr. W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour; Colonel Henry Bankhead, Commercial Attache at the United States Legation; and Mr. P. J. Charlet, President of the Association.

At the concluding luncheon there was an address by Dr. William M. Leiserson, of the National Mediation Board, Washington, who spoke on unemployment compensation responsibilities.

The election of the chief officers resulted as follows: President, Byron Mitchell, director of Texas State Employment Service; first vice-president, V. C. Phelan, assistant director of the Employment Service of Canada; second vice-president, Mrs. A. L. Wilder, director of the New Hampshire State Employment Service; third vice-president, W. T. Doe, director of the Ohio State Employment Service; secretary-treasurer, B. C. Seiple, associate director, Ohio State Employment Service; general secretary, Charles L. Hodge, Federal Railroad Retirement Board, Washington.

Holidays with Pay in Great Britain

Elsewhere in this issue there will be found a review of the report of the Committee on Holidays with Pay.

Among its recommendations the Committee suggested that an annual holiday with pay of not less than a week's duration, should be established as part of the terms of employment of all manual and clerical employees and drew attention to the requirements of the various Unemployment Insurance Acts. The Committee pointed out that the provisions of the unemployment insurance acts regarding benefits and payment of contributions would have to be altered in order to bring about a general arrangement of holidays with pay.

According to the *"London Times"* the Minister of Labour has referred to the Unemployment Insurance Statutory Committee for advice on the question of whether any change in the law of unemployment insurance either as regards contributions or benefit is required in relation to holidays and other periods of suspension from work with or without pay.

The matters which the Unemployment Statutory Committee will now examine include among others:

(1) The payment of unemployment insurance contributions in respect of paid holidays.

(2) The question whether unemployment ought in any circumstances to be payable for days of holiday.

(3) The question whether unemployment benefit ought, in any circumstances, to be payable for periods during which workpeople not on holiday are suspended from work and are in receipt of payments from their employers.

(4) The present rule that days of recognized holiday for which no payment is received are treated as days of unemployment for the purpose of serving the waiting period, and for the purpose of preserving the continuity of unemployment, but not for the purpose of drawing benefit.

Orders prohibiting industrial homework in New York State

Industrial homework in the artificial flower and feather industry is prohibited in New York State by Homework Order No. 3 issued by Industrial Commissioner Elmer F. Andrews which became effective on May 2.

This Order was issued on the ground that "the wages and other working conditions of some 5,000 homeworkers employed in the industry at the peak of the season jeopardize the wages and other working conditions of the 4,000 women in the shops and are injurious to the health and welfare of the homeworkers themselves."

It will affect 269 shops in the artificial flower and feather industry, most of which are concentrated in New York City.

Commissioner Andrews stated that the Order will mainly affect the employers in the artificial flower industry since there is no homework in the feather industry, all work being done by factory workers.

This is the third industry in which the Commissioner has prohibited industrial homework under the new Homework Law enacted in 1935. The first Order was issued in the men's and boys' outer clothing industry in 1936. Early last year homework was banned in the men's and boys' neckwear industry.

According to the *"Industrial Bulletin"* (official publication of the New York State Department of Labour), the new Order prohibiting homework on artificial flowers and feathers follows an investigation of homework wages and other working conditions in this industry by the Division of Women in Industry and Minimum Wage under the supervision of Frieda S. Miller, Director of the Division. The investigation was undertaken in response to complaints from women factory workers that their wages are being undermined by the competition of low-paid homeworkers, enlisted in large numbers for the few weeks of the busy season.

The investigation showed that, in the spring of 1937, homeworkers in the industry outnumbered women workers in the shops. Whole families, including young children, were working for wages far below the subsistence level.

Outline of measures for dust control in foundries

An outline of measures for dust control in foundries forms the subject of a preliminary report by Mr. Theodore Hatch, Associate Dust Control Engineer, Division of Industrial Hygiene, of the State of New York Department of Labour. As stated in its introduction, the purpose of the report published in a recent issue of the *"Industrial Bulletin"* (official publication of the New York State Department of Labour), is to review the foundry dust problem and to present in outline some of the measures that have been developed for its control. In so doing it was pointed out that there is no single solution of the problem which will meet the requirements of every foundry.

The factors entering into the dust problem and the sources of dust in foundries were detailed, and dust control recommendations were made concerning the various foundry operations—moulding, melting and pouring, core-making, shake-out, removal of sand core, sand re-conditioning, etc.

Dealing generally with methods for control of dust, the report states:

"Dust control measures vary in details from one foundry to another. Steel foundries differ in their requirements from non-ferrous foundries and small jobbing foundries differ from highly mechanized production plants. In foundries of the latter type, mechanical ventilation can be applied to practically all the important dust-producing processes. In the small jobbing plants, however, only a few operations can be thus controlled. Good housekeeping, proper use of general ventilation, the intelligent application of water and other common-sense measures constitute the most important items in the control program. Localized operations such as grinding, tumbling and blast cleaning, of course, require adequate coal exhaust ventilation in any foundry."

The report also emphasizes that "above all there must be a complete understanding and acceptance of the program, beginning with the plant manager and extending down through the whole organization."

Relief appropriation in the U.S.A.

Early in May, the United States House of Representatives voted a $3,000,000,000 appropriation to cover the cost of the Administration's program of relief measures.

The appropriation was allotted as follows: work relief, $1,250,000,000; public works, $965,000,000; Farm Security Administration, $175,000,000 and the National Youth Administration, $75,000,000. Smaller sums were appropriated for administrative expenses and other purposes.

The $3,000,000,000 program is part of a larger plan whereby $4,500,000,000 in loans and expenditures would be made, the $1,500,000,000 being provided in previous legislation for highway building purposes; Civilian Conservation Corps Camps; and for loans made by the Reconstruction Corporation.

Status of "salaried employees" studied by I.L.O. Committee

The Advisory Committee on Salaried Employees, which was established by the International Labour Office to secure the opinions of organizations of salaried employees on the social problems which most particularly concern this important category of workers, has completed its work. At a recent session in Geneva the Committee studied the definition of the term "salaried employee" and noted that there are constant difficulties in the application of social legislation in countries where no distinction has yet been made in legislation between salaried employees and other groups of workers.

Until such time as it is possible for the different States to accept an international legal definition of the term "salaried employee," the Committee considered that it would be highly desirable for this matter to be regulated on a national basis within each country at the earliest possible time.

In the light of the principles which experience has shown to give the greatest guarantees, the Committee was of the opinion that the best procedure would be to formulate a general definition based on the predominantly non-manual character of the work performed. This general definition would be supplemented, if necessary, by enumeration by occupations of the workers who could be considered as being within the category of salaried employees for the purposes of legislation, or by enumeration of establishments.

The Committee drew special attention to the necessity for establishing a clear legal definition of the status of commercial travellers and representatives, whose position is very vague in a large number of countries.

The Committee also had before it a report by the International Labour Office on the various systems introduced in certain countries during recent years to ensure organized contact between salaried employees and employers for the study of questions which might be the subject of legislation or be regulated in contracts of employment.

Believing that it is desirable to adopt as widely as possible the principle of the occupational representation of salaried employees, provided always that the free exercise of trade union rights is not thereby impeded, the Committee considered that encouragement should be given to efforts of the kind made in recent years, more especially in Belgium, France and Great Britain, to set up joint committees for private undertakings and utilities (commercial enterprises, banks, insurance companies, etc.), especially as the experience gained in this field over a long period of years in public administration and services has been appreciable.

In conclusion, the Committee studied the documents prepared by the International Labour Office on the regulation of the conditions of work of all groups of salaried employees and technicians. It expressed the wish that in every country measures be taken in agreement with the trade union organizations to secure satisfaction, by means of legislation or collective agreements, for the economic, social and legal requirements and the legal protection of salaried employees, with special reference to stability of employment, termination of contracts, the protection of salaried inventors, the radius clause, the reduction of hours of work, shop closing, arrangements for health and comfort and sickness leave, holidays with pay, and social insurance. The Committee also considered that measures are required to meet the insufficient payment of several groups of salaried employees.

After drawing the attention of Governments and employers to the necessity for specially protecting young and old salaried employees, the Committee requested the International Labour Office to continue and extend its collection and dissemination of information on all these points, such work having proved extremely useful to all concerned.

Report on health and pensions insurance in Australia

On page 1057 of the October, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was made to a report on a proposed plan of unemployment insurance submitted to the Commonwealth Parliament of Australia. Recently, a report on Health and Pensions Insurance made by Sir Walter S. Kinnear at the request of the Commonwealth Government has been received.

The report is divided in three parts—Part I deals with "General Principles Underlying Social Insurance"; Part II is entitled "Health Insurance"; and Part III refers to Pensions Insurance.

Health Insurance.—In his report, Sir Walter Kinnear suggests that "a National Health Insurance scheme should be established in Australia on a compulsory and contributory basis which would cover all persons over 16 years of age employed under a contract of service in any of the States of the Commonwealth, except persons employed otherwise than by way of manual labour whose rate of remuneration is in excess of £365 per annum" and except certain other special classes of persons which are specified in an appendix to the report.

It is recommended that weekly contributions payable in respect of each insured person should be shared equally between the employers and employees and that it should be equivalent in value to the benefits payable in the case of persons, of the same sex, who entered at the age of sixteen. The weekly contributions based on calculations made by actuaries to cover benefits and costs of administration are 1 shilling 3 pence for men, and 1 shilling 2 pence for women. It is stated that "the sufficiency of these contributions is dependent upon the terms agreed upon with the medical profession and with the chemists for the provision of medical benefit." It is also recommended that the scheme should bear the entire cost of ad-

ministration other than costs of a purely supervisory executive at the central department.

The following benefits under the proposed National Health Insurance scheme are suggested:—

(*a*) Medical benefit consisting of free medical attendance and treatment of insured men and women including the supply of drugs and medicines and certain medical and surgical appliances.

(*b*) Sickness Benefit.

Men, 20s. a week.

Women, 15s. a week, with an additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age.

(*c*) Disablement Benefit.

Men, 15s. a week.

Women, 12s. 6d. a week, with an additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week in respect of each dependent child under 16 years of age.

(*d*) Additional benefits out of valuation surpluses, taking the form of increases in the foregoing rates, and payment towards the cost of certain treatment such as dental and ophthalmic treatment, treatment in hospitals and convalescent homes, etc.

Commenting on the effect of a health insurance scheme the report states:—

"The net effect of the initiation of a health insurance scheme would be that workers would be protected to the extent of the benefit provided, against the losses arising from illnesses (short or long) up to the old age pension age, and that they would secure free medical attendance and treatment (including drugs) from the doctors and chemists of their own choice. It is estimated that, in addition to the payment for medical benefit, the cash disbursements for sickness under the scheme would, in the course of time, exceed £3,000,000 a year, and that about 1,000,000 persons would participate in one or other of the benefits of the scheme in each year."

Pensions Insurance.—Dealing with pensions insurance it is suggested that "a widows', orphans' and old-age contributory pensions scheme should be set up in Australia and that it should be closely interlocked with the suggested National Health Insurance scheme and that all persons insured under the latter scheme whether as employed or voluntary contributors, should also be insured under the pensions scheme."

The suggested pensions benefits as summarized in the report are as follows:—

(*a*) A widow's pension of 12s. 6d. a week until the date of the first quinquennial increase of contributions, thereafter 15s. a week for life (unless she remarries) with an additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week for each dependent child under 16 years of age.

(*b*) An orphan's pension of 7s. 6d. a week until the attainment of 16 years of age. An orphan is a child both of whose parents are dead, but the allowance of a child of a widow who remarries might be increased to 7s. 6d. a week.

(*c*) An old-age pension of 15s. a week at the age of 60 for life for an insured woman with an additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week for each dependent child under 16 years of age.

(*d*) An old-age pension of 20s. a week at the age of 65 for life for an insured man with an additional allowance of 3s. 6d. a week for each dependent child under 16 years of age.

(*e*) Old-age pensioners who were insured on attaining the old-age pension age, to be entitled to free medical benefit for life.

On the basis of the proposed benefits "and in accordance with the proposal to restrict the amount of the contributions of all contributors to the value of the benefits at the age of sixteen and including the estimated costs of administration, the contributions per week, as calculated by the actuaries" are set out in the report as being 2 shillings 9 pence for men and 1 shilling 4 pence for women. As in the case of the health insurance contribution, it is suggested that the pension contribution should be shared equally between employer and employee.

It is pointed out in the report that "owing to the necessity for building up reserves and the need for a proper insured status on the part of claimants the benefits of the scheme would only come into operation gradually." A graduated scale of contributions for the first ten years is therefore suggested.

It is proposed in the report that in order to create a financial reserve and as a contribution from the state "the Commonwealth Government should start the scheme with a grant of £1,000,000 a year for the first five years and thereafter that the grant should be increased at the rate of £500,000 a year until it reaches a maximum of £10,000,000 in the year 1960 at which date the grant would be stabilized. All payments in excess of the yearly cash disbursements should be invested, and it is estimated by the actuaries that with interest at 3½ per cent the interest income on the fund so created should be sufficient, with the yearly grant of £10,000,000 from the Commonwealth Government, to cover all future liabilities under the scheme.

"The net effect of a contributory pension scheme would be that the industrial population of Australia would secure, on a self-respecting basis, a guaranteed measure of security in their old-age, and protection for their widows and children in the event of premature death, and that eventually £46,000,000 a year would be distributed in benefits under the various schemes among over treble the present number of participants. Under the existing system only 37½ per cent of the men and 33 per cent of the women in the old-age pension groups are in receipt of old-age pensions. Separate statistics are not available to show what percentage of the 230,000 widows in Australia are at present in receipt of invalid or old-age pensions, but the proportion cannot be high."

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

SIX applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently as follows:—

(1) From 23 truck drivers and helpers in the employ of the United Delivery, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. The dispute relates to the employees' request for an agreement respecting wages and working conditions, also to the alleged unjust dismissal of an employee.

(2) From cartage service clerks, garagemen, foremen, stablemen, horseshoers, motormen, wagonmen, etc., in the employ of the Express Department of the Canadian National Railways, at Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and Montreal in the Province of Quebec, and at Brantford, Guelph and London in the Province of Ontario. The employees concerned, 250 in number, are members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. They request an agreement respecting wages, hours and working conditions.

(3) From 40 employees of the Diamond Truck Company, Limited, Montreal, P.Q., being truck drivers, warehousemen, etc., members of the Automotive Transport Section, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. The employees' request for an agreement respecting wages and working conditions is given as the cause of the dispute.

(4) From various classes of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the Britt Coal Dock, Britt, Ontario, being clam tower operators, riggers, land, hoist or crane operators, clam firemen, power house firemen, land hoist or crane fireman, hatchman, cable car trippers, trestlemen and coal handlers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute relates to the employees' request for increased wages, 70 men being directly affected and 100 indirectly.

(5) From red cap messengers in the employ of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company, being members of the Canadian Red Cap Messengers' Federal Union No. 134. Seventy-seven employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute, which relates to hours of labour, seniority, pass rights, holidays with pay, and wages.

(6) From the Lethbridge Collieries, Limited, at Lethbridge, Alberta, and their employees, being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America (joint application). The matters involved in the dispute are wages and certain working conditions, approximately 500 employees being directly affected.

Board Established

The Minister of Labour established a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on May 27th to deal with a dispute between Hendrie and Company Limited, of Toronto, and their motor truck drivers, and appointed Messrs. H. A. F. Boyd, of Hamilton, and J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto, members thereof on the recommendation of the company and employees, respectively. The application in this matter was received in the Department of Labour during March (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1938, page 374). The dispute directly affects 100 employees, who request an agreement respecting wages, hours and working conditions.

Other Proceedings

The personnel of the Conciliation Board established early in May (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 479) to deal with a dispute between the Canadian Press and 85 employees engaged in its telegraph service, members of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, was completed on May 16th by the appointment of Professor Norman A. M. MacKenzie, of Toronto University, as chairman. This appointment was made on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. W. Rupert Davies and Leonard James Ryan.

It was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1938, page 374, that at the joint request of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Limited, and the Western Fuel Corporation, Limited, and their employees on Vancouver Island, the Conciliation Board established in July, 1937, was being reconvened, a settlement of the differences concerning wages and working conditions not having been reached since the Board adjourned on August 20. Word has now been received from the chairman of the Board, Mr. L. W. Brockington, K.C., that a temporary agreement has been reached between the parties, pending an experiment with contract labour and certain technical and financial investigations.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for May, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*May, 1938	15	2,054	11,727
*April, 1938	15	2,874	17,548
May, 1937	46	10,393	53,818

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

While the number of strikes and lockouts recorded for May was the same as for April, the numbers of workers involved and the time loss were somewhat lower as only two of the disputes involved relatively large numbers of workers or caused much time loss, namely the strikes of silk factory workers at Louiseville, P.Q., and of sawmill workers at Fort Frances, Ont. In April, strikes of taxicab drivers at Toronto, Ont., steamship employees on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River and the strike of sawmill workers at Fort Frances, Ont., caused considerable time loss. In May, 1937, the number of disputes was the highest in many years and many of the disputes involved considerable numbers of workers while nearly twenty thousand days in time loss was due to strikes of dress factory workers at Montreal, P.Q., knitting factory workers at Toronto, Ont., and foundry workers at Sorel, P.Q.

Six disputes, involving 664 workers, were carried over from April, and nine disputes commenced during May. Of these fifteen disputes, twelve were terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers involved, two in favour of the workers concerned, while compromise settlements were reached in four cases and the results of two disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of May, therefore, there were three disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: bakers, Hamilton, Ont., sawmill workers, Fort Frances, Ont., and sawmill workers at Timmins, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to ten such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; cotton dress factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., November 25, 1937, one employer; dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont., January 21, 1938, three employers; dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont., January 26, 1938, one employer; fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1938, one employer; and fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont., March 17, 1938, one employer. The last two were added to the list this month.

The disputes involving cleaners and dyers employed by two firms in Toronto, Ont., commencing December 9, 1937, and January 3, 1938, respectively, carried in the above list for some time have been reported by the union to have lapsed by May 31 and have consequently been removed from the list.

In connection with the strike in the above list involving cotton dress factory workers in one establishment at Montreal, P.Q., commencing November 25, 1937, a picket was fined $50 and costs on May 23 on a charge of intimidation.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A minor dispute involving teamsters at Sydney, N.S., employed at a retail store, for one day on April 14 was reported too late for inclusion in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May. Three teamsters ceased work in protest against the dismissal of one teamster, and resumed work when he was reinstated.

A minor dispute involving four waitresses for three hours on May 5 in one restaurant at Port Arthur, Ont., has been reported in the press. An agreement with the local of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League was reported to have been secured.

A dispute involving salmon fishermen at Vancouver and other ports in British Columbia has been reported. The representatives of the canning operators have been negotiating with representatives of various unions as to prices of fish for the season which opens for blue back salmon on June 1 and for sockeye salmon on June 26. Two of the unions were reported to have demanded to be recognized as bargaining agencies for the fishermen and to have ordered their members not to commence fishing until recognition was conceded. Docks at Vancouver and other points were picketed from May 26. Fishing for blue back salmon commenced when the season opened on June 1, and negotiations between the packers and other unions were in progress as to prices for other salmon. The fishing for spring salmon was reported to be carried on and not appreciably affected by the dispute with the two unions.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to May

HERRING FISHERMEN, NORTH SYDNEY DISTRICT, N.S.—As noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, the fishermen resumed fishing for herring for bait on May 4, selling only to the fishermen and not to the dealers. By May 26 the season was over and no settlement had been reached. The dealers were reported to have imported herring and the herring run was less than usual.

Disputes Commencing During May

BAKERS, MONTREAL, P.Q.—Employees in eleven bakeries, members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, ceased work on May 1, the agreements with the employers not having been

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to May, 1938				
FISHING, ETC.—				
Herring fishermen, North Sydney District, N.S.	.....	200	400	Commenced April 27, 1938; for increase in price of fish; terminated May 3; return of workers; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Fur, Leather, Etc.—				
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	23	100	Commenced Mar. 4, 1938; against employment of members of another union; working conditions no longer affected by May 31; replacement; in favour of employer.
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	25	100	Commenced Mar. 17, 1938; against sending work to a shop employing members of another union; working conditions no longer affected by May 31; replacement; in favour of employer.
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Cap factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	8	16	Commenced Mar. 2, 1938; against lay-off o union workers and for union agreement; terminated May 3; negotiations; workers reinstated; compromise.
Printing and Publishing—				
Commercial artists, Toronto, Ont.	1	23	92	Commenced Mar. 29, 1938; for renewal of union agreement; terminated May 5; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Sawmill workers, Fort Frances, Ont.	1	385	8,500	Commenced April 15, 1938; against reduction in wages and for renewal of agreement; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING MAY, 1938*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during May, 1938.				
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Bakers, Montreal, P.Q....	11	62	100	Commenced May 1; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated May 3; negotiations; compromise.
Bakers, Hamilton, Ont...	1	4	16	Commenced May 27; against reduction in wages and for renewal of union agreement; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Clothing factory workers (sportswear, etc.), Winnipeg, Man.....	1	12	24	Commenced May 2; *re* union wage rate for new work; terminated May 3; negotiations; compromise.
Textile factory workers (silk), Louiseville, P.Q.	1	950	1,900	Commenced May 4; *re* lay-off of certain workers; terminated May 5; return of workers pending new agreement.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Wood factory workers, Hespeler, Ont.....	1	21	53	Commenced May 26; misunderstanding as to piece work rates; terminated May 28; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Sawmill workers, Timmins, Ont.....	3	200	200	Commenced May 31; for increased wages; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings and Structures—				
Labourers, Eastview (Ottawa), Ont.....	1	70	140	Commenced May 18; against reduction in wages; terminated May 19; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Painters, Eastview (Ottawa), Ont.....	1	15	30	Commenced May 18; sympathy with labourers on strike the same day; terminated; May 19; negotiations; in favour of workers.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Miscellaneous—				
Grain shovellers, Port Colborne, Ont.....	1	56	56	Commenced May 2; for increased wage rates; terminated May 2; negotiations; compromise.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

renewed. The union demanded an increase in wages of $3 per week over the former rates of $40, $37 and $34 for the various classes of bakers with reductions in hours from 54 per week to 48. As a result of negotiations the strike was terminated on May 6, the 48 hour week being agreed upon, the wage scale to be settled by arbitration.

BAKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—Employees in one bakery ceased work on May 27 as the employer had refused to renew the agreement with the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America which had expired on April 30. The employer was reported to have proposed to reduce the wages of the foreman from $25 per week to $20 and the minimum for bakers from $18 to $16. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (SPORTSWEAR, ETC.), WINNIPEG, MAN.—Employees in one establishment, members of the United Garment Workers of America, ceased work on May 2 as a result of a dispute as to the application of the union scale of wages for a new garment. The union proposed arbitration and this being objected to declared a strike. Work was resumed when the union rate was established on May 4 as a result of negotiation.

SILK TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, LOUISEVILLE, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on May 4 as a result of a dispute as to the lay-off of a number of workers, stated by the employer to be due to lack of materials. The employees, members of the Federal Union of Textile Workers, claimed also that the employer had not complied with the wage provisions of the agreement made at

the termination of a strike in September, 1937. The employer issued a notice that the plant would reopen on May 6 and employees would be reinstated without discrimination. At a union meeting the members voted to resume work but to terminate the agreement and negotiate a new one.

WOOD FACTORY WORKERS, HESPELER, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on May 26 owing to an adjustment of piece rates, believed to result in a wage reduction of five per cent. As a result of negotiations a settlement was reached on the rates and it was stated that the dispute was due to a misunderstanding. Work was resumed on the next working day.

SAWMILL WORKERS, TIMMINS, ONT.—Employees in three establishments ceased work on May 31 to secure a new agreement with an increase in wages, the minimum to be raised from 27½ cents per hour to 40 cents. The strikers were members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers' section of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It was alleged that in one mill some workers had been dismissed for union activity. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated but on June 1 a conciliation officer of the Ontario Department of Labour arrived at Timmins to assist in bringing about a settlement. On June 7 a settlement providing for an increase of five cents per hour was reported.

LABOURERS, EASTVIEW (OTTAWA), ONT.—A number of building labourers, members of the National Catholic building union, on one job ceased work on May 18 against the payment of only 30 cents per hour to labourers levelling the ground, etc., instead of 40 cents as for the building labourers. Work was resumed on May 20 when it was arranged that 40 cents would be paid. A number of painters ceased work in sympathy with the labourers, returning on May 20 when the strikers' demand was conceded.

GRAIN SHOVELLERS, PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Employees at one elevator at Port Colborne, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, ceased work on May 2 to secure increases in wages of 15 cents per hour with time and one-half rates for overtime after nine hours and on Sundays and holidays, the minimum rate to be raised from 45 cents to 60 cents per hour. Work was resumed next day when an increase of five cents per hour was made with time and one-half rates after ten hours and on Sundays and holidays.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. The annual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and other countries appeared on pages 272-278 of the March issue.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes beginning in April, 1938, was 83, and 21 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 104 in progress during the period involving 37,400 workers, with a resultant time loss of 151,000 man working days.

Of the 83 disputes beginning in April, 13 arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3 out of proposed wage reductions and 12 out of other wage questions; 6 arose over questions relating to hours of labour, 26 over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 12 over questions respecting working conditions and 8 over questions of trade union principle. Two disputes were due to sympathetic action and one arose out of demands for the withdrawal of summonses against certain workers for breach of contract.

During April final settlements were reached in 72 disputes. Of these 16 were settled in favour of the workers, 38 were settled in favour of the employers and 18 resulted in compromises. In the case of 6 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

On May 1, 2,600 miners at a colliery in Kent ceased work in protest against the dismissal of 226 of their fellow workers. These miners were dismissed because the mine operators claimed that certain parts of the mine were not giving satisfactory results. No details of a settlement have yet been noted.

According to press reports dated June 1, the strike of motion picture projectionists in the London and Manchester areas, which was reported in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE has been settled following mediation by officials of the Ministry of Labour. The terms of the settlement are not given.

Czechoslovakia

The Statistical Annual published recently by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Czechoslovakia contains figures dealing with strikes and lockouts for the year 1936 and previous years; certain of the figures for the year 1935 shown in the table accompanying

the annual review of strikes and lockouts in the March issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 275, have been revised.

The number of strikes and lockouts in 1936 was 262 as compared with 219 in 1935; the number of workers involved was 51,617 as compared with 36,831 the previous year and the resultant time loss was 585,085 man working days as compared with 434,895 man working days in 1935.

France

A dispute between metal workers and their employers in the Paris region which began on April 15 and involved about 160,000 workers was settled on May 29 when a collective labour contract was signed after government arbitration. The terms of the agreement were not announced.

On May 4 about 1,600 stewards, cooks, etc., of one steamship line at Le Havre ceased work demanding certain changes in working conditions. The strike affected seven liners but only one sailing was cancelled. Coming at the beginning of the tourist season, this strike threatened serious consequences and the Minister of Merchant Marine told delegations that the government was determined to maintain the service. On May 9 the men agreed to return to work and to accept the rules of disicipline against which they had protested.

Jamaica

About the first of May workers on sugar plantations ceased work demanding increases in wages. The workers had been receiving 50 cents per day but demanded that this be increased to $1.00. The strike was accompanied by rioting and destruction of property as a result of which three strikers were killed. Order was restored among the sugar plantation workers when a government commission was appointed to study conditions.

On May 21 waterfront workers in Kingston went on strike demanding a minimum wage of 25 cents per hour. These strikers were joined by civic workers, sugar and banana plantation labourers and others. Ships were unable to unload cargoes and it was necessary to use detachments of soldiers and sailors from a British man-of-war to protect property and restore order. According to press reports the disputes had not been settled by the end of the month.

Poland

The Inspector General of Labour of the Department of Public Welfare has recently published a report covering strikes and lockouts during the year 1935.

The number of strikes beginning during 1935 was 1,165 involving 445,503 workers in 10,551 establishments. In addition there were 15 strikes carried over from the previous year and there were 6 lockouts all of which began during the year.

Of the 1,165 strikes which began during the year, 433 were settled in favour of the workers, 440 were partially successful and 188 were unsuccessful; in 104 cases the result was uncertain.

Questions affecting wages caused 749 or 64·3 per cent of the strikes which began during the year.

The building industry had the largest number of strikes, 191 involving 27,294 workers but the textile industry with 155 strikes had 124,996 workers involved.

The report of the Central Statistical Office, dealing with industrial disputes for the second quarter of 1937, reports that there were 704 strikes in progress during that period, involving 142,714 workers with a resultant time loss of 1,157,753 man working days. There was also one lockout affecting 84 workers and resulting in a time loss of 1,513 man working days.

Sweden

The Statistical Office of Sweden has recently published a report dealing with strikes and lockouts for the year 1936 which shows that there were 60 industrial disputes, involving 3,474 workers and resulting in a time loss of 437,500 man working days.

The forestry industry and the construction industry each experienced 20 strikes but the time loss resulting from the strikes in the forestry industry was 315,450 man working days as compared to 34,550 in construction. Wage questions were the cause of 63·3 per cent of the year's strikes while 15·0 per cent arose out of questions concerning collective agreements. Of the 60 strikes, 13 were settled in favour of the workers, 2 in favour of the employers, 39 resulted in compromises and the result of 6 strikes was indefinite or unknown.

United States

On May 20 employees of a rubber company at Akron, Ohio, went on strike in protest against the employment of apprentices while senior men were unemployed. The strikers, who were members of the United Rubber Workers of America picketed the five factories of the company allowing only maintenance men to enter. On May 27, union officials announced that the company had made an agreement under the terms of which workers' grievances would be settled. About 10,000 men were involved in this dispute.

On May 27 employees of another rubber company at Akron went on strike claiming

that negotiations which the United Rubber Workers of America had been carrying on with the company had borne no results. There were some clashes between pickets and police in which it was reported that over eighty persons were injured. On May 30 union officials announced that an agreement had been reached settling outstanding grievances and that the company would sign a collective agreement under which future grievances could be negotiated. The workers, reported to number about 8,000 resumed work the following day.

The strike of 15,000 fur workers which was reported in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 489, was settled on May 26 when officials of the International Fur Workers Union announced that a three year agreement had been reached with the Associated Fur Coat and Trimming Manufacturers Inc. The agreement provided that eight months, from May 1 to January 1 shall constitute a continuous season's work; previously the period was confined to six months with intervals and the union had demanded that nine months should constitute a continuous season's work. The agreement established minimum weekly wages of from $36 to $60 representing increases of from $2 to $6 per week. The agreement contained other clauses regarding the employment of apprentices and unskilled workers, etc.

STRIKES IN 1937

The May issue of the *Monthly Labour Review* contains an analysis of strikes in the United States during 1937.

There were 4,740 strikes which began in the United States during 1937, involving 1,860,621 workers, with a resultant time loss of 28,425,000 man working days. The number of strikes was the largest for any year in the country's history, but the number of men involved was less than half the figure for 1919. Time-loss was greater than in any year since 1927, the first year for which such figures are available.

The analysis of causes shows that 19 per cent of the strikes ended in 1937 arose out of demands for increases in wages, but a further 36·6 per cent which are listed under the heading of causes arising from union recognition dealt in a large measure with wage questions.

The analysis by results shows that 46·4 per cent of the strikes ended in 1937 resulted in substantial gains to the workers, 31·8 per cent resulted in partial gains or compromises, 17·3 per cent resulted in little or no gains to the worker, 3·8 per cent of the strikes arose from disputes between unions and are so reported in the analysis of results, 0·5 per cent were indeterminate and 0·2 per cent did not have the results reported.

Approximately 57½ per cent of the workers involved in the 1937 strikes were in five industry groups: transportation equipment manufacturing industries (372,399 or 20 per cent) where there were large strikes in automobile manufacturing; textiles (213,455 or 11·5 per cent); iron and steel (186,017 or 10 per cent); extraction of minerals (162,645 or 9 per cent); and transportation and communication (135,489 or 7 per cent).

Convention of Labour Educational Association of Ontario

With an attendance of 102 delegates representative of all the important industrial centres in the province, the thirty-sixth annual convention of the Labour Educational Association of Ontario was held in Brantford on May 24.

In addition to the official welcome extended by His Worship, Mayor R. Waterous, and Mr. Thos. Rall, President of the Brantford Trades and Labour Council, others to address the convention included: Hon. M. M. MacBride, Ontario Minister of Labour; Mr. George Keen, General Secretary of the Co-operative Union of Canada; and Mr. Drummond Wren, Secretary-Treasurer of the Workers' Educational Association of Canada.

Reviewing the year's activity, the report of the Executive Committee emphasized efforts to secure enactment of the Trades and Labour Congress Draft Bill on the right of organization. Satisfaction was expressed with the growth of the international trade union movement in the province during the past year, and the need for vigilance in maintaining democratic institutions was stressed.

Among the recommendations contained in the adopted resolution were:

Amendment of the Workmen's Compensation Act to include all workers within its scope, the position of hotel and restaurant employees being particularly referred to.

Amendment of the Minimum Wage Act to include domestic workers with a view to eliminating an alleged practice, viz.—the employment by working married women (with working husbands) of young girls as domestics at low wages.

Inclusion of "prevailing rate" employees under federal superannuation act.

Endorsing the union blue label of the cigar makers and supporting its recognition in the purchase of cigars.

In addition to the above, there were a number of resolutions dealing with questions of safety and health.

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF ADMINISTRATORS OF LABOUR LEGISLATION FORMED AT OTTAWA CONFERENCE

AT a conference of Dominion and provincial officials, held in Ottawa on May 23, 24 and 25, it was decided to form an organization to be known as the Canadian Association of Administrators of Labour Legislation. The objects of the Association, the membership of which is to consist of government officers responsible for the enactment and enforcement of labour laws and regulations throughout Canada, will be to serve as a medium for the exchange of information and encourage co-operation among its members; to promote the highest possible standards of law enforcement and administration; and to attain uniformity of legislation and regulations thereunder. A constitution is to be drafted and submitted to the various governments for ratification before the next general meeting, which is to be held in Ottawa beginning May 15, 1939.

Among those in attendance at the conference were the following:—

Representing the Dominion Department of Labour:—
W. M. Dickson, Deputy Minister of Labour;
M. S. Campbell, Chief Conciliation Officer;
R. A. Rigg, Director of the Employment Service of Canada;
C. W. Bolton, Chief of the Statistical Branch; and
Miss M. Mackintosh, Chief of the Library and Research Branch.

Representing the province of New Brunswick:
H. R. Pettigrove, Fair Wage Officer; and
F. H. Gillespie, Member of the Fair Wage Board.

Representing the province of Quebec:
J. O'Connell-Maher, Secretary of the Department of Labour;
G. Cromp, Vice-president of the Fair Wage Board; and
L. G. Giguere, Manager of the Building Materials Joint Committee.

Representing the province of Ontario:
J. F. Marsh, Deputy Minister of Labour;
L. Fine, Chief Conciliation Officer;
J. C. Adams, Solicitor for the Department of Labour;
A. W. Crawford, Director of the Minimum Wage Branch;
J. R. Prain, Chief Inspector; and
P. Farmer, Industrial Standards Officer.

Representing the province of Manitoba:
Hon. W. R. Clubb, Minister of Labour; and
A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour.

Representing the province of Alberta:
W. D. King, Deputy Minister of Trade and Industry.

Representing the province of British Columbia:
A. Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour; and
R. Morrison, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.

Welcoming the delegates at the opening session of the conference, the federal Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, warmly commended the proposal to form a permanent association of labour department officials in Canada. He expressed the conviction that great benefits would be derived from the regular discussion of common problems and the free exchange of ideas and information among the members of such an organization. The minister pointed out that one of the primary functions of the Dominion Department of Labour is the dissemination of statistical and other information relating to the conditions of labour, and in this connection drew special attention to the valuable service performed in recent years by the International Labour Organization as an agency for the collection of information regarding labour problems throughout the world. Emphasizing the desirability of a greater degree of uniformity of labour legislation and high standards of administration, Mr. Rogers promised the full co-operation of his department in any action that might be taken with a view to improving industrial relations and bettering the lot of Canadian wage-earners.

Two sessions of the conference were devoted to round-table discussions of minimum wage and fair wage legislation in Canada, including the various Industrial Standards Acts and the Quebec Collective Labour Agreements Act. The discussion of minimum wages was under the chairmanship of Mr. James F. Marsh. A paper describing developments in the province of British Columbia was read by Mr. Adam Bell, and representatives of the other governments outlined the action taken in the field of minimum wages within their respective jurisdictions. Mr. W. D. King was in the chair during the discussion of fair wages, which was opened by Messrs. J. O'Connell-Maher and George Cromp, who presented a summary of legislation recently enacted in this regard in the province of Quebec. The statements of the Dominion and other provincial representatives were followed by a lengthy general discussion of administrative problems.

A provisional executive of the Association, consisting of one representative of the Dominion and each of the provinces, is to function until ratification of the constitution has been completed. Messrs. Adam Bell and A. W. Crawford, who acted as charman and secretary, respectively, of the conference, will continue to serve in these capacities while the organization is taking definite shape.

59089—2½

DOMINION-PROVINCIAL YOUTH TRAINING IN 1937

IN a recent press release by the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, the extent of the Dominion-Provincial youth training program in 1937 was reviewed and its achievements summarized. After outlining the purpose of the $1,000,000 appropriation approved by Parliament in 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE April, 1937, page 414 and June, 1937, page 596) the article described the four main categories of projects specified as coming within the scope of the vote as follows:

(*a*) training projects of an occupational nature; (*b*) learnership courses in industry; (*c*) work projects to combine training with conservation and development of natural resources; and (*d*) physical training programs to maintain health and morale. These projects were to be open to all young people, 18 to 30 years of age, without gainful employment and in necessitous circumstances. The selection of those participating was to be made by the provinces, subject to Dominion approval, without discrimination or favour in regard to racial origin, religious beliefs or political affiliations.

Under the first head, training projects of an occupational nature, came a wide variety of courses. Household training for women was included. For men, the category comprised courses in such activities as woodworking, radio servicing, motor mechanics, carpentry, cement working, electrical work, blacksmithing, egg and poultry grading. Women were taught catering for tourists, rug making, dress making, salesmanship, stenography and power machine operating. This list does not by any means exhaust the subjects in which instruction was given under the occupational head, but it indicates the lines followed.

The second general heading, learnership courses in industry, including apprenticeship training. Learnership is, however, not the same thing as actual apprenticeship to a trade or industry. The former provides for comparatively brief courses of training, partly through the medium of classes and also, sometimes, in an industrial plant, to fit the trainee for employment. Where training was given in an industry its cost was defrayed under the program.

Projects for forest conservation and mining came under the third heading. Forestry projects were operated in nearly every province. Mining activities, as might be expected, were more restricted. Four provinces, however, submitted mining projects—Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. In the first two, training in hard rock mining was given in mines acquired for the purpose. Instruction in Ontario was technical and students received it at the Haileybury School of Mining. Training in Placer Mining was provided in British Columbia.

As regards the fourth category—physical training programs to maintain health and morale—the Provinces generally recognized the importance of keeping up, or, where necessary, re-establishing the strength and spirit of their youth.

Detailing the particular types of training undertaken in each province, the report proceeded: In Prince Edward Island training in household services and home management was given to unemployed young women. Men in the same circumstances received agricultural instruction, blacksmithing and carpentry courses, and forestry training. Nova Scotia, as already mentioned, went extensively into hard rock mining. Courses for women in household work, and for both men and women in agriculture and home crafts were also on the program. New Brunswick projects included forest conservation, surveying of Crown Lands and prospecting, women's courses in household work, home making and handicrafts, agricultural training for men and women, occupational training and training for leaders for courses.

Quebec also operated a mine training project. The Quebec list comprised vocational guidance and occupational training for men and women, women's courses, rural and agricultural training, forestry and leisure time activities. As already mentioned, Ontario gave technical training in mining and also forestry, household work for women, rural and agricultural training for both sexes, apprenticeship and learnership courses and urban occupational training.

A forest conservation and training project was one of those operated in Manitoba. The Dominion-Manitoba Agreement also covered learnership, home service training, urban occupational training, agricultural training for rural young people and an agricultural certificate course in association with the University of Manitoba.

In co-operation with the University, Saskatchewan carried on a series of farm courses for men and women. Some of these were highly practical in their nature, others more technical. Saskatchewan also operated a project to provide for training and placement of unemployed young women in the urban centres; and urban occupational training for men. In Alberta, courses carried on in co-operation with the University of that province, were available to both men and women. A forest

conservation project was operated under the Alberta Forest Service. The program also included training for household workers, urban occupational training and agricultural apprenticeship.

A placer mining training project for men was a feature of the British Columbia program. It also included forestry training, urban occupational courses for both men and women, and physical training for both sexes.

Statistically, it was recorded that 55,457 young unemployed needy Canadians were trained in 1,474 classes during the fiscal year 1937. Of these, 32,301 were men and 23,156 were women.

The numbers, by provinces, of those given training were as follows:

	Men	Women
Prince Edward Island	457	460
Nova Scotia	300	132
New Brunswick	770	361
Quebec	13,542	6,853
Ontario	1,586	1,330
Manitoba	3,893	3,255
Saskatchewan	5,471	3,468
Alberta	2,589	1,568
British Columbia	3,693	5,729
	32,301	23,156

These young men and women, the great majority of whom were aged 18 to 30 years, received a total of 909,609 days' work, or instruction, under the plan.

Concerning those who found employment, directly or indirectly, as a result of training, the statement observes: "When considering this, it should be remembered that a large number of those who received training in some form or another did not take courses which would lead to employment. To illustrate, thousands of young men and women took physical training under the plan. Physical training courses, while of great value in restoring health and morale, do not lead directly to employment, in the sense that a course in household training for a woman, or radio servicing for a man, might.

"Consequently, while 55,400 men and women were trained, only about 14,650 finished courses of a character to fit them for employment. Of this number, 3,282 (2,064 men and 1,218 women) or slightly over 22 per cent found work. This would appear to indicate that work can be found by at least some of Canada's unemployed young people provided they are equipped by training to do it. The belief that this was true was one of the important reasons for the Youth Training Program.

"Terms of the program did not provide that persons receiving training in the various courses must necessarily come from those whose names were on the relief rolls. The plan recognized that a large number of needy unemployed young men and women in Canada were not on relief. Such young people were frequently in as great need of training as those on relief rolls. And training was given to them.

"On the other hand, the desirability of giving young people on relief full opportunity to profit by the program was fully recognized. The figures show that this opportunity was appreciated by thousands. During the period in which courses were operated last year, nearly 6,800, or, to be exact, 5,259 men and 1,507 women who were on relief applied for and received training."

Index of Occupations in U.S.A.

The United States Department of Commerce has published an "Alphabetical Index of Occupations" by industries and social-economic groups.

The index is based upon the occupational designations returned on the schedules at the Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Censuses of the United States which are supplemented by designations obtained from various occupational glossaries and from other sources. For the purpose of the index occupations have been arranged into nine social-economic groups. To these nine groups have been added two additional groups—first, a group entitled "Indefinite, illegible, and unknown occupations," for the classification of occupational designations which are too indefinite or too illegible to be classified in the nine specified social-economic groups, and for the classification of workers whose occupations are omitted for the returns; and second, a group entitled "New Workers" for the classification of workers who have never had steady jobs but who want work.

Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain, 1936

According to a pamphlet issued by the British Home Office entitled *"Workmen's Compensation, Statistics of Compensation and Proceedings"* there were 461,557 cases of accidents coming within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Acts during 1936. Of these accidents, 2,286 were fatal and 459,271 were non-fatal. Fatal accidents in 1936 involved the payment of £661,592 in compensation; compensation paid for non-fatal claims amounted to £5,786,345 making a total of £6,447,937. The report shows that the aggregate number of persons coming within the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Acts who were employed in the seven industries (shipping; factories; railways; docks; mines; quarries and contructional work) during 1936 was 7,606,066.

The report also shows that the average amount of compensation in cases of death was £289; in cases of disablement the average amount (including cases settled by payment of a lump sum) was £12 12s. The average amount paid in lump sums was £102, while the average amount paid in weekly payments (including weekly payments made prior to settlement by a lump sum) was £8 3s.

REPORT OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE OF CANADIAN MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION

AT the annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association held in Ottawa, June 1-3, the report of the executive council, which was adopted, contained an expression of the Association's views on industrial relations as embodied in the report of its Industrial Relations Committee. The text of this Committee's report was as follows:—

International Labour Organization

At the 1937 session of the International Labour Conference, at which the employers of Canada were represented by Mr. A. R. Goldie, with Mr. H. W. Macdonnell as adviser, the principal action taken was to pass a forty hour week draft convention applying to the textile industry, and to raise the age of admission for both industrial and non-industrial employment from fourteen to fifteen. The proposal to pass forty hour week conventions applying to the printing and chemical industries having failed to obtain the necessary two thirds majority, the Conference decided to put on the 1938 agenda the question of a general forty hour week convention, that is, one applying to all industrial employment. Your Committee remains convinced,—the alleged success of the forty hour week in the United States, France and New Zealand, to the contrary notwithstanding, that a compulsory forty hour week on an international basis is unsound, and has given instructions accordingly, to the delegate nominated to attend this year's Conference, Mr. A. R. Goldie, who will have as his adviser, Mr. J. M. McIntosh, Secretary of the Ontario Division.

The agenda of the 1938 Conference includes the question of technical and vocational education, and apprenticeship, to which your Committee has given considerable attention in the last two years, in view of the need it recognizes for Canadian employers to take steps to provide a supply of skilled workers in these days when Britain and other European countries can no longer be depended on to supply the requirements of Canadian industry.

Collective Bargaining

Six of the provinces of Canada, in the last two years, have passed legislation laying it down that employees have the right to form and join trade unions and to bargain collectively through them, employers being forbidden by intimidation, or otherwise, to prevent their employees from joining unions. Your Committee has taken the position that if trade unions are thus to be recognized as bargaining agents, they should be required to file copies of their constitution and by-laws and of the names of their officers, as well as an annual financial statement setting out receipts and expenditures. Your Committee is also of opinion that if trade unions are to be given the new rights and privileges accorded in the new legislation, they should be required by incorporation, or otherwise, to become answerable in law for breaches of contracts into which they enter.

Workmen's Compensation

The only three developments of any moment in the past year have been the report of a special committee of investigation in Alberta, the question as to the success, or otherwise, of the so-called differential (preferred) system of merit and demerit rating which was worked out and recommended to the Board two years ago by a committee set up by the Ontario Division, and the introduction in Quebec of a private bill to scrap the present compulsory state insurance system and revert to the old system under which employers took out employers' liability insurance with ordinary insurance companies, and claims were adjudicated in the ordinary civil courts.

As regards Alberta, it was decided, even though the consolidated bill introduced as a result of the report of the commission of investigation, contained some minor amendments that were objectionable, not to oppose its passage. As regards Ontario, arrangements have been made for the Board to advise the Association's Committee of the various difficulties which have arisen in connection with the application of the new differential rating system, and the Committee is to be given an opportunity of recommending modifications of the original plan with a view to meeting them. As regards Quebec, both employers and employees having opposed the above-mentioned bill, it was withdrawn and an opportunity is to be given to all concerned to study the whole question of the working of the present Act, with a view to its amendment at the next session.

Minimum Wage and Industrial Standards Legislation

The experience of the past year, particularly in Quebec and Ontario, has confirmed the opinion of your Committee that, if the

purpose of both types of Act is, as their sponsors have declared and as your Committee believe should be the case, to put a stop to the payment of unduly low wages, minimum wage legislation is distinctly preferable to Industrial Standards or "Codes," legislation, as being less disruptive of normal and healthy employer-employee relations. At the same time, your Committee considers that the experience of the past year both in Ontario and Quebec, shows clearly that it is impracticable and highly undesirable for any government-appointed minimum wage board to attempt to go beyond the fixing of minimum wages properly so-called.

Unemployment Insurance and Old Age Pensions

Your Committee collaborated with other standing committees of the Association in preparing representations to be made to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations. The specific subjects dealt with were Unemployment Insurance and Old Age Pensions. As regards the former, the brief presented dwelt on (1) the very high cost; (2) the fact that any actuarially sound scheme would not provide for more than a limited number of people for a limited length of time, leaving the remainder of the unemployed still to be provided for by some relief or assistance scheme; and (3) that it was imperative that any scheme inaugurated should be Dominion-wide in scope.

As regards Old Age Pensions, it was urged that the present non-contributory deserving poor type of Act should be replaced by a contributory, "all-in" measure, which the experience of some eighteen other countries had shown to be preferable.

Your Committee has noted with great interest that the National Employment Commission in its final reports recommends, among other things:

1. The necessity of setting up, along with any national scheme of unemployment insurance, a supplementary unemployment assistance scheme to take care of the employable unemployed who would not be taken care of under the Unemployment Insurance Scheme.

2. That the responsibility for taking care of the unemployable unemployed should rest with the Provinces and Municipalities.

3. That permanent apprenticeship and learnership courses should be established, the cost to be met primarily by industry with assistance from the Provinces.

4. That the National Employment Commission should be succeeded by a small administrative Committee to administer registration, employment service, training and rehabilitation projects, grants-in-aid, and the like.

Consumers' Co-operative Census in the U.S.A.

According to the May issue of *Consumers' Co-operation,* the major section of the census of the consumers co-operative movement in the United States recently completed by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that in the field of the co-operative purchase of customers' goods, 3,600 co-operative associations, with 667,000 individual members did a business of $182,685,000 in 1936.

Other sections of the report, covering other types of consumers' co-operatives, showed 3,728 co-operative telephone associations with 330,000 members; 259 electric supply co-operatives serving 161,000 farm homes; 42 co-operative burial associations serving 27,000 members, and 35 co-operative housing associations with 2,200 family members.

The report shows that of the 3,600 consumers' goods co-operatives 2,400 are co-operative store associations with 330,500 members and a business of $107,250,000; 1,150 are co-operative petroleum associations with 325,000 members and a business of $69,985,000; the other 50 are distributive associations with 22,250 members and a business of $5,450,000.

According to the report the typical American co-operative has a membership of from 100 to 250 members. Associations handling petroleum products are found almost wholly in the Mississippi Valley. States with the largest number of co-operatives reported in the survey are Minnesota with 224 associations with 64,000 individual members; Wisconsin, with 200 co-operatives having 51,000 members; Kansas, with 151 co-operatives reporting 21,000 members; Illinois with 149 associations having 66,000 members; and Nebraska reported 123 co-operatives with 25,600 members.

The growth of the Consumers' co-operative movement is indicated on the comparison of figures for previous years. In 1920, there were 696 associations with 196,352 members; in 1929 there were 1,577 associations having a membership of 287,641; while in 1936 there were 3,600 associations with 677,750 members.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at March 31, 1938

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at March 31, 1938. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 375 and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288).

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. With the recent entry of New Brunswick and Quebec into the system, all the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the

OLD AGE PENSIONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Total number of pensioners	9,726	11,563	11,800	11,142	13,827	57,530
Average monthly pension	18·30	19·18	18·66	13·68	14·64	18·43
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·25	1·54	1·65	2·53	2·55	1·55
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·37	3·62	3·12	4·25	5·04	4·41
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	52·83	42·55	52·70	59·61	50·66	35·16
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending March 31, 1938	$399,878 85	$496,874 94	$499,011 51	$345,570 55	$462,161 84	$2,364,610 90
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938	$1,560,571 47	$1,955,951 01	$1,997,107 90	$1,333,673 27	$1,836,704 46	$9,527,468 70
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$8,055,141 32	$11,913,025 93	$12,701,607 06	$2,201,981 57	$6,811,891 31	$58,849,361 19

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1937—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners	1,811	46,490	11,775	9	175,673
Average monthly pension	$10 63	$17 84	$16 45	$19 20	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·95	1·48	1·25	0·09	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·27	3·07	2·35	1·21	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	31·07	48·37	53·35	7·44	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending March 31, 1938	$42,664 88	$1,884,936 12	$443,351 26	$499 21	$6,939,560 06
Dominion Government contributions April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938	$167,330 39	(1)$8,386,230 60	$1,757,834 87	$1,714 56	$28,524,587 23
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$679,846 26	$10,731,337 65	$11,441,649 55	$13,042 53	$123,398,884 37

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1937—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(1) Includes payments from August 1, 1936, for certain pensions granted during the fiscal year 1937-38.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS IN CANADA AS AT MARCH 31, 1938

—	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937
Total number of pensioners	76	98	114	171	683
Average monthly pension	$17 52	$18 68	$19 34	$19 08	$19 48
Dominion Government contributions quarter ending March 31, 1938	$3,025 41	$6,052 23	$8,275 51	$11,359 17	$32,241 80
Dominion Government contributions for fiscal year April 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938	$3,025 41	$6,412 39	$8,993 93	$11,984 87	$38,535 29
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to Old Age Pensions Act	$3,025 41	$6,412 39	$8,993 93	$11,984 87	$38,535 29

—	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Total number of pensioners	41	710	53	1,946
Average monthly pension	$14 07	$19 57	$19 79	.....
Dominion Government contributions quarter ending March 31, 1938	$660 12	$48,707 36	$1,777 76	$112,099 36
Dominion Government contributions for fiscal year April 1, 1937-March 31, 1938	$660 12	$57,028 48	$1,777 76	$128,418 25
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to Old Age Pensions Act	$660 12	$57,028 48	$1,777 76	$128,418 25

province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937, (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. The amount a blind pensioner may earn without having his pension reduced is $200 a year, if single, and $400 if married to a spouse who is not receiving a pension in respect of blindness under the Act. The maximum pension is reduced, however, to $120 per annum in the case of a blind person who marries another blind person.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette,* of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Provisions of Minimum Wage Orders in Alberta, British Columbia, New Brunswick and Quebec, etc.

ORDERS made recently under provincial labour laws exempt indentured apprentices from the application of the Order under the Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act and lay down new conditions for women employed in part-time and short-time work in the catering industry in Alberta; amend the regulations in British Columbia concerning hours of women in the catering industry and bring taxicab drivers within the Hours of Work Act. In New Brunswick, a regulation has been made continuing in effect the previous Order for workers employed in forest operations; and under the Workmen's Compensation Act three new diseases have been added to those for which compensation is to be paid. In Quebec, Fair Wage Order No. 4 was amended and new Orders made concerning stationary enginemen, persons engaged in the manufacture of shoe counters, cotton textile workers employed by the Dominion Textile Company and certain of its subsidiaries and regarding teachers in the city of Verdun.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

Order 1A of the Board of Industrial Relations approved by order in council of April 26, exempts indentured apprentices in any occupation from Order No. 1 which fixed minimum wages for all male employees in the province with certain exceptions. (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, p. 1100.)

Alberta Minimum Wage Act, 1925

Order 10 of the Board of Industrial Relations on April 23 amends all the minimum wage orders applying to female workers in Alberta, except Order No. 5 relating to employment in theatres, motion picture houses, dance halls, cabarets and other places of amusement. The amendment concerns part-time and short-time work. In the orders as made in November, 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938) it was stipulated that in case of employment by the hour, by the day or for any period less than six consecutive days in a week, the minimum rate should be 30 cents an hour and where employment was for four consecutive hours or less, the employee must be paid for four hours at the rate of 30 cents.

This section is now replaced by a new provision which stipulates that where the usual hours of employment in any establishment are less than 48 hours in a week and any person is employed for less than 48, a pro rata deduction may be made from the minimum wage, provided that where the hours worked by an employee in any week are not more than 40, she must be paid as if she had worked for 40 hours, but that employees who are hired by the hour or by the day or for busy periods only or as part-time workers or as substitutes for regular workers and who work for less than 40 hours in a week, must be paid at not less than 30 cents an hour and must be paid for not less than four hours' work.

British Columbia Female Minimum Wage Act

An order of the Board of Industrial Relations of May 18 amends the order relating to the hotel and catering industry and requires the working hours of employees on split shifts to be confined within 14 hours immediately following commencement of work instead of within 12 hours as formerly stipulated. However, when a split shift extends over 12 hours, the employee must be paid not less than one and one-half times the regular rate for the additional time.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

The taxicab industry was brought within the Hours of Work Act by an order in council approving a resolution of the Board of Industrial Relations on May 5, 1938. The industry is defined to include the work of all employees in charge of or driving a motor-vehicle with seating capacity for at least seven passengers used for the conveyance of the public and driven or operated for hire.

New Brunswick Forest Operations Act

Order 11 of the New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission which came into effect April 1 continues until August 15, 1938, the scale of wages for the logging industry set out in Order 9 of April 19, 1937. Under that Order, no employee on piece-work may receive less than $34 a month with board, and the average amount paid is not to be less than $40 a month with board. Wages of foremen, book-keepers, clerks, cooks, tractor operators and truck drivers are not to be included in the average.

New Brunswick Workmen's Compensation Act

By order in council of April 14, regulations under this statute were amended to make certain industrial diseases compensatable:

acute bursitis of the elbow (miner's beat elbow), carbon monoxide poisoning, conjunctivitis and retinitis due to oxy- and acetylene welding and cutting. Radio broadcasting stations were added to the establishments which are excluded from the collective liability system of workmen's compensation unless more than two persons are employed.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Several new Orders have been made by the Quebec Fair Wage Board. Order No. 4, applying generally to wage-earners except in the rural districts of the province, was summarized in the May issue of the Labour Gazette. Certain amendments have been made in this Order by order in council and, as permitted by the Order, some changes have been made by resolution of the Fair Wage Board.

Order No. 4 stipulated that it should supersede, wherever there was conflict, Orders 1, 2 and 3 of the Board (Labour Gazette, November, 1937, p. 1208) which continued in force the Orders of the former Women's Minimum Wage Commission. The effect of this provision was that the latter Orders were to apply, after Order No. 4 came into effect, to females in rural districts employed in industrial establishments and in retail and wholesale stores and to men in the same occupations as such women until a further Order was made. A so-called "merger Order" has now been approved by order in council and was gazetted on May 21. This Order, numbered 1-2-3, replaces the three separate Orders and, like them, applies to females and to males in similar occupations in industrial establishments and retail and wholesale stores in rural districts.

Order No. 5 covering the silk textile industry was noted in the Labour Gazette, March, 1938, p. 294.

Orders 6 to 9 relate, respectively, to stationary enginemen on the Island of Montreal, to workers in the leather industry making shoe counters, to cotton textile workers employed by the Dominion Textile Company, Montreal Cottons Company, Ltd., and the Drummondville Cotton Company and to teachers in the City of Verdun. Orders 6, 7 and 9 were made after a conciliation committee appointed under the Fair Wage Act had failed to bring about the settlement of a dispute between employers and employees in the industry concerned and had reported to that effect to the Fair Wage Board.

In Orders 6, 7 and 8 it is stipulated that any provisions of Order No. 4, which do not conflict with the provisions of the Order, shall apply to the industry covered.

Amendments in Order No. 4

Order No. 4 gave power to the Board to modify or suspend the provisions of the Order concerning the conditions as to hours of labour in retail stores, saw-mills, foundries, seasonal industries, etc., concerning the punitive rate for part-time and overtime work, conditions of temporary employees, deductions from wages, lower rates for apprentices and the determination of the students or apprentices to whom the Order is to apply. Some changes have been made under this authority but no official information regarding them is yet available.

On May 13, before the Order became effective, the section relating to workers whose wages on January 1, 1938, were higher than the minima fixed by the Order was amended. The original Order provided that, after it had been in effect for two months, the Board might, by by-law, make exceptions to the regulation requiring that there should be no reduction in such wages and, by resolution, approved by the Minister, it might authorize reductions in case of sickness, accident to the property or special conditions affecting industry. The new section enables the Board to permit reductions in the wages of such persons at any time but not below the minima fixed by the Order.

Certain changes, approved by order in council and gazetted, also came into effect on May 15, the same date as the Order. They provide that the power of the Board to interpret the Order may be exercised either by a resolution of the Board or by a written decision signed by all members of the Board, that cities and towns incorporated since the last Census are to be considered as being in Zone IV. The town of Levis has been transferred from Zone II, to which it belonged under the original Order to Zone III and the section providing special rates for part-time telephone operators in charge of switchboards of less than 100 lines has been repealed.

Workers in Rural Districts

Order 1-2-3 does not apply to persons working under a collective agreement registered under the Professional Syndicates Act or made binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Act or to persons to whom Order No. 4 applies or any other Order whose provisions conflict with it. Neither does it apply to apprentices receiving financial aid under any federal or provincial law or to municipal employees covered by Order No. 4.

It is to remain in force from May 15, 1938, to May 15, 1939, and for a year thereafter unless repealed by Order in Council. The Fair Wage Board has power to modify or suspend any provision of the Order in exceptional conditions. For the purposes of the Order, industrial establishments are divided into two groups: those in municipalities with a population of 5,000 or more or those employing 10 or more wage earners are in Rural Zone No. I;

those in municipalities with a population of less than 5,000 or in unorganized territory and employing less than 10 wage earners are in Rural Zone No. II. Establishments which are partly industrial and partly commercial are classified as industrial unless otherwise decided by the Board.

For employees in industrial establishments in Rural Zone No. I, the minimum wage for a 50-hour week is $10.50 and the minimum hourly rate 21 cents for not less than 60 per cent of the workers, $8.50 a week and 17 cents an hour for not more than 25 per cent, $6.25 a week and 12½ cents an hour for not more than 15 per cent of the employees. In Rural Zone No. II, the minimum rates for a 50-hour week are $9, $7.50 and $6 and the hourly rates are 18 cents, 15 cents and 12 cents for the same percentages of workers.

For fruit and vegetable canning during the season and in the Canadian raw tobacco industry, special rates have been fixed. In canning factories operating from June 15 to October 15, the minimum rate is 12½ cents an hour. Half of the workers employed in the raw leaf tobacco industry outside the factory must be paid at least 16 cents per hour and the other half not less than 12½ cents per hour.

For overtime after 50 hours in a week up to 55 hours, the minimum hourly rate indicated above must be paid. That is, the first five hours are to be paid at the regular minimum rates but time worked in excess of 55 hours in a week must be paid for at the rate of time and one-half.

Changing periodically from piece rates to hourly rates or *vice versa* for the same operation is prohibited and piece rates for the same operation must be uniform for all employees.

For "commercial establishments," which means retail and wholesale stores, except those employing only members of the employer's family, different rates are fixed for two zones, Rural Zone No. I including municipalities with a population of 4,000 or more and Rural Zone II, municipalities with a population of less than 4,000.

In Rural Zone No. I, 50 per cent of the employees in any retail or wholesale establishment must be paid at least $9 and the other 50 per cent at least $6 a week for a 54-hour week or for the regular work week if less than 54 hours. For extra employees, the minimum rate is 16 cents per hour. Any time worked in excess of 54 hours must be paid for at the rate of time and one-half the regular rate. In Rural Zone No. II, the corresponding minimum weekly rates of $8 and $6 apply to a week of 60 hours or less if the regular work-week is less. Extra employees must be paid at least 14 cents per hour.

Wages must be paid weekly to all within the scope of this Order but in certain cases they may be paid at longer intervals not exceeding two weeks. Employees working on a commission or fixed rate and bonus basis must be paid the minimum rate. No deductions for absence may exceed the value in wages of the time lost. Employees working less than two hours in a day must be paid for at least that period at the hourly rate. Every employer is required to keep a list of the wage-earners in his plant, dividing them into those who were classified for the purpose of determining the minimum wage payable during the previous month and those who may not be included in the percentages for that purpose as prescribed by Order No. 4. The latter Order requires men and women to be listed separately and the percentage to which each rate applies must be determined for each sex. Temporary and seasonal employees, members of the employer's family, apprentices, and workers covered by another Order may not be included in the number to be classified.

When a collective agreement covering any persons or establishments to which this Order applies, provides for shifts, overtime and holidays, these provisions are to be considered as part of the Order and failure to comply with them is a violation of the Order.

Special uniforms, when required by the employer, must be furnished and laundered at his expense.

STATIONARY ENGINEMEN

Order No. 6 applying to stationary enginemen on the Island of Montreal and in municipalities within a five-mile radius of the Island, who are not covered by a collective agreement, came into force on May 15 and is to remain in effect until October 15, 1938, when it is to be renewed for six months with a 10 per cent increase in wages unless a contrary order is made. The term "stationary enginemen" relates to all persons in charge of the installation or operation of motive power and their helpers as classified in the Stationary Enginemen's Act.

First-class enginemen are to be paid not less than $200 per month with no restriction on the number of working hours. For other classes of enginemen both minimum hourly and weekly rates are fixed. The weekly rates are to be paid for a work-week of not less than 48 and not more than 54 hours; and the hourly rates for a work-week of not less than 55 and not more than 60 hours. Where the hours of work in a week are less than 48, the minimum wage payable is an hourly rate determined by dividing the weekly rate by 48.

	Hourly Rate	Weekly Rate
Second Class Enginemen.. ..	.60c.	$32 40
Third Class Enginemen.. ..	.50c.	27 00
Fourth Class Enginemen.. ..	.45c.	24 30
Firemen..	.35c.	18 90

The minimum rates must be paid according to the class of work done and not according to the certificate held under the Stationary Enginemen's Act. Where meals are provided by the employer on the premises, the taking of such meals is to be optional with the employee.

As regards overtime, the Order provides that for time worked in excess of 12 hours in any day where there are less than 60 working hours a week or for any time worked in excess of 60 hours per week, the hourly rate is to be increased by 25 per cent. Time and a half must be paid for work on Sunday, on weekly rest days and for work in excess of the regular shift on legal holidays where a day off during the next week is not provided for. The legal holidays for the purpose of the Order are New Year's Day, Good Friday, Victoria Day, Dominion Day, Labour Day, Thanksgiving Day and Christmas Day. Two week's holiday with pay must be given each year to a chief engineman in charge of a first-class plant. Such an engineman with shift enginemen working under him is not himself to be part of a regular shift.

Workers on Shoe Counters

Order No. 7, approved by Order in Council on May 7, came into force on May 14. It relates to wage-earners in the leather industry who are engaged in the manufacture of shoe counters and is to remain in effect until October 15 and then to be renewed for six months unless an order is made to the contrary. Employers and employed in the industry in Chambly and St. Hyacinthe, having agreed that Order No. 7 should be retroactive to December 12, 1937, it is declared in effect in those towns from that date.

The minimum rates apply to a 50-hour week and all time in excess of 12 hours in a day where the weekly hours are less than 50, or any time in excess of 50 hours a week is to be considered overtime and paid for at one and a half times the regular rate. Double time must be paid for work on legal holidays, religious holidays and Sundays.

Employees may be paid by the hour, piece or otherwise but in no case may the wage be less than 38 cents per hour for at least 60 per cent of the workers in any establishment, 30 cents for not more than 25 per cent and 22 cents an hour for not more than 15 per cent. Piece rate workers must be paid a minimum of $1.30 per thousand pairs of straight moulds, $1.60 per thousand pairs for right or left moulds, $2 per thousand for straight Benco and $2.25 per thousand pairs for right and left Benco. On carriage-boot moulds, the minimum rate is $2.50 per thousand pairs with an additional seven cents for each lot of work distributed which requires adjustment.

Moulders may not be held responsible for counters that are torn or split because of being too large for the moulds and the approval of a sample by the foreman or his substitute is sufficient authorization for the moulder to continue his work. When counters have been sent to the packing department, only imperfect ones may be returned to the moulders for correction. Absence on account of illness is not to deprive the worker of his turn to be given work.

Cotton Textile Workers

Order No. 8 in force on May 29 continues in effect until September 3, 1938, the scale of wages and hours provided by collective agreements signed on December 27, 1937, by the Dominion Textile Company and its subsidiaries, Montreal Cottons Limited and the Drummondville Cotton Company on the one part and the National Catholic Textile Federation and other unions and representatives of unorganized employees in the spinning mills of these companies, on the other. The agreements provided for their expiry on September 3, but they could be terminated on May 28 on three months' notice from one of the parties. A notice to this effect was given by the National Textile Federation but on the employing companies' refusal to negotiate a new agreement, the union requested the Fair Wage Board to give the existing agreements the force of a temporary Order of the Board.

The agreements applied to all employees paid by the hour or piece and the Order of the Fair Wage Board has a similar application except that workers engaged exclusively in rayon operations are excluded but the Order relates to those in the Valleyfield "Grey Mill" and the Magog "Printworks" who handle both cotton and rayon so that it is difficult to classify them.

As to hours of work, the provisions in the agreements have been incorporated in the Order. The wage-rates apply to a basic 50-hour week, except for certain classes, with day or night shifts of 10 hours each from Monday till Friday inclusive. The day shift must fall between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. and the night shift between 6 p.m. and 5 a.m. with an hour off at noon and at midnight. The overtime rates of 5 per cent above the regular rates for

all classes of workers which were fixed in the agreements are payable after 50 hours or after 10 hours in a day.

Maintenance men have a 55-hour week with no restriction on the number of hours in a shift and any time in excess of 55 must be paid for at overtime rates. Stokers and watchmen may work 12 hours a day or night for six days a week after which they must be paid for overtime. Where it is considered necessary to operate a mill or a department of a mill for 120 hours a week or more, there may be three shifts of eight hours each. Where there are less than 90 hours of work a week, two shifts of eight hours each may be worked.

Special conditions are laid down for persons employed in the dyeworks in the Valleyfield "Grey Mill" and the employees in the printing and dyeing departments of the "Converting Division" and the Magog "Printworks" of the Dominion Textile Company. At the option of the companies, there may be three shifts, each of 48 hours a week or less, or two shifts, each of 55 hours a week or less. In either case, hours of work must fall between 7 a.m. Monday and 12 a.m. Saturday. This latter provision applies also to employees in the bleaching, dyeing and finishing departments of the "Colonial Bleachery."

As provided in the collective agreements, the Order stipulates that if a legal holiday occurs during the first five days of any week, the day shift must work 10 hours on the succeeding Saturday or, at the option of the Board, five hours on each of the two succeeding Saturday mornings. The night shift must work six hours on the next succeeding Saturday night from 6 p.m. to midnight and one additional hour each night for four nights in the succeeding week or, at the option of the Board, one additional hour for nine nights during the next pay fortnight. No overtime rates are payable in such cases. This provision does not apply to Christmas Day, New Year's Day, Ste. Jean Baptiste Day and Good Friday; time lost on these days need not be made up.

The Company must supply an employee, at his request, with a note-book to keep track of his wages; it must supply the Board, if requested to do so, with a list of the learners or apprentices employed in its mills, and a statement showing the piece rates and the operations performed by males and by females and by both.

The number of apprentices in any mill at any one time may not exceed 5 per cent of the total number of employees and the period of apprenticeship may not be longer than one year or shorter than three months.

All machines, except continuous process ones, must be stopped during meal hours.

Teachers in Verdun

Order No. 9, effective July 1, 1938, until June 30, 1940, fixes minimum and maximum salaries for lay teachers employed by the Roman Catholic School Board of the city of Verdun on the same scale as those paid by the Catholic School Board of Montreal. For females, the salary range is from $625 to $1,200 with an annual increase of $75 for teachers or assistant principals except that the maximum for the latter is $1,300. For female principals, the scale is from $1,000 to $1,400 with an annual increase of $100. For males, the range is from $900 to $2,500 if unmarried, from $1,200 to $2,500 if married; for assistant principals, the same scale applies, except that the maximum is $2,700 in each case. Principals may be paid from $2,000 to $3,000 with an annual increase of $200. If extra courses are given to pupils from the seventh to tenth year, the salary is to be increased by $100 for female teachers giving a course to seventh and eighth year or to ninth and tenth year pupils and by $200 for male teachers giving seventh and eighth year courses and $400 if a course is given to ninth and tenth year pupils. A bonus of $200 or $100, as the case may be, is given to male or female principals of schools of 16 rooms or more when they have reached the maximum salary. Other scales are fixed for teachers of special subjects and for extra teachers. Any increase in the salary paid in Montreal is to apply to the teachers of Verdun.

The Fair Wage Board has power to fix the salaries of substitute teachers at a rate no higher than that provided for regular teachers. In all other replacements, unless the Board rules otherwise, the new teacher is entitled to the same salary as the one who is replaced.

Statistics of Home Improvement Loans

According to an announcement made by Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, home improvement loans as at May 20, 1938, numbered 39,470 and amounted to $15,467,915.50, an increase of 1,485 in the number of loans and of $618,780.70 in value over the figures reported to April 30, 1938.

An increase of 647 loans amounting to $271,-761.70 in Ontario brought the grand total for that province to 17,436 loans for $6,905,659.20. Quebec with an increase of 322 loans totalling $170,726.75 shows a total of 5,936 loans for $2,986,493.46. British Columbia in third position with an increase of 142 loans for $41,-886.60 brought the grand total for the province to 4,383 loans amounting to $1,399,939.15.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN ALBERTA, 1938

MEASURES of labour interest enacted by the Legislature of Alberta during its session from February 10 to April 8, 1938, include a revision of the Workmen's Compensation Act, first enacted in 1918, new laws dealing with conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes and security for wages in the mining industry and amendments in statutes relating to coal mines, minimum wages for men, hours of labour and relief of unemployment.

Freedom of Association and Conciliation in Labour Disputes

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act which came into force on May 1 and which repeals the Labour Disputes Act of 1926 and the Freedom of Trade Union Association Act, 1937, enacts somewhat similar provisions to those of the latter statute and provides new machinery for conciliation and arbitration in industrial disputes. The Act applies only to matters within the legislative jurisdiction of the province and in the sections designed to settle industrial disputes, it lays down procedure like that provided in the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1937 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937).

The Trade Union Freedom of Association Act was based on a draft Bill of the Trades and Labour Congress and declared it lawful for employees to form a trade union and to bargain collectively through the union and its officers. It was declared unlawful for any employer to impose any conditions in a contract of employment seeking to restrain an employee from exercising his rights under the Act and any employer who intimidated or threatened an employee with loss of employment or who discharged an employee with the object of preventing any employee from belonging to a trade union, was liable to a penalty.

The sections of the 1938 Act relating to freedom of association recognize the right of employers and employees to organize for any lawful purpose and, like the British Columbia Act, declare it lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employers "through representatives of employees duly elected by a majority vote of the employees affected." Any employer refusing so to bargain is liable to a maximum fine of $500.

The Alberta Act, as it was amended by the Legislature, makes provision for the appointment of employees' representatives for the purpose of collective bargaining It stipulates that immediately after the holding of any meeting of employees to appoint such representatives, the chairman of the meeting must send to the Minister of Trade and Industry a statutory declaration giving the name of the employer, the place of employment, the total number of employees, the number attending the meeting, the names and addresses of the representatives and in case an election is held, the names of the candidates and the number of votes cast for each candidate. If the chairman fails to make such report to the Minister, any other person present at the meeting who knows the facts may forward the declaration to the Minister. It is provided that no election of representatives by a meeting of employees shall have any effect until such report has been made to the Minister but failure to comply with the requirement is not to constitute an offence. It is stipulated further that "it shall be lawful for the majority of the employees at any meeting of the employees to prevent the attendance at such meeting of any persons whose attendance such majority does not desire."

It is declared unlawful, as before, for any employer to impose any condition in a contract of employment or to continue such condition in effect which seeks to restrain any employee from exercising his rights under the Act. A maximum fine of $500 is provided for any person who by intimidation, threat of loss of position or any other threat or by actual loss of employment seeks to compel any person to join or refrain from joining any organization or to refrain from becoming an officer of an association or to refrain from attending any meeting held by the employees to discuss grievances or to appoint representatives to carry on collective bargaining or to refrain from acting as a representative for collective bargaining. An "organization" in the Act means any organization or association of employees formed for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employees and includes a trade union; or any organization or association of employers formed for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employees. It is stipulated that nothing in the section relating to intimidation shall prevent an organization of employees from maintaining the existing agreement or entering into a new agreement with an employer or organization of employers whereby all the employees are required to be members of a specified employees' organization. The Act is not to affect in any way the right of an employer to suspend or discharge employees for sufficient cause.

New sections require every employees' organization and its branches or locals to file

with the Minister a certified copy of its constitution and by-laws with amendments and before January 31 of each year to furnish a list of the names and addresses of its president, secretary, organizers and other officers as of December 31. This information is to be used only for the purposes of the Act and is not to be available for the inspection of the public. When requested by the Minister, any employees' organization must submit a general statement of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year accompanied by a statutory declaration and giving such further information as may be required. For failure to furnish the information, an officer of an organization is liable to a maximum fine of $100 and costs and in default of payment, to imprisonment for not more than 30 days. As the Bill was presented to the Legislature, employees' organizations were to be required to furnish such information annually. The Legislature amended the section to provide, as in the New Brunswick Labour and Industrial Relations Act, that the information must be furnished only when requested by the Minister.

The Legislature also changed the Bill to stipulate that such information may be used only by the Minister and officers of his Department for the purpose of making statistical summaries and that no summary may give any details in such a way as to enable any person to identify them as relating to any particular organization. Neither may any person in the Government service communicate or allow to be communicated, except as stipulated above, any information obtained under this section or allow any person not in the Government service to inspect any document surveying such information. A maximum fine of $100 or imprisonment for not more than 30 days is provided for the violation of the section.

As regards industrial disputes, the Act applies to any dispute between an employer and a majority of his employees. The matters that may be involved in a dispute within the Act are similar to those in the British Columbia Act of 1937 and the Dominion Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Either party to a dispute may apply to the Minister for the appointment of a conciliation commissioner and the Minister, within three days after receipt of the application, must decide whether the dispute is a proper one for reference to a conciliation commissioner. Power is given to the Minister to appoint a conciliation commissioner on his own initiative whenever any dispute exists or is apprehended and any dispute of a similar kind to one being dealt with may be referred by the Minister to a conciliation commissioner whether the latter has been appointed on application or on the Minister's own motion. The provisions relating to the appointment and duties of a conciliation commissioner and the reference of a dispute not settled by conciliation to a board of arbitration are identical, except in one particular, with the British Columbia Act of 1937. Within 14 days the commissioner is required to transmit to the Minister a report on the dispute and his efforts to settle it.

If the report states that the commissioner has failed to bring about a settlement, the Minister shall, in case the commissioner was appointed on the application of one of the parties to the dispute, appoint a board of arbitration. The latter board is to be composed of three members, one nominated by the employer and one by the employees and an independent person agreed upon by the two others. If either party fails to appoint its representative within the time specified in the notice to it by the Minister, not to exceed seven days, or if the two members fail to appoint a chairman within five days after the two representatives have been appointed, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is to appoint the chairman. If one of the parties to a dispute is an organization, notification is to be served by the Minister to the president or secretary of the reference of the dispute to a board. In other cases, the Minister has power to determine the persons to be notified as representatives. No person may be appointed a member of a board of arbitration unless he is a British subject, nor, and in this particular the Act differs from that of British Columbia, unless he has been a resident of the province for three years immediately preceding the date of appointment. Provisions are laid down for filling vacancies on the board, providing clerical assistance, giving power to summon witnesses, to require the production of documents and inspect premises. Any party to a dispute before a board may be represented by not more than three persons designated by it. If any party without good cause fails to attend any proceedings before the board, the board may proceed as if the party had been represented. The findings and recommendations of a majority of the members of the board are to be those of the board.

Within not more than 14 days after its appointment, the board is to make its report dealing, as far as possible, with all factors in the dispute and making recommendations regarding them but if all the parties agree, the time given to the board to make its report may be extended. The Minister is to have a copy of the board's report sent to the parties and if he thinks fit, he may publish it. The question of its acceptance or refusal must be submitted to a vote of the employees and of

the employers, if more than one employer is involved, and the Minister is to fix the date of voting, which is to be by secret ballot, and he may supervise the taking of the vote. If the report is accepted by the parties, it is to be retroactive to the date of the application for the appointment of a conciliation commissioner and the board of arbitration may state the period during which it should remain in force. The Act stipulates that no court is to have power to enforce any report of a board of arbitration and no report shall make any recommendations conflicting with the provisions of the Factories Act, Hours of Work Act, Minimum Wage Act, 1925, Male Minimum Wage Act or the Industrial Standards Act or any agreement made thereunder.

As in British Columbia, no employer may declare a lockout nor may any employees, who are parties to a dispute within the meaning of the Act, go on strike from the time an application for the appointment of a conciliation commissioner has been made until 14 days after the taking of a vote on the acceptance of a report of a board of arbitration.

In the case of any dispute, no employer may change conditions as to wages and hours without the consent of the employees nor may the employer declare a lockout or the employees go on strike prior to an application for the appointment of a conciliation commissioner. The onus for making an application in the case of a dispute concerning wages and hours is placed on the party proposing the change. Neither party may alter the conditions of employment as to wages or hours or be concerned in anything in the nature of a strike or lockout and the relationship of employer and employee cannot be interrupted by the dispute or anything arising out of it until the application has been made for the appointment of a conciliation commissioner.

It is stipulated, however, that where there is an agreement between an employer and an organization of employees which provides for the arbitration of disputes and which has been approved in writing by the Minister, the parties to the agreement shall, so long as it remains in force, be exempt from the provisions of the Act relating to conciliation and arbitration.

A maximum fine of $500 is provided for any person who violates any provision of the Act for which a penalty has not been provided.

Funds required for the administration of the Act are, in the absence of any vote of the Legislature, to be paid out of the General Revenue Fund. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council is given power to make regulations not inconsistent with the Act concerning any matter which appears to him advisable for its effective operation.

Workmen's Compensation

The revised and amended Workmen's Compensation Act (Accident Fund) which will come into force on Proclamation is designed to implement certain recommendations of the Special Committee appointed by the Legislature in April, 1937, to inquire into the operation of the Act. (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 480 and March, 1938, page 297). The following provisions are based on these recommendations. The Board no longer has power to withdraw industries from the operation of the Act but may add to or reclassify them as formerly. The Alberta Act, like that of British Columbia, has always made provision for meeting, to some extent, the cost of medical aid by deductions from wages. In the past, the amount deducted has been in the discretion of the Alberta Board. From January 1, 1939, however, the amount deducted by an employer from the wages of a workman and paid to the Workmen's Compensation Board to meet the cost of medical aid may not be less than one or more than five cents per day or part of day worked. This clause was added to the Bill in Committee.

To aid in equalizing assessments it is provided that where in any year payments from the medical aid fund are in excess of receipts, such excess is to be charged to the Accident Fund and distributed among the classes or sub-classes in proportion to the total medical aid payments from such classes or sub-classes during that year. Any surplus in the Accident Fund standing to the credit of any class or sub-class at the end of any year may be transferred at the discretion of the Board to the equalization reserve. The Board is required to engage in educational work and instruction in accident prevention and first aid of workmen and others by means of demonstrations, lectures, classes or in any other manner and to hold examinations and issue certificates to persons skilled in such matters.

Other changes made in the Act include an amendment in the definition of "medical aid" which was inserted in the Bill by the Legislature, by adding the words "special treatment by all those who are licensed to practise the healing art in the Province."

The clause giving the Board power to determine whether any employee is a workman within the meaning of the Act is now reworded to state that the Board may determine whether or not any person or aggregation of persons is an employer within the meaning of the Act and, if so, whether any employee is a workman within the Act. A further amendment expressly provides that no decision of the Board shall be binding upon it as a precedent but that each case shall be decided on its merits. As regards bringing under

the Act any industry or establishment or any employer or workman on application of the employer or a majority of the workmen, a change is made by stipulating that an order to such effect is to remain in force until rescinded by the Board of its own motion or on application. Formerly, an order of this kind was effective for not less than twelve months at the end of which the employer or a majority of the employees might withdraw on notice to the Board. In default of such notice the order remained in effect.

The Board is vested with new powers regarding accident prevention in addition to those noted above as implementing recommendations of the Special Committee. The section of the Act enabling the Board to order an employer to install safety devices was amended to require the employer to keep posted in a conspicuous place a copy of such order until the order has been complied with and the Board has authorized removal of the notice. Similarly, an employer who fails to comply with such an order or in whose plant dangerous conditions exist and who has been notified by the Board to close the whole or part of his establishment, may now be required by the Board to post a copy of the closing order in a conspicuous place on the premises. Where an accident in respect of which compensation is payable is due entirely to failure of the employer to comply with the directions of the Board or with the regulations under the Act, the Board may levy upon the employer an amount not exceeding one-half of the amount of compensation payable in respect of the injury. If satisfied, however, that the failure was excusable, the Board may relieve the employer in whole or in part from such liability. No employer may begin operation of any mine or plant, within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, in which power-driven machinery is used and which has not been in operation for the preceding seven months, until leave is obtained from the Board on written application and after inspection by the Board's officers.

A clause added to the Act is similar to one incorporated in the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act in 1928 and provides that where a workman is found dead in the underground workings of a coal mine at a place where he had a right in the course of his employment to be, it is to be presumed that his death was the result of injury arising out of and in the course of his employment unless there is evidence sufficient to rebut such presumption.

A change is made in the waiting period. Formerly, no compensation was paid for the first three days of disability in any case. The Act now provides that only medical aid is payable for the first three days unless the workman is disabled for more than thirty days when payment is made from the date of disability.

Where an employer or the members of his family apply to come under the Act and they receive no stated wage, they are to specify in the application the sum or sums, not less than $1,200 or more than $2,000 per annum, for which they desire protection.

Under the Act as amended in 1937, a medical board could be appointed to act as a final authority in medical matters and required to certify to the Workmen's Compensation Board as to the condition of the workman, his fitness for employment and, if unfit, the cause of such unfitness and the extent of his permanent or temporary disability. The new Act provides that this is to be done unless the Workmen's Compensation Board directs otherwise.

The cost of maintenance and repair of apparatus used by an injured workman, which formerly was defrayed out of the medical aid fund after the first year, is now to be met from the Accident Fund.

In cases where a workman or dependant has accepted a lump sum in commutation of pension payments, it is now expressly stipulated that such workman or dependants have no further claim against the Board in respect of the accident or injury. The section enabling the Board to make advances on account of compensation in cases of urgent need was amended to restrict this provision to beneficiaries residing in Alberta.

A new section provides that where a workman entitled to compensation is no longer supporting his family and his dependants are residing in Alberta without adequate means of support, the Board may divert the whole or part of the compensation for the benefit of the wife or children.

The scale of compensation to dependants remains unchanged but payments in respect of children are now continued up to the age of 18 years instead of 16.

In the case of workmen injured while doing rescue work in a mine after an accident or explosion, compensation is to be 100 per cent of earnings instead of 66⅔ per cent as in other cases. Except for this provision compensation for total disability remains unchanged. For permanent partial disability, instead of paying 66⅔ per cent of diminution of average earnings as formerly, the Board is now to estimate the impairment of earning capacity from the nature and degree of the disability and award compensation accordingly. Earnings used for computing such claims are the same as before, namely, the average earnings of workmen employed at the same work as

shown by the records of the Board for the eight years immediately preceding the first day of January preceding the date of the injury. In cases of temporary partial disability, compensation is also to be based on the Board's estimate of impairment of earning capacity but average weekly earnings are to be based, as in case of death and total disability, on the actual earnings of the workman during the previous twelve months or, where these are not ascertainable, on the average earnings of a person in the same grade of employment. The Board may fix periods of payment other than weekly.

An amendment was made in the section requiring that, in fixing the amount of a payment, any allowance or benefit which the workman received from his employer during the period of his disability should be taken into consideration. It is now provided that any sum deducted from compensation under this provision may be paid to the employer out of the Accident Fund, but where such allowance or benefit has been charged against the workman for repayment to his employer, whether the workman is on relief or otherwise, payments of compensation made by the Board to the employer are to be credited by him to the account so charged.

In addition to provisions respecting medical aid which give effect to recommendations of the Special Committee, the Act gives the Board full authority to furnish medical aid and to make regulations with respect to it. The provision for a subsistence allowance to a workman undergoing treatment at a place other than that in which he resides, was amended to make such allowance payable from the Accident Fund. The section dealing with transportation of injured workmen was redrawn to make it clear that such transportation is to be provided by the employer at his own expense and that if he fails to provide it he is liable, by order of the Board, to pay for such conveyance as may be procured by the workman or by some one for him or provided by the Board.

New provisions relating to assessments enable the Board to make a levy on employers at a sufficient rate to provide a reserve for equalizing assessments and a reserve for the payment of all costs in connection with silicosis as well as such other reserves as will ensure as nearly as possible within each class uniform assessments from year to year. The Board may also adopt a system of merit rating and may reduce the assessment of any employer where the machinery and equipment and the precautions taken are found to ensure a maximum margin of safety and where the accident record has been consistently good.

59089—3½

The section requiring companies to include in their payroll reports to the Board every person employed as a workman notwithstanding the fact that the company is under no legal obligation to pay such person any wages or salary and authorizing the Board to fix a sum deemed reasonable as a wage or salary not to exceed $2,000 for the purpose of assessment for such person, was redrawn. It is now provided that every person rendering service to a company under a contract of service, written or oral, expressed or implied, shall be deemed to be a workman and included on the payroll, whether or not such a person is a member, officer or executive of the company and whether or not the company is under legal obligation to pay such person any wages or other remuneration, and the Board, as before, may fix a maximum salary of $2,000 for such person.

A new provision requires every municipal assessor or, in the case of an improvement district, the Department of Municipalities, to make an annual return to the Board showing the names, addresses, nature of business and usual number of employees of all employers of labour in the municipality or district, except farmers, together with any other information required by the Board.

The latter is given wider powers in the matter of obtaining information from employers and any member or officer of the Board who divulges any such information or any information concerning an employer or employee with whom it transacts business, except in the performance of his duty, is guilty of an offence. Neither may the Board or its officers furnish any information concerning any employer or employee, except of a general nature, or except to the person himself or except as directed by the Government.

Where an employer engages in an industry to which the Act applies and has not been assessed the Board, if of the opinion that the industry is temporary, may require the employer to pay, or give security for payment of, the assessment for which he would have been liable had his industry been in existence when the last preceding assessment was made. Where work within the scope of the Act is performed under contract for a municipal corporation or for a board or commission managing any work or service for such corporation, assessments may be paid by the corporation, board or commission and the amount deducted from the moneys due the contractor in respect of the work.

Several amendments were made to ensure the payment of assessments by employers. They may be collected in half-yearly, quarterly

or monthly instalments or otherwise and where the funds in any class appear to be sufficient for the time being any instalment may be abated or its collection deferred. Where an employer defaults in the payment of an assessment and an execution entered with respect to it is returned unsatisfied, any judge of the Supreme Court, on application of the Board, may restrain the debtor from carrying on any industry within the Act until the amount due on the execution and all assessments made by the Board and the costs of application are paid. The section giving sums due the Board by an employer priority over all debts and charges, except wages, was amended to provide that notwithstanding any provision in any other Act such priority is not to apply against wages due employees in cases where the exercise of such priority would deprive the claimant of his wages.

Where any business to which the Act applies, or any stock or equipment connected therewith, is sold, the purchaser, before paying or giving security for any part of the purchase price, must obtain from the vendor a certificate from the Board that it has no claim on such business or stock. Where the vendor has not furnished such certificate the purchaser is liable for any indebtedness of the vendor to the Board. A similar provision governs sales of lumber other than those made by regularly established retail dealers in the course of their business. In such cases, the liability of the purchaser for the vendor's indebtedness to the Board may not exceed 75 cents for each 1,000 feet, board measure, of lumber purchased.

The amount of any assessment is also made a charge upon any real estate of an employer not otherwise subject to a lien created by the Act from the date of the lodging in the proper Land Titles Office of a certified copy of such assessment. Where assessments are to be recovered by the Board by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the employer, the Secretary of the Board must give at least ten days public notice of such sale. If an assessment remains unpaid for 30 days the Board, in lieu of, or in addition to, other proceedings provided for in the Act, may send to the clerk of the municipality in which the defaulter's establishment is situated a certificate giving the latter's name and address and the amount owing, whereupon the clerk is to enter the amount on the collector's roll, collect it as if it were taxes and remit it to the Board. The collector may add 5% to the amount to be collected and retain such percentage for his services. Subject to any Dominion Act, debts due to the Board are to have priority over all others in the distribution of property in the case of an assignment or death or of the winding up of a company. No employer may have workmen in his employ unless he has complied with the provisions of the Act and where an employer fails to pay any assessment for a period of one year the Board may notify him to refrain from employing any workman until all dues are paid.

Security for Miners' Wages

The Mining Industry Wages Security Act which as regards Section 3, came into force on April 8 and the rest of which is to come into force on proclamation, repeals the Coal Miners Wages Securities Act, enacted in 1928 and amended in 1934. The new statute applies not only to coal mines but to any quarry, salt mine or any works operated for the purpose of processing salt or tar sands near where the salt or tar sands are got or to any drilling operation for natural gas, oil or salt.

Section three requires every employer engaged in an industry covered by the Act to make to the Minister charged with its administration, on May 15 of each year, a statement of the total amount of wages paid or payable by him for the 12 months ending April 30 and, when required by the Minister, to furnish a statement showing his assets and liabilities giving in detail all mortgages or charges against any of his assets and the nature of them and the amount secured for such mortgages and charges as of April 30. It is further provided in the same section that every employer who proposes to engage in an industry within the Act shall, before beginning operations, deliver to the Minister such a statement as that indicated above. As under the repealed statute, employers are required on or before June 1 in each year to lodge with the Minister security for the payment of wages to workmen employed by them for the next 12 months. Where the period during which wages have been paid or are payable to workmen immediately preceding June 1 is less than 12 months, the amount of the security is to be determined by the Minister; in other cases, the amount is to be equal to the greatest amount paid by the employer in any one month during the previous year. A new section provides that if it appears to the Minister at any time that the amount of the security has become inadequate by reason of the amount of wages payable by the employer, he may require additional security and within 30 days after a notice to that effect, the employer is required to furnish it.

The security is to consist of cash or a guarantee bond of a bonding company authorized to do business in Alberta or such

marketable bonds or securities as may be approved by the Minister.

A new section empowers the Minister to order an employer to cease operating any industry in respect of which he is in default in furnishing any security or where he has failed to pay the wages payable to any workman employed in an industry within the Act. Any employer refusing to obey such an order is liable to a penalty of $100 for each day on which the offence continues.

An employer is required to keep posted in a conspicuous place where the industry is carried on, a notice in a form prescribed by the Minister to the effect that he has furnished security as required and that in case default is made in the payment of wages, the Minister may apply such security in paying wages and that in the case of any such default prompt notice should be given to the Minister. Any sum in the hands of the Minister by way of security or on account of any security held by him is to be available for the payment of all the wages for which it was given.

Other sections of the Act remain as enacted in 1934.

Amendment to Coal Mines Regulation Act

The Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1930 stipulated that when the amount of wages depended on the amount of mineral got out by employees, the mineral was to be weighed as near the mine entrance as possible or at the working face and the employees paid according to the amount they had mined. An amendment in this Act provides that this shall be done unless it be expressly agreed otherwise by the employer and employees. Where conditions are such that the mineral from any individual working place cannot be weighed separately and where the product from a number of working places is taken from one central loading point or chute, the total amount must be weighed and a *pro rata* distribution made among the workmen concerned according to the extraction made from each individual working place and such distribution must be determined by measurement.

The Minister is empowered to exempt any mine from the above provisions if he is satisfied that there are special circumstances making it inconvenient to apply them. The repealed section placed the onus of satisfying the Minister on this point on the parties interested.

Administration of Certain Acts

The Workmen's Compensation Board (Additional Duties) Act, which is to come into force on proclamation, will transfer to the Workmen's Compensation Board the administration of the Boilers Act, the Factories Act and the Coal Mines Regulation Act. The powers given to a Minister of the Crown by these three statutes are now granted to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

Fair Wages

Part II dealing with Fair Wages has been added to the Male Minimum Wage Act. Under this Part, the Board of Industrial Relations, with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, may, after inquiry, prescribe as the fair rate of wages such rate as it considers proper for a fixed period or until another order has been made by the Board and upon publication the rate prescribed is to be the rate payable on any work carried out under a contract or a sub-contract where the original contract for the work or the contract under which the employer is carrying out the work contains a provision for the payment of fair wages to all employees engaged on the work. The rate prescribed is to apply also to employees whose rate of wages is not fixed by the contract of hiring. The employees to whom the Part applies may be in any industry, trade or occupation in any part of the province but the Act does not apply to farm labourers or domestic servants.

Industrial Standards Act

Amendments in this Act transfer the powers of the former Commissioner of Labour in regard to the Act to the Board of Industrial Relations created under the Hours of Work Act, 1936, specify more clearly the powers of a conference of employers and employed and stipulate that if a schedule is agreed to by a majority of the employers and employees at the conference it may be submitted to the Minister of Trade and Industry for approval by order in council.

As the Bill was presented to the Legislature, the powers of a conference were defined as in the Ontario Industrial Standards Act but the Legislature struck out the clause enabling a conference, with the approval of the Board of Industrial Relations, to levy on the employers or on both the employers and employees in an industry subject to competition from other provinces an assessment to meet the cost of enforcing the schedule and to authorize an advisory committee to collect assessments and out of the revenue engage inspectors and other officers to enforce the minimum wages and maximum hours fixed by the schedule.

The Act, as amended, now provides that a schedule may establish maximum daily and

weekly hours, the period of the day and the days of the week during which the working hours must fall, minimum rates of wages for regular time and the rates and conditions governing overtime. Employers and employees may be classified in a schedule and each group provided for separately with respect to any of the matters dealt with in a schedule. A schedule may also define any terms used in it, specify the particular operations included in the industry, prohibit overtime work without a permit and authorize the advisory committee to issue such permits subject to the conditions laid down in the schedule, fix the minimum charge which may be paid, accepted or contracted for with respect to the labour content of any service, work, operation or art and with the approval of the Board of Industrial Relations fix the minimum charge which an employer or employee may contract for or accept for any service, work, operation or art, and, finally, authorize the advisory committee to fix a special rate for any employee who performs work included in more than one classification of employees or whose work is only partly subject to the provisions of the schedule, or who is handicapped.

A further amendment provides that where an employee by collusion with his employer or otherwise works for less than the minimum wage prescribed under the Act, or directly or indirectly returns to his employer any part of his wage thereby reducing the actual amount he retains as wages below this minimum, both are liable to fines of not more than $100 each in addition to other penalties provided by the Act.

Any employer who discriminates against or discharges an employee who makes a complaint or gives or is likely to give evidence under the Act is liable to a maximum penalty of $500 or, in default of payment, to imprisonment for six months. Where a complainant requests that his name and identity be not made public, the request must be complied with unless the disclosure is necessary for a prosecution under the Act or is considered by the Board to be in the public interest.

Hours of Labour

The Hours of Work Act, 1936, providing for an eight-hour day and a 48-hour week for female employees and a nine-hour day and a 54-hour week for male workers in any industry except farming or except where exemption is provided for in the Act or regulations, was amended to define "overtime" in the case of female employees as time worked in excess of nine hours a day and 48 hours a week or in the case of male workers in excess of 10 hours a day and 54 hours a week.

A clause in the Bill empowering the Board of Industrial Relations to prescribe for the alternation of employees on the day and night shifts where such alternation was not provided for in an agreement between the employer and employees was struck out by the Legislature.

Department of Trade and Industry Act

An amendment in this Act enables the Minister of Trade and Industry or his designated agents to require the production of any statistical information from any persons engaged in any trade or in any agricultural, commercial or industrial activity. For failure to furnish such information, when it is available, within 30 days of a written request by the Minister or within any longer period fixed by the Minister, there is a penalty of $10 for each day of such default and costs. The onus of proving that he had not or was unable to procure the information is on the accused. The information thus obtained may only be used by the Minister and the officers of the department for the compilation and publication of statistical summaries relating to the trade and must not enable any person to identify any particulars given with any individual business. Any Government employee communicating or allowing to be communicated any such information, except as provided, or allowing any person access to the documents containing it, is liable to a fine not exceeding $100 and costs or to imprisonment for not more than 30 days.

Other sections in the amending Act give power to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to lay down standards for commodities used in industry or for sale to the public. These clauses are very similar to sections which were enacted in the Industrial Standards Act, 1935, but repealed in 1936. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council may fix standard specifications as to the nature, contents and quality of any commodity and establish the manner and occasion of providing the public generally or any specified persons with these specifications. He may also prescribe a penalty for contravention of any regulation made under this provision not to exceed $200 and costs or imprisonment for 60 days. Regulations are to come into force on publication in the Alberta Gazette unless it is otherwise stipulated.

The advisory board and the advisory committee which the original Act empowered the Government to appoint are replaced by a general advisory board to be called the Trade and Commerce Advisory Board appointed by the Minister with the approval of the Govern-

ment to advise the Minister, when requested to do so, concerning the trades and businesses carried on in the province and by special advisory boards or committees to advise concerning any specified industry or trade. Subject to the Public Service Act, investigators, officers, and other employees may be appointed to enable the Minister and these bodies to carry out their duties, the remuneration of such persons and the manner in which they discharge their duties to be fixed by the Minister.

Licensing of Workmen

The Tradesmen's Qualification Act, 1936, allowing the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to prohibit any person carrying on any trade covered by the Act who does not hold a certificate of proficiency under the Act was amended to provide that the prohibition may apply to any area or areas designated or to any part of the province except an area or areas designated.

Bakeshops

The Bread Act, 1934, requiring every person operating a bakery or bakeshop to be licensed and permitting the Minister of Health to cancel or suspend a licence where he is satisfied that there has been a violation of any provision of the Act or of any regulation made under the Department of Trade and Industry Act, Factories Act, Minimum Wage Act, Male Minimum Wage Act or Industrial Standards Act, was amended to include as a "bakeshop" any place where cakes, pastries, pies and other bakery products are made.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment Relief Act, 1933, is to continue in force until March 31, 1939, and any obligation incurred under it prior to March 31, 1938, may be paid from the General Revenue Fund.

The Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare Act, 1936, was amended to enable this authority to appoint committees of not more than three members to investigate relief problems presented to the Agricultural Committee on Relief and to recommend arrangements for acquiring and distributing fruit, vegetables and clothing for relief purposes.

The provision that the term "unemployment relief" as used in the Act applies only to aid given persons approved by the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare has been struck from the definition.

The section laying down conditions for the receipt of unemployment relief in municipalities to which assistance in meeting the cost is given by the Dominion or provincial Government or by both is amended to make it clear that the conditions apply only to such municipalities. Such places must make provision, in case of urgent necessity, for relief including food, fuel, clothing and shelter for persons who have resided in the municipality for at least 12 consecutive months in the preceding two years and who have not received assistance from municipal or provincial funds during the preceding 12 months. Further, every municipality must, in case of urgent necessity, make provision for relief for any employable person living there but who is not a resident within the meaning of the term as defined. In such cases, notice must be sent to the municipality of which the person concerned is believed to be a resident or, if he is not a resident of Alberta, to the Bureau of Relief and Public Welfare. If the municipality or the Bureau to which notice was sent fails within one month to accept liability for providing relief for such person, the municipality supplying such relief may apply to the judge of the district court for an order determining the liability. The Provincial Treasurer is empowered, on the recommendation of the Commissioner of Relief and Public Welfare, to pay the full amount of such assistance to the issuing authority if there is unreasonable delay in obtaining reimbursement from the municipality liable for the amount.

Where a judge of a District Court issues an order to a person receiving relief from a municipality of which he is not a resident to return to the municipality of which he is a resident, the former municipality is to continue to give relief until 20 days after the issuing of the Order, after which period the municipality where he has residence will be liable for relief and for providing transportation and a home.

A minimum fine of $50 was added to the section providing a maximum penalty of $500 and costs for any municipality which without lawful excuse fails to provide adequate unemployment relief for any resident. This section is further amended to provide that no magistrate or justice of the peace may accept any information or complaint or issue a summons or warrant pursuant to any provision of this Act until he has notified the municipality affected and has satisfied himself that the circumstances justify the acceptance of the information and complaint and the issue of the summons or warrant, or until 15 days after giving such notice. Where relief has been refused or is inadequate, any employable person may prefer a charge against the municipality responsible for the provision of

this relief before any police magistrate or justice of the peace whereupon the magistrate or justice must proceed to the determination of the charge as provided in the Act.

Old Age Pensions

The Old Age Pensions Act was amended to bring blind persons over 40 years of age within its scope as provided in the Dominion Old Age Pensions Act. All the orders in council made under the Old Age Pensions Act have been validated and confirmed.

Civil Service

An amendment in the Public Service Act provides that the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may constitute a joint council to be known as the Alberta Civil Service Joint Council consisting of six members, three appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and three by the Civil Service Association of Alberta. The functions and conduct of proceedings of the Council may be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The Act states that its purpose is to secure the greatest measure of co-operation between the Government and its employees. The amending Act repeals the section providing that any application for increase of salary made by an employee in the public service, or by another person on his behalf with the employee's consent or knowledge, was to be considered as a tendering of the resignation of such employee.

Wage Deductions for Taxes

The Municipal District Act was amended to provide that every employer in a municipal district must, on request of the secretary-treasurer, furnish monthly the names of his employees and if any of the employees have failed to pay the school taxes for which they are liable the secretary-treasurer may, by written notice, direct the employer to deduct the amount due from the next wage payment made to the employee and forward it to the secretary-treasurer. Penalties are provided for any employer who fails to furnish the required information or make the deduction ordered.

Teachers

The section of the School Act enabling school boards to provide superannuation, sick pay and group insurance for teachers and other employees was amended to require that where the scheme was one to which a school board makes contributions, a by-law to that effect must be approved by a majority of the proprietary voters of the district.

Credit Unions

The Credit Union Act, in force on March 31, 1938, under the Minister of Trade and Industry, provides for the incorporation of credit unions, the objects of which are stated to be the promotion of co-operative enterprise and the creation of a source of credit at legitimate interest rates for their members for provident, productive and merchandising purposes.

Application for incorporation must be signed by at least ten persons and submitted in writing to the supervisor of credit unions to be appointed under the Act. If approved by him, the union must be registered by the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies. Standard by-laws applicable to all credit unions are to be drawn up by the supervisor with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and supplemental by-laws may be made by a credit union but must be approved by the supervisor.

The capital of a credit union is unlimited but may be reduced by by-law upon a court order confirming the reduction being obtained as prescribed in the Companies Act, 1929. The capital is divided into shares of a par value of $5 each which may be paid by instalments. Shares are transferable and repurchasable by the union, subject to the authorization of the directors, except where the number of shareholders would be reduced to less than ten by such action. The liability of a shareholder to the creditors of the union is limited to the amount unpaid on shares held by him but no shareholder is liable for such unpaid balance until the funds of the union are found insufficient to meet the claims of the creditors.

A credit union is to be governed by a board of directors of five members, a credit committee and a supervisory committee of three members each. A director may be a member of the credit committee but no director or member of the credit committee may be a member of the supervisory committee. Officers are to be elected by the directors from among themselves and the names of the directors and officers must be filed with the supervisor within ten days after election. Only the secretary and treasurer or the secretary-treasurer may receive any remuneration.

The directors are to have the general management of the credit union, while the credit committee is to consider application for loans, the interest to be charged and the security required. Loans may only be made to members and the maximum interest chargeable is 1 per cent per month on unpaid balances. The supervisory committee is to examine the affairs of the union at least

quarterly, audit its books and report to the annual meeting. It may, if necessary, suspend any officer of the union and call special meetings to consider any important matter.

With the consent of the supervisor, and on a vote of three-fourths of the directors, a credit union may borrow money up to 25 per cent of its combined capital, surplus and deposits and, on the vote of three-fourths of the members of the union present at an annual meeting or at a special meeting called for the purpose or one-third of the membership, whichever is the greater, may borrow up to 50 per cent of its assets, provided those supporting the resolution represent a majority of the shares.

The entrance fees, fines and 20 per cent of the net earnings must be set aside in a reserve fund and, if provided by the by-laws, an additional 5 per cent may be placed in an educational fund to be expended within three years. From the remainder of the net earnings, a dividend may be paid to shareholders.

Housing

The Edmonton Charter was amended to empower the City Council to make by-laws for the purpose of providing employment and improving housing conditions by enabling the construction of dwellings at a reasonable cost for sale or lease to persons with small income. To this end the City Council may promote the incorporation of or directly apply to incorporate under any appropriate Act a limited liability company having as its primary object the establishment or operation of a housing scheme as defined in the Dominion Housing Act, 1935. It may undertake such a housing scheme, act as "local authority" or "approved lending institution" as defined in the Dominion Act, pass by-laws, make regulations and do whatever acts are deemed necessary to carry out the object of the legislation.

Resolutions

A resolution was adopted directing the Government to investigate the possibility of arranging for shipping coal in car-loads at cost price to municipalities for distribution among the people on relief and to give coal mines now in operation or fit to operate opportunity to take care of such requirements and to urge such mines to take as much timber as possible from producers of mine timbers in Alberta.

Another resolution expressed the opinion of the Legislature that the Federal Government should accept full responsibility for all unemployed and unemployable ex-service men.

Reduction of Public Relief in Urban Areas of U.S.A.

Telegraphic reports from 33 States and the District of Columbia for 101 urban areas show a decrease of 6 per cent in the number of cases receiving public general relief, and a decrease of 10 per cent in the amount of obligations incurred from March to April, according to figures recently made public by the Social Security Board. Decreases in the number of cases were reported for more than three-fourths of the 101 cities, while increases of as much as 1 per cent were reported for only 16 cities. Decreases of 10 per cent or more in the number of cases were reported for 42 cities, and of 20 per cent or more for 12 cities.

Decreases of 1 per cent or more in the amount of obligations incurred for public general relief were reported for 87 of the 101 cities, while increases, ranging from 1 to 17 per cent were reported for only 11 cities. The decreases in the amount of obligations incurred ranged from less than 1 per cent to as high as 70 per cent, with drops of 20 per cent or more in 28 cities, and of as much as 10 per cent but less than 20 per cent in 34 other cities.

Public general relief, it was explained, includes all State and local relief in cash and in kind extended to the needy, except public assistance to the needy aged, needy blind, and dependent children under the Social Security Act, other public assistance of these special types, and aid to veterans under State and local statutes. It does not include expenditures from public funds for maternal and child health and welfare services, costs of hospitalization, burials, institutional or boarding-home care of children and adults, earnings under the Works Program, loans and subsistence grants made by the Farm Security Administration, or Federal surplus commodities. Nor does it include aid granted by private relief and welfare agencies. Voluntary reports on the amount of relief extended and number of cases of general relief are telegraphed to the Social Security Board each month by State agencies.

RELATIONSHIP OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE TO UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Summary of Papers presented at convention of International Public Employment Services

AT one of the sessions of the twenty-sixth convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services, held at Ottawa on May 25-27, the subject of unemployment compensation was dealt with in two papers. Under the title, *"Administrative problems in Social Security,"* Mr. Frank Bane, executive Director of the United States Social Security Board, prepared a paper which was read by Mr. Motley, Chief of the Employment Service Division, Washington.

At the same session, Mr. Tom Moore, formerly vice-chairman of the National Employment Commission addressed the convention on the subject of *"The Interrelation of The Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance."*

Mr. A. J. Odam, Statistician of the Employment Service of Canada, presided at this session.

Situation in United States

In the introduction to his paper on Administrative Problems in Social Security, Mr. Bane referred to the "single nation-wide system designed to promote the job security of workers" now in operation in the United States, the purpose of which was "to furnish work-opportunity and work-protection. And its interlocking parts are public employment service and unemployment compensation."

Mr. Bane then dealt with the development and background of the employment service and unemployment compensation in the United States. He referred to the establishment of the first federal employment service which came about as a result of the World War and the reduction of immigration to the United States "almost to the vanishing point." The ordinary functions of the Federal Bureau of Immigration thus being substantially reduced and "acting under its legal authority 'to direct workers to opportunities for profitable employment' transformed itself in fact, if not in name into an employment service. . .

"When in 1917 the United States entered the war, the shoe was on the other foot. Unemployment vanished; and the problem was not to find jobs for workers, but workers for jobs. Under this impetus Federal interest in the employment field was officially recognized for the first time, and the United States Employment Service, as a unit of the Department of Labour, came into being in January, 1918". . .

Mr. Bane noted the various steps taken to establish a public employment service on the basis of federal-state co-operation, culminating in 1933 with the enactment of the Wagner-Peyser Act. He also referred to the efforts made in state legislatures as far back as 1916 (Massachusetts) to obtain unemployment compensation legislation. "Yet Wisconsin was the only state which actually succeeded in passing such a law prior to Congressional consideration of the Social Security Bill. Unemployment compensation, as finally embodied in the Social Security Act, is the direct outgrowth of all this past effort and past experience.

"The inclusion in the Social Security Act of a provision requiring that 'payment of unemployment compensation solely through public employment services in the state or such other agencies as the Social Security Board my approve' recognizes that employment service and unemployment compensation are mutually complementary parts of the same system."

Dealing with the present position of employment service and unemployment compensation in the United States Mr. Bane stated:

"By 1937—four years after the passage of the Wagner-Peyser Act and two years after the passage of the Social Security Act—every State in the Union, together with the District of Columbia, Hawaii and Alaska, was co-operating with the federal government in both public employment service and unemployment compensation. In 49 of these 51 jurisdictions both services are under the direction of the same overhead state agency. As a result of the expanded employment service activities necessitated by this new joint set-up, the coast-to-coast network of the federal-state labour exchanges has grown enormously; more than 1600 public employment offices are now in actual operation.

"Another milestone was passed last January, when benefits became payable in 22 States. Up to that time, Wisconsin, where benefits became payable in July, 1936, was the only State to have reached this stage of full operation. This past April two more States began benefit payments, bringing the total to 25. The remainder will follow suit during the coming months—four by or before September, 20 next December or January, and the last two the following July.

"As of last December 15, about 21,000,000 workers were in jobs covered by the 51 state unemployment compensation laws. Because of labor turn-over, the total coverage under these programs is probably from 25 to 50 per cent higher than this estimate of covered employment on a particular date. More than half of these covered workers are in the States where benefits are now being paid. Since January, some 2,800,000 unemployed workers in these 25 states have been found eligible for

benefits. And by the middle of May benefit payments totalled about $119,000,000."

Differentiating between unemployment compensation and relief, Mr. Bane declared that the former "was never intended to provide for all the want caused by unemployment."

He then stressed the necessity of operating the two systems of employment service and unemployment compensation together. Referring to the new responsibilities which the administration of unemployment compensation places upon the employment service it was stated that under the authority of the Social Security Board administrative grants to the States totalling over $47,000,000 have been made. Of this amount about $12,500,000 has been made for the specific purpose of extending State Employment Services to meet their new responsibilities in connection with unemployment compensation.

Concluding his paper Mr. Bane declared:

"Wherever you take hold of this problem of simplication—whether from the angle of the employer, the worker, or the administrative agency—you come right back to the point at which I started—employment service and unemployment compensation must be one system—in the local office, in the State agency and equally at the Federal level. The administrative control must be unified under one overhead agency in the local office at the state level—and incidentally, in my opinion, in Washington as well. The Federal agency responsible for this integrated service should have discretionary powers so that it can help the States develop realistic and flexible methods of meeting varying problems from State to State and within each State. But do not misunderstand the point I am trying to make; the issue I raise is one federal agency—not what federal agency.

Integration of employment service and unemployment compensation is of course, not the only factor in increasing the administrative efficiency of this system. But it is a big factor, an urgent factor, and one from which the potential gains are already clearly apparent. Here we have a double-hitched team. Both horses are headed in the same direction, all right. But whoever sits on the driver's box must have all the reins in his hands if the team is to pull together. And they—both driver and team—will have to pull for all they are worth if they are to continue the progress that, in spite of many obstacles, has been so well begun in these past several years.

Situation in Great Britain

Introducing his subject "The Interrelation of the Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance" Mr. Tom Moore referred to a statement made in 1933 in one of the reports of the International Labour Office that "A good organization of the Labour Market is one of the corner stones of general economic organization." "This" Mr. Moore declared "has been accepted in Great Britain in the broadest manner, and not only were labour exchanges established nearly 30 years ago but they have been constantly expanded until they are to-day the keystone of much of the social as well as their economic activities, especially those that so closely affect the lives of the wage-earners in that country."

Mr. Moore then referred to the early development of the labour exchanges which "quickly drove out of the field agencies operated on a profit basis."

After pointing to the important functions performed by the British labour exchanges, particularly during the war, Mr. Moore made reference to the possible value which might be made (should need arise for industrial mobilization to meet a national emergency) of the records which were now available through information gathered by the Employment Service and the Unemployment insurance scheme which together gave one of the most complete indexes of the nation's manpower.

In addition to providing an index of the industrial man-power of the country, Mr. Moore enumerated the other functions of the employment service in Great Britain, thus:

"You find the employment exchanges in Great Britain are the centre of selection for those eligible to enter government training schemes, for vocational guidance and follow-up work of juvenile workers, for labour transference projects, and to a certain extent for payment of Government relief to those still in need and still considered as employable. This is done under the unemployment assistance legislation. It should be made clear here, and I cannot emphasize this too much, that the actual administration of this is in the hands of a separate board, being financed wholly by government funds. The benefits are paid only on proof of need and then only to such as are in insured industries and have exhausted their rights to benefit or who are not insured but are capable of and available for employment.

"The part the employment offices play is first to certify that the applicant comes within either of the two above classes. The question of need (means test) is then decided by the unemployment assistance board, in no way connected with the unemployment insurance or employment office machinery. This independent board also fixes the amount of assistance to be paid and it is only at that stage that the employment offices again come into the picture as paying agents. The recipients are paid at the same time and in the same way as those receiving insurance, thus removing the degrading effects that often result in destroying the morale of honest workers forced to accept state relief."

Dealing with unemployment insurance, the speaker pointed out that in Great Britain, it is now almost universal with approximately 15 million employees covered, including agricultural workers who were brought within the scheme last year. Domestic servants in private homes are excluded. Toward the end of 1937, it was reported that of the approximately one million and a half unemployed registered in the employment offices, 53 per cent drew unemployment insurance, 38 per

cent unemployment assistance allowances and 9 per cent made no application.

Another interesting factor he noted was that an average of more than 50 per cent are unemployed for three months or less, and more than 65 per cent for 6 months or less. Most of the remainder are in the depressed areas such as the Lancashire cotton areas and Welsh coal fields where unemployment has become chronic. These percentages reveal the amount of labour turnover and also demonstrate the extent of coverage by unemployment insurance of those unemployed.

Mr. Moore further pointed out that the duties of employment officers in Great Britain included: registration of all insured workers; certification as to the eligibility of their claims (subject to statutory provisions for review by courts of referees and authorizing the amounts of payment by the Head Insurance Office); and the placing of the greatest possible number at work as expeditiously as possible. Indicating the close relationship between employment placements and unemployment compensation, each operating in their respective spheres, Mr. Moore declared:

"It is not an unwarrantable assertion that no insurance or compensation scheme can be sound that does not recognize the importance of keeping insured workers employed to the fullest extent, not only for the good of the worker himself but also as to the soundness of the scheme that is being operated.

"Neither is it sound to do so where placements would lead to a breaking down of standards of wages and working conditions already established, and thus both the British and American schemes and our stillborn Canadian one of 1935, contain certain clauses aimed to give protection against this.

"Again, employment offices cannot enter the relief field or should not, only in so far as they may be effective in working towards or assisting in rehabilitating those capable of being put to work. With all their other duties, placement must remain in the forefront at all times."

In Great Britain, Mr. Moore indicated that employment offices hold the same position in the labour field as departments of trade and commerce, with their attaches, do in respect to assisting in the expansion of commerce. On this point he observed:

"Employment placement officers are expected to keep well informed of all industrial activities in their areas. To assist them to do this, each one is assigned a certain number of out-of-office hours each week during which time they act as scouts for placements, visit jobs and factories, see how their placements have worked out, ferret out advance information as to immediate or long range labour supplies that may be needed, and in every conceivable way anticipate labour requirements of their clients. It is not uncommon to see a notice on a factory job-notice board: 'All workers engaged through the Employment Service.' As a matter of fact, these notices are provided free by the offices in many districts.

Mr. Moore then detailed the set-up and administration of the British Employment Service, "backed up advisory councils functioning in connection with some 400 main offices."

In Great Britain, he emphasized that "both the employment service and unemployment insurance are administered under the Minister of Labour, and all employees are civil servants with all that that means in Britain."

Setting forth the background in Great Britain as compared with Canada or the United States, Mr. Moore stated:—

"In placing all this before you, I am not unmindful of advantages which obtain because of the close compact population in Britain which does not apply here nor in the United States. Further, there is centralized control by the National Government and no state right or provincial claims for jurisdiction to complicate matters. Again there are decades of experience and usage to work upon. Long before State schemes came into being, trade unions were looking after their unemployed members and paying unemployment benefits.

"Against this Great Britain pioneered her schemes when little was known of the way in which to deal with the problem as a national responsibility. To-day there are the experiences of many countries to draw upon. In 1934 I served on a committee in Geneva where the experience of some 30 countries was pooled and from which emanated a draft convention incorporating basic principles of unemployment insurance plans. There is no longer necessity to work in the dark as Great Britain had to do. Nevertheless, each country has its own problems to meet and try to solve, and can accept international information only as a guide of what might be done and, also equally important, what to avoid doing."

In conclusion, Mr. Moore declared:—

"In my opinion, no employment service can be expected to function fully unless linked to it is unemployment insurance; otherwise, it will not be used by workers in times of acute unemployment when it is known that to register for a non-existent job is merely a waste of time.

"Neither can an unemployment insurance plan work properly unless it is backed by an efficient placement service, geared to gather all essential data upon which the planning for labour stabilization must depend. The scheme must be supported by advisory councils which can not only keep alive the interest of parties concerned in the work being carried on but bring to the service that fund of practical knowledge of the requirements of to-day and to-morrow which only those actually facing the problems can possibly have."

According to a bulletin issued by the Ontario Accident Prevention Associations information supplied by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario shows that there were 4,026 accidents reported to the Board in April in comparison with 4,805 accidents in the same month of 1937. Of these accidents 19 were fatal. Total awards for compensation and medical aid amounted to $516,479.06, medical aid cost making up $106,013.77 of the total.

THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE AND EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS

Viewpoints of Labour and of the Employer Presented before International Association of Public Employment Services

FEATURING one of the sessions of the twenty-sixth convention of the International Association of Public Employment Services, were informative papers given under the heading—"The Employment Service and Employment Problems." The labour viewpoint was presented by Mr. H. B. McKinnon, Member of Parliament for Kenora-Rainy River, and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, while the viewpoint of the employers was expressed by Mr. Edward J. Harding, Managing Director, Association of General Contractors, Washington.

In presiding at this session, Mr. H. C. Hudson, General Superintendent, Province of Ontario (Employment Service of Canada), observed that "the criterion of success or failure is not the collection of statistics, however valuable they may be, but rather the degree to which the office or service is able to bring together the jobless man and the manless job."

The Labour Viewpoint

In commencing, Mr. McKinnon defined the approach of the worker to the employment service as follows:

"The natural approach to a public employment service on the part of the working man is that of the person who is in need of help and who goes to a very good friend to secure assistance. As I view it, the public employment service is designed to help the wage earner who is out of a job, or perhaps the wage earner who is in employment which he does not like, to obtain a job which he is competent to fill and which is to his liking."

He pointed out that in Canada during the pioneering period, very frequently "jobs went looking for men," but that with urban growth and industrial development, and particularly since the War, "there have been few shortages of men and shortages of jobs have been much more frequent."

"In these circumstances," the speaker noted, "public employment offices were bound to develop; and the old system of letting the worker find a job for himself—or letting a fee charging employment office, operated for profit, find a job for him—has been outgrown."

Emphasizing that the public employment service is here to stay and any changes in the future should and will be along the lines of expansion rather than contraction, Mr. McKinnon discussed his subject upon the basis of workers and of industry.
its future operation in the interests of the

He first referred to the practical abolition throughout Canada of the old fee charging employment agencies due largely to the insistent demand of organized labour to have them out-lawed. Similarly, he stated, that it was "largely through the insistence of the unions that public employment offices were established in some of the larger cities even before the War."

The speaker then outlined the steps taken in the formation of public employment offices through the enactment of the Employment Offices Co-ordination Act by the Dominion Parliament and the functioning of its complementary body, the Employment Service Council, upon which organized labour was represented.

Dealing with the problems confronting the public employment office system, Mr. McKinnon instanced the case of outlying districts;* and on this phase he expressed himself as follows:

"In Canada in such industries as mining, pulp and paper, and some others, the plants which develop from these industries are by no means confined to the larger cities. I have the honour to represent in the Parliament of Canada a constituency largely made up of working people, a district which relies pretty heavily on primary and non-city industries, as well as on railroading (with which, incidentally, I am most familiar being a railroad employee myself) and from my observation, I would say that it is extremely difficult to fit an employment service to the needs of the public in such a district, though I have often thought that something more should be done for these people than is done at the present time. I take it that the argument is that where you get large cities—Winnipeg, Montreal and Toronto, for instance—where you have a variety of industries, concentrated in a small area, public employment offices may function very smoothly. Where you get one or two or three industries as the whole support of a large town, or where you get industries located in isolated districts, I suppose it is really difficult for public employment offices to place applicants who are laid off by these industries, for the reason that there are no numerous other employers to offer jobs to the people thus laid off.

"Where you get industries in outlying districts, such as the mines in Northern Ontario, where a distance of many miles separates people from the nearest industrial centre, and where the nearest industrial centre itself may happen to have already more than enough applicants for all available jobs, it becomes very hard to place workers who are laid off temporarily or permanently, and who have absolutely no hope

* One of the subjects taken up at a panel discussion of the convention was "How Best to Serve Outlying Areas."

of placement in the immediate locality where they have been working."

Mr. McKinnon drew attention to the function and place of trade union business agents in the employment sphere:

"While the workers are strongly back of a public employment service, many organized trades do not feel that they themselves should necessarily have their placement work handled through the employment office. The practice has developed in many lines for the business agent or other officer of a trade union to become a placement officer for the members of the union. This arrangement has worked out very satisfactorily in numbers of cases, both in so far as the employer and in so far as the employee is concerned; there is no reason why any attempt should be made to upset this arrangement which works very satisfactorily. I am sure that in these cases the trade unions would stoutly resist any effort to reduce their own placement activities which are a necessary part of the work of the trade union. However, in insisting upon this point, the trade unions are not at all inconsistent with their attitude of general support of a public employment service. If some trade unions make their own placements to the satisfaction of all concerned, they are relieving the taxpayer of having to do that amount of work at the public expense, but the general arguments in favour of a public employment service still holds good in other classes of employment, which are the majority, where placements through the trade union have not become established. The general principle that a free public employment service is the soundest system of placement in jobs is not weakened by the exception of trade union placements in some specialized classes of employment."

Emphasizing the necessity of strict neutrality on the part of the employment service during a strike situation, the speaker paid tribute to the Employment Service of Canada in this respect:

"I think that the record of our public employment offices in Canada must have been very good in this respect, because we do not seem to have received complaints, and I am sure that we would have received them had there been any departure from a proper line of conduct."

The speaker considered that the new unemployment insurance system in the United States "would certainly seem to be the longest step forward in financial security for the workers which has yet been taken on the continent of North America."

He emphasized that in Canada "organized labour has made it definitely clear that the system of unemployment insurance which it thinks would best meet the needs of the Canadian people is a system wholly under Federal control, operated by the Dominion Government in the interests of all parts of the country," adding that "the present Dominion administration is trying to get the provinces to agree but so far without complete success."

In establishing a system of unemployment insurance, he considered that "the public employment service would have to be the agency to carry out administration." In conclusion, Mr. MacKinnon stated:

"Considering unemployment insurance as a probability of the future, expansion of the public employment service must come. But even apart from unemployment insurance, I for one feel that the public employment service is a branch of government which should and will grow in importance and, consequently, in size. Changes in industrial organization which brought about the start of the employment service are continuing at a rapid rate. In Canada our industries are becoming more and more important, and I am sorry to have to add that the difficulties of the worker in securing a job seem to have increased since the War, particularly to have increased by comparison with pre-war days. Expansion of the public employment service is not a cure for unemployment, but it is of great assistance in aiding the workers to secure jobs—an assistance which should be given as widely as possible. For this reason I feel that the public employment service has a great future ahead of it, and while on the present occasion I do not speak as a direct representative of organized labour, nevertheless, as a working man myself, as a trade unionist, as a representative of a working class riding in Parliament, and as one who has observed the problems of the workers and their own efforts to solve them, I know there is no doubt that the trade unions will be solidly back of any program for the necessary expansion of public employment office work."

Viewpoint of Employers

In presenting the employer's viewpoint on how the public employment office can be of the greatest service and assistance to an employer, Mr. Edward J. Harding, managing director of the Associated General Contractors of America, made it clear that he was discussing the subject from the standpoint of employers in the construction industry.

Indicating the background of the Associated General Contractors of America, Mr. Harding stated that it is composed of 2,500 of the nation's leading contracting firms whose numbers regularly handle more than 60 per cent of all construction work—building, highway, railroad, etc.—done by contract. He also explained that his observations "are in the nature of a composite of situations which have come to the attention of the Association in its service to its members."

Before drawing upon the experience of the Association, the speaker explained the type of service required by the construction industry because of its particular problems. He drew attention "to the fact that the product is usually sold before it is produced; that the contractor makes his price for the finished structure before it is commenced. The contractor therefore assumes responsibility for future happenings which will affect the cost of production. He has not only fixed the price but has guaranteed a date of completion.

Therefore in the execution of the contract he is working against time, changing economic conditions, the weather and a multitude of other possible contingencies."

Operating under these circumstances the construction employer often required immediate and specific assistance; and Mr. Harding amplified this factor as follows:

"When he needs additional help, he needs it quickly and this help must be of a specific kind. Therefore a considerable amount of information needs to be available concerning the applicant. Ordinarily a contractor whose work is confined to a particular class of work in a localized area, will be quite familiar with the availability of workmen of the various classes in that area. However, even in such circumstances there are many situations wherein the facilities of a public employment agency could be of great value to him. There is always the present possibility that he will obtain a contract calling for work somewhat different from that which he has customarily done and requiring workers with a particular line of experience. Again, workers are continually changing their place of residence and the employer would desire a service from which he could readily ascertain the whereabouts of particular workers whom he may desire to hire. It would also be of advantage to this type of employer to be able to ascertain quickly which workers might be available at a particular time . . .

"The Associated General Contractors recognize that the employer should be co-operative if the public employment service is to function to the greatest advantage. It therefore counsels its members to discuss their employment problems with the public employment service officials in the area and to anticipate their employment needs as much as possible and supply advance information to the employment service as to their needs.

"In order to be able to service a contracting firm to the best advantage it is necessary to have in considerable detail data of the workers' past experiences. Unlike some other industries the construction industry does not find sufficient merely a word or two classifying the capability of the applicant. Whereas 'Garage Mechanic —10 years experience' may tell a sufficient story for the operator of a garage, the words 'Carpenter—10 years experience' would not be sufficient in the construction industry. There is a wide variety of operations handled by carpenters and a given applicant might be an expert woodworker and experienced in interior trim but he might be entirely out of his element and all but useless for outside work where he would be required to work at a height on a scaffold. It becomes necessary therefore that there be considerable information as to the class of work that the worker has previously performed. Likewise, the physical condition of the applicant is of great importance. While handicapped workers may be able to turn out very excellent work at an acceptable rate of production, under certain conditions, there are other situations which require extreme agility or where the worker is exposed to unusual hazards. Even from the social standpoint, it is unfair to the applicant to expose him to a condition which is likely to endanger his own safety or health or the safety of others."

He considered that the ability of the public employment office to service construction employers "has been vastly improved because of duties in supplying workers on public construction."

Illustrating how important the public employment service has become to the construction industry in the United States the speaker quoted statistics for the calendar year 1937 which indicated that placements in the building industry constituted 31·8 per cent of the total of all placements made by public employment offices.

He considered it "would be a great service to *bona-fide* construction employers if they could be privileged to examine in detail the record cards in the employment office in order to determine the special qualifications of applicants."

In making this suggestion, the speaker recognized "that this is an important matter of policy and there is a continuing possibility that any general availability of information might result in uses other than the intended purposes."

With the establishment of proper safeguards, to protect such information from misuse, Mr. Harding recommended that "a means be provided whereby the *bona-fide* employer could establish himself as such and thereby become entitled to all available information likely to service a legitimate need. This would avoid many misunderstandings and disappointments to applicants who have been referred but are found unacceptable to the employer after having reported possibly at expense to themselves. It would also avoid dissatisfaction on the part of the employer with the service."

Mr. Harding then proceeded to deal with conditions prevailing in the United States under which the public employment service is utilized by construction employers—first, voluntarily; and second, under compulsion by reason of regulations which are attached to public contracts when emergency public funds are used to finance the project.

Dealing with labour difficulties, the speaker referred to the provisions of the Wagner-Peyser Act under which officers of the United States Employment Service are required to give notice, before referral of any existing strikes or lockouts; and also whereby it is the practice under the same Act to require the applicant for work to sign a form that he has been notified of a strike or lockout if in the determination of the unemployment service one exists. In this respect, Mr. Harding told of difficult situations of jurisdictional labour disputes in the handling of work, etc.—disputes to which the employer was not a party.

Mr. Harding declared that the public employment agencies of the United States "are now generally regarded as an integral part of our national life"; and that "they are steadily improving the service rendered and the officials

concerned are evidencing a continuing desire for further improvement."

In concluding his observations (applied chiefly to situations as encountered in the United States), Mr. Harding hoped that they would reflect to some degree "the needs of the Canadian construction employers" and thus prove helpful to those handling the public employment services in Canada.

He summarized the following principles as essential for a well-rounded service to meet the needs of the construction industry in the United States:

1. Full information regarding applicants.
2. Availability of full information to *bona-fide* employers.
3. Impartiality to both applicants and *bona-fide* employer.
4. Avoidance of involvement in labour difficulties.
5. Assistance in locating specified workmen.
6. Avoidance of referring applicants already employed.
7. Prompt service or admission of inability to meet specific requests.
8. Continuing co-operation with employer groups for the promotion of mutual understanding.

Convention and Meetings of Canadian Railway Shopmen

With an attendance of 160 delegates and 7 grand lodge officers, the 10th convention of Division No. 4, Railway Employees Department of the American Federation of Labour, was held in Vancouver during the week of May 9.

During the convention the delegates were addressed by Hon. G. S. Pearson, British Columbia, Minister of Labour; Mr. Percy R. Bengough, vice-president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada; His Worship, Mayor Millar of Vancouver; and by Mr. William Bartlett on behalf of the Vancouver railroad workers.

On a resolution submitted by the Canadian Pacific Joint Protective Board of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen, the Division reiterated "its unalterable opposition to amalgamation, unification, pooling and further railway consolidations" and instructed its officers, in co-operation with such standard railroad labour organizations as are willing and ready to co-operate, to oppose any such merger to the limit, making use of the local machinery of the railway labour movement in every locality and directing the activities of these movements."

The Division was also insistent that the competition of highway and canal traffic be brought under regulation and control "similar to that now applied to steam railways."

Among other proposals, approved by the convention, were the following:—

Lowering of the qualifying age for old age pensions from 70 to 60 years, and of the retiring age for railway pensions to 60 years.

State manufacture of munitions of war and failing this, more rigid and effective state control, to the end that "private fortunes shall not be again massed through war contracts."

Abolition of the Canadian Senate and amendments to the British North America Act.

Establishment of a Canadian edition of the railroad workers' newspaper *Labor*.

Co-operation of all railroad labour organizations in an effort to have the pension schemes on Canadian railways made "at least equal" to those provided in the United States Railroad Retirement Act.

Full assistance to the railroad workers in the United States in their efforts to maintain existing wage rates.

Robert J. Tallon, president of the Division since its founding, was re-elected President. He is a member of the International Association of Machinists and secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. Thos. Broad, who became vice-president following the death of Frank McKenna, was re-elected vice-president. He is a member of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen. The other executive officers are elected by the various craft unions which make up the Division. Fort William was chosen as the next convention city.

Prior to the convening of the Division convention, the Joint Protective Boards of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen for the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways and District Lodge No. 30 of the Brotherhoods of Boilermakers and Helpers held their regular meetings, while conferences of delegates representing the other unions were also held.

Other officers elected were:—

Canadian National Boards—Vice-chairman eastern lines, Henri Vallincourt of Montreal; vice-chairman western lines, Joseph Allen of Calgary; secretary-treasurer, William Chisholme of Toronto.

Canadian National Boards—Vice-chairman Atlantic region, David Chandler of Moncton; vice-chairman central region, Thomas Upton of Montreal; vice-chairman western lines, H. Davis of Prince Albert; secretary-treasurer, F. J. Cullum of Stratford.

At the conclusion of the Division convention, the System Federations for the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National met in regular session. These conventions reviewed matters submitted to them by the Division and internal affairs pertaining to their respective railways. Of special interest was the decision of the Canadian National System Federation to urge a minimum 40-hour week for its membership.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN ONTARIO IN 1937

Eighteenth Report of the Provincial Department of Labour

THE eighteenth report of the Ontario Department of Labour reviewing its activities during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, has been received.

As usual, the report deals in detail with the administration of the following branches of the provincial Department of Labour; the Ontario Government offices of the Employment Service of Canada; Private Employment Agencies; Factory Inspection Branch; Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers; the Boiler Inspection Branch; Apprenticeship Board; the Minimum Wage Board; and the Industrial Standards Act.

Employment Conditions.—Reviewing industrial conditions in the Province, the Deputy Minister states that employment was in somewhat greater volume during the fiscal year ending March 31, 1937, all 13 divisions of industry, with the exception of construction sharing in the improved employment conditions. The most important gains were made in the mining industry, the index number of employment rising 32 points above that of the preceding year, the logging industry ranking second with an advance of 16 points. Manufacturing on the whole afforded greater employment, the chief gains being in the iron and steel industries, which play such an important part in the industrial composition of the Province, an advance of 15 points over the same time in the preceding year being recorded.

These gains, the report states, were offset to a certain extent by a decrease in the volume of employment in the construction industry, a decline of 20 points in the index number being registered. Private and commercial building, however, was in greater volume, the extent of which is indicated in an 8·7 per cent increase in the value of building permits issued for the year.

Employment Service.—A total of 119,120 placements were made by the Ontario Government offices of the Employment Service of Canada in the 27 centres operating in the Province during the fiscal year, 93 per cent of 128,041 vacancies reported being filled. The general improvement in conditions throughout the Province resulted in an increase in the number of placements which were made in private industry, business and agriculture, with the result that nearly 58 per cent of the placements were for work of a regular nature, that is for work lasting at least two weeks, as compared with 50 per cent last year. Highway projects continued to give employment to large numbers of men, 50 per cent of whom were recruited from the relief lists of the locality. Placements of handicapped ex-service men totalled 1,801 during the fiscal year.

Private Employment Agencies.—During 1936-37 three licensed private employment agencies transacted business in the Province, 1,691 placements being reported to the department. Under the Employment Agencies Act one person was prosecuted and found guilty of operating a private employment agency without a licence, a fine of $300 and costs or one year's imprisonment being imposed.

Factory Inspection.—A marked increase in the activities of the "Composite Inspection Service" is recorded in the report of the Factory Inspection Branch of the department. While the number of factory inspections decreased during the year, the total number of inspections increased by 7,010, investigations under the Industrial Standards Act forming the major portion of this increase. "On numerous occasions," the report states, "the members of the staff were called upon to act as conciliators in connection with industrial disputes, and were successful in arranging settlements of what might have been prolonged strikes." A total of 29,254 inspections were made during the year, the distribution of the investigations being as follows: Factory inspections, 17,244; investigations for the Apprenticeship Branch, 1,613; for the Industrial Standards Branch, 7,499; for the Main Office, 694; and special investigations, 2,204.

There were 3,858 permits issued by the Branch, an increase of 849 over the preceding year. This was due largely to an increase of 206 in the number of overtime permits, 514 in the homeworkers' permits, and 107 permits to employees giving out homework and who were not formerly required to obtain permits.

During the year, the number of industrial accidents, both fatal and non-fatal was slightly higher than in the previous year; this is attributed to "the result of the re-employment of men who had been out of work for a long time and who were over-anxious to make good." Mention is made of the reduction in the number of cases of industrial diseases reported.

Referring to industrial building activities, the Chief Inspector states: "the amount of industrial building carried on during the fiscal year still appears to lag behind the improve-

ment generally conceded to have occurred during this period in other classes of building." The chief inspector notes, however, that a large number of buildings which have been unoccupied for some years have been renovated and are being used again for industrial purposes.

During the period reviewed, 232 complaints were received. Upon investigation 119 of these were upheld, 49 not upheld, 32 are pending investigation and 32 did not come within the jurisdiction of the Factory Inspection Branch. The greatest number of complaints were in connection with hours of labour, there being 61 in this classification; 30 were due to violations of the Minimum Wage Act, 18 as a result of violations of the Operating Engineers Act; fire protection, 13, etc.

Proceedings were taken against twelve firms by the Factory Inspection Branch, all of these cases dealing with hours of labour for youths, young girls and women, and one concerning hours of labour in bakeshops. Conviction was recorded in each case and fines amounting to $130 were imposed.

Hours of Labour.—During 1936-37 there were 339,544 employees in industries, mercantile establishments and office buildings covered by the Factory Inspection Branch. Of these 153,440 males and 75,095 females worked 45 hours per week; 25,677 males and 12,337 females worked 50 hours; 21,730 males and 8,179 females worked 54 hours; 2,013 males and 871 females worked 58 hours; while 14,598 males and 2,970 females worked 60 hours a week.

There were also 22,634 employees, male and female, working approximately 50 hours per week.

Boiler Inspection.—During the fiscal year 1937 there were 283 drawings and specifications surveyed by the Boiler Inspection Branch of the department and 522 first, 359 second and 493 final inspections were made of new pressure vessels. The number of inspections of used pressure vessels, including 257 annual inspections, totalled 1,041, with 249 final inspections. A total of 2,507 certificates were issued during the year, 221 more than in the preceding year, and the sum of $15,254.55 was transmitted to the Treasurer of Ontario, an increase of $1,720.41.

Operating Engineers.—The Board of Examiners of Operating Engineers reported that 16,272 certificates were issued to engineers and firemen. During the fiscal year, 1,644 examinations were held, of which 751 were in Toronto and 893 at outside centres. The net revenue of this branch amounted to $26,062.53 or an increase of $1,140.71 as compared with last year's total.

Industrial Disputes.—During the fiscal year 1937, there were 78 industrial disputes reported in Ontario, in which 13,251 workers were involved with a time-loss of 148,929 working days. The report states that this "is the greatest number of disputes in any year since 1921, although there were more persons involved in disputes in 1934 and there was a greater time-loss in 1934, 1923, 1922 and 1921 than in 1937."

More than half of the total time-loss occurred in the textile and clothing industry, in which there were 13 disputes recorded, involving 3,292 persons in a loss of 76,374 working days. The second greatest time-loss was in the logging industry, where 4 disputes involved 2,695 persons in a loss of 30,682 working days.

Of the 78 disputes, 24 were settled in favour of the workers, 20 in favour of the employers; 26 resulted in a compromise, 5 were partially successful or indefinite in their outcome, and 3 disputes were unterminated at the end of the fiscal year.

Apprenticeship Act.—During the year, there were 518 apprentices working under contract and registered in the Apprenticeship Branch of the department. This was an increase of 188 as compared with the previous year. The activity of this branch was greatly increased because of the work entailed in the organization and registration of the barbering and hairdressing trades which were brought within the scope of the Act.

Minimum Wages in Ontario in 1937

The seventeenth and final report of the Minimum Wage Board is also contained in the report of the department, the Minimum Wage Board being replaced by the Industry and Labour Board in accordance with new minimum wage legislation which received Royal Assent March 25, 1937.

"The provisions of the new Act," the report states, "are the same in many respects as those of the former legislation. The principal difference is that the new Act applies equally to male and female employees whereas the only provision in the Old Act affecting male employees was section 11 (6) under which any male who replaced a female employee could not be paid less than the prescribed minimum wage. . .

"The new Board is given greater powers and a wider scope of activity than the Minimum Wage Board and the membership has been increased from three to five so that representation may be given to employers and employees.

"The penalty for discharging or discriminating against an employee who gives testimony or sup-

plies information to the Board or who initiates or takes part in any proceeding had or taken for the purpose of assisting the Board to establish a minimum wage has been increased from a minimum fine of $10 to one of $50.

"The minimum fine for the underpayment of an employee remains at $25 but the minimum fine for a second offence is now $50 for each employee affected.

"Where correct time records are not kept by the employer it shall be presumed that the underpaid employee has been employed for the full working period and is entitled to the full weekly wage for the full period of employment."

Homework.—During the year the Board established piece-work rates for home workers. Increases in piece work rates were secured where it was shown that the home-workers could not earn the minimum wage rates fixed for factory workers.

Complaints.—During the twelve month period from April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937, the report states that complaints were received by the Board from 677 persons, and many others were received by the office and inspectors which did not require special investigation.

Arrears of Wages.—The total amount of arrears of wages collected during the year from 427 employers for 796 female employees was $20,083.41.

Adjustments.—A constant check is made by the Board to ensure adequate enforcement of each minimum wage order and for this purpose wage sheets are collected annually and in some cases more frequently from approximately 20,000 employers of female workers in all parts of the province.

During the fiscal year reviewed, adjustments involving 1,121 employers and 1,993 employees were effected.

Permits.—There was a slight increase in the number of permits issued in the fiscal year authorizing wages lower than the specified minimum rates. "Such permits" the report explains, "are isued on signed application by both employer and employee where, because of age or disability the worker is unable to compete with normal persons." Permits are issued for one year or less, but renewals are granted without investigation in the case of workers over sixty years of age or where the disability is permanent and handicaps the employee in the work performed. Permits were issued to 29 firms during the fiscal year covering 49 employees; while 75 firms had permits in force at the end of the fiscal year covering 135 employees.

Prosecutions.—During the year, 39 prosecutions were undertaken by the Board; in 16 of these cases fines were levied. "The policy of the Board," the report states, "has been to demand immediate adjustments for the first violation of underpayment, to collect the full amount of arrears if adjustments are not immediately made and the law complied with in all respects after the first warning, and to prosecute where it is evident that violations are deliberate or warnings and adjustments have not had the desired effect. Occasionally, first offenders are prosecuted but only where there is ample evidence that the employer is aware of the law or where he refuses to make adjustments ordered by the Board."

Administrative Problems.—Referring to the administrative problems involved in the enforcement of Orders of the Board the report states:

"Increasing employment and the return of more prosperous conditions in industry have been reflected in a diminishing number of underpaid employees and a reduction in the amount of arrears collected. The improvement in administrative problems is not as marked as was to be expected, and despite the best efforts of the Board and the departmental inspectors, it is apparent that many employers are still ignorant of the provisions of The Minimum Wage Act and some continue to disregard the provisions of the orders, in spite of repeated warnings and the collection of arrears.

"Under improved economic conditions there is little excuse for underpayment of any female employee but during the past year the Board has continued to refrain from court action where satisfactory adjustments could be arranged with the approval of all parties concerned and where it was evident that such adjustments would result in future compliance with the law.

"Failure on the part of employers, particularly those in small establishments, to keep accurate, complete records of the time worked by each employee continues to be the chief obstacle to proper enforcement of the Act. The employees are frequently to blame for this condition because they resent punching a clock or signing a register on entering and leaving the premises. The Board knows of no other way in which accurate time records may be kept and, where memory is resorted to, or it is taken for granted that a daily schedule will be lived up to, it becomes impossible to establish the actual hours worked when complaints are investigated.

"Another difficulty facing the Board is the tendency on the part of employees to exaggerate their claims for arrears when making complaints. Seldom are all the facts given to the Board either by the employee concerned or by a third party through whom the complaint is received. The necessity for careful investigation handicaps the Board in its efforts to deal promptly with all complaints, particularly in small centres and isolated districts where the departmental inspectors do not regularly visit employers and where special trips are necessary. Whenever a specific, signed complaint is received a thorough investigation is made and

the complainant is notified in writing when the Board fails to find evidence of violation so that further particulars may be submitted.

"In some cases, where the Board is convinced that violations have occurred, action cannot be taken because of the impossibility of securing the necessary court evidence. Employees sometimes sign receipts for money they have not received or for larger amounts than they have actually been paid and it is not an infrequent occurrence to find records of hours which have been manipulated to conform with the wages paid, rather than being accurate records of the time employees were on duty. In most of such cases there has been collusion between the employer and the employee and the Board has been made aware of the violation only after the employee has been dismissed.

"So long as such practices continue it will be impossible for the Board to protect employees who are unwilling or afraid to reveal the facts during the period of employment. Because of such difficulties the Board is forced to make settlements out of court and to order adjustments rather than to institute court proceedings."

Industrial Standards Act.

During the fiscal year reviewed by the report, the Minimum Wage Board in co-operation with Advisory Committees appointed for each industry, continued to enforce the provisions of schedules of wages and hours under the Industrial Standards Act.

Reference is also made to the enactment of legislation providing for the administration of the Industrial Standards Act by the Industry and Labour Board, the transfer of administration being made in May, 1937, immediately following the appointment of the new Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 505, and June, 1937, page 598).

The report states that there were 39 schedules under the Industrial Standards Act in effect at the close of the fiscal year reviewed as compared with 35 at the close of the previous year. A large proportion of these schedules were renewals from the previous year but several represented the application of the Act in new zones. It is stated that the schedules for the men's and boys' clothing industry and the barbering trades represent the only industries added to the list during the fiscal year.

Public Inquiries.—The Board continued the practice of holding public inquiries where violations appeared to be widespread but the existing evidence of the nature of the offence did not warrant prosecution. These inquiries had the effect of spreading information regarding the purposes and benefits of the Act and of securing co-operation from some offenders who had violated certain provisions of the schedules in ignorance of the law.

Six inquiries of this nature were held during the past year.

Prosecutions.—Fifty informations were laid in court including 4 which were not disposed of by the end of the fiscal year. Convictions were secured in 23 cases, 6 were dismissed by the magistrates; and 17 were withdrawn for various reasons. The total amount of fines imposed where convictions were registered amounted to $261. In addition to the fines imposed, court orders were secured requiring the payment of arrears to underpaid employees amounting to $530.29 for the 13 employees employed by 6 employers. In one case arrears amounting to $79 were ordered to be paid to the Treasury of the Province because of evidence of collusion.

Collection of Arrears.—In addition to the arrears collected through court actions, a total of $7,289.87 was collected from 123 employers for 308 underpaid employees. This money was paid to the Board and transferred to the employees, and an additional sum of $184.24 was paid direct by employers to employees in cases where it was not deemed necessary to take official action or order arrears to be paid. The total amount of arrears collected was $8,092.40.

Trade Union Book List

"A Trade Union Library" is the title of a book list published recently by the Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey.

The book list is a revised edition of one first issued in May, 1935, and it is stated that "many changes have been made in the light of rapid developments since that time." A large number of new publications have been added throughout the list, the sections on labour relations and social security legislation being much expanded. In addition a section on company industrial relations policies has been introduced "on account of the increasing recognition of the importance of such policies to all concerned in the improvement of effective group relations."

The list is compiled with a view to assisting trade union executives and members, as well as students of labour relations, in collecting a working library of the representative literature concerning the history of the American trade union movement.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SASKATCHEWAN BUREAU OF LABOUR AND PUBLIC WELFARE, 1937

THE third annual report of the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare of Saskatchewan reviews the activities of that department during the year ending April 30, 1937. The report is the seventeenth since the Bureau of Labour and Industries was established and the third since the Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare was formed. (During the session of 1934-35, the Legislature of Saskatchewan enacted legislation whereby a Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare was organized to take over some of the administrative duties previously under the old Department of Railways, Labour and Industries—LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1934, page 986).

The Bureau of Labour and Public Welfare in addition to matters relative to relief was responsible for the administration of the following Acts during the fiscal year reviewed by the report: The Factories Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; One Day's Rest in Seven Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Employment Agencies Act; the Weekly Half-Holiday Act; the Workmen's Wage Act; the Two Platoon Act; and the Masters and Servants Act.

Fair Wages.—As pointed out in the report, the Commissioner of the Bureau is the Fair Wage officer of the provincial government and has authority to fix rates of wages and hours of labour on contracts let by the government for the construction of public works or in the carrying out of any other undertaking, the cost of which is borne wholly or in part by the government.

Included in the report is the schedule of wages and hours for government work in urban centres in 1937.

Strikes and Lockouts.—During the calendar year 1936, the report records that there was one industrial dispute in Saskatchewan, four employees being effected.

Factories Act.—During the year ending April 30, 1937, 230 inspections were made of industrial establishments coming under the provisions of the Saskatchewan Factories Act. These included inspections of 205 saw mills and 25 custom cordwood cutting saws. In many cases recommendations were made for the safety and health of employees.

Inspection work was also carried on during the year under the regulations governing the construction and operation of elevators.

One Day's Rest in Seven Act.—During the year an amendment was made to the One Day's Rest in Seven Act providing for exemption of hotels and restaurants when not more than two employees are employed in any classification of work. Provision was made, however, that where such exemption is applicable employees shall be entitled to two half-day holidays in every seven days.

Fourteen charges were laid during the year for infractions under this Act. In thirteen instances the employers were found guilty and fined; one case was appealed and the appeal was upheld on the ground that the employee was acting in the capacity of manager.

Employment Service.—The report of the Employment Service Branch indicated the volume of transactions for the year ended April 30, 1937 to be as follows: applicants 37,767; vacancies, 37,373; placements, 34,684. For the previous year the comparable statistics were: applicants, 37,027; vacancies, 35,978; placements, 33,201.

Farm Wages.—The average wage for farm work prevailing throughout the year was: (Winter) $5.00 plus Government bonus; (Spring) $10 to $25 per month; (harvest) $1.50 to $3.00 per day; (Fall) after threshing to freeze-up $10 to $20 per month. Wages for men working in the lumber camps averaged $13 per month.

Immigration.—A total of 525 immigrants were reported as coming to Saskatchewan in 1936. In the period 1931 to 1936 inclusive a total of 4,502 immigrants entered Saskatchewan the report states.

Farm Improvement and Employment Plan 1936-37.—On October 14, 1936, the Dominion and Provincial Governments entered into an agreement for the purpose of placing and maintaining in employment on farms during the period October 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937, individuals over the age of 16 years who were unemployed, and who would otherwise be in receipt of direct relief. This assistance was afforded to single men and women and those married couples who had no domicile. The Dominion Government agreed to assume 50 per cent of the cost, exclusive of the costs of administration. . .

Each person taking employment under the scheme was to receive $5 per month and a bonus of $2.50 per month if remaining in the same place of employment for the entire period.

The scheme was open to persons who were not under hire to an employer. The fact, however, that any person was receiving board

and lodging was not, in the absence of an agreement to the contrary, construed as being payment for services or as employment.

Statistics respecting the operation of the scheme show that during the fiscal year $1,023,351.16 was paid to 20,913 males, 4,850 females and 1,090 married couples. An amount of $621,811.76 was paid to 27,524 employers. Transportation costing $2,901.82 was made available to 2,162 males and 185 females. Clothing to the value of $4,662 was issued to 1,447 males and 108 females. Total net payments on account of these items amounted to $1,652,726.74.

The bonus of $2.50 per month was paid to 15,277 males, 5,109 females and 948 married couples and amounted to $287,373.20. The total number of man days worked by the people benefiting under the scheme was 4,214,824 man days.

Minimum Wage Act

During the period under review there were 1,373 general inspections under the Minimum Wage Act and 171 special investigations. The number of business places affected were 606, in which there were 2,009 experienced female employees and 676 inexperienced female employees, together with 3,187 experienced male employees and 355 inexperienced male employees. In addition to these, there were 471 females and 135 males employed on part time. During the year there were 99 overtime permits issued as follows; 30 to factories and 69 to retail stores.

By negotiating with employers the inspectors were successful in collecting $3,776.67 in back wages to the benefit of 100 women and 38 men.

In some cases, the report states, in order to bring about compliance with the Orders, it was necessary to lay informations. During the year there were 15 charges laid against six employers, one of which was withdrawn. In six instances the employer was found guilty and fined; two cases were dismissed by the magistrate; in six cases the employers were found guilty in the magistrate's court and on appeal to the District Court were dismissed.

The report also contains the full text of the five Orders of the Board, together with tabular statistics showing the number of women and men employed in the different cities of the province and the rates of wages paid. These statistics indicated that there were 220 firms in eight cities of the province employing a total of 1,564 females and 1,098 males. The largest number of these (641 males and 127 females) were in the $17 and over a week wage group.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1937

Fourth Annual Report of Department of Labour

The fourth annual report of the Deputy Minister of Labour, Nova Scotia, for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937, indicates continued improvement in employment conditions. The Nova Scotia Department of Labour was established under the Department of Labour Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1934, page 748) and included in the annual review are the reports of the Deputy Minister, the Minimum Wage Board, the Employment Service Offices, the Inspector of Factories and the Supervisor of Unemployment and Relief.

Unemployment and Relief.—The relief situation in the province is reviewed in the reports of the deputy minister and the provincial relief supervisor. Summarizing the relief situation the deputy minister states:

"The amounts paid by joint contract under Municipal-Provincial-Dominion agreements as direct unemployment relief shows a reduction of 28.5 per cent and the number on relief a reduction of 33 per cent, being the lowest amount since the first year of relief payments, 1930-31. Perhaps a better picture of true conditions may be gained from the fact that in the month of November, 1936, seventeen (17) municipalities paid $56,655.81, while in the month of November, 1937, this was reduced to seven (7) municipalities paying $22,842.89.

"Continued close attention to employment in mining districts has resulted through co-operation with the operators and unions in the placing in employment during the year of 1,143 men, so that the time is fast approaching when relief payments will altogether disappear in these sections. The necessity and desirability of maintaining local responsibility for care of necessitous persons in normal times has been demonstrated by the absence of disruption or distress in municipalities where relief was terminated during the year."

Apprenticeship Training.—Definite progress is reported in apprenticeship training with the establishment of the Mine Apprenticeship Project at Chester Basin, many young men already being placed in employment. Household training classes have been established in Sydney and Halifax, and surveys conducted in New Glasgow and Amherst, while a "large measure of success" is reported in the operation of a joint Municipal-Provincial experiment in a learnership program. It is also

reported that a committee appointed under the Nova Scotia Apprenticeship Act is formulating regulations for apprenticeship in the building trades.

Employment Service.—The annual report of the Nova Scotia Employment Offices of the Employment Service of Canada shows that placements were close to the five year average, and states that this "is a remarkable showing in view of a total absence, the first since 1932, of relief camp placements." A tabular summary gives a comparison of the number of vacancies, applications and placements during the years 1931 to 1936. In 1936 there were 10,618 vacancies reported to the Employment Offices, 12,373 applications for positions and 10,135 placements made.

Vacancies reported to all offices of the Service in Nova Scotia during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937, totalled 14,118. There were 15,234 applications for positions made, and a total of 13,492 placements effected, of which 6,819 were in regular employment and 6,673 in casual work.

A table is also given showing the expenditures, placements and cost per placement in the various provinces for the year ending March 31, 1937. It is shown on this table that Manitoba had the lowest cost per placement at $1.02 with Nova Scotia second at $1.33. The highest cost per placement was that of Ontario at $1.70; however a total of 119,120 placements were made by offices in Ontario.

Factory Inspection and Industrial Standards Act.—The report of the factory inspector shows that accidents in the factories of the province for the year resulted in three fatalities, "the lowest number of fatalities in the manufacturing establishments in the twenty-nine years of factory inspection in the Province." It is recorded that sawmills producing the largest cut in years completed the year without a fatal accident for the first time in twenty-nine years.

A total of 412 inspections and re-inspections were made during the year.

Industrial Standards Act.—The Industrial Standards Act applying to the City of Halifax and the Town of Dartmouth, came into operation on September 12, 1936, the Act being made effective by the Minister of Labour approving a schedule of wages and hours of labour for four classes of mechanics in the building trades—carpenters, plumbers and steamfitters, electrical workers and bricklayers, these schedules coming into effect at the same time as the Act.

Four employers and nine workmen were summoned to court for violation of the Act during the year reviewed by the report. Fines and unpaid wages totalling $92.40 were turned over to the Provincial Treasurer.

Legislation.—The report refers to the passing of the Nova Scotia Apprenticeship Act during the 1937 session of the Nova Scotia Legislature. Under this legislation a committee has been appointed to conduct a survey of the building trades and draft regulations for apprenticeship in these trades.

The Trade Union Act was also passed in 1937. Under this Act the Department of Labour of Nova Scotia is authorized under certain conditions to conduct plebiscites to determine whether union dues should be checked off by the employer and paid to an official of the Union. Six such plebiscites have been held; five authorized check-off of dues and one refused such authorization. Two unions arranged such collection by mutual arrangement with the employer.

Report of the Minimum Wage Board

The seventh annual report of the Minimum Wage Board, covering the administration of the Act during the fiscal year ended November 30, 1937, is included in the report of the Department of Labour.

The report states that "during the past year no special attention can be drawn to any outstanding events with regard to the administration of the Board, but the nine orders covering the various occupations and industries have remained in force. These Orders cover all classes of industry under which female employees may find employment, with the exception of domestic and farm help.

"Some progress has been made during the past year in connection with standardizing wages by the fact that many Retail Clerks' Unions have been formed throughout the Province, which assists the Board in keeping wages at a reasonable level, and will also tend to educate the employees into the ideals of the Act.

"Unfortunately we have found that there are still some employers who disregard the Minimum Wage Laws and pay wages less than that stated on the Schedule as the legal Minimum. Sometimes we find that this is done through ignorance of the law, and the Board have in the past year endeavoured to place before such employers the knowledge that the law was instituted to protect the female employees from being exploited, that arrears for wages can be collected under the law by such employees, and it is therefore very essential that the Orders of the Board be carefully studied and applied.

"Apart from this it is gratifying to be able to record that the attitude of most of the employers is one of helpful co-operation. In very few exceptions are the Board forced to exercise the penalties provided under the Act."

Inspections were made by the Board throughout the Province. All complaints received by the Board were investigated and an amount of $903.75 in arrears of wages was collected.

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF NEW BRUNSWICK FAIR WAGE OFFICER, 1937

THE first report covering the work of the New Brunswick Fair Wage Officer and Board from the dates of their respective appointments to the end of the fiscal year terminating October 31, 1937, has been received.

The New Brunswick Fair Wage Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 994) provided for the appointment of a Fair Wage Officer under the Minister of Health and Labour with authority to hear complaints and conduct investigations for the purpose of ascertaining the wages, hours and conditions of labour prevailing in any trade. The Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities was, by the Act, given authority to establish fair rates of wages. In March, 1937, an amendment was passed creating a Fair Wage Board of five persons (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 895). In August, 1937, certain regulations were made by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council under the authority of the Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1937, page 991).

Industrial Complaints and Adjustments.—The Fair Wage Officer reports that complaints involving 1,007 employees were investigated and settled by him during the period under review. It is stated that a large number of other complaints were also heard; the above number of employees were involved in cases where a final settlement was reached between employers and employees. In addition, complaints involving 323 employees were submitted and finally dealt with by the Fair Wage Board. The total number of employees involved in complaints which were adjusted was 1,330.

Industrial Disputes.—The report states that strikes involving 2,215 employees were settled finally by the Board, and in addition, one strike involving 150 employees was settled without reference to the Board. One strike involving 1,200 employees remained unterminated at October 31, 1937.

Pay-Roll Examinations.—Prior to October 31, 1936, payrolls covering 5,463 employees were examined. For the year ending October 31, 1937, payrolls involving 10,492 employees were examined in order to facilitate the work of the Fair Wage Board.

General Statement.—Referring to the work of the Fair Wage Officer and Board in general, the report states that: "The maintenance and enforcement of fair labour conditions calls for minute inquiries in relation to many types of industry. The work involves numerous conferences with employers and employees. It requires close contact with workers, an intimate knowledge of local economic and business conditions and a minute examination of the accounting methods adopted by employers. Through action already taken substantial improvements in labour conditions throughout the Province have been brought about."

Forest Operations Commission—Investigations.—Operating under the Forest Operations Commission, the Fair Wage Officer carried on numerous investigations into working conditions and rates of wages in the lumbering industry, a steady improvement in wages in this particular field being reported.

In 1935, the report states that the wages of men engaged in forest operations was set by the Commission at $27 per month and board per individual operation. In 1936, the average wage was set at $31 per month with a $27 minimum wage. In 1937, the average wage for each operation was set at $40 per month with a $34 minimum.

In 1936, the minimum wage for stream driving was set at $2 per day with board while the rate of wage for booming and sorting was 20 cents per hour without board. In 1937, the rate of wage for stream driving was set at an average of $3 per day with board while the wage for booming and sorting was 28 cents per hour without board (when board was furnished the amount charged not to exceed 50 cents per day).

Complaints covering 29 operators and involving 142 workers were investigated by the Fair Wage Officer. In this connection, payrolls were audited for 11 operations in respect of which complaints involving 66 workers had been received, and compliance with the regulations was found. In addition, the Officer secured voluntary adjustments of complaints covering 14 operations involving 48 workers. Orders from the Commission were necessary to dispose of complaints concerning 3 operations and affecting 27 employees.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON HOLIDAYS WITH PAY IN GREAT BRITAIN

In March 1937, the Minister of Labour (Great Britain) appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Lord Amulree "to investigate the extent to which holidays with pay are given to employed workers and the possibility of extending the provision of such holidays by statutory enactment or otherwise and to make recommendations." The Committee invited evidence (in writing) from all persons and bodies interested in the subject. In the October 1937 issue of the Labour Gazette (page 1105) a review will be found of the evidence taken before the Committee at three of its early sittings. On page 370 of the April 1938 issue of the Labour Gazette reference is made to a report appearing in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* in which particulars were given concerning the payment of wages for annual holidays as provided in collective agreements between organizations of employers and workpeople in Great Britain.

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for May contains a review of the Committee's unanimous report and recommendations. The following information has been extracted from that publication:—

The introduction to the report gives an account of the proceedings which have taken place in Parliament on the subject, the development of holidays with pay and holidays in general, and the position in other countries. In Part I the Committee make an examination of the available information with regard to the extent to which holidays with pay are given to employed workpeople, and estimate that some 7¾ millions, or a little over 40 per cent, of the total of the 18½ million persons in the employment field who are either manual workers, or non-manual workers not in receipt of more than £250 a year, are already provided with annual consecutive holidays with pay in some form.

In Part II of the report the Committee set out the arguments for and against legislation making it compulsory for all employers to provide holidays with pay and for and against a contributory scheme. Another question discussed in the report is, whether it should be permissible to take other paid employment during a paid holiday. The view is taken that employment in an occupation other than that in which a person normally earns his living might be permitted.

In Part III the Committee describe the nature of the problem as it emerges, and set out their conclusions. They state that they found little lack of understanding of the value of holidays with pay as a social measure, but the arguments directed against a statute rest upon considerations which are less obvious and less generally appreciated concerning industrial relations and collective bargaining. The differences in the terms and conditions of employment in various industries are so great that any attempt to apply at once to all industries and trades one uniform rule would be likely to produce serious difficulties. Flexibility is the keynote to success, and collective bargaining should be left to settle as wide a sphere of the matters at issue as can be arranged. Legislation in regard to holidays with pay would be intervention by Parliament in one particular item of remuneration; and whatever was momentarily achieved by statute would have to be re-determined in its financial aspect in the ordinary wage negotiations in individual industries, except in so far as it was possible for workpeople to enjoy a greater proportion of the earnings of individual industries and to the extent to which productivity as a whole was increasing. It is pointed out that the case for a general enactment, imposing holidays with pay at once, rests on its financial side primarily on the assumption that industry as a whole has more to give to workpeople than the amount at present received in wages. For a fortnight's holiday with pay extra remuneration might have to be available up to the extent of four per cent of the wages bill, but this extra charge would fall unequally owing to the great variation in wages costs in relation to costs of production in different industries.

Social Aspect of Holidays

Reference is made to the notion that holidays with pay should be regarded as a social matter; that it be removed from the sphere of wage negotiations and accepted as a right to which an employee is successfully entitled by being employed. The Committee agree that if this were accepted there would be less likelihood of friction, and that over the whole of industry the cost of providing a week's holiday with pay is relatively so small as to make it absorbable over a period under rising trade conditions, without industrial dislocation, if a period of re-adjustment were allowed. The acceptance of the principle would, however, involve a measure of sacrifice, varying according to different industries, by the parties in industry other than labour; and it is a question how far the conditions necessary for such a step exist. The Committee did not find any general acceptance of the principle

among employers, except in industries where the proportion of wages costs to total costs of production is small.

The Committee conclude that the time is opportune for more active steps to encourage the taking of holidays and that for the enjoyment of holidays it is necessary that money should be available to the employee *at the time of the holiday period.* In cases where payment for holidays is inherent in the wages at present agreed upon, although holidays with pay are not actually given, and those wages are not susceptible of increase, the problem is one of re-arranging the wage payments so that they are spread over the holiday period as well as the period of work. It is suggested that industry should be able largely to solve the question on a voluntary basis if allowed a probationary period. The Committee refer to the danger of hasty legislation and the possibility of industrial dislocation and reduced employment resulting from any action taken on this matter which would not leave industry the oportunity to adjust itself. They also point out that time should be available to organize holidays in a better manner than at present.

Recommendations

The recommendations of the Committee relate to employees covered by the compulsory State insurance schemes, and are as follows: They strongly recommend that, in industries where holidays with pay are not already provided, an annual holiday with pay consisting of at least as many days as there are in a working week should be established without undue delay as part of the terms of the contract of employment. Every possible effort should be made to deal with the matter by voluntary arrangement, and a probationary period of two to three years is proposed before the introduction of general legislation.

In industries where employment may be with many employers in the course of the year it may be necessary to introduce a card system so that the various employers can contribute to the employees' holiday. It is recommended that where such a scheme is agreed upon the cost of administration should be borne by the State and any legislation necessary to enable such schemes to operate should be introduced at an early date.

Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees, and any other statutory bodies which may be set up for the regulation of minimum rates of wages, should be empowered to consider and determine whether the provision of a holiday with pay should be granted. Domestic staff in full time employment should be entitled to two weeks' holiday with pay where the service has been for a year or more in one household. Legislation for these matters should be introduced at an early date.

The Committee recommended that during the Parliamentary Session of 1940-41, legislation should be passed making provision for holidays with pay in industry generally. The precise nature of the legislation will depend upon the progress made by that date. In any such legislation the terms and conditions of holidays with pay should be left to the parties concerned; if necessary, arbitrators might be appointed by the parties concerned, or failing that, the Minister should refer the matter to a tribunal nominated by him. Any employer employing only one employee should not be subject to the general legislation. Nothing in any compulsory scheme should adversely affect any existing more favourable provisions for holidays with pay.

The Ministry of Labour should give every encouragement for the spreading over of holidays, and education authorities should try to arrange school holidays to fit in with industrial holidays. A branch of the Ministry of Labour should be set up to supervise the application and observance of the provisions of holidays with pay, to stimulate the "staggering" of holidays and to encourage the provision of better accommodation.

The Committee's report stated that it would aid the spreading of the holiday months if the date of the Easter bank holiday were to be fixed. The position would be eased if the Easter bank holiday were taken on the first or second Monday after the beginning of the Summer Time, or if the Easter Act, 1928, which sought to fix Easter as the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April, were to become operative.

REPORT OF BRITISH MINISTRY OF LABOUR FOR 1937

THE annual report of the British Ministry of Labour, outlining the work carried on during 1937, was published recently. As reviewed in the May issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette,* its main sections deal respectively with employment, and unemployment insurance; training and instructional centres; and welfare schemes for the unemployed; industrial relations; work of the employment agencies; etc.

Employment.—In a general review of the state of employment during the year, it is

stated that the year 1937 repeated, in its three main features, the experience of 1936. There was a large expansion of the numbers available for employment; a large increase occurred in the numbers actually in employment, which reached the highest total yet recorded; and a considerable reduction took place in the average amount of unemployment. Excluding juveniles under 16 years of age, and persons insured under the agricultural scheme, the total number of insured persons in the industrial field reached a total of 13,400,000, an increase of 350,000 over the year 1936. The increase was particularly marked in the case of boys and girls aged 16-17. The average level of the numbers in employment during the year was considerably over half-a-million higher than in 1936. The average level of unemployment was over a quarter-million less than in 1936, and the average rate of unemployment fell from 12·9 per cent in 1936 to 10·6 per cent in 1937, this percentage being the lowest annual average recorded since 1929.

The Report gives separate figures relating to agricultural workers; a total of 663,000 persons aged 16-64 were insured under the agricultural unemployment insurance scheme, and their rate of unemployment, which averaged 4½ per cent, compared very favourably with that in other branches of industry.

The Special Areas shared in the general improvement in employment, accounting for 99,000 out of a total increase of 689,000 insured persons in employment between June, 1936, and June, 1937. At 31st December, 1937, the commitments of the Special Areas Commissioners were £13,644,000 in England and Wales, and £3,355,000 in Scotland.

The Work of the Exchanges as Employment Agencies.—The exchanges continued to experience difficulty in meeting the demands of employers for certain types of skilled workers owing to the lack of qualified applicants on the registers, but the proportion of employers' requirements which were met during the year diminished only slightly. The number of vacancies notified in 1937 was 3,140,024, an increase of 37,266 over the previous year, while the number of vacancies filled increased by 765 to 2,624,978. The latter total represents 83·6 per cent of the vacancies notified, compared with a corresponding percentage of 84·6 in 1936. The increases in the number of vacancies notified and filled were smaller than those in 1936, due mainly to the more regular employment conditions.

Training and Instructional Centres, and Welfare Schemes for the Unemployed.—The number of places available at Government Training Centres increased during the year from 6,255 to 7,603. Two new centres were opened at Southampton and Leeds. Four centres, with a total of over 2,000 places, were reserved for soldiers under the scheme, which came into force in November, for training serving soldiers during the last six months of their colour service. During the year 16,000 men were admitted to the centres, and, out of 10,761 men who completed training in 1937, 10,424 entered employment.

Twenty-four residential Instruction Centres were open at the end of 1937, with accommodation for 4,500 men; in addition 8 summer camps were held in 1937. Nearly 21,000 men were admitted to instructional courses at these centres (including camps) during the year.

Assistance by various other means was rendered in training unemployed workers, either by the provision of special courses (e.g., for hotel workers and domestic servants) or by grants to outside institutions engaged in such work. For the financial year 1937-38 a grant of £110,000 was made to the National Council of Social Service towards the cost of occupational courses for the unemployed provided by the Council.

Boys and Girls.—During the year there was an improvement in juvenile employment in practically all areas and an increase in the number of areas affected by a shortage of juvenile labour. Post-war changes in the birth rate caused a further rise of 91,000 in the estimated number of boys and girls aged 14-17 available for employment but in the 14-15 age group there was a decline of 56,000. The average monthly live register of unemployed juveniles under 18 years of age was 83,549 (40,105 boys and 43,444 girls), or 22,366 less than in 1936.

Unemployment Insurance and Unemployment Assistance.—In an appendix to the Report a list is given of the Regulations and Orders relating to Unemployment Insurance and of Acts and Rules relating to Unemployment Assistance passed or made during 1937.

During the year private gardeners numbering over 100,000 persons were brought within the scope of the agricultural scheme, and steps were taken which extended unemployment insurance to various additional classes under both schemes as from 4th April, 1938.

The "waiting period" for the receipt of benefit was reduced from 6 days to 3 days, and the provisions governing the grant of "additional days" to claimants with good employment records were made more generous, both alterations operating under the general scheme.

As regards the finance of the Unemployment Insurance Schemes, in 1937 the income on the general account was £64,967,000, being £740,000 less than 1936. The decrease was

due to the operation throughout the year of the reduced rates of contribution introduced in July, 1936, though the effect of this was offset by increases due to (1) growth of insured population, (2) decline in unemployment and (3) income from investments. Expenditure totalled £43,565,000 compared with £48,180,000 in 1936. The decrease is mainly due to the decline in unemployment. The receipts of the Agricultural Scheme totalled £1,878,000 and the expenditure £700,000. The report covers the first complete year for persons insured under the original agricultural scheme.

Industrial Relations (Conciliation and Arbitration).—The Report states that the continued improvement in the industrial position and the rising cost of living again stimulated widespread movements for higher wages and improved conditions of employment. Some of the negotiations tested the existing joint machinery to the full; but the considerable adjustments effected by agreement, and the few instances of breakdown, testified to the effectiveness of the constitutional methods of settlement based on agreements between employers' and workpeople's organizations.

In the retail distributive trades, joint committees, representing organizations of employers and workpeople, were set up to formulate proposals for regulation of wages and working conditions.

The question of legislation as a means of enforcing wage standards received considerable attention, as a result of the success of the experiment in the cotton manufacturing industry and of the Report of the Committee on the Regulation of Wages and Conditions in the Road Haulage Industry.

The Report reviews the position of industrial relations in 1937 with regard to holidays with pay, hours of work agreements, conditions in the baking trade, revised wages of cotton weavers, conditions in the road haulage industry, the fair wages clause in government contracts, courts of inquiry, the Railway Staff National Tribunal, Whitley Councils, the Industrial Court and the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal.

The Industrial Court issued 20 awards during the year and the Civil Service Arbitration Tribunal, 15. In addition, six cases were referred by the Department to single arbitrators; and officers of the Department were directly associated with 66 conciliation settlements of disputes, of which 56 were industrial, and ten were cases under the Road Traffic Acts.

Elimination of "Redundant" Cotton Mills in Great Britain

The first annual report of the Spindles Board (Great Britain) established under the Cotton Spinning Industry Act, 1936, has been issued recently. The purpose for which this Board was appointed "was to purchase and to put out of use cotton spinning mills and machinery in order to reduce the redundancy existing in the spinning section of the cotton industry."

In carrying out this objective the Board was given no pre-emptive rights and all purchases were to be the result of voluntary negotiation. The method of procedure was explained in the Board's report as follows:

"To provide funds for the losses inevitable upon transactions of this kind and also for our general expenses we were required to impose a levy upon the owners of all cotton spinning mills in Great Britain coming within the Act and, as our purchases were to be concentrated within two (or three) years whereas the levy was to be spread over a period up to 15 years, we were given powers to borrow money by the issue of debenture stock, the whole of which was to be redeemed within the period during which levy could be imposed. To enable us to commence our operations forthwith and to borrow money before any levy could be collected or the proceeds of such levy be accurately estimated, the Government gave certain financial guarantees which enabled the Bankers Industrial Development Company Limited to obtain from a number of Banks an undertaking to lend to us up to two million pounds at a low rate of interest."

In its conclusions the Board expressed the necessity for elimination of idle mills as follows:

"The greater part of our purchases has consisted of stopped mills. We would point out that the scheme we have to administer is only one step towards putting the cotton spinning industry into a satisfactory condition and that should a point be reached at which the majority of mills now running can be operated at a profit the tendency would have been for some of the stopped mills to be restarted and, by a disproportionate increase in productive capacity, to weaken the market and to prevent concentration of production in a smaller number of units. As the industry advanced further along the road to prosperity the process of reopening more and more mills would have acted as a constant drag on its progress. If this was to be avoided it was necessary that idle mills should be cleared out of the way so that there should be no lurking menace left which might interfere with the progress of the industry's prosperity at a later stage.

SURVEY OF WORLD SOCIAL-ECONOMIC SITUATION

Annual Report of Director of International Labour Office

MR. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, has sent to all the Governments of States Members his annual Report to the Twenty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference.

In it he notes, first of all, that the summer of the year 1937 "marked the summit of the 'boom of the thirties.'" The indices of world industrial production exceeded the figures for 1929, "whose fabulous prosperity had become a distant mirage." The decline in world unemployment, the increase in international trade and all other indices show a similar trend. That "the boom of the thirties" should have reached such considerable dimensions in spite of all the political obstacles in its way is "a remarkable testimony alike to the tenacious optimism of humanity and to the unfathomed possibilities of economic expansion which lie at its door."

This advance has not, however, been evenly distributed among the principal industrial countries: certain of them benefited considerably, while others hardly emerged from the shades of depression. Moreover, the boom itself had always led a suspect existence, because of the rôle played in it by the "mad race in armaments." It is impossible to estimate accurately how far the wave of industrial and commercial activity was due to the abnormal activity of war industries, as information is scanty. Mr. Butler adds:

"What is certain, however, is that genuine prosperity might have been more abundant and its prospects of endurance greater, had not an excessive portion of the national wealth of almost every country been diverted to war equipment."

The Director of the International Labour Office then shows that, in spite of all the national experiments, no matter how successful, a high standard of living cannot be realized by national effort alone.

"Peace as well as prosperity is dependent in large part on international trade. For countries with a large and rich territory at their disposal, trade with other nations is none the less necessary to maintain their standard of life or to raise it still further."

But, as the charts in the Report show, 1937 "was not a year of unalloyed prosperity." And "if the record were carried into the first few months of 1938 the turn in the economic tide would be still more clearly shown." Among the untoward developments which became evident in the spring and summer of last year, the Director notes, in certain countries: a decline on the stock exchanges; a rise in wholesale prices, involving an increase in the cost of living; and a fall in the prices of a number of raw materials, which had been forced to unduly high levels by speculation. Nevertheless, despite a sharp recession in industrial activity in the United States, and a marked reduction in its imports from other countries, the effects on the rest of the world have thus far been comparatively slight. Therefore, from a purely economic point of view, Mr. Butler believes that there would seem to be no obvious reason for pessimism.

Menace of War

However, at the end of this chapter of his Report, which he has headed "Prosperity regained—and lost?", he says that it would be foolish to regard the present situation with any kind of optimism.

"Indeed, by some readers of this Report, the cheerful passages describing the remarkable economic and social achievements of the past few years and the hopeful projects for a better future may be suspected of bitter irony. With war blazing in the Far East and in Spain, with Europe once more an armed camp, with the fear of war obsessing the public mind everywhere, all thoughts and plans of social progress may well seem more appropriate to some other planet. No secret of intense warlike preparations is made in a large number of countries. Progressively the whole national life and the activity of every individual is being subordinated to the requirements of the State in the event of conflict. Every country which feels itself menaced and insecure is perforce driven along the same road. Individual freedom and economic expansion are more and more cramped and distorted by the over-riding necessity of national preparedness. What was last year a darkening shadow now threatens to blot out the light from the whole earth. As will be seen in subsequent chapters, war is already invading the social field. It has already blocked some of the main avenues of advance, and may soon begin to sap the social edifice which this generation has raised. Should another general war break out, a total collapse is practically certain."

After his survey of the general situation, which affords ample evidence of the considerable degree of prosperity which has now been regained, the Director of the International Labour Office sums up the "social balance" of the past year, which gives a sense of positive achievement.

Improvement in Wages

"Judged by the first and most important test, the state of employment, there is no doubt that in most countries the industrial worker was in a far better position in 1937 than at any time since 1929. The index compiled by the International Labour Office for the world as a whole shows that unem-

ployment was just above the 1929 level." Except in Germany, the general increase of prosperity has brought with it a general improvement in wages. The development and the extension of social insurance are successfully continuing. Other signs of progress are found in the wider definitions of decent housing and nutrition for workers.

"If it were possible," says Mr. Butler, "to isolate social phenomena and to consider them in complete abstraction from the economic and political conditions by which they are largely determined, it would be possible to say that on the whole considerable strides have been made in the last few years. Unfortunately, under existing economic and political circumstances the advances made cannot be regarded as secure or permanent. Only when suitable political and economic conditions are restored can they be properly consolidated. For it cannot be too often repeated that without real economic prosperity no lasting social progress is possible and that without real peace between nations, economic prosperity is largely illusory and precarious."

Maintenance of Employment

In his analysis of employment, the director considered it reassuring that the discussion of measures to maintain the volume of employment in times of depression has continued to attract a great deal of attention. He also regarded as significant that, in spite of the high level of prosperity which the country now enjoys, the Government of Sweden has continued its systematic effort to frame plans for meeting the next depression . . . . In this respect, the director observes:

"In view of the success achieved by the Swedish Government in dealing with the last depression, this endeavour to prepare in good time for meeting any further recession is a matter of great general interest. So far, no other country has taken similar measures on a comprehensive scale, but it can hardly be denied that one of the principal lessons of the recent slump has been the value of public expenditure wisely applied as a means of reviving business activity. It is therefore particularly timely that the International Labour Organization should have made a first step towards establishing international co-operation in the matter of public works. In accordance with the recommendations and the resolution adopted by last year's Conference, the Governing Body has decided to set up an International Public Works Committee. Governments have now been consulted as to their willingness to participate in a preliminary meeting of the Committee and to supply information concerning public works in accordance with a uniform plan to be drawn up by the Committee. Favourable replies have already been received from South Africa, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Yugoslavia."

Progress of Unemployment Insurance

Dealing with the progress made in providing against the effects of future depressions, the director notes that "unemployment insurance continues to make steady headway in the world." He outlined this progress in various countries as follows:

"In the United States the Social Security program has reached the stage of practical fulfilment. Every State in the Union together with Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia now has an unemployment compensation scheme in force. In Wisconsin payments had already begun in 1937. In 29 States benefit payments are due to commence during the present year and in 21 others they will commence in 1939. It must not be forgotten that to all intents and purposes the United States system consists of 51 separate schemes, many of them covering a territory as extensive as one of the larger European countries. The initial work of organization both in the Social Security Board at Washington and in the various States has been enormous, and the difficulties have not yet been fully overcome. But in spite of all the initial difficulties in its path this gigantic social enterprise is being steadily carried through to success.

"In South Africa an Act providing for unemployment insurance in certain industries came into force on January 1, 1938. In Australia the Commonwealth Government invited an expert from the British Ministry of Labour (Mr. G. H. Ince) to help them in preparing an unemployment insurance scheme for the Commonwealth. Negotiations have been taking place with respresentatives of the States with a view to putting his recommendations into effect. In Belgium Mr. Henri Fuss, Royal Commissioner for the Study of the Unemployment Problem, has presented two reports on the subject and has prepared a Bill which is now under consideration by the Government.

"In Canada the Dominion Government has proposed an amendment to the British North America Act which would bring unemployment insurance within Dominion jurisdiction and has asked the provinces for their observations on it. Six of the nine provinces agreed immediately, but three provinces—Alberta, New Brunswick and Quebec—have raised serious objections. In preparing its scheme the Dominion Government called upon the International Labour Office for assistance. Mr. D. C. Tait was accordingly sent to Canada and took part in the preparation of a Bill for submission to Parliament as soon as the constitutional question is settled.

"In Norway a Bill providing for compulsory unemployment insurance was presented to the Storting in March, 1937, but does not appear to have been adopted. In Great Britain the scope of the scheme has been slightly widened by bringing in groups of workers who had previously been excluded."

Hours of Labour

The important question of the reduction of hours of work is the subject of a special chapter in the Report of the Director of the International Labour Office. It is well known that the generalization of this reform is one of the chief items on the agenda of this year's International Labour Conference, which will have before it a particularly complete documentation on the question. Mr. Butler shows how the reduction of hours of work,

which began as an emergency measure to combat the disastrous social consequences of the slump, has now come to be regarded as the next phase in the evolution of social progress.

In actual fact, he remarks, there has not been as overwhelming a landslide towards the 40-hour week as there was towards the 48-hour week in 1919. Indeed, in 1937 the tendency was towards extending rather than curtailing the actual number of hours worked. Hours of work have been lengthened in countries actually at war and also in certain countries where armament or rearmament is being driven forward at high pressure. Thus "hours of work have been lengthened in two countries actually at war—Japan and Spain" . . . and longer hours have also been resorted to "in countries where preparedness for war now overshadows all other considerations."

The Director of the International Labour Office also shows the essential characteristics of the application of the 40-hour week in the countries which have adopted this measure, and pays particular attention to the "French experience."

The conclusion is clear from this survey that the tendency towards shorter hours continues, though checked through certain transitory circumstances. The problem remains, and its solution will be more urgent than ever when the armaments race inevitably slows down.

Progress of I. L. O.

In the next part of his Report, Mr. Butler deals more directly with the activity and progress of the International Labour Organization.

"It would be idle to deny," he writes, "that the developments of the past two years have caused a good deal of disaffection towards international political institutions among those of short sight and little faith. The reversion to purely nationalistic modes of thinking in the realm of politics might have been expected to produce a similar decline of international co-operation in the social and economic spheres. Yet it may be said with some confidence that despite the departure of Italy, regrettable though it be, there are no signs of weakening in the International Labour Organization. Its stock stands high. Its membership is as representative and powerful as it was five years ago. In every one of the five continents its reputation and its influence are as great now as then."

Re-Distribution of Economic Power

The Director of the International Labour Office draws attention to an important change in the history of the International Labour Organization which the events of the last five years clearly denote. This is, that it is more and more evident that there has been a redistribution of economic power in the world. Europe has lost part of its former economic preponderance to extra-European countries. This shifting balance of power has been progressively reflected in the constitution and activities of the International Labour Organization. Its centre of gravity is slowly being displaced. Mr. Butler stresses, in particular, the growing importance of the Far East from the industrial point of view and the new problems continually arising therefrom. Such developments open larger horizons to the Organization, and are calculated to quicken rather than slacken its rhythm. "A new period of intense and varied activity is opening out before the Organization," concludes Mr. Butler.

"Its purview is no longer confined to the technical problems of industrial regulation, which it inherited from the International Association for Labour Legislation. Its horizon embraces all those wider questions which are inherent in the vast problems of stabilizing employment and lifting the standard of life to more civilized levels everywhere. These problems are squarely attributed to the jurisdiction of the Organization by its Constitution. They are of the essence of its existence. In the future its work may not be cast in the same conventional moulds. Its Constitution may have to be adapted to meet new circumstances as they arise. Its centre of gravity will become more world-wide as time goes on. It may some day acquire the universality which it has never yet entirely achieved. But whatever its vicissitudes, its future is assured as long as civilization based on the economic dependence between nations and a common aspiration to improve the lot of the great masses of mankind endures."

"Discussion of Industrial Accidents and Diseases" is the title of a bulletin (No. 17) published by the United States Department of Labor, Division of Labor Standards. The bulletin constitutes a report of the proceedings of the 1937 convention of the International Association of Industrial Accident Boards and Commissions, and may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., the price being 25 cents per copy.

The United States Security Board has issued an *"Analysis of State Unemployment Compensation Laws"* as at January 1, 1937. The analysis contains only the most significant provisions of State Unemployment Compensation laws as interpreted by rules and regulations made by the State agencies administering them. It includes applicable provisions from other State labour laws, such as those dealing with public employment offices and the administration of labour legislation.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, APRIL, 1938

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on May 1 was 10,551, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,024,702 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for April was 1,917, having an aggregate membership of 220,696 persons, 12·8 per cent of whom were without employment on May 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of May, 1938, As Reported by Employers

Data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,551 firms showed a considerable increase in the employment they afforded at the beginning of May, their staffs aggregating 1,024,702 persons, or 23,500 more than in the preceding month. Reflecting this advance, the crude index, based on the 1926 average as 100, rose from 105·0 at April 1 to 107·4 at the date under review, when it was higher than at May 1 in any other year since 1930. The general expansion reported at the latest date was not so pronounced as that noted at the same date in 1937, but rather exceeded the average gain recorded at May 1 in the years since 1928, so that the index, when corrected for seasonal influences, rose slightly from 111·2 in the preceding month to 111·5 at the beginning of May.

The unadjusted indexes at May 1 in recent years are as follows:—1938, 107·4; 1937, 106·3; 1936, 99·5; 1935, 95·2; 1934, 92·0; 1933, 77·6; 1932, 87·5; 1931, 102·2; 1930, 111·4; 1929, 116·2; 1928, 106·8; and 1927, 101·8.

Manufacturing as a whole reported a small, contra-seasonal decline at the date under review, mainly in pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants. On the other hand, the food, lumber, chemical, clay, glass and stone, oil refining, electric light and power, non-ferrous metal and some other divisions indicated decided improvement. Logging and coal-mining showed seasonal curtailment, that in the former being on a large scale. No general change occurred in communications, while services, trade, transportation and construction afforded considerably more employment, the gains exceeding the average at May 1 in earlier years of the record. The fact that the date of the enquiry fell at the week-end no doubt accounted for part of the substantial advance in trade.

A brief review of the situation at May 1, 1937, shows that the 10,089 firms then co- month. With the exception of logging and compared with 979,319 in the preceding month. With the ex ception of logging and coal-mining, practically all industrial groups had then reported substantial improvement.

Employment by Economic Areas.

Heightened activity was reported in each of the five economic areas, the gains since the preceding month ranging from 0·3 per cent in Ontario to 4·8 per cent in British Columbia. In Quebec, the level of employment was higher than at May 1 in any other year for which data are available; in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, industrial activity was rather lower than at that date in 1937, but greater than at May 1 in any of the preceding six years, while the index for the Prairies was slightly below that at the beginning of May in 1937 or 1936, but higher than in 1932-1935.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in the Maritime Provinces showed an advance which exceeded the average gain at May 1 in pre-

ceding years since 1920, but was smaller than that noted in the early spring of 1937. The index, at 107·3, was over three points lower than at May 1 of last year, but was higher than at the same date in the period 1931-1936. Seven hundred and sixty-two firms reported 78,210 employees, or 2,618 more than in their last return. Activity was curtailed in pulp and paper and iron and steel plants and in transportation and railway construction and maintenance, the losses in the last two being seasonal. On the other hand, fish-preserving and chemical factories, logging, trade, building and highway construction showed improvement.

food, beverage, chemical, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and some other factories being largely offset by losses in the leather, pulp and paper, textile and tobacco divisions. Logging camps continued to release considerable numbers of men, and the mining of non-metallic minerals was also rather slacker. On the other hand, transportation, construction, services and trade afforded more employment, the gains in transportation and construction being pronounced. Employment was brisker than at the beginning of May of last year, when 2,409 firms had reported 292,764 employees, or 8,515 more than in the preceding month.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



Quebec.—A favourable movement was indicated in Quebec, according to 2,540 employers of 314,201 men and women as against 299,732 in the preceding month; this increase of 14,469 was larger than that noted at May 1, 1937, also exceeding the average gain at the same date in the last seventeen years. Little change on the whole took place in manufacturing, additions to staffs in lumber,

Ontario.—The general trend was moderately upward in Ontario, but the indicated increase was decidedly less-than-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing, logging and mining, while there were gains in transportation, construction and trade. In the manufacturing group, there was improvement in lumber, food, electric current, chemical,

clay, glass and stone and some other classes, but pulp and paper, textile, tobacco and iron and steel plants reported considerable declines. The working forces of the 4,645 co-operating establishments included 428,351 men and women, compared with 427,019 at April 1. Employment at May 1, 1937, had shown an advance of over two per cent and the index then, at 111·2, was slightly higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 109·9. The 4,466 employers from which information was tabulated for the same date in 1937 had reported a combined staff of 432,624.

Prairie Provinces.—Manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade showed heightened activity, the greatest additions being in railway construction; in the group of factory employment, a substantial part of the increase took place in the oil-refining, clay, glass and stone and food divisions. On the other hand, coal-mining and logging were seasonally slacker. Statements were compiled from 1,506 firms in the Prairie Provinces whose working forces rose from 113,630 persons at the beginning of April to 116,450 at May 1. This advance was not so pronounced as that recorded at the same date in 1937, and was also smaller than the average gain noted at the beginning of May in the years since 1920. The index, standing at 91·5, was slightly lower than that of 93·2 at the corresponding date of last year; statistics had then been received from 1,453 establishments with 118,731 employees.

British Columbia.—The situation in British Columbia showed improvement at the beginning of May, but this was on a scale below the average as indicated in the experience of the last seventeen years. The index stood at 102·8, compared with 103·4 at May 1, 1937; these indexes were higher than at the same date in other years since 1930. An aggregate payroll of 87,490 persons was reported by the 1,098 employers furnishing data, who had 85,229 on their staffs at April 1, 1938. Logging, mining, transportation, railway construction and maintenance, trade and

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
May 1, 1921	85·1	98·2	77·0	89·0	86·0	79·9
May 1, 1922	84·3	92·4	77·4	87·8	83·0	81·0
May 1, 1923	92·5	101·0	86·1	97·6	89·8	86·4
May 1, 1924	92·9	98·9	89·7	95·6	88·7	91·2
May 1, 1925	91·9	97·2	89·8	93·4	87·4	93·3
May 1, 1926	95·4	94·1	94·4	96·3	91·8	100·7
May 1, 1927	101·8	100·5	100·6	104·5	99·0	99·4
May 1, 1928	106·8	101·3	103·0	110·1	108·5	105·4
May 1, 1929	116·2	108·3	107·3	123·8	119·7	111·6
May 1, 1930	111·4	113·1	106·1	115·7	109·2	110·7
May 1, 1931	102·2	104·0	102·3	103·8	100·0	96·1
May 1, 1932	87·5	87·8	86·0	89·5	87·6	82·7
May 1, 1933	77·6	80·3	75·4	79·5	79·2	72·2
May 1, 1934	92·0	98·3	85·5	98·5	85·4	88·4
May 1, 1935	95·2	97·4	89·7	101·7	87·9	92·6
May 1, 1936	99·5	103·4	96·4	103·4	92·7	99·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
April 1	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
May 1	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at May 1, 1938	100·0	7·6	30·7	41·8	11·4	8·5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

manufacturing showed improvement; within the last-named, the greatest gains took place in lumber factories. For May 1, 1937, 1,064 employers had reported 87,540 workers, as compared with 82,542 in the preceding month.

Table I gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Improvement was shown in seven of the eight cities for which separate tabulations are made; firms in Quebec City, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver reported heightened activity, while no general change occurred in Windsor. The largest gains were in Montreal. A comparison with the figures for last year shows a higher level of employment in Montreal, Quebec and Vancouver, while in the remaining centres the situation at May 1, 1938, was not so favourable as at that date in 1937.

Montreal.—Manufacturing, transportation, construction, services and trade recorded advances in Montreal, those in the two groups first-named being extensive. Within the manufacturing division, considerable additions to staffs were made in food and iron and steel factories. The 1,459 co-operating employers reported 157,510 persons on their payrolls, compared with 151,567 at April 1. This increase exceeded the average gain at the beginning of May in preceding years for which statistics are available. The level of employment was higher than at May 1, 1937, when the general expansion indicated by 1,395 establishments had been somewhat more pronounced; they then employed 151,781 men and women.

Quebec.—Statements were tabulated from 179 firms with 13,887 employees, as against 13,428 at April 1. Most of the improvement took place in shipping and construction, but services and trade were also more active, while manufacturing on the whole was quieter. The increase involved rather fewer workers than that recorded at the corresponding date in 1937, when the index was, however, some six points lower. The 176 employers furnish-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
May 1, 1922	83·2	.....	93·8	.....	.....	.....	90·7	82·6
May 1, 1923	90·0	.....	97·4	101·0	97·5	.....	88·3	79·5
May 1, 1924	93·5	.....	94·5	104·7	90·9	.....	84·9	88·5
May 1, 1925	92·9	92·9	96·0	97·8	86·7	.....	87·4	90·0
May 1, 1926	97·2	101·5	99·2	97·5	98·9	108·1	94·9	101·1
May 1, 1927	101·9	105·3	105·3	108·5	102·5	99·1	99·5	101·4
May 1, 1928	105·9	112·8	110·2	120·8	104·8	136·4	108·7	104·8
May 1, 1929	114·2	117·1	120·7	123·7	130·6	189·5	110·9	109·9
May 1, 1930	110·8	115·3	117·8	125·3	118·4	150·5	105·7	110·8
May 1, 1931	107·0	125·7	111·4	123·4	108·0	105·5	97·1	104·6
May 1, 1932	91·1	104·0	97·5	102·5	86·9	88·3	86·1	87·6
May 1, 1933	79·5	93·7	85·6	87·2	69·4	80·6	77·0	79·2
May 1, 1934	82·9	96·3	92·9	100·8	83·9	109·3	81·2	85·9
May 1, 1935	86·3	96·7	96·7	101·3	90·3	133·5	85·5	93·4
May 1, 1936	92·7	95·8	100·2	107·7	98·1	136·1	87·3	101·9
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
April 1	100·6	100·4	106·0	101·7	106·4	148·9	89·6	104·6
May 1	104·5	103·8	106·3	103·0	107·2	148·9	91·6	105·9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at May 1, 1938	15·4	1·4	13·0	1·3	3·3	2·0	3·8	3·3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

59089—5½

ing data had then had 13,033 workers on their payrolls.

Toronto.—Transportation, construction and maintenance and trade reported increases in personnel in Toronto, while there was a falling-off in manufacturing; in this division, vegetable food, textile and iron and steel plants were slacker. According to information furnished by 1,581 concerns in Toronto, their staffs aggregated 132,737 persons, as compared with 132,323 at April 1. This increase was smaller than that indicated at May 1 of last year, and was also below the average gain at the same date in the sixteen previous years for which data for Toronto are available. Employment was in slightly less volume than at the beginning of May last year, when statistics had been received from 1,524 establishments employing 133,499 assistants, or 1,991 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 107·4, compared with 106·3 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Construction, manufacturing and trade registered moderate improvement in Ottawa; 200 employers reported payrolls aggregating 13,581, compared with 13,362 in the preceding month. The general increase in this city was on a smaller scale than that noted at the beginning of May in 1937, and the index then stood at 106·6, compared with 103·0 at the date under review. For the former, 198 firms had made returns, showing staffs numbering 13,982, or 610 more than at April 1, 1937.

Hamilton.—A combined working force of 34,282 was employed by the 297 co-operating establishments, as against 33,755 at April 1. Manufacturing was brisker, and trade, transportation, construction and services also showed some improvement. Industrial activity in Hamilton was at a rather lower level than in the same month of last year; a greater advance had then been indicated by 290 employers, who reported 36,085 persons on their paylists.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
May 1, 1921	85·1	86·8	90·1	90·9	88·6	86·8	56·9	82·1	93·5
May 1, 1922	84·3	85·5	66·8	94·4	86·3	91·1	62·0	79·9	89·4
May 1, 1923	92·5	97·9	86·2	101·1	85·7	93·9	62·3	81·1	91·0
May 1, 1924	92·9	94·9	98·1	108·1	93·0	97·8	68·2	90·3	91·2
May 1, 1925	91·9	93·7	85·6	98·6	94·0	92·6	77·1	91·8	94·2
May 1, 1926	95·4	98·8	72·7	93·0	99·5	94·9	82·6	95·7	96·3
May 1, 1927	101·8	103·9	82·8	103·6	103·5	100·8	95·0	101·5	104·4
May 1, 1928	106·8	109·0	78·5	111·5	105·0	100·7	103·7	111·7	111·7
May 1, 1929	116·2	119·8	75·8	115·6	117·3	108·1	112·0	121·6	124·0
May 1, 1930	111·4	112·4	63·5	114·1	117·3	104·3	112·0	128·9	125·6
May 1, 1931	102·2	100·7	55·9	106·0	104·0	96·6	106·6	123·1	123·3
May 1, 1932	87·5	85·8	32·5	97·9	94·1	84·3	83·2	114·7	116·2
May 1, 1933	77·6	76·8	35·1	89·9	83·7	78·9	60·8	99·9	108·6
May 1, 1934	92·0	90·2	80·5	103·6	76·9	78·5	95·8	111·7	115·6
May 1, 1935	95·2	95·6	93·9	116·2	77·5	80·1	84·7	116·4	119·3
May 1, 1936	99·5	102·7	88·6	127·4	78·4	82·8	79·4	120·4	123·3
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82 0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
April 1	105·0	110·8	115·0	151·3	82·5	78·5	71·6	129·8	127·1
May 1	107·4	110·6	97·5	149·7	82·5	83·9	88·2	131·9	131·3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at May 1, 1938	100·0	54·9	2·7	6·7	2·1	9·9	10·3	2·7	10·7

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Windsor.—No change on the whole took place in Windsor. Returns for May 1 were tabulated from 187 firms with 20,329 workers, compared with 20,331 in the preceding month. Additions to their payrolls had been recorded by the 177 industries reporting at May 1, 1937, when they employed 20,878 men and women. Employment was then at a rather higher level, the index standing at 152·9, as compared with 148·9 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.—Manufacturing, construction and trade showed heightened activity in Winnipeg, where the 490 co-operating employers had a staff of 39,353 persons, compared with 38,500 at April 1. Employment was in less volume than at the same date of last year, when a similar advance had been noted in the 481 establishments for which information had been furnished; their personnel had included 40,079 men and women.

Vancouver.—The number employed in manufacturing declined in Vancouver, the loss being mainly in lumber factories; trade and transportation were rather brisker, while other industries showed little general change. According to data received from 460 firms, they had an aggregate working force of 34,312 employees, compared with 33,891 at April 1. The index was fractionally higher than at the beginning of May, 1937, when a slightly smaller advance had been reported in the payrolls of the 442 co-operating business men, whose staffs had numbered 34,065.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—There was a slowing-up in activity in manufacturing at May 1, when 6,082 establishments reported a staff of 562,733 persons compared with 563,859 in the preceding month. The record for past years shows that factory employment has usually increased at May 1, so that the small recession

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	May 1 1938	April 1 1938	May 1 1937	May 1 1936	May 1 1935	May 1 1934
Manufacturing	54·9	110·6	110·8	113·8	102·7	95·6	90·2
Animal products—edible	2·4	124·4	121·1	125·6	115·9	111·1	103·2
Fur and products	·2	94·4	91·2	97·9	91·4	84·8	76·9
Leather and products	2·2	108·5	109·2	117·8	112·7	108·8	99·9
Boots and shoes	1·5	112·7	113·3	120·1	116·5	113·4	106·7
Lumber and products	4·0	77·3	74·2	83·5	73·2	67·2	63·2
Rough and dressed lumber	2·2	66·3	61·2	72·8	64·7	56·3	51·8
Furniture	·7	80·2	82·5	88·3	76·6	70·9	74·2
Other lumber products	1·1	109·9	108·9	113·2	97·6	98·2	90·5
Musical instruments	·1	46·7	47·3	45·9	36·6	29·0	27·3
Plant products—edible	3·2	107·4	105·2	103·7	102·2	92·6	92·4
Pulp and paper products	6·1	103·0	105·4	107·4	99·2	93·4	90·3
Pulp and paper	2·6	90·9	95·4	98·7	88·8	81·6	79·1
Paper products	1·0	129·5	131·0	133·0	119·1	108·0	103·4
Printing and publishing	2·5	109·8	109·8	110·1	106·0	104·1	100·8
Rubber products	1·2	100·5	100·4	104·6	96·0	91·2	92·3
Textile products	10·3	122·3	124·4	128·8	118·6	111·9	110·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·8	128·5	130·8	142·7	132·6	124·2	124·8
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·9	98·3	98·7	102·8	92·0	85·8	89·7
Woollen yarn and cloth	·7	117·3	124·9	150·5	140·6	128·3	128·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	·9	487·1	498·1	548·9	527·9	508·9	481·7
Hosiery and knit goods	1·9	122·4	125·5	128·6	123·8	117·1	120·4
Garments and personal furnishings	3·6	121·2	123·6	120·4	108·8	102·9	96·7
Other textile products	1·0	106·7	106·1	112·3	99·0	95·2	95·0
Tobacco	·8	101·0	120·8	101·7	108·3	94·1	100·4
Beverages	·8	162·3	159·0	154·3	139·0	130·4	119·2
Chemicals and allied products	1·8	166·4	160·9	154·6	140·1	130·6	125·2
Clay, glass and stone products	·9	82·4	77·4	89·7	79·7	69·4	64·1
Electric light and power	1·5	121·6	119·0	114·3	113·6	109·0	105·8
Electrical apparatus	1·8	136·8	135·8	138·7	117·3	106·0	100·5
Iron and steel products	13·3	104·5	105·8	109·4	94·1	86·0	75·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	124·5	132·2	141·0	115·2	98·7	91·8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	123·2	124·6	128·3	100·9	88·7	76·3
Agricultural implements	·6	72·5	76·7	74·1	67·4	61·2	45·4
Land vehicles	5·9	99·4	99·7	103·4	94·9	89·1	79·4
Automobiles and parts	2·1	151·9	155·5	164·9	154·1	154·6	116·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	·3	82·7	85·4	79·2	63·1	69·1	51·2
Heating appliances	·5	118·5	116·1	127·1	107·0	94·3	85·0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	·8	123·2	124·0	119·0	84·1	72·1	56·5
Foundry and machine shop products	·6	113·5	115·9	121·3	100·6	92·7	77·2
Other iron and steel products	1·9	103·0	103·2	109·1	89·9	80·2	75·5
Non-ferrous metal products	2·4	156·6	155·1	151·9	126·8	119·0	106·5
Non-metallic mineral products	1·3	156·9	149·8	146·2	133·1	129·3	129·7
Miscellaneous	·6	137·2	134·5	133·7	124·7	118·7	109·4

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table III.

at the latest date is contraseasonal in character, The crude index showed a slight falling-off from 110·8 at April 1 to 110·6 at the beginning of May, while the seasonally-adjusted index declined from 111·7 at the former to 109·8 at the latter date, when it was also lower than that of 113·0 at May 1, 1937.

The crude index numbers at May 1 in recent years are as follows: 1938, 110·6; 1937, 113·8; 1936, 102·7; 1935, 95·6; 1934, 90·2; 1933, 76·8; 1932, 85·8; 1931, 100·7; 1930, 112·4; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 109·0 and 1927, 103·9.

Considerable improvement was noted at May 1, 1938, in lumber, animal and vegetable food, beverage, chemical, clay, glass and stone, electric light and power, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, mineral product and miscellaneous manufacturing plants. On the other hand, pulp and paper, textiles, tobacco and iron and steel showed decided curtailment. The losses in the textile and tobacco industries were seasonal, although they were larger than has been usual in the last seventeen years.

For May 1, 1937, information had been compiled from 5,894 manufacturing establishments, employing 577,413 persons, an increase of 15,242 over their April 1 payrolls. The most marked gains had then occurred in the lumber, iron and steel, textile, food and pulp and paper divisions.

Animal Products, Edible.—Increases in employment were noted in fish-preserving plants and dairies; the improvement was not so extensive as that reported at May 1, 1937, when the index was just over one point higher. Statements were tabulated from 308 firms in this group, employing 24,029 persons, or 627 more than at the beginning of April. There was expansion in four of the five economic areas, British Columbia being the exception; the largest gains were in the Maritime Provinces.

Fur and Fur Products.—The fur division showed heightened activity, according to the 64 co-operating manufacturers, who had 1,993 workers, compared with 1,926 at April 1; employment was not quite so active as at the same date of last year, when a larger increase had been indicated.

Leather and Products.—The leather industries showed some curtailment, according to 300 establishments with 22,193 employees, a reduction of 149 from their staffs in the preceding month. The loss, which occurred mainly in Quebec, compared unfavourably with the small gain noted at May 1, 1937; the index then was several points higher.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal improvement on a moderate scale was recorded in this group, particularly in sawmills. Data were received from 891 employers of 41,183 men and women, as against 39,551 in the preceding month. There were general additions to staffs, those in Ontario and British Columbia being greatest. A much larger increase, on the whole, had been registered at May 1, 1937, and the index then was above its level at the beginning of May of the present year.

Plant Products, Edible.—The production of vegetable foods showed an advance, chiefly in sugar and syrup and fruit and vegetable canneries. The improvement was, on the whole, rather more pronounced than that indicated by the firms co-operating at May 1, 1937, when the index stood at 103·7, or a few points lower than that of 107·4 at the beginning of May this year. Statements were compiled from 503 plants, whose payrolls aggregated 32,532, as compared with 31,886 at April 1. The additions to staffs were made chiefly in Quebec and Ontario.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Curtailment was noted in these industries, in which employment was in smaller volume than at the same date in 1937, when improvement had been reported. The decrease at May 1, 1938, took place mainly in pulp and paper mills, but the paper products group was also rather quieter. The working forces of the 618 co-operating establishments aggregated 62,833, as against 64,294 in their last report. The largest losses were in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber factories showed little general change at May 1, 1938, when the index was rather lower than at the beginning of May in 1937. Returns were tabulated from 52 manufacturers employing 12,555 workers, or practically the same number as at April 1, 1938.

Textile Products.—The trend of employment was generally downward in this group at the beginning of May, according to statistics from 1,136 manufacturers having 105,882 men and women on their payrolls, compared with 107,725 in the preceding month. Woollen, silk, knitting and garment and personal furnishing factories were slacker. The situation at the same date of last year had shown improvement over the month before; the May 1, 1937, index stood at 128·8, compared with 122·3 at the date under review.

Beverages.—Data were received from 140 plants in this group employing 8,584 persons, or 173 more than in the preceding month. This advance took place chiefly in Quebec. Activity was at a higher level than at the same date in 1937.

Tobacco.—Important seasonal curtailment was reported in tobacco factories at the first

of May; 46 establishments had a combined paylist of 8,327 workers, compared with 9,965 at April 1. Most of the loss occurred in Ontario. The index was fractionally lower than at the beginning of May of last year, when a smaller decline had been noted.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Employment in chemical and allied products showed a further increase; this occurred mainly in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario. Information was compiled from 285 manufacturers, whose staffs included 18,591 employees, as against 17,981 in April. The gain approximated that of May 1 a year ago, when the index was many points lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Building material factories in all provinces indicated seasonal improvement, but this resulted in the employment of a smaller number of additional workers than that reported at the beginning of May last year; the index was then some seven points higher. The 208 co-operating firms had 9,145 employees at May 1, 1938, as against 8,593 in the preceding month.

Electric Light and Power.—Improvement was recorded at the date under review in electric current plants, in which employment was brisker than in the spring of 1937. Statements were received from 98 companies employing 15,386 workers, an increase of 331 over their April 1 forces.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment, on the whole, advanced moderately in electrical appliance works, according to data furnished by 126 establishments which had 18,528 employees. Larger additions to staffs had been registered at May 1, 1937, when the index was slightly higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—The rolling mill, machinery, automobile, agricultural implement and some other groups reported lowered activity at May 1, while the boiler, engine and tank, heating appliance and certain other industries were rather busier. The movement was upward in Quebec, but retrogressive in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. Returns were tabulated from 882 manufacturers with 135,831 operatives, as compared with 137,583 in the preceding month. General improvement had been indicated at the beginning of May of last year, and the situation was then more favourable.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Non-ferrous metal products showed heightened employment, according to statistics from 178 firms with a working force of 24,989 persons, or 235 more than at April 1. Most of the advance took place in the base metal industries. Expansion had also been recorded in this group in the same month in 1937, when the index number was several points lower.

Mineral Products.—Oil-refineries and other plants classed in this division reported increased activity; the gain in personnel was larger than that which occurred at May 1 of a year ago, when the index number was decidedly lower. Reports were received from 102 manufacturers, whose payrolls included 13,113 persons, as compared with 12,519 in the preceding month. The greatest gains were in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces.

Logging.

The seasonal losses indicated at May 1 were on a smaller scale than those reported at the same date in 1937, but exceeded the average for May 1 in the last seventeen years; increases in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia were more than offset by reductions in the other provinces, those in Quebec being particularly large. The 383 co-operating firms employed 28,137 men, or 5,011 fewer than at April 1. The index, at 97·5 was some eleven points higher than at the beginning of May in 1937, and was also higher than at May 1 in most other years of the record.

Mining.

Coal.—Employment in coal-mining showed a seasonal contraction; this was smaller than that noted in the same month of last year, when the index was slightly lower than at May 1, 1938. Data were received from 103 operators with 23,188 employees, as compared with 24,087 in the preceding month. The decline took place mainly in the coal-fields in Alberta, but there were also losses in the Maritime Provinces.

Metallic Ores.—There was a moderate contraction in metallic ore mines, chiefly in Ontario. An aggregate working force of 37,390 persons was employed by the 209 co-operating firms, who had 37,558 in their last report. An advance had been indicated at the beginning of May a year ago, but activity then was not so great as at the date under review, when it reached the maximum recorded at May 1 in the years since 1920.

Non-metallic Minerals (other than Coal).—Employment in this group showed a seasonal gain· 102 employers enlarged their payrolls by 342 workers to 8,286 at the beginning of May. The index was lower than at May 1, 1937, when the indicated improvement had been on a larger scale.

Communications.

No change on the whole was noted in communications, in which the level of employment was practically the same as at the corresponding date of last year. The co-operating branches and companies reported

a combined personnel of 22,037 men and women, of whom 16,868 earned their livelihood on telephones.

Transportation.

Street Railways and Cartage.—Improvement was shown in local transportation at May 1, when the 252 firms from whom information was received, reported 25,766 employees, or 697 more than in the preceding month. The index was over three points lower than at the same date in 1937, although a smaller gain had then been noted. Ontario registered most of the advance recorded at May 1, 1938, but the tendency was generally favourable except in the Maritime Provinces.

Steam Railways.—Steam railway operation afforded less employment in the Maritime Provinces, while elsewhere heightened activity was shown. Statements were received from 99 employers in this division, whose payrolls increased from 57,417 persons at April 1 to 57,576 at the beginning of May. A much greater gain had been noted at May 1, 1937, when the index was between two and three points higher.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A combined staff of 17,658 men, as compared with 11,969 in the preceding month, was reported by the 118 firms furnishing statistics in the water transportation group. This seasonal improvement exceeded that noted at the same date last year, and the index then was some seven points lower. Reductions in the Maritime Provinces were more than offset by increases in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia.

Construction and Maintenance.

Building.—Employment in building construction showed seasonal expansion, and was slightly more active than at May 1, 1937. The working forces of the 774 co-operating contractors aggregated 19,276 persons, as against 18,072 at the beginning of April. The trend was favourable in all provinces except British Columbia.

Highway.—Work on roads and highways increased at the beginning of May; 16,841 men were taken on by the 384 employers making returns, who had 61,086 on their staffs. There were gains in four of the five economic areas. British Columbia being the exception. A much smaller advance had been recorded at the same date last year, when highway construction did not provide employment for so many men as in the spring of the present year.

Railway.—Thirty-nine companies and divisional superintendents in this group employed 24,764 workers, as against 23,026 in their last report. There were increases in Quebec and the Western Provinces, that in Alberta being most pronounced. Expansion involving many more workers had been noted at the beginning of May a year ago; the index number then was over three points higher than at the date under review.

Services.

The service group showed considerably heightened activity, according to statements from 487 establishments employing 27,321 persons, as against 26,854 in their last report. Gains were made in laundries and dry-cleaning plants and in hotels and restaurants. Employment was brisker than at May 1 of 1937.

Trade.

Continued additions to personnel were shown in wholesale and retail trade; 1,434 trading establishments enlarged their forces by 3,569 persons to 109,484 at the date under review. The increase in the group as a whole exceeded the average for May 1 in the years, 1921-1937; this was probably due in part to the fact the date of the enquiry fell at the week-end. The index was higher than at the beginning of May in any other year of the record.

TABLES

The accompanying tables give index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries. The column headed "relative weight," shows the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at May 1, 1938.

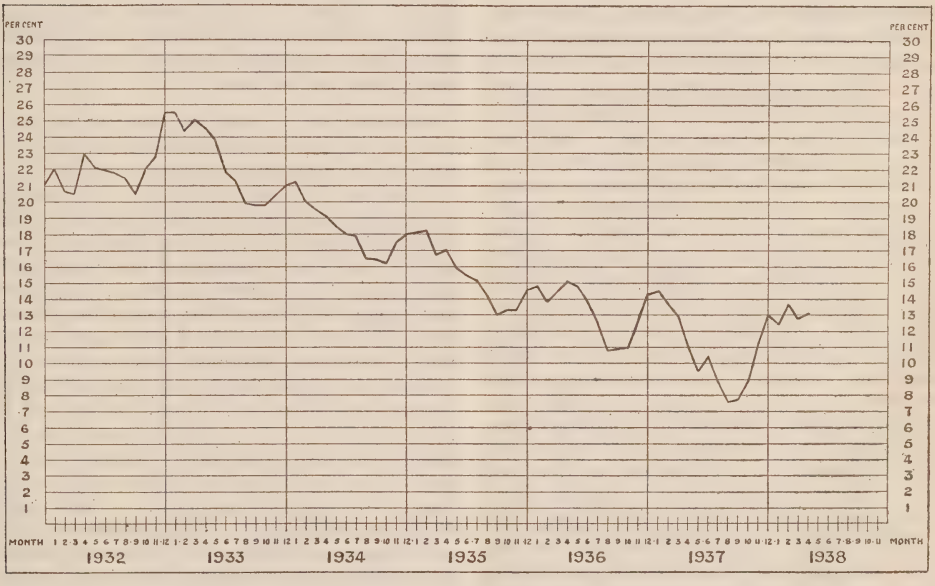
(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of April, 1938

The term unemployment, as used in the following report, has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Unemployment at the close of April as manifest by the reports tabulated from 1,917

local trade unions involving membership of 220,696 persons showed a minor increase, the percentage of idleness standing at 13·1 as compared with a percentage of 12·8 in March. Retarded activity on a small scale was also apparent from April of last year when 11·1 per cent of the members reported were without work. Quietness in the garment trades, particularly in Ontario, was quite a contributing factor in the adverse tendency noted from March, and in coal mining also, less favourable conditions obtained. In Quebec, however, the manufacturing industries and building and construction trades combined in effecting a better employment level than in March, and in Manitoba and Nova Scotia some improvement was evident. The Alberta coal mines, however, were responsible for the noteworthy drop in activity reported in that province from March, while in New Brunswick the steam railway division and the iron and steel trades showed some falling off in work afforded. Curtailment of activity on a small scale was recorded from Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The Ontario recession was almost entirely due to between season dullness in the garment trades, a large number of trades and industries in this province, however, showing a better level of employment. When compared with the returns for April, 1937, Ontario and British Columbia unions registered the most pronounced declines in employment during the month under survey, due, to a great extent, in the former province to inactivity in the garment trades, while in the latter province the manufacturing industries, particularly the wood products division, were the dominant factors in the unfavourable situation noted, though in both of these provinces building and construction and transportation also showed some employment cessation. New Brunswick unions reflected moderate losses in activity, and in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta some lessening in the employment volume available was recorded. The improvement registered from Nova Scotia was rather noteworthy, the coal mines affording a considerably greater volume of work than in April, 1937, and in Quebec there was some slight gain.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



A separate compilation is made each month of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Losses in work accorded of noteworthy degree were reflected by Halifax members during April from the previous month, and in Toronto and Regina there was some falling off in employment. The situation in Saint John, Montreal and Winnipeg, however, was slightly better than in March, and in Edmonton and Vancouver an upward tendency was manifest though the variations were merely nominal. Compared with the returns for April last year, Vancouver members suffered pronounced curtailment in employment during the month reviewed and more moderate recessions were

evident in Halifax, Toronto and Regina. Winnipeg and Edmonton unions also showed retarded activity on a small scale. In Montreal, unemployment was maintained at exactly the same level as in April a year ago. Conditions in Saint John, however, were fractionally improved.

Accompanying this article is a chart which shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1932, to date. The projection of the curve during April was slightly upward from that of the previous month, an indication of a greater prevalence of unemployment. The course pursued by the curve was contrary to that of the corresponding month of last year when the tendency was in a downward direction, and at the close of the month reviewed the level attained was somewhat above that of April, 1937.

Some slowing up in industrial activity was reflected in the manufacturing industries during April from both the preceding month and April, 1937, unemployment standing at 13·9 per cent as compared with percentages of 11·4 in March and 10·6 in April, 1937. The percentage for the month under survey was based on the reports received from 534 labour organizations, with a total of 81,389 members, 11,281 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. Responsibility for the less-favourable conditions shown from March rested chiefly with the garment trades which suffered extensive seasonal recessions in activity, mainly in Ontario. Contributing declines of much lesser magnitude, however, occurred among wood, jewellery, textile and carpet, and cigar and tobacco workers, bakers and confectioners, papermakers, meat cutters and butchers, and metal polishers. On the contrary, employment for hat, cap and glove, leather and glass workers increased substantially from March, and general labourers showed noteworthy expansion. Gains of minor importance were apparent among iron and steel and brewery workers, and printing tradesmen. In contrast with the returns for April, 1937, garment workers, as in the previous comparison, showed curtailment of employment involving the greatest number of members, though noteworthy increases in slackness were apparent among woodworkers, bakers and confectioners, meat cutters and butchers, and metal polishers. The situation also declined for papermakers, iron and steel, textile and carpet, hat, cap and glove and leather workers. These recessions were, however, counteracted in part by the gains evident among fur, glass, brewery and jewellery workers, general labourers, printing tradesmen and cigar and tobacco workers.

Coal miners were quieter during April than in the previous month according to the returns received from 53 unions with an aggregate of 20,099 members. Of these, 2,690 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 13·4 in comparison with 7·6 per cent of inactivity in March. A higher level of employment was, however, noted from April last year when 16·2 per cent of the members reported were without work. The Alberta mines were largely responsible for the drop in employment noted in coal mining as a whole from March, due in a number of cases to mine closings for the summer months, while in Nova Scotia activity was but nominally restricted. British Columbia members, however, showed a slight rise in available employment. Compared with the returns for April, 1937, a much better volume of work was afforded British Columbia miners during the month reviewed, and in Nova Scotia the gains recorded were noteworthy. Losses in employment on a small scale, however, were reported from Alberta. Short time work also, was prevalent among the miners during April.

Seasonal activity was apparent in the building and construction trades at the close of April to a noteworthy degree, the 221 associations making returns with a membership numbering 23,889 persons showing that 8,044, or a percentage of 33·7, were idle on the last day of the month contrasted with a percentage of 40·8 in March. Painters, decorators and paper hangers, and carpenters and joiners were decidedly busier than in March, and a much improved situation was manifest by bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and plumbers and steam fitters. Increases in activity of minor importance were evident among bridge and structural iron workers, electrical workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. Some falling off in employment, however, was registered by granite and stone cutters and the tendency was slightly less favourable among hod carriers and building labourers and steam shovelmen. The level of employment in the building and construction trades as a whole, however, was somewhat below that of April last year when 30·8 per cent of idleness was recorded, hod carriers and building labourers, steam shovelmen, and tile layers, lathers and roofers showing large percentage increases in unemployment. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and painters, decorators and paper hangers also suffered substantial losses in work afforded, and among electrical workers more moderate recessions occurred. Among carpenters and joiners the change from April a year ago was very slight though tending adversely. Granite and stone cutters, on the other hand, showed decided recovery from April a year ago, and the situation for plumbers and steam fitters was considerably improved. Increases

in activity on a much smaller scale were apparent among bridge and structural iron workers.

Conditions in the transportation industries were slightly better during April than in the preceding month, the 850 organizations from which reports were tabulated involving 65,110 members indicating that 5,345, or a percentage of 8·2, were idle on the last day of the month

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
April, 1919	2·4	2·5	4·4	4·3	1·7	4·0	2·3	10·1	4·4
April, 1920	0·6	1·0	2·6	2·3	2·7	3·2	1·7	6·0	2·5
April, 1921	21·6	12·4	20·7	11·9	10·1	12·8	12·7	25·7	16·3
April, 1922	20·0	3·5	10·6	5·9	14·9	8·7	12·3	19·5	10·4
April, 1923	2·2	0·5	4·9	2·8	8·3	3·7	11·9	5·4	4·6
April, 1924	2·2	4·5	6·3	5·4	7·2	5·2	4·1	2·2	5·1
April, 1925	2·0	4·5	13·6	6·2	6·5	4·1	15·6	6·6	8·7
April, 1926	17·2	1·8	11·0	4·3	4·9	4·7	4·6	7·9	7·3
April, 1927	5·5	2·7	9·3	4·0	6·2	5·1	7·2	3·6	6·0
April, 1928	7·4	1·8	6·2	4·1	5·2	4·2	6·8	3·3	5·2
April, 1929	6·0	1·3	9·3	3·0	3·9	3·9	5·3	6·0	5·5
April, 1930	5·6	2·8	8·3	8·8	8·9	11·0	15·6	9·7	9·0
April, 1931	7·2	9·8	14·9	15·2	14·4	14·6	20·3	17·8	14·9
April, 1932	8·9	16·0	28·1	24·0	21·9	16·9	26·1	21·5	23·0
April, 1933	21·3	15·1	25·7	26·5	20·9	17·5	28·1	22·6	24·5
April, 1934	10·9	9·6	22·3	18·6	19·5	15·6	22·4	19·2	19·1
April, 1935	5·2	13·1	20·7	16·6	14·5	9·8	20·8	19·7	17·0
April, 1936	8·2	8·0	21·2	13·2	11·8	10·2	18·0	12·5	15·1
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1397	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·9	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan., 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb., 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
Mar., 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April, 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1

contrasted with 9·0 per cent in March. Curtailment of activity on a small scale, however, was manifest from April a year ago when unemployment stood at 6·6 per cent. The steam railway division, which included over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed a slight gain in employment from March, and was the determining factor in the improvement indicated in the transportation industries as a whole, though some slight advancement was apparent among teamsters and chauffeurs. In navigation, however, moderate declines in activity were evident, street and electric railway employees showing an unchanged situation from March. Navigation workers, however, reported a much higher level of employment than in April last year, and nominal gains were recorded by street and electric railway employees. This improvement, however, was more than offset by the recessions indicated in the steam railway division and among teamsters and chauffeurs.

Retail shop clerks were busily engaged during April as in both the previous month and April last year according to the reports received from 4 associations covering a membership of 1,595 persons.

From civic employees 83 locals made returns during April with a total of 9,598 members, 83 of whom were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 0·9 compared with 1·3 per cent in March. The trend of activity was also more favourable than in April, 1937, when 1·6 per cent of the members reported were out of work.

In the miscellaneous group of trades fractional improvement only was reflected during April over the preceding month, unemployment standing at 7·4 per cent as compared with a percentage of 8·3 in March. The April percentage was based on the returns tabulated from 141 labour organizations with a membership aggregate of 10,864 persons, 803 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Moderate increases in activity were reflected by unclassified workers from March, while gains of less than one per cent were noted among hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees and stationary engineers and firemen. Barbers alone showed retarded employment on a small scale. The situation changed very slightly in the miscellaneous group of trades from April last year, though the tendency was favourable, the percentage of unemployment standing at 7·6. In this comparison, hotel and restaurant employees and stationary engineers and firemen showed an upward trend of activity during April this year, which was largely offset by the recessions evident among barbers, unclassified workers and theatre and stage employees.

The fishing industry continued to make impressive gains during April, 0·5 per cent of the members only being out of work as compared with a percentage of 16·3 in March. More favourable conditions also prevailed than in April last year when 3·2 per cent of unemployment was recorded. Making returns for April were 3 unions of fishermen with a total of 555 members.

The 590 members reported in the lumbering and logging industry at the close of April showed that 27 were out of work at the end of the month, a percentage of 4·6 in contrast with 4·3 per cent in March. Curtailment of activity on a small scale was also apparent from April, 1937, when 2·3 per cent of the members recorded were without employment.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for April of each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and for each month from April, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

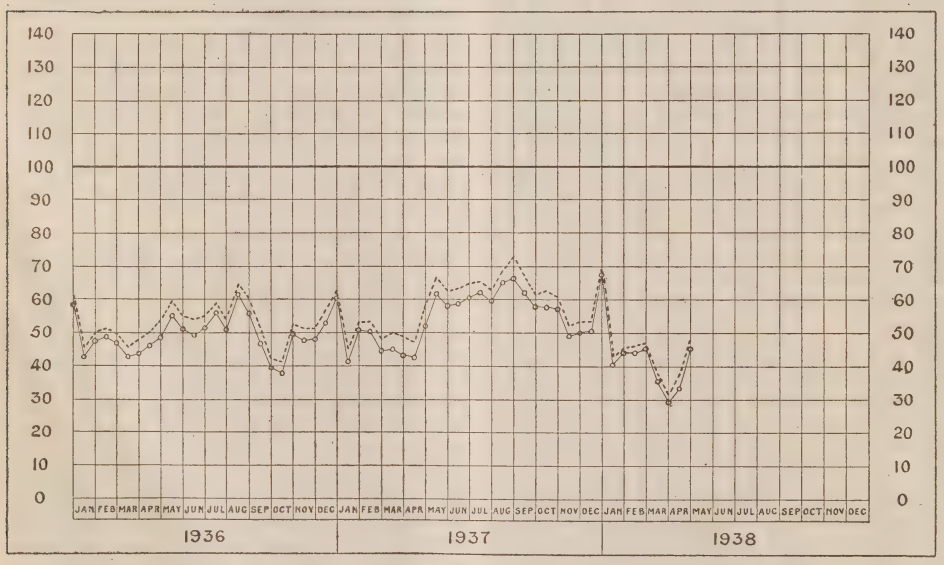
(3) Employment Office Reports for April, 1938

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during April, 1938, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed an increase of 14 per cent over that of the previous month, but a loss of over 8 per cent from April a year ago. Noteworthy gains over March were recorded in services and farming, augmented by others of minor proportions in mining and manufacturing, but these were largely offset by declines in construction and maintenance, logging, trade and transportation, the largest of which was in construction and maintenance. In comparison with April, 1937, decreases were reported in all industrial divisions, the most important being in logging, construction and maintenance, farming, manufacturing and services; the declines recorded in the remaining groups, transportation, trade and mining, being quite small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1936, to date, as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for employment registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. As may be seen from the graph, the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a marked upward course throughout April, but at the close of the month the level of vacancies was nearly 10 points and that of placements over 6 points below the corre-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o—o



sponding levels recorded at the end of the same month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 38·0 and 48·2 during the first and the second half of April, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 47·0 and 58·1 during the corresponding periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 33·4 and 45·5, as compared with 42·5 and 51·9 during April, 1937.

The average number of vacancies reported daily to the offices of the Service throughout Canada was 1,045, as compared with 898 in the previous month and with 1,161 in April a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,444 as compared with 2,599 in March, 1938, and with 2,223 in April last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during April, 1938, was 954, of which 627 were in regular employment and 327 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 837 during the preceding month. Placements in April last year averaged 1,042 daily, consisting of 701 placements in regular and 341 in casual employment.

During the month of April, 1938, offices of the Service referred 24,080 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 22,889 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 15,036, of which 10,726 were of men and 4,310 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 7,853. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 14,454 for men and 10,618 for women, a total of 25,072, while applications for work numbered 58,638, of which 42,664 were from men and 15,974 from women. Reports for March, 1938, showed 24,243 positions available, 70,150 applications made and 22,595 placements effected, while in April, 1937, there were recorded 30,168 vacancies, 57,778 applications for work and 27,089 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (4 months)	65,149	30,929	96,078

Nova Scotia

During the month of April positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were over 32 per cent higher than in the preceding month and over 18 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of 32 per cent when compared with March and of over 22 per cent in comparison with April 1937. The largest increases in placements over April of last year were in services, mining, farming and construction and maintenance, although gains were reported in all other groups except manufacturing and logging and in these the declines were small. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 65; farming, 67; mining, 60; construction and maintenance, 299 and services, 625, of which 463 were of household workers. There were 242 men and 130 women placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was an increase of over 2 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during April when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 18 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 3 per cent higher than in March and 19 per cent above April, 1937. There was a large increase in placements under construction and maintenance when compared with April of last year and a moderate loss in services. The changes in all other groups were nominal only. There were 230 placements under construction and maintenance and 666 in services; of the latter 524 were of household workers. During the month 48 men and 98 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

Opportunities for employment as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during April, were nearly 6 per cent higher than in both the preceding month and the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over one per cent when compared with March and of nearly 14 per cent in comparison with April, 1937. The increase in placements over April of last year was due to a substantial gain in construction and maintenance made up largely of placements on relief projects. The only other changes of importance were declines in manufacturing, logging and services. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 326; logging, 687; construction and maintenance, 2,952; trade, 100 and services, 2,418, of which 2,172 were of household workers.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,203**	**47**	**1,360**	**1,163**	**372**	**788**	**1,967**	**223**
Halifax	482	44	556	418	102	316	939	35
Kentville	101	0	149	101	61	40	204	.....
New Glasgow	229	3	262	252	175	75	334	161
Sydney	391	0	393	392	34	357	490	27
New Brunswick	**946**	**7**	**1,152**	**947**	**146**	**801**	**1,078**	**144**
Chatham	222	1	218	221	38	183	49	16
Fredericton	327	6	528	329	77	252	411	102
Moncton	397	0	406	397	31	366	618	26
St. John	**8,158**	**1,337**	**14,176**	**7,607**	**5,480**	**1,125**	**6,195**	**4,818**
Quebec	185	43	244	159	159	0	90	.....
Bagotville	929	0	1,237	929	920	9	167	451
Chicoutimi	718	20	1,273	827	824	2	442	813
Hull	34	3	305	32	31	1	199	.....
La Tuque	250	14	494	239	166	71	375	.....
Matane	3,251	745	6,290	2,769	1,345	769	3,648	2,191
Montreal	1,473	412	2,338	1,266	957	115	734	414
Quebec	267	9	488	268	244	12	172	356
Rouyn	195	35	351	229	156	14	110	449
Sherbrooke	794	50	915	823	635	125	106	144
Three Rivers	62	6	241	66	43	7	152	.....
Val d'Or	**8,017**	**323**	**20,201**	**7,699**	**4,585**	**3,040**	**52,903**	**6,252**
Ontario	125	0	215	123	76	47	495	123
Belleville	135	2	224	126	86	40	1,147	181
Brantford	252	0	343	252	148	104	470	142
Chatham	192	1	251	190	117	73	622	337
Fort William	134	32	198	129	92	15	1,098	76
Guelph	591	9	1,352	566	259	290	4,339	378
Hamilton	104	0	341	104	67	37	658	126
Kenora	281	24	348	253	218	35	450	380
Kingston	165	11	382	168	79	83	1,068	126
Kitchener	534	23	760	549	354	167	1,874	607
London	146	12	173	133	93	40	1,460	115
Niagara Falls	109	0	270	157	112	45	704	180
North Bay	194	0	361	186	62	124	1,707	51
Oshawa	484	3	1,251	480	301	179	4,356	330
Ottawa	261	33	255	109	39	70	64	54
Pembroke	103	0	206	100	66	34	875	112
Peterborough	374	1	359	356	348	8	414	453
Port Arthur	204	27	264	189	90	99	2,021	176
St. Catharines	145	1	170	143	113	30	276	87
St. Thomas	295	2	381	296	140	156	634	218
Sarnia	92	0	611	91	32	58	324	93
Sault Ste. Marie	122	0	317	126	120	6	1,172	75
Stratford	223	0	939	210	179	31	486	110
Sudbury	385	0	1,109	357	125	232	1,004	222
Timmins	1,708	126	8,057	1,652	910	742	17,140	1,181
Toronto	423	14	779	419	169	250	7,596	319
Windsor	236	2	285	235	190	45	449	.....
Woodstock	**1,576**	**61**	**7,729**	**1,568**	**1,017**	**529**	**19,701**	**1,243**
Manitoba	144	28	469	124	117	7	1,072	157
Brandon	6	0	6	6	6	0	0	.....
Winnipeg	1,426	33	7,254	1,438	894	522	18,629	1,086
Saskatchewan	**1,538**	**135**	**2,672**	**1,493**	**1,211**	**283**	**11,690**	**1,676**
Moose Jaw	372	55	349	330	245	86	2,323	344
North Battleford	63	8	58	52	43	9	322	69
Prince Albert	98	18	256	78	57	21	562	93
Regina	473	19	844	483	409	74	4,445	616
Saskatoon	291	0	786	313	292	21	3,132	306
Swift Current	63	24	146	57	56	1	600	102
Yorkton	178	11	233	180	109	71	306	146
Alberta	**2,054**	**74**	**5,525**	**1,928**	**1,458**	**458**	**9,941**	**1,898**
Calgary	642	48	1,768	553	486	67	4,746	712
Drumheller	124	0	405	117	89	28	168	91
Edmonton	763	5	2,678	763	670	81	3,973	841
Lethbridge	145	21	291	119	114	5	602	101
Medicine Hat	380	0	383	376	99	277	452	153
British Columbia	**1,580**	**14**	**5,823**	**1,675**	**767**	**829**	**13,473**	**1,791**
Kamloops	22	0	267	23	15	7	140	35
Nanaimo	322	0	376	343	338	5	329	262
Nelson	150	0	194	150	27	123	56	76
New Westminster	13	0	176	14	10	4	745	68
Penticton	51	0	124	52	28	24	231	29
Prince George	15	1	31	14	14	0	56	1
Prince Rupert	60	0	84	60	7	53	282	19
Vancouver	653	12	3,709	725	222	425	10,213	1,092
Victoria	274	1	862	294	106	188	1,421	209
Canada	**25,072**	**1,998**	**58,638**	**24,080**	**15,036**	**7,853**	**116,948**	**18,244***
Men	14,454	208	42,664	14,511	10,726	3,620	97,146	13,359
Women	10,618	1,790	15,974	9,569	4,310	4,233	19,802	4,885

*199 Placements effected by offices since closed.

Placements in regular employment numbered 4,065 of men and 1,415 of women.

ONTARIO

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during April called for 11 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 28 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 10 per cent in placements when compared with March, but a decrease of over 25 per cent in comparison with April, 1937. All industrial divisions participated in the declines in placements from April of last year, the most important decrease being in construction and maintenance followed by smaller losses in manufacturing, logging, services, farming and transportation. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 404; logging, 564; farming, 1,378; transportation, 103; construction and maintnenance, 1,090; trade, 231 and services, 3,803, of which 2,459 were of household workers. There were 3,266 men and 1,319 women placed in regular employment during the month.

MANITOBA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during April, was nearly 16 per cent less than in the preceding month and over 2 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 16 per cent when compared with March and of nearly one per cent in comparison with April, 1937. There was a large increase in services when comparing placements for the month under review with April of last year, but this gain was almost entirely offset by declines in logging and farming. Losses were reported in all other groups, but they were quite small. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 49; farming, 578; construction and maintenance, 79 and services, 811, of which 683 were of household workers. There were 712 men and 305 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during April, were over 57 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 36 per cent less favourable than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 69 per cent higher than in March, but nearly 36 per cent lower than in April, 1937. Except for a nominal increase in transportation, there were fewer placements in all industrial divisions than during April of last year, the most important losses being in farming, services and construction and maintenance. There were 852 placements in farming and 590 in services; of the latter 489 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 837 of men and 374 of women.

ALBERTA

Employment offices in Alberta were notified of over 31 per cent more vacancies in April than in the preceding month, but over 7 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 26 per cent higher than in March, but 12 per cent below April, 1937. With the exception of small increases in services and transportation, all industrial groups showed declines in placements when compared with April a year ago. None, however, was large, except the decrease in the highway division of construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 61; farming, 835; transportation, 60; construction and maintenance, 271 and services, 652, of which 489 were of household workers. There were 1,004 men and 454 women placed in regular employment during the month.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

During April, positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia were over 48 per cent less than in the preceding month and 52 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Slightly lower percentages of loss were reported in placements under both comparisons. All industrial divisions participated in the decrease in placements from April, 1937, the most important declines being in construction and maintenance, logging and services, with smaller losses in farming, mining, manufacturing and trade. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were: manufacturing, 50; logging, 58; farming, 126; construction and maintenance, 654 and services, 654, of which 456 were of household workers. During the month 552 men and 215 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of April, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 15,036 placements in regular employment, 8,220 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 684 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 569 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 115 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the

offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec transfers at the reduced rate during April were effected by the Hull office, which was instrumental in the despatch of 100 bushmen to Pembroke. Business transacted by Ontario offices during April included the issue of 440 certificates, all provincial. Receiving their certificates at Port Arthur 295 bush workers, 4 hotel employees, 3 sawmill labourers, 2 mine workers, one electrician and one construction labourer proceeded to various centres in the Port Arthur zone. For employment within their respective zones also, the Sudbury office transferred 105 bush workers and the Fort William office 20 bush workers, 2 construction workers and one bricklayer. Shipped from Peterborough one mining engineer went to Sudbury, while from Toronto one deckhand was destined to the Fort William zone. In addition, there was a labourer movement during April under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan of 3 forestry trainees and one miner for Northern Ontario points. In Manitoba 34 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate during April, 19 of whom journeyed to provincial situations and 15 outside the province. All of these were granted their certificates at the Winnipeg office. The transfers within the province were all to points in the Winnipeg zone and included 16 farm hands, one farm domestic, one miner and one gardener. Of the persons proceeding to other provinces the Port Arthur zone received 8 bush workers and 2 cooks; the Regina zone 3 farm hands and one farm domestic, and the Estevan zone one farm hand. Saskatchewan transfers at the reduced rate during April were 2 in number, the Saskatoon office assisting in the despatch of one farm hand within the territory covered by that office, and of one farm hand to Prince Albert. Offices in Alberta during April issued 104 certificates for reduced transportation, all to provincial centres. On certificates secured at Edmonton 44 steamship company employees, 17 farm hands, one farm domestic, 10 sawmill workers, 7 oil refinery workers, 6 hotel workers, 5 domestic workers, 4 mine employees, one store clerk and one labourer were conveyed to various sections of the Edmonton zone, and one farm hand each to the Calgary and Lethbridge zones. From Calgary 4 farm hands were transferred to employment within the same zone and one farm hand and one farm domestic to the Edmonton zone. Vouchers of transportation were issued in British Columbia during April to 4 persons going to employment at provincial centres. From Prince Rupert 2 mine workers and from Vancouver one housekeeper were carried to points within their respective zones, the New Westminster office despatching one miner to Kamloops.

Of the 684 persons who were granted certificates at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during April, 301 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 371 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 9 by the Northern Alberta Railway and 3 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During April, 1938

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns from 58 cities which granted permits for construction work valued at $4,879,867 during April, as compared with $3,556,567 in the preceding month, and $6,106,693 in the same month of last year. There was, therefore, an increase of $1,323,300 or 37.2 per cent as compared with March, but in the comparison with April, 1937, there was a decrease of $1,226,826, or 20·1 per cent.

The estimated value of the construction authorized in the first four months of the present year was $12,644,492; this was considerably lower than the aggregate of $16,634,685 reported in the period January-April, 1937, and was also less than in 1935, but was higher than in the same months of the years 1936, 1934 or 1933. The cumulative total for the first four months in each of the last seven years has been very much smaller than in any earlier year of the record. The wholesale prices of building materials have been rather lower in 1938 than in the same period of 1937, and were also below the average for the years, 1920-1937, but they were higher than in the first four months of the years, 1931-1936.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for April, 1938, showing that they had issued more than 555 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $1,800,000, and for over 2,500 other buildings, estimated to cost almost $3,000,000. In March, authority was given for the erection of about 375 dwellings and 1,700 other buildings, valued at approximately $1,110,000 and $2,200,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued during April as compared with the preceding month, the greatest gain of $856,188 or 557·7 per cent taking place in Alberta. In Nova Scotia and Quebec there were in this comparison declines of $27,779

or 15·1 per cent and $79,966, or 8·7 per cent, respectively.

As compared with April, 1937, there were increases in Prince Edward Island and Alberta, the latter showing the considerable gain of $751,170 or 290·5 per cent. In this comparison, the remaining provinces reported declines, of which those of $571,209 or 40·4 per cent in Quebec, and $1,073,570 or 39.5 per cent in Ontario were greatest.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal and Toronto registered decreases in the building authorized during April as compared with the preceding month, and also as compared with April, 1937. In Winnipeg and Vancouver, the value was higher than in March, 1938, but lower than in April of last year. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, Fredericton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Westmount, Galt, Niagara Falls, Oshawa, Ottawa, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, Welland, Riverside, Moose Jaw, Regina, Calgary, Edmonton and Prince Rupert reported increases in the value of the permits issued as compared with March, 1938, and also with April, 1937.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during April and in the first four months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first four months of the same years are also given, (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in April	Value of permits issued in first four months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first four months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first four months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1938.....	4,879,867	12,644,492	30·4	91·1
1937.....	6,106,693	16,634,685	40·0	93·8
1936.....	3,237,366	8,829,837	21·3	84·2
1935.....	6,300,046	14,807,316	35·6	81·5
1934.....	2,269,157	4,980,156	12·0	82·4
1933.....	1,595,502	4,661,323	11·2	75·1
1932.....	4,370,863	13,823,873	33·3	79·1
1931.....	13,495,165	38,241,259	92·1	83·7
1930.....	16,978,076	46,471,338	111·9	96·2
1929.....	29,656,709	72,606,937	174·8	99·4
1928.....	18,606,167	51,769,505	124·6	95·7
1927.....	17,312,470	42,340,823	101·9	96·3
1926.....	19,044,499	41,538,073	100·0	101·7
1925.....	15,482,383	35,463,398	85·4	103·1
1924.....	13,689,101	31,737,100	76·4	111·6
1923.....	19,530,851	39,008,970	93·9	110·8
1922.....	15,833,688	34,513,861	83·1	107·7
1921.....	13,500,360	27,069,872	65·2	136·9
1920.....	15,648,915	34,558,901	83·2	143·1

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	April, 1938	March, 1938	April, 1937	Cities	April, 1938	March, 1938	April, 1937
	$	$	$		$	$	$
P. E. Island—				*St. Catharines.....	19,833	28,360	85,069
Charlottetown.....	6,100	1,000	5,725	*St. Thomas.....	14,495	4,200	1,812
Nova Scotia.....	156,406	184,185	170,339	Sarnia.....	10,832	10,210	9,023
*Halifax.....	116,396	142,250	113,799	Sault Ste. Marie....	22,750	2,700	43,640
New Glasgow.....	18,640	17,100	18,550	*Toronto.....	503,698	714,620	908,436
*Sydney.....	21,370	24,835	37,990	York and East York Townships..	106,960	51,055	236,559
New Brunswick.....	47,386	17,870	55,861	Welland.....	21,750	8,655	11,873
Fredericton.....	8,000	Nil	1,400	*Windsor.....	30,030	39,020	58,409
*Moncton.....	23,250	7,365	37,687	Riverside.....	8,050	5,500	5,300
*Saint John.....	16,136	10,505	16,774	Woodstock.....	10,442	16,568	10,300
Quebec.....	844,237	924,203	1,415,446	**Manitoba**.....	251,415	58,775	287,100
*Montreal—				*Brandon.....	4,355	15,450	8,775
*Maisonneuve.....	482,352	763,853	1,033,065	St. Boniface.....	20,360	5,525	22,825
*Quebec.....	100,235	96,397	60,356	*Winnipeg.....	226,700	37,800	255,500
Shawinigan Falls...	34,800	3,200	17,225	**Saskatchewan**.....	94,853	30,990	142,956
*Sherbrooke.....	70,200	47,900	180,000	*Moose Jaw.....	7,665	200	5,910
*Three Rivers.....	33,400	7,735	37,315	*Regina.....	78,633	21,365	37,146
*Westmount.....	123,250	5,118	87,485	*Saskatoon.....	8,555	9,425	99,900
Ontario.....	1,641,959	1,365,680	2,715,529	**Alberta**.....	1,009,719	153,531	258,549
Belleville.....	3,400	525	7,580	*Calgary.....	75,639	30,036	56,914
*Brantford.....	10,580	64,042	9,640	*Edmonton.....	926,965	97,535	155,880
Chatham.....	8,624	13,950	9,300	Lethbridge.....	6,065	25,960	42,405
*Fort William.....	23,745	6,150	43,480	Medicine Hat.....	1,050	Nil	3,350
Galt.....	29,761	12,731	22,517	**British Columbia**....	827,792	820,333	1,055,188
*Guelph.....	5,000	3,400	19,912	Kamloops.....	2,440	12,600	5,900
*Hamilton.....	139,235	123,403	189,864	Nanaimo.....	9,300	13,280	16,786
*Kingston.....	22,475	19,919	36,395	*New Westminster...	51,050	115,675	53,600
*Kitchener.....	43,400	28,182	129,728	Prince Rupert.....	7,030	4,070	500
*London.....	93,575	40,940	179,885	*Vancouver.....	703,445	600,835	922,620
Niagara Falls.....	77,910	21,650	15,115	North Vancouver...	15,025	17,335	6,080
Oshawa.....	10,165	3,950	1,200	*Victoria.....	39,502	56,538	49,702
*Ottawa.....	338,470	101,000	223,355				
Owen Sound.....	15,050	22,148	10,879	Total— 58 cities....	4,879,867	3,556,567	6,106,693
*Peterborough.....	28,735	11,641	18,484	Total—*35 cities....	4,425,363	3,286,855	5,582,661
*Port Arthur.....	37,565	7,928	421,087				
*Stratford.....	14,429	3,233	6,687				

As already stated, the aggregate for the first four months of this year was decidedly lower than in the same period of 1937, and was also smaller than in 1935, but it exceeded the total for 1933, 1934 or 1936. The index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in 1938 were lower than in the months January-April in 1937, but were rather higher than in preceding years since 1930.

The table on page 677 gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during April and March, 1938, and April 1937. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "x".

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF MAY, 1938

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of May, 1938, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busily engaged with ploughing and planting. In the West Pictou district 300 acres of peas were planted, an increase of nearly 100 acres over last year when an average of one ton of peas per acre was obtained. As an experiment, several acres of corn also were planted for canning purposes. The peak of the lobster fishing season had passed, with the catch somewhat below average in some localities, but halibut, salmon, herring, cod, mackerel, haddock, shad and gaspereaux were plentiful. Logging was confined chiefly to the cutting and peeling of pulpwood and mills were busy sawing lumber and barrel stock. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from 2 to 5 days, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from 4 to 6 days. Conditions, generally, were good in manufacturing, with no idleness reported from the iron and steel group. A number of new buildings were under way and a considerable amount of remodelling was being done. Highway maintenance and construction likewise continued. Transportation by rail, water and motor, both passenger and freight, was heavy. Trade, wholesale and retail, was rather dull. In the women's division experienced domestic help remained scarce.

Other than in the district around Montreal, there were few calls for farm help. Seasonal slackness also prevailed in logging. In many sections river driving was practically completed, this being due in some quarters to the shortage of water in the secondary streams, so that a great number of logs could not be driven to their destination. Mining was quiet, except at Sherbrooke, where increased employment in this industry was registered. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Hull—matches paper and toy plants working at full capacity, dairies likewise busier; Montreal—metal and textile industries unchanged, clothing slacker, boots and shoes fairly active; Quebec—boots and shoes quiet; Sherbrooke—iron and steel plants showed decreased employment, but cotton, woollen and silk mills were busy; Three Rivers— all plants operating below their regular schedule; La Tuque—pulp mills on short time, but sash and door factories active; Matane—small industries operating at full capacity; Rouyn—some concerns on short time. In building construction improvement was noted, the chief progress being in the erection of private dwellings, as no public works program had yet been inaugurated. Construction of the St. Maurice power dam was suspended, owing to high waters, however, it was expected many men would find work there during the summer. Road construction continued. Navigation had opened and transportation by rail, water and motor was heavy. Trade showed a decline in some centres, due to the closing down of some local industries and the resulting unemployment. In the women's division a shortage of domestics was reported and an ever increasing demand for such help was recorded at the offices.

With seeding operations about completed in Ontario, the call for farm hands decreased, thus, transient and local help in most districts was sufficient to meet all extra casual demands, such as the blocking and hoeing of sugar beets, the gathering of strawberries and the planting of the tobacco crop. Pulp cutting was about the only activity in logging, but sawmills had opened and afforded employment to a number of men, most of whom had been former employees. Mines, except at Port Arthur, were quiet. Manufacturing remained practically unchanged, the majority of concerns running on short time and with reduced staffs, with no immediate prospect of improvement. Further curtailment of activity also occurred in the auto industry and several hundreds of men were laid off for an indefinite period. Highway construction was progressing favourably and building construction, although slow, was slightly better; a number of skilled tradesmen, however, was still unemployed. There was no demand for railway workers, a recession in rail traffic having necessitated a temporary lay-off of these employees, many of whom were in the

car repair and round house departments. In the women's division the call remained steady for all classes of day, house, hotel and restaurant workers and in many cases exceeded the supply of experienced applicants available.

Seeding in the Prairie Provinces was practically finished, with a consequent decline in farm placements. Crop conditions appeared more favourable, except in the Peace River district, where rain was badly needed. Mining was slack, outside of development work on the new mines at Rosedale, Sask. Logging, likewise was quiet, a handicap in this industry in the Edmonton zone being low water, which prevented logs reaching the mills. Manufacturing was practically unchanged and there were no calls for additional help. Building construction showed little activity, the majority of permits issued being for repairs and alterations. Little highway construction was under way, but some section hands were placed with the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. at Moose Jaw. Trade was fair. A number of requests was received for female domestic, though vacancies calling for household help on farms were somewhat difficult to fill. Experienced city help, too, was hard to procure.

Very few enquiries were listed for farm help in British Columbia and little orchard work was being carried on. Logging was slack and there was no demand for loggers or sawmill labourers. A continued dry spell was increasing the fire hazard and the lumber market was poor. Mining, likewise, was quiet, although much interest was being taken in the Mining Training scheme. Factories at Nelson were working full-time. Building construction was fairly active and painters and plumbers reported improvement, the Home Improvement Plan having given a decided impetus to the building and reconstruction of small homes. General repair work, also, was good. A number of men were requisitioned to fight forest fires in the vicinity of Prince George and some transients were taken off trains there for that purpose. Shipping and longshoring was good at New Westminster and Prince Rupert, but quiet at Vancouver. Shipyards were fairly busy at Prince Rupert and very active at Victoria. Trade was dull. A slight increase was recorded in hotel orders in the women's department, but all applicants were not suitable for the positions offered. Registrations also, were being received at Victoria for berry pickers.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, May 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at April 4 showed little change, on the whole, as compared with March 14. There was an improvement between these two dates in the building industry. The tailoring trade, motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft manufacture, furniture manufacture, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service and agriculture. On the other hand employment declined in coal mining and in the iron and steel, cotton, hosiery, and textile bleaching, printing and dyeing industries.

It is estimated that at April 4, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,390,000. This was 10,000 more than at March 14, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 130,000 as compared with April 19, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at April 4, 1938, was 12·9, the same as at March 14, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·7 at April 4, 1938, and 6·4 at March 14, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at April 4, 1938, was 12·5 as compared with 12·6 at March 14, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at April 4, 1938, as compared with April 19, 1937, of about 2·7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 2·5 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 2·7 between these dates.

At April 4, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,321,061 wholly unemployed, 358,278 temporarily stopped, and 68,425 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,747,764; this was 1,217 less than at March 14, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 342,000 as compared with April 19, 1937.

The total of 1,747,764 persons on the registers at April 4, 1938, included 993,036 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 545,792 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 54,615 persons with

applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 154,321 other persons, of whom 31,598 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at April 4, 1938, was 1,842,115, as compared with 1,844,583 at March 14, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase at April 4, 1938, of about 366,000 as compared with April 19, 1937.

United States

According to a press release dated May 20 issued by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, there was a small seasonal increase of about 70,000 in employment in non-agricultural industries in April. Retail trade and construction activity increased seasonally, offsetting marked declines in factory and mining employment. Miss Perkins stated that "Ordinarily, about 400,000 employees are taken on during April as seasonal industrial activity increases."

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States was as follows:

Since April of last year there has been a reduction of more than 2,500,000 in the number of people on the pay-rolls of private industry and of public agencies engaged in regular government activities, exclusive of WPA and other Federal and State emergency projects. Since last autumn, when the marked decline in industrial activity began, it is estimated that approximately 3,000,000 people have been laid off.

Factory employment continued to decline in April, in contrast with the slight seasonal gains of recent years. The decline of 2·6 per cent since mid-March indicates the release of approximately 180,000 wage earners from their jobs. Weekly wage disbursements fell by 3·8 per cent, or about $5,600,000. As compared with last year at this time, the level of factory employment was down by 22 per cent and pay-rolls by 33 per cent. It is estimated that there were approximately 1,900,000 fewer wage earners in factories than in April, 1937, and that their weekly pay-rolls were $70,000,000 smaller.

The more pronounced decrease in pay-rolls than in employment from March to April reflected further curtailment in plant operating time in many industries, as well as the observance of Good Friday during the mid-month reporting pay period. A somewhat larger number of wage-rate reductions was reported than in previous months. Wage rates of more than 40,000 factory workers in 36 industries reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics were affected by rate reductions, chiefly in brass, shoe, and cotton factories.

Most manufacturing industries reduced their working forces. Of the 89 industries which regularly report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, 71 had fewer employees in mid-April than in mid-March. As in earlier months, the durable goods industries as a group reported a larger decline in employment (3·2 per cent) than the non-durable goods industries (2·1 per cent). Considerable numbers of workers were laid off by the machinery industries, railroad repair shops, and steel and automobile plants, although pay-rolls in the steel and automobile plants were about the same as in mid-March. Reductions in employment in cotton textiles and in certain clothing industries were partly seasonal. Employment gains were reported by some of the building supply industries, such as brick and cement, and in the manufacture of foods.

Railroads laid off about 15,000 men, although employment usually increases in April. About 45,000 coal miners lost their jobs as demand for coal declined. Public utilities reported little change in employment.

Employment increased during the month in private building construction and in quarries. These gains, although smaller than usual for April, provided considerable additional employment. Employment also increased seasonally on Federal construction projects and on State road work.

The most important employment increase during the month was in retail trade, where approximately 160,000 workers were taken on to handle Easter and spring buying, which reached a peak in mid-April. This expansion in employment, amounting to nearly 11 per cent for stores selling general merchandise, was delayed this year because of the late date of Easter. Taking the spring season as a whole, the gain in retail employment has been somewhat smaller than usual. Wholesale firms continued to reduce their forces slightly.

Reports from the various states indicate quite general reduction in employment, which was most marked in important manufacturing states where heavy industry is concentrated. Preliminary reports show reductions of 4·4 per cent in Michigan, 2·4 per cent in Pennsylvania and Indiana, 1·9 per cent in Ohio, and about 1 per cent in Massachusetts and New Jersey. California reported an increase of 2·2 per cent as canneries and retail stores took on additional employees. In the District of Columbia, a gain in retail trade accounted largely for an employment expansion of 4·5 per cent in April.

As employment in private industry either declined or failed to show the customary seasonal increase in April, the federal works projects continued to take on more people. In the month of April as a whole, preliminary reports indicate an addition of 200,000 workers on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, including projects of the National Youth Administration and Student Aid. Monthly pay-rolls of these agencies were $12,300,000 larger than in March.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government, supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for buildings and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract

for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the Minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Supply and laying of a 6-inch cast iron water main from water tanks to permanent huts at Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. M. Lonergan, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, May 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,700.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the work of laying the main, as follows:—

	Per hour
Pipe layers (C. I. Pipe)	$0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40

Construction of a boat shelter at the R.C.A.F. Station at Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,289.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver	0 40
Electricians	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver labourers	0 40
Pile driver firemen	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a barrack block at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, May 13, 1938. Amount of contract, $145,812.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finisher	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or Elec.	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Compressor Operators, gas. or elec.	0 50
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist Operators, gas. or elec.	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Completion of No. 11 married quarters at the R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Ovide Bouvier, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 25, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,728.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenter	$0 85
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40

Construction of an addition to the single officers' quarters at the R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ontario. Name of contractors, Messrs. G. A. Crain and Sons, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 20, 1938. Amount of contract, $27,126.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters	0 80
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 70
Gas or electric	0 55
Compressor operators: gas. or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Drivers	0 45
Engineers, operating, steam: Single or double drum	0 70
Engineers, on steel erection	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators: gas. or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Shovel operators—gas	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tilesetters	0 90
Tilesetters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40

Construction of Hangars Nos. 5 and 6 at the R.C.A.F. Station, Jericho Beach, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Northern Construction Company and J. W. Stewart Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, May 25, 1938. Amount of contract, $248,700.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Compressor operators—gas. or electric	0 60
Carpenters	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operator—	
Steam	0 90
Gas or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Engineers, operating, steam—Single or double drum	0 90
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Electricians	1 00
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	1 00
Lathers, wood	0 75

	Per hour
Machinists	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	1 00
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver bridgemen	1 00
Pile driver men	1 00
Pile driver labourers	0 45
Pile driver fireman	0 68¾
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 72½
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Shovel operators—gas	1 12½
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 74⅛
Stonecutters	1 00
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Tile setters, ornamental	1 12½
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45

Installation of a new water main at the Citadel at Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. A. Auclair, Monument Giffard, P.Q. Date of contract, May 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,600.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pipe layers (C. I. Pipe)	$0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40

Construction of a gun-testing butt for the Royal Canadian Air Force, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractor, J. J. McCaffrey, Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, May 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,258.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 85
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 45
Cement finisher	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 90
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 90
Lathers, wood	0 75
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Rodmen, reinforcing steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 80
Watchman	0 40

Construction of an addition to the Armoury at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Alphonse Bellavance, Rimouski, P.Q. Date of contract, May 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $22,895.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Carpenters	0 50
Cement-finisher	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gas or electric	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Compressor operators, gas. or electric	0 40
Engineers, operating steam—Single or double drum	0 55
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Fireman—stationary	0 35
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a Dormitory for single officers at the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 28, 1938. Amount of contract, $57,279.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Blacksmiths	0 65
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 95
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 80
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 50
Compressor operator—gas or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 95
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating steam—	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen—stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 50

	Per hour
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 70
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 95
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Shovel operators—gas	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tilesetters—ornamental	0 95
Tilesetters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 35

NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD

Reconstruction of Market Slip bulkhead at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, the Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, April 25, 1938. Amount of contract, $17,233.10. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators: gas or electric	0 50
Compressor operators: gas or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 65
Engineers, locomotive crane (steam, gas, elec.)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—gas or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Millwrights	0 65
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Shovel operators—gas	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of repairs to the north jetty (Section 2) at Steveston, Fraser River, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, Gillay Brothers, Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, April 25, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $13,440. A fair wage schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per month
Tugboat captain—Class A	$200 00
Tugboat captain—Class B	190 00
Tugboat captain—Class C	180 00
Tugboat engineer—Class A	190 00
Tugboat engineer—Class B	180 00
Tugboat engineer—Class C	170 00
	Per hour
Tugboat fireman	0 56¼
Tugboat deckhand	0 54
Derrick engineer	1 12½
Derrick fireman	0 68¾
Derrick deckhand	0 54
Labourers	0 45
Gasoline engine runner	0 60
Launch operator (work boat)	0 50
Piledriver foreman	1 25
Piledriver engineer	1 12½
Piledriver fireman	0 68¾
Piledriver bridgeman	1 00
Piledriver boomman	1 00
Piledriver man	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Reconstruction of the east pier at Rondeau, Kent Co., Ont. Name of contractors, The Detroit River Construction Ltd., Windsor, Ont. Date of contract, May 11, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $26,414. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finisher	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas or electric	0 45
Compressor operators—gas or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Hoist operator (gas)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Machinist	0 60
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Pile driver men	0 50
Watchman	0 30

Construction of repairs to the breakwater and breastworks at Shippigan Gully, Gloucester County, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. Laflamme & Laflamme Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 19, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $30,842.94. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Timbermen and Cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Motor boat operator	0 35
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Compressor operators (gas or electric)	0 40
Engineer operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Fireman—stationary	0 35
Hoist operator—gas or electric	0 40
Machinist	0 55
Driver	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85

Demolition of the Post Office at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Betcherman Iron & Metal Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, April 28, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 80
From May 1, 1938	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
From May 1, 1938	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a public building at Perce, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Laurent Giroux, St. Casimir, P.Q. Date of contract, May 12, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,408.70 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gas or electric	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Lathers, metal	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Marble and tile setters	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Terrazzo labourers	0 35
Welders on steel erection	0 75
Watchman	0 25

Construction of an Airport at North Bay, Ont. Name of contractors, Tomlinson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $146,119. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 50
Drag line operators—steam	0 90
Firemen	0 60
Oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Powdermen	0 50
Road grader operators (horse-drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Firemen	0 55
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 90
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of runways, taxi strips and roads at the Airport at Kapuskasing, Ont. Name of contractors, McNamara Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $24,322.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt finishers	$0 50
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Road grader operator—horse-drawn	0 40
Road grader operator—horse drawn, including team	0 70
Road grader operator—gasoline	0 45
Power shovel operators—gasoline	0 90
Tractor operators	0 45
Power roller operators, steam and gasoline	0 65
Operators of bituminous penetration equipment	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Watchman	0 30

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Erection of a power line at Airport, Porquis Junction, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. W. H. Durrell, New Liskeard, Ont. Date of contract, May 4, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,170. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 40
Linemen (power line erection)	0 80
Electricians	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Tractor drivers	0 50

Construction of an intermediate aerodrome at Earlton Junction, Ont. Name of contractors, Caswell Construction Co., Kirkland Lake, Ont. Date of contract, May 11, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $48,674.35. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Cement finishers	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 45
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 90
Tractor operators	0 45
Road roller operators (steam)	0 65
Road roller operators (gasoline)	0 65

Erection of a Radio Range Station at North Bay, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. J. H. Marceau, North Bay, Ont. Date of contract, May 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $13,700. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0.75
Driver	0 40
Electricians	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Bricklayers	0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Road grader operators (including team)	0 80
Roofers—felt and gravel—patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Black shoes	J. A. & M. Cote, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Black shoes	Tebbutt Shoe & Leather Co., Ltd., Three Rivers, P.Q.
Haversacks for anti-gas respirators	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue cloth for overcoats	The Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Blue cloth for uniforms	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Trouser drill	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Waterproof cloth	Canadian General Rubber Co. Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Gabardine	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mattresses	Simmons Ltd., Montreal, Que.
Waterproof coats	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Blue frieze	Oxford Woollen Mills Ltd., Oxford, N.S.
Blue serge	Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Blue serge	West Coast Woollen Mills Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Drab cloth	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drill jackets	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Command switchboard (3)	Canadian Telephones & Supplies Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Film rolls, aero, panocromatic	Canadian Kodak Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Radio-telegraph and -telephone receivers and spare valves	Canadian Marconi Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Machine gun belt links	Parmenter & Bulloch Co., Ltd., Gananoque, P.Q.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter boxes and locks	Canadian Repair Shop Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks	Engine Works & Trading Corp'n, Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Riding boots	The Hartt Boot and Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Felt hats	John B. Stetson Co. (Canada) Ltd., Brockville, Ont.
Black ankle boots	The Hartt Boot and Shoe Co. Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Bobcaygeon, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, May 13, 1938. Amount of contract, $792.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Havelock, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, May 13, 1938. Amount of contract, $717.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Nipigon, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd. Date of contract, May 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $747.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Trenton, N.S. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, May 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $858.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Manufacture of Fleet aircraft spares. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, May 13, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,726.26. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitters' helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Air frame construction and assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40

	Per hour
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Manufacture of fabric spares for the upkeep and maintenance of Fleet aircraft. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, May 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,459.06. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Additional work on four Northrop "Delta" aeroplanes. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, May 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $13,567.32. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Manufacture of spare parts for Avro 626 aircraft. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa. Date of contract, May 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $19,949. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Manufacture of spare parts for Atlas aircraft. Name of contractors, The Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd. Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, May 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,336.21. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Manufacture of four Lysander II aircraft. Name of contractors, The National Steel Car Corporation Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, May 9, 1938. Amount of contract, cost-plus. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Manufacture of twelve Lysander Mark II aircraft. Name of contractors, The National Steel Car Corporation Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, May 6, 1938. Amount of contract, $390,000. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MONTREAL, ST. GREGOIRE DE MONTMORENCY, MAGOG, SHERBROOKE, DRUMMONDVILLE AND VALLEYFIELD, QUEBEC.—Dominion Textile Company, Limited, Drummondville Cotton Company, Montreal Cottons Limited and La Fédération Nationale Catholique du Textile, Inc., and the local National Catholic Unions of Textile Workers and representatives of the employees not affiliated with the union.

The agreements cover four mills at Montreal, one at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, two at Magog, one at Sherbrooke, one at Drummondville and two at Valleyfield.

Eleven separate agreements were made, all in effect from December 27, 1937, to run to September 3, 1938, unless terminated by prior notice on May 28, 1938. The agreements were so terminated May 28, 1938. The wages, hours, etc., however, have been continued in effect, until September 3, 1938, by an order of the provincial Fair Wage Board, outlined elsewhere in this issue.

The agreements had provided for joint plant committees and a central collective committee for all plants under the agreements, to deal with disputes, grievances, etc.

Construction: Building and Structures

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—General Contractors Section of the Winnipeg Builders Exchange and the Bricklayers and Masons International Union, No. 1, of Manitoba.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939.

The foreman must be a union member.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, to be worked between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. from Monday to Friday and 8 a.m. to noon on Saturday. During the months of July and August, no work on Saturdays except necessary work. When more than one shift is worked in a day, these hours may be changed, and when consecutive shifts are worked, 7½ hours to constitute a day's work.

Overtime: Time and one half to 10 p.m.; after 10 p.m. and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and four specified holidays, double time.

Wages for bricklayers and masons, $1.10 per hour. Foremen to be paid 10 cents per hour extra where three or more union members are employed.

Men hired in Winnipeg and sent from Winnipeg to jobs out of town to have their transportation paid to and from the job and 15 cents per hour extra.

The union not to allow its members to contract or sub-contract for an amount over $200 (material included) except in case of basements or chimneys.

Any dispute between the parties to be referred to a joint arbitration committee whose decision will be binding on both parties.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—Canadian National Railways and their employees engaged in handling rail and water freight (Checkers and Coopers).

Schedule to be in effect from May 1, 1938, until either party gives 30 days' notice of change.

This agreement amends that made October 1, 1936 and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, by amending the wage rates.

Hourly wage rates for day work: checkers and assistant stevedores 56 cents, sealers and coopers 51 cents, porters 49 cents, crane operators 74 cents. Hourly wages for night work: 2 cents per hour higher than for day work.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO—Western Stevedore Company (Canadian Pacific Railway Company) and their employees engaged in handling rail and water freight (Checkers and Coopers).

Schedule to be in effect from May 1, 1938, until either party gives 30 days' notice of change.

This agreement amends that made October 1, 1936, and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1937, by amending the wage rates:

Hourly wage rates for day work: stevedores 61 cents; checkers, sealers and assistant stevedores, 56 cents; coopers 51 cents; porters 49 cents; crane operators 74 cents.

Service: Recreational

Correction

VANCOUVER AND OTHER CENTRES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Moving Picture Machine Operators.

The number of the Vancouver local of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators was shown in the statement as to an agreement on page 577 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for May as 168, whereas the correct number is 348.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Bakers, Sherbrooke (amendment)
Shoe Workers, Province of Quebec (amendment)
Millinery Industry, Montreal (amendment)
Building Trades, Quebec
Plumbers and Tinsmiths, Three Rivers (amendment)
Building Trades, Sherbrooke, Drummondville
Building Trades, Joliette
Coal handlers, Montreal
Retail Store and Hotel Workers, Donnacona
Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec
Garage and Service Station Employees, Montreal
Shoe Repairers, Montreal
Tavern Employees, Quebec
Barbers, Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford and Sweetsburg
Barbers and Hairdressers, Three Rivers (amendment)
Barbers and Hairdressers, Victoriaville (amendment)
Barbers and Hairdressers, Rouyn and Noranda (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in an article to be found elsewhere in this issue.

ONTARIO

Hard Furniture Industry, Province of Ontario
Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Windsor
Plumbers and Steamfitters, Windsor
Building Labourers, Windsor
Carpenters, Windsor

SASKATCHEWAN

Painters, Regina

ALBERTA

Honey Producing Industry, Coaldale, Taber and Vauxhall zone
Bakers, Edmonton
Lathers, Edmonton

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification

of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting building trades in the Quebec, Sherbrooke and Joliette districts, coal handlers at Montreal, retail store and hotel employees at Donnacona, garage and service station employees at Quebec and Montreal, shoe repairers at Montreal, tavern employees at Quebec and barbers at Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford and Sweetsburg; the amendment by Orders in Council of agreements affecting the shoe manufacturing industry throughout the province, the millinery industry in the Montreal district, building trades at Quebec, plumbers and tinsmith roofers at Three Rivers, barbers and hairdressers at Three Rivers, Victoriaville, Rouyn and Noranda; the cancellation by Order in Council of the agreement affecting bakers at Sherbrooke. Requests for the extension of new agreements were published in the following issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette:* barbers and men's hairdressers at Montreal in the issue of May 7; printing trades at Quebec, grocery and butcher shop employees at Sherbrooke in the issue of May 14; fur workers at Quebec, taxi drivers at Three Rivers, and cleaners and dyers at Montreal in the issue of May 21. Requests for amendments to Orders in Council already in effect were published in the following issues: longshoremen at Sorel and barbers and hairdressers at Rouyn and Noranda in the issue of May 7, barbers and hairdressers at Quebec in the issue of May 21. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the May 14 issue approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and of the requiring of competency certificates in certain trades which are also noted below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

Bakers, Sherbrooke.—An Order in Council, approved May 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 14, repeals the Order in Council which made an agreement obligatory in the baking trade at Sherbrooke from February 15, 1935 (Labour Gazette, March, 1935, page 238)

Manufacturing: Boots and Shoes

Shoe Workers, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, dated April 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 7, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, March, 1938, page 335) by correcting the names of the unions who are parties to the agreement to read "La Fédération Nationale du Cuir et de la Chaussure du Canada, Incorporée and the Boot and Shoe Workers Union," and by making certain minor changes in the classification of work.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Millinery Industry, Montreal.—An Order in Council approved April 28 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 7, corrects the previous Order in Council for this industry, which correction does not affect the summaries given in the Labour Gazette, August, 1935, page 732, March, 1936, page 275, and June, 1937, page 695.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 6, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 14, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 692, December, page 1387, and January, 1938, page 103) by giving the interpretation of the ten mile radius from the limits of the city of Quebec and Levis which comprised Zone I. The ten miles is interpreted to be the distance on the roads, and if only part of a municipality is within this ten mile limit, the whole municipality is considered to be in Zone III. This amendment was made retroactive to May 22, 1937.

BUILDING TRADES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 14, makes obligatory the terms of a new agreement between L'Association des Constructeurs de Québec, Inc. (The Builders' Association of Quebec, Inc.) and Le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction des Syndicats Catholiques Nationaux de Québec (The Building Trades Council of the National Catholic Unions of Quebec, Incorporated) and the separate National Catholic Unions for the following trades: bricklayers and masons, plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters, plumbers and electricians, tinsmith-roofers, stationary engineers, labourers.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice by either party to the agreement.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the judicial districts of Quebec and the counties of Beauce, Dorchester, Megantic, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska, Temiscouata, Rivière du Loup and Rimouski. This territory is divided into three zones: zone I comprises the city of Quebec, the town of Levis and the municipalities of Lauzon, Bienville, St. Romuald, Charny, St. David, Pintendre, Sillery, Ste. Foy, Cap Rouge, Ancienne Lorette, Loretteville, Charlesbourg, Charlesbourg West, Notre Dame des Laurentides, Quebec West, Petite Rivière, St. Michel Archange, Giffard, Beauport, Beauportville, St. Louis de Courville, St. Grégoire, Boischatel and l'Ange Gardien; zone II, the town of Thetford Mines and the municipality of Black Lake; zone III the remaining territorial jurisdiction.

Hours: 8 per day between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., a 48-hour week. Where double shift system is in force, however, any 8 hours to constitute a day's work. (The 8-hour day and 48-hour week was provided for by an Order in Council under the Act respecting the limiting of working hours as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1936, page 609.)

Overtime: any work done outside the regular hours, to be paid at time and a half till midnight and double time from midnight to 7 a.m. No work on Sundays and holy days of obligation nor on two other holidays except in case of necessity, for which double time will be paid.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES

Trades	Zone I*	Zone II	Zone III
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers:			
Contractors (personal services)	$1 00	....	....
Journeymen	0 75	$0 60	$0 50
Carpenters-joiners:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 75	....	....
Journeymen	0 55	0 50	0 40
Caulkers	0 50	0 35	0 35
Painters:			
Contractors (personal services)	0 70	....	....
Journeymen	0 50	0 45	0 35
Common labourers	0 40	0 35	0 25
Mortar makers	0 40	0 35	0 25
Celanite mixers	0 40	0 35	0 25
Plaster pourers	0 40	0 35	0 25
Hod carriers	0 40	0 35	0 25
Joint pointers:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 75	....	....
Journeymen	0 55	0 45	0 40
Cement finishers:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 75	....	....
Journeymen	0 55	0 45	0 40
Tile, marble and terrazzo setters:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 75	....	....
Journeymen	0 55	0 45	0 40
Terrazzo finishers	0 45	0 40	0 35
Drillers	0 50	0 45	....
Lathers—metal	0 55	0 50	0 40
Lathers—wood ($3.00 for one thousand)	0 50	0 45	0 35
Stationary enginemen and mechanics	0 55	0 45	0 40
Enginemen—steam shovels	0 55	0 45	....
Enginemen—hoisting	0 55	0 45	....
Enginemen—gas mixer	0 55	0 45	....
Enginemen—compresser	0 55	0 45	....
Plumbers, steamfitters:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 75	....	....
Journeymen	0 55	0 45	0 40
Electricians:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 75	....	....
Journeymen	0 55	0 45	0 40
Tinsmiths-roofers:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 75	....	....
Journeymen	0 55	0 45	0 40
Mechanics in ornamental iron and bronze	0 50	0 50	0 42
Adjusters in ornamental iron and bronze	0 40	0 40	0 34
Helpers in ornamental iron and bronze	0 30	0 30	0 25

* If an employee who usually lives in zone I is hired for work in zone II or zone III, he must be paid the zone I rate; and in the cases of plumbers, electricians, tinsmith-roofers and painters, transportation and board to be paid if these trades go to work outside Quebec City, unless the contractor drives these men to work and return each day.

The above rates are the same as those in effect under the Order in Council last year except for increases of 5 cents per hour in wages of plumbers, steamfitters, electricians, tinsmith-roofers in zone II and increases of 5 cents for painters, joint pointers, cement finishers and tile, marble and terrazzo setters in zone II and for metal lathers in zone III; a decrease of 5 cents for tile, marble and terrazzo setters in zone III and ½ of one cent for ornamental iron and bronze mechanics and helpers in zone III.

Apprentices to be registered with the joint committee. The proportionate number of apprentices to journeymen allowed varies with the different trades: for plasterers, bricklayers, masons and painters, one apprentice allowed to ten journeymen or fraction there-

of; for carpenters, tinsmith-roofers, electricians, plumbers and steamfitters, one apprentice allowed to each five journeymen or fraction thereof; for tile marble, terrazzo and cement layers, one apprentice for each six journeymen or fraction thereof; in the iron and ornamental bronze industry, one to each five journeymen but at least one apprentice allowed to each workshop and on every works even if less than five journeymen. The length of apprenticeship varies from three to four years.

Hourly wages for apprentices: for apprentice bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 20 cents during first year, 35 cents during second year and 50 cents during third year; for apprentice carpenters, painters, tile setters, marble setters, terrazzo setters and cement layers, 15 cents during first year, 20 cents during second year and 25 cents during third year; for apprentice plumbers and steamfitters, electricians and tinsmith-roofers, 15 cents during first year, 20 cents second year, 25 cents third year and 30 cents fourth year; ornamental iron and bronze workers, 12 cents during first year, 18 cents second year, 25 cents third year and 32 cents fourth year.

Maintenance men employed in the maintenance of public buildings or in industrial or commercial establishments, if permanently employed and paid by the month or week, may work 48 hours per week without any daily limitation of hours. Weekly wages for qualified workmen: $21 in city of Quebec, and in Levis, Bienville and Lauzon, $18 in the rest of the district. Weekly wages for labourers: $15 in city of Quebec and in Levis, Bienville and Lauzon, $14 in the rest of the district. The employer may charge employees a maximum of $3 per month for room and 20 cents per meal where such employees live in the establishment.

PLUMBERS AND TINSMITH ROOFERS, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council approved May 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 14, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, page 103) by adding the name of one additional contractor to the parties to the agreement.

BUILDING TRADES, SHERBROOKE, DRUMMONDVILLE, ETC.—An Order in Council, approved May 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 14, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association des Constructeurs des Cantons de l'Est (The Association of Builders of the Eastern Townships) and L'Association des Maîtres-Plombiers de Sherbrooke (The Association of Master Plumbers of Sherbrooke) on the one part and Le Conseil Central des Syndicats Catholiques et Nationaux de Sherbrooke, Inc. (The Central Council of National Catholic Unions of Sherbrooke, Inc.), Le Syndicat National Catholique des Métiers de la Construction de Drummondville (The National Catholic Union of Building Trades of Drummondville) and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Manoeuvres de Drummondville, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Labourers, Drummondville, Inc.) on the other part.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The industrial jurisdiction, in addition to the construction, repair, maintenance and demolishing of buildings, includes such work also on roads, aqueducts, sewers, canals, tunnels, bridges, sustaining walls, airports, landing grounds, levelling and earthwork, electrical installations, electrical transmission lines, plumbing and heating systems and any other work of this nature.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Eastern Townships district consisting of the counties of Sherbrooke, Compton, Frontenac, Stanstead, Shefford, Brome, Missisquoi, Richmond, Wolfe, Drummond. It is divided into three zones: zone I, the city of Sherbrooke and within five miles of the limits; zone II, the towns of Granby, Magog, Asbestos and Drummondville and within five miles of their limits; zone III the rest of the territory.

Hours: 8 per day, between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., except during the months of December and January, and 48 hours per week. Contractors may establish the two or three shift system, with a maximum of 8 hours per shift.

Overtime for all classes of work, time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays for pipe mechanics, tinsmith roofers and electricians, time and one half; work on Sundays and holidays for all other classes of work, double time.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES

Trades	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
Bricklayers, masons and plasterers:			
Contractors (personal services).	$0 75	$0 70	$0 65
Journeymen..	0 65	0 60	0 50
Cement finisher:			
Journeymen..	0 55	0 50	0 45
Carpenters-joiners:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 65	0 50	0 45
Journeymen..	0 55	0.40*	0 35
Painters and paper hangers:			
Contractors (personal services)	0 55	0 50	0 45
Journeymen..	0 45	0 40	0 35
Pipe mechanics:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 85	0 75†	0 65
Journeymen..	0 55	0 45†	0 40
Beginners, 1st 6 months..	0 45	0 35	0 30
Beginners, 2nd 6 months.	0 50	0 40	0 35
Tinsmith roofers:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 85	0 75†	0 65
Journeymen..	0 55	0 45†	0 40
Electricians:			
Contractors (personal services).	0 80	0 70	0 60
Journeymen..	0 55	0 50	0 45
Stationary enginemen	0 60‡	0 50	0 40
Enginemen—boiler..	0 50	0 40	0 30
Enginemen—steam malaxer.. ..	0 60	0 50	0 40
Enginemen—steam crane..	0 60	0 50	0 40
Enginemen—gas or electric crane	0 50	0 40	0 30
Marble setters, terrazzo layers and tile setters..	0 60	0 50	0 45
Terrazzo polisher (dry)	0 55	0 50	0 45
Terrazzo finishers (wet)	0 50	0 45	0 40
Structural iron workers:			
Erectors	0 65	0 55	0 50
Helpers..	0 40	0 30	0 30
Sprinkler fitters..	0 65	0 55	0 50
Ornamental iron workers (erection)..	0 50	0 40	0 40
Labourers..	0 35	0 30	0 25

Minimum weekly wage rates for night watchmen for a maximum week of 72 hours for Zone 1, $15; Zone II, $14; and Zone III, $12.50.

*Carpenters and joiners in the towns of Magog and Granby, 50 cents.

† In the town of Drummondville and within five miles of its limits, 90 cents per hour for contractors and 60 cents for journeymen.

‡ Or $30 per week.

These rates are in many cases 5 or 10 cents higher than in the previous agreement, in others unchanged. Only in the rural section are there any reductions, namely one of 5 cents for carpenters and painters.

Foremen who have supervision of a gang to be paid 10 cents per hour more than the minimum rate for their trade.

Journeymen who are handicapped by age or infirmity may be paid a lower wage rate if such rate is allowed by the board of examiners of the joint committee.

For work outside the place where the employee lives, transportation and board to be paid by the employer.

If an employee boards with the employer, a maximum charge of $1 per week per room and of 25 cents per meal may be made to the employee.

Apprentices, who must begin their apprenticeship between the ages of 16 and 25, must be registered with the joint committee who shall keep a complete record of their employment. The period of apprenticeship is for 48 months of work. Allowance is made for study at an industrial or trade school if such study carried on concurrently with the work.

One apprentice allowed for each five journeymen or fraction thereof in the bricklaying, plastering, masonry, carpentering and painting trades.

Wages for apprentices: for the trades of bricklayer, mason, plasterer, marble and tile setters and terrazzo layers, 30 per cent of journeymen's rate during first year, 45 per cent during second year, 60 per cent during third year and 75 per cent during fourth year; for the trades of carpenter and joiner, painter and paper-hanger, 50 per cent of journeymen's minimum rate during first year with an increase of 5 cents per hour each additional year of apprenticeship; for the trade of electrician, 20 cents per hour during first year, 25 cents second year, 30 cents third year and 35 cents fourth year; for the trades of pipe mechanic and tinsmith roofer, 20 cents during first year, 25 cents during second and third year, and 30 cents during fourth year.

Maintenance employees may work 48 hours per week without any daily limitation of hours, with overtime to be paid at regular hourly rates noted in the above table. Maintenance men employed in churches, colleges, convents, hospitals and charitable institutions, to be paid the following minimum weekly rates: for journeymen, $20 in zone I, $18 in zone II and $16 in zone III; for labourers, $15.40 in zone I, $13.40 in zone II and $12 in zone III. Maintenance men employed in office or public buildings, apartment buildings or residences of any kind, hotels, factories, manufacturing establishments and stores to be paid the following minimum weekly rates: for journeymen, $22 in zone I, $20 in zone II and $18 in zone III; for labourers, $17.60 in zone I, $15.40 in zone II and $13.40 in zone III. Maintenance men may be charged a maximum rate of $3 per month per room and 25 cents per meal, if the employee boards in the establishment.

Building contracts signed before the adoption of this Order in Council are governed by the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1936, page 273 and October, 1937, page 1159).

BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE.—An Order in Council, approved May 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 14, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors and L'Association des Ouvriers de Joliette (The Workers' Association of Joliette).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The industrial jurisdiction includes the building, repairing, maintenance and demolishing of buildings.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Joliette, Berthier and Montcalm, divided into two zones: zone I consists of municipalities of a population of 4,000 or more and also includes all contracts of over $2,000 in the rest of the district; zone II consists of municipalities of a population of less than 4,000 for contracts not exceeding $2,000.

Any workman holding a certificate of competency from the board of examiners of the joint committee will be considered a journeyman.

Hours: 8 per day between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. a 48 hour week (as established by the Order in Council under the Act relating to the limitation of working hours noted in the (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1936, page 609).) When special and urgent work cannot be done during regular hours, it may be done at any time and with a permit from the joint committee and may be done at regular rates: this exemption, however, does not apply to plumbers, steamfitters and pipe mechanics.

Overtime: all work outside regular hours, time and one half; double time for work on Sundays and holidays.

MINIMUM WAGES PER HOUR

Trades	Zone I	Zone II
Bricklayers	$0 60	$0 50
Masons (stone) including the cutters on the work	0 60	0 50
Plasterers	0 60	0 50
Carpenters-joiners	0 50	0 40
Painters:		
Contractors (personal services)	0 50	0 40
Journeymen	0 40	0 30
Cement finishers	0 50	0 30
Electricians:		
Contractors (personal services)	0 65	0 60
Journeymen	0 50	0 40
Hod carriers	0 35	0 30
Celanite mixers	0 35	0 30
Mortar makers	0 35	0 30
Labourers (non-qualified)	0 30	0 25
Lathers (wood and metal)	0 40	0 35
Iron workers, frame	0 40	....
Erectors of windows, sashes, screens, wood or metal, steel partitions	0 50	0 40
Erectors of weather strips	0 50	0 40
Marble setters	0 50	0 40
Tile and terrazzo setters	0 50	0 40
Driller	0 40	0 35
Enginemen—steam, gasoline or electric shovel	0 60	0 50
Enginemen—hoist	0 50	0 45
Enginemen—gasoline or steam mixer	0 45	0 35
Enginemen—compressor	0 45	0 35
Firemen—construction	0 45	0 35
Stationary enginemen and mechanics	0 50	0 40
Caulkers	0 40	0 30
Structural iron workers	0 60	0 60
Ornamental iron workers	0 55	0 55
Tinsmiths-roofers:		
Contractors (personal services)	0 65	0 60
Journeymen	0 50	0 50

Trades	Zone I	Zone II
Plumbers and steamfitters:		
Contractors (personal services)	0 65	0 60
Journeymen	0 50	0 50

(These rates are in some cases unchanged, but in most cases increases of 5 cents per hour over the previous rates.)

Journeymen handicapped by age or infirmity may, after investigation and permit from board of examiners of the joint committee, work for a lesser rate set by such board, but in no case may the number of such workmen under such a permit be more than one for every ten qualified journeymen or fraction thereof.

Apprentices must be registered with the joint committee, and except if permitted by the joint committee to begin later must be between 16 and 25 years of age when beginning apprenticeship; the joint committee to have a complete record of the apprentices' employment. In the trades of bricklayer, mason, plasterer, carpenter-joiner and painters, one apprentice allowed for each five journeymen or fraction thereof; for the trades of plumbers, steamfitters and tinsmiths, one apprentice per journeyman. At the end of the apprenticeship period the apprentice to take an examination before the board of examiners.

Minimum hourly wages for apprentices: apprentice carpenters-joiners in zone I, 20 cents during first year, 25 cents second year, 30 cents third year, 40 cents fourth year, apprentice carpenters-joiners in zone II, 5 cents per hour less than in zone I; apprentice painters in zone I, 15 cents during first year, 20 cents second year, 25 cents third year and 30 cents fourth year, in zone II 5 cents less than in zone I; apprentice electricians, 15 cents first year, 20 cents second year and 25 cents third year in both zones, 35 cents fourth year in zone I and 30 cents in zone II: apprentice tinsmith roofers and plumbers and steamfitters 15 cents first year, 25 cents second year and 35 cents third year in both zones.

Maintenance men employed in churches, convents, colleges, hospitals, charitable institutions, etc., and in office and public buildings, hotels, factories, etc., to be paid a minimum of $18 per week if qualified journeymen and $12 if labourers. They are limited to 48 hours per week. Any overtime, except overtime required in case of emergency for the protection of the property, to be paid at hourly rate specified above for the trade. Employers may charge a maximum of $3 per month per room rent and 25 cents per meal to maintenance employees who room and board in the establishment.

Contracts granted and signed before the adoption of this Order in Council are governed by the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1936, page 547, and December, 1937, page 1387).

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

COAL HANDLERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council approved May 11, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 21, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Dominion Coal Company, Limited, the St. Lawrence Stevedoring Company, Limited and the Scotch Anthracite Coal Company, Limited and l'Union Nationale des Déchargeurs de Charbon (The National Union of Coal Unloaders).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 21, 1938, to December 31, 1938 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Wages for coal handlers engaged in trimming and handling of coal in bulk cargoes in vessels: for all work performed between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., 92 cents per hour; for all work from 6 p.m. to midnight, $1.02 per hour; for all work between midnight and 7 a.m., $1.12 per hour; any such workers called after 11 p.m. will have a minimum of three hours' work. There shall be one hour off for meals on both the day and night shift.

Wages per hour for workers engaged in the handling, moving, piling and storing of coal or bulk cargoes on the docks and yards contiguous to the discharging plants used for the loading or unloading of vessels and in such work as is incidental to such dock and yard operations: chief mechanic, 60 cents; boiler mechanic, 50 cents; mechanics, 45 cents; mechanics' helpers, 42½ cents; repair men (iron), 45 cents; helpers, 40 cents; repair men (wood), 50 cents; helpers, 42½ cents; truck drivers, 40 cents; crane runners (electric or gasoline engines) 56⅔ cents; crane runners (steam), 48 cents; crane runners (Diesel engine), 48 cents; crane firemen, 44 cents; crane helpers, 40 cents; haulage engineers, 49 cents; riggers, 42 cents; "barber-green" runners, 40 cents; trestle men, 40 cents; firemen and oilers in towers, 44 cents; screening house general crew, 40 cents; screening house oilers, 42½ cents; screening house foreman, 46¾ cents; tunnel crew, 42½ cents; barge men, 40 cents; chief electricians, 65 cents; electricians' helpers, 42½ cents; checkers and store-keepers, 42½ cents; all other general labour in yard, 40 cents. For dock and yard workers, the day shift is from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m., and the night shift from 6 p.m. to 7 a.m. with one hour off for meals in each case. Any dock or yard worker working longer than the day shift or night shift to be paid time and one-half for such additional time, except that firemen and oilers may work up to 12 hours in a day at their regular rate in the case of a ship being in port.

All workers covered by this agreement to be paid double time for work on Sundays and four specified holidays.

Employees who are below normal physical fitness may be granted permission by the joint committee to work at lower wage rates.

Trade

RETAIL STORE AND HOTEL WORKERS, DONNACONA.—An Order in Council approved April 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 7, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat des Employeurs et Artisans de Donnacona, section commerciale (The Union of Employers and Artisans of Donnacona, commercial section) and Le Syndicat des Employés de Donnacona, section commercial (The Union of Employees of Donnacona, commercial section).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 7, 1938, to May 1, 1939, but may be repealed after 60 days' notice by one of the parties if both agree to such repeal.

The industrial jurisdiction includes any individual or firm which sells or delivers any merchandise, and includes hotels, restaurants, drug stores in addition to other stores. Office employees are also included with the exception of those working in the pulp and paper industry.

Hours for all employees except office employees and hotel employees: 60 per week for male employees and 54 for female employees. Closing time for stores to be at 6 p.m. from Monday to Thursday inclusive except day before a holiday, with no work on Sundays or holidays. Hours for office employees: 40 per week. Employees of restaurants, drug stores and tobacco stores to be entitled to a weekly holiday of 24 hours.

Overtime: time and one half.

Vacation: each employee to be entitled to one week's vacation during summer after one year's service and to two weeks' vacation after two or more years' service, which the employer may pay for or not as he so decides.

Minimum weekly wages for all except office and hotel employees: for male employees—from $6 per week for beginners with no experience, with an increase of $1 per week for each six months of experience to a minimum of $12 after three years' experience; for female employees—from $6 per week for beginners with no experience, with an increase of 50 cents per week for each six months of experience to a minimum of $8 per week after two year's experience. Minimum hourly wages for office employees: 15 cents. Minimum monthly wages for hotel employees which must be paid in addition to providing full board, room and laundry: female cooks $25, female cooks' helpers $20, room girls, $20, table girls $16.

Service: Custom and Repair

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved May 13 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*,[1] May 28, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between L'Association des Marchands Détaillants du Canada, Québec section (The Retail Merchants Association of Canada, Quebec section) and Le Syndicat Catholique des Employés de Garage de Québec (The Catholic Union of Garage Employees of Quebec).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 13, 1938, to November 12, 1938, and will be renewed automatically for further six-month periods, providing neither party gives notice of change.

The contracting parties agree to recognize the open shop.

The industrial jurisdiction includes all garages, shops where motor vehicles or their parts are repaired, maintained or demolished, and garages storing automobiles, gasoline stations, battery service shops, etc. (The garage of the Municipality of Quebec for which wage rates have already been set by arbitration is not included in the Order in Council.) Workers in garages located in commercial or industrial establishments and apartment houses or those offering their services in public places, private garages or parking grounds are also included.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the counties of Quebec, Lévis, Montmorency, Portneuf, Beauce, Lotbinière, Dorchester, Bellechasse and Montmagny, divided into two zones: zone I, the cities of Quebec and Levis and within 10 miles of their limits; zone II the rest of the territorial jurisdiction.

Hours in garages, repair shops, etc.: 9 per day, 54 per week, except for men of the "replacing parts department." The day hours to be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., the evening hours between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. and the night hours between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m. For work in evening hours 10 per cent over day wage rates to be paid; for work during night hours, 50 per cent over day rates to be paid, except where double shift is being worked when the shift from 6 p.m. to 3.30 a.m. will be paid at 10 per cent above regular rates.

Hours in auto storage stations, gasoline stations, etc.: 60 per week of six working days. In station open day and night, the work will be in two shifts, the day shift 60 hours per week the night shift 72 hours per week.

Any employee required to work less than a regular day to be entitled to at least four hours' pay. If called to work for a certain hour and required to wait to be given work, waiting time to be paid for.

No work on Sundays, holydays of obligation and two other holidays except for sale of gasoline and oil, necessary repairing of inner tubes and storing of automobiles. Any employee working on Sunday is entitled to a complete holiday during the week.

Wages rates in zone I for day hours: man in charge of replacing parts $25 per week; mechanic, fitter, machinist, electrician, body man, wheelwright, blacksmith, welder, 45 cents per hour; painter, glazier, upholstery maker, battery man, 40 cents; oiler and vulcanizer 35 cents, non-qualified help 30 cents; apprentices from 15 cents during first year to 30 cents during fourth year; service men, gas sellers, washermen, etc., 25 cents until November 12, 1938, and 27 cents thereafter, except for beginners who may be paid 20 cents per hour during first year.

Wages or rates by contract in zone I: in the garages in zone I employers (customers) giving a contract for work must pay the employer in this trade or the employee not less than $1 per hour between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., $1.10 between 6 p.m. and 11 p.m. and $1.50 between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., $1 for greasing a car, $1 for washing a car, 50 cents for repairing an inner tube including the removing and replacing of it.

Wage rates in zone II for day hours: in garages, etc., for qualified workmen, namely, mechanics, fitters, machinists, electricians, body men, wheelwrights, blacksmiths, welders, painters, glaziers, upholstery makers, battery men, oilers and vulcanizers, 30 cents per hour; assistants 25 cents; in gasoline stations, etc., 10 cents during first year, 15 cents second year, 20 cents third year and 25 cents thereafter, except if qualified tradesmen when they must be paid the rate for garages.

Wages or rates by contract in zone II: employers (customers) giving a contract for a job must pay the employer in this trade or the employee not less than 65 cents per hour between 7 a.m. and 11 p.m. and 75 cents between 11 p.m. and 7 a.m., 75 cents for greasing an automobile, 50 cents for washing an automobile, 35 cents for repairing an inner tube, including the removing and replacing.

Any tips received by employees to be kept by them and may not be considered a part of wages.

Apprentices limited in zone I to one apprentice to five journeymen or fraction thereof in garages

and one apprentice to two servicemen in service stations.

Apprentices to qualified tradesmen to be paid: in zone I, 15 cents per hour during first year, 20 cents second year, 25 cents third year and 30 cents fourth year: in zone II, 5 cents per hour less than in zone I in each of the four years.

Uniforms required to be furnished by the employer.

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 13 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 21, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between La Section de l'Automobile du district de Montréal de l'Association des Marchands Détaillants du Canada (The Retail Merchants Association of Canada, Automobile Section of Montreal) and le Syndicat de l'Auto Voiture (the Automobile Workers' Union).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 13, 1938, to August 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice by either of the contracting parties.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal and Ile Jésus and within 35 miles of their limits, and is divided into two zones: zone I, the Island of Montreal, Ile Jésus and within ten miles of their limits; zone II, all the municipalities situated in whole or in part within a radius of 25 miles from the limits of zone I.

The industrial jurisdiction comprises garages and gasoline stations and includes employees working in garages situated or operated by commercial or industrial establishments and apartment houses, even for personal purposes or offering their services in public places, private garages or on parking grounds.

Hours: for journeymen and journeymen's apprentices, 9 per day, 54 per week. Hours for other employees, 60 per week of six days, and if there be a night shift, 72 hours divided in six days may be worked by the night shift, with overtime for such other employees to be paid at time and one half. For journeymen and their apprentices, the day hours shall be between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., the evening hours from 6 p.m. to 11 p.m. during which evening hours the wage rate will be 10 per cent above regular rates, the night hours from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., during which night hours the wage rate will be 50 per cent above the regular rate. In case of a double shift, however, work between 6 p.m. and 3.30 a.m. will be 10 per cent above regular rates and work from 3.30 a.m. to 7 a.m. at 50 per cent above regular rates.

Every employee to be entitled to a complete 24 hours of rest each week. Except for service men and night watchmen, no employee to work on Sunday, Christmas Day or New Year's Day.

Except where employer guarantees a minimum number of at least 30 hours' work in six days, any workmen called to work for less than a regular day to be entitled to at least four hours' wages. If called for a certain hour and obliged to wait, he shall be paid for such waiting time.

Minimum hourly wage rates for day work in zone I: journeymen, wheelwrights, electricians, blacksmiths, machinists, mechanics, carpenters, painters, duco polishers—50 cents for first class and 45 cents for second class and 40 cents for third class journeymen, 30 cents for wax polishers; journeymen body men, upholsterers, radiator repairmen and welders—60 cents for first class, 50 cents for second class and 40 cents for third class; service men 25 cents, night watchman 25 cents.

Minimum hourly wage rates for apprentices for day work in zone I: apprentices of any class except service men, 10 cents per hour during first six months, 15 cents second six months, 20 cents second year, 25 cents third year; apprentice service men 15 cents first year, 20 cents second year.

Minimum hourly wage rates for work after 6 p.m. are higher as noted above under the clauses relating to hours.

Minimum rates which a customer giving a contract for a job must pay to the garage employer or the employee in zone I: between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m., $1.25 per hour for body, upholstery, welding, painting or radiator work, $1 per hour for any other repairing work, $1 each for motor vehicle greasing and $1 each for motor vehicle washing. After 6 p.m. these rates to be higher as provided above under the clauses relating to hours. In any contract or hiring of work the rate for any of these trades to be calculated and charged to the customers on this basis and according to these rates.

Minimum wage rates and prices for contract work in zone II are 15 per cent lower than for zone I.

Any chauffeur working as a service man to be paid 40 cents per hour when required to drive a car which is hired on an hourly basis.

Any tips received are the property of the employee and must not be considered a part of wages.

Half the cost of uniforms to be paid by the employer and half by the employee.

Not more than one apprentice allowed to each two journeymen or service men, except where there is only one journeyman when one apprentice may be employed.

SHOE REPAIRERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved May 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 14, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Montreal and Provincial Shoe Repairers Association, Inc., le Syndicat des Maîtres-Cordonniers de Montréal (the Union of Master Shoe Makers of Montreal), the National Shoe Repairers Protective Association, Inc., and the Montreal and District Shoe Repairers Employees' Union.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 14, 1938, to July 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to any of the parties giving notice to the Department of Labour by April 30 of any year.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the Island of Montreal and such shops within ten miles of the Island of Montreal as solicit or obtain the greater part of their orders from the citizens of the Island of Montreal.

Hours: 58 per week, which may only be worked between 8 a.m. and 7 a.m. on Monday to Thursday inclusive, 8 a.m. and 9 p.m. on Friday and 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. on Saturday or the day before a holiday. (The hours under the previous agreement were 64 per week, as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 922.)

Overtime: any hours over 58 in any week to be paid at proportionate rates. Overtime after regular closing time may be done only in urgent

cases and with permit from the joint committee but must in no case exceed two hours in any day or six hours in any week.

Wages per week for qualified workmen (with at least three years' experience as an apprentice or workman): first class workers who work on the bench and on the stitcher $21, first class bench workers not working on stitcher $18, other experienced workmen and including experienced workmen working on second hand shoes $16. During the winter months from January 1 to March 31, these rates may be $3 per week less except that workmen employed in second hand repair shops shall in no case receive less than $16. (The rates under the previous agreement were $15 and $12 per week except in winter months when they were $10 and $9.)

Wages per week for apprentices: $6 during first year, $8 second year, $10 third year (which is no change from the previous agreement). In the months from January 1, to March 31, these rates may be $3 per week less.

The number of apprentices limited to one apprentice to three journeymen or fraction thereof.

A schedule of minimum prices to be charged customers is included in the agreement.

The board of examiners appointed by the joint committee has the right to grant a workman or apprentice a higher or lower standard of competency and place him in one of the categories of workers.

Service: Personal and Domestic

TAVERN EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council approved May 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 14, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between l'Association des Taverniers de la Cité de Québec et du District, Inc. (The Association of Tavern Keepers of the City of Quebec and District) and Le Syndicat Catholique des Employés de Tavernes de la Cité de Québec (The Catholic Union of Tavern Employees of the city of Quebec).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 14, 1938, to May 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The agreement covers employees of establishments selling beer to be consumed on the premises, in the city of Quebec.

Hours: 60 per week.

Overtime: Time and one quarter.

Minimum weekly wage rates: barman $18, waiter (with one year experience or more) $16, beginners $12 during first three months, $14 for following nine months. Extra employees to be paid 30 cents per hour for first 20 hours work in the week and 26 cents for any hours over 20 in the week, with a minimum of two hours' pay for each call to work. Any tips received are the property of the employee and may not be considered a part of wages.

Uniforms and the laundering of them to be paid by the employer.

No employee may be accepted if he is less than 20 years of age.

If the employer furnishes room and board he may charge the employee $1.50 per week per room and 20 cents per meal.

BARBERS AT FARNHAM, COWANSVILLE, BEDFORD AND SWEETSBURG.—An Order in Council, approved May 13, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 21, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat des Maîtres-Barbiers du Comté de Missisquoi, Incorporé (The Union of Master Barbers of the County of Missisquoi, Incorporated) and Le Syndicat des Employés Barbiers du Comté de Missisquoi, Incorporé (The Union of Employed Barbers of the County of Missisquoi, Incorporated).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 21, 1938, to May 20, 1941, and shall be automatically renewed unless either party gives notice of change 60 days before the expiration date.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the municipalities of Farnham, Cowansville, Bedford and Sweetsburg.

The hours during which barber shops may be open in each municipality is stated, in all cases opening at 8 a.m., with closing time varying but not later than 8 or 8.30 p.m. on three nights a week, at 12 or 12.30 noon on one day a week and later hours specified for Friday and Saturday closing time.

Minimum weekly wages for regular employees: $14 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts over $20 taken in by the employee in any week. Extra employees to be paid 25 cents per hour plus 50 per cent of all receipts in excess of $5 made by the employee in the day. For barbers working by the job, a price schedule is included for each piece of work. Employees handicapped by age or infirmity may have their wage scale revised by the joint committee.

Apprentices to be paid from $2 per week during first six months to $12 during second half of third year, with one apprentice allowed in a shop with two regular employees and two apprentices if four or more regular employees.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved May 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 14, amends the previous orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1158, and February, 1938, page 215).

The territorial jurisdiction includes the towns of Three Rivers, Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Louiseville, Shawinigan, Grand' Mère and La Tuque and within 10 miles from their limits.

Wage rates for male barbers and hairdressers are increased. They now are $15 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts exceeding $22 made by the employee or $20 per week without commission (formerly $15 plus 50 per cent of receipts in excess of $25 or $18 per week without commission). The wages for female hairdressers are increased from $12.50 to $14 per week.

Increases were also made in certain of the prices to be charged for the different operations.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, VICTORIAVILLE.—An Order in Council approved April 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, May 7, amends in a minor matter the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, page 215) which does not alter the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Rouyn and Noranda.—An Order in Council, approved April 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 7, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, November, 1935, page 1063) by adding prices which must be charged for each operation in a beauty parlour with the provision that any work performed at home must be paid at double rate. It is now also provided that no appointments be given for work after 8 p.m. in beauty parlours and that during the months of June to September inclusive beauty parlours close at noon on Wednesdays.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the May 14 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette:*

Bakers and Deliverymen, Three Rivers

Lithography, Province of Quebec

Printing Trades, Montreal

Building Trades, Hull (amendment)

Building Trades, Lake St. John District (amendment).

Certificate of Competency

The certificate of competency was made obligatory by Order in Council as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* May 14, for the following trades:

Building Trades, Victoriaville.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan, and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers or employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, and June, 1937, page 640; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Hard Furniture Industry, Province of Ontario.—An Order in Council, dated May 10, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* May 21, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in the hard furniture industry throughout the province of Ontario.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 31, 1938, to March 31, 1939.

The terms of the schedule are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1937, page 457.

Regular hours are unchanged at 47 per week. Minimum wage rates vary from 32 cents per hour for unskilled employees in one zone to 49 cents for skilled employees in the other zone. The exception to these rates is a class (not to exceed 20 per cent of total employees) for employees beginning work under 21 years of age who may be paid rates of 18 to 27 cents during first four years of employment.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Windsor.—An Order in Council, dated May 10, and published in *The Ontario Gazette,* May 14, makes

binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry in the city of Windsor and adjacent suburban area.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.

The terms are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 696. The regular wage remains at $1.15 per hour, with a 40 hour week.

PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated May 10 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 14, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the plumbing and heating industry in the city of Windsor and the adjacent suburban area.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 24, 1938, to March 1, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day, to be worked between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., from Mondays to Fridays inclusive, a 40 hour week. Whenever work is being carried on in two or more shifts, the employees on the night shifts to work 7 hours per shift but will be paid for 8 hours. Work on Saturday before noon which is required for the protection of life or property and the setting of sleeves and inserts may be done at regular wage rate.

Overtime permitted only with permit from the Advisory Committee. For any work done outside of regular hours as noted above, time and one half, except work on new construction done after midnight from Monday to Friday inclusive and after 5 p.m. on Saturdays which shall be at double time. Any work on Sundays or on six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: $1.15 per hour. (This is an increase of 15 cents per hour over the rate in the previous schedule.) A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the Advisory Committee for handicapped workers.

BUILDING LABOURERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated May 10, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 14, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours for common labourers in the construction industry in the city of Windsor and adjacent suburban areas.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 24, 1938, "during pleasure."

Minimum wage rate: 55 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents per hour over the rate in the previous schedule). A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the advisory committee for any handicapped person.

Overtime: any work done on Sunday or on six specified holidays to be paid at 82½ cents per hour.

CARPENTERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated May 10, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 21, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for carpenters in the city of Windsor and adjacent suburban area.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.

The terms of the schedule are similar to the previous one which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 697, providing for a 40 hour week, a wage rate of $1 per hour for regular hours, $1.14 for work on night shifts, and double time for all overtime work on Sundays and holidays.

Service: Personal and Domestic

Schedules of wages and hours for barbers at Windsor, Petrolia, Forest zone, Prescott, Cardinal, etc., Sarnia, Arnprior, Renfrew, Brockville, and St. Marys have also recently been made binding and will be summarized in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF SASKATCHEWAN

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PAINTERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council, dated January 8 and published in the January 31 issue of the *Saskatchewan Gazette* makes binding the terms of an agreement between the Regina employers of the painting, decorating and paperhanging industry and the employees of that industry in the city of Regina and within five miles of it.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from February 1, 1938, to January 31, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one quarter for first two hours, time and one half thereafter: work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rate for painters, paperhangers and decorators 65 cents; spray painting 85 cents. A special minimum rate may be established by the advisory board for any handicapped person.

No apprentice may be employed without the approval of the advisory board.

Service: Personal and Domestic

Schedules of wages and hours for barbers at Moose Jaw, Regina, Saskatoon and Prince Albert and for beauty parlours at Moose Jaw have also recently been made binding and will be summarized in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ALBERTA

Agriculture

HONEY PRODUCING INDUSTRY, COALDALE, TABER, AND VAUXHALL ZONE.—An Order in Council, dated May 3 and published in the *Alberta Gazette,* May 14, makes obligatory the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the honey producing industry in a number of townships (near Lethbridge) in which are situated the towns of Coaldale, Taber and Vauxhall.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 24, 1938, to March 1, 1939.

Hours for male employees, 9 per day: for female employees, 8 per day, which may be extended to 9 hours providing not more than 48 hours are worked in a week. If an employee is called to work for less than half a shift, he will be paid for the half shift.

Overtime to be paid for at regular hourly rates or it may be offset by allowing regular time off for the same number of hours during the season. Work on Sundays or holidays to be paid at regular hourly rates.

Minimum wages per shift: for field work, men with less than one year's experience $2.50, men with more than one year's experience $2.70; for extraction work (including packing and shipping), men with less than one year's experience $2.25, men with more than one year's experience $2.70, women with less than one year's experience $2.00, women with more than one year's experience $2.25, boys and girls (over 16 and under 21 years) $1.80. Minimum wages for monthly employees to be paid in addition to board and room: men with less than one year's experience $30, men with a year or more experience $50.

Bonus: provided the selling price of honey is not less than 8 cents per pound at shipping point, bonuses of from 10 to 20 per cent to be paid to every employee if the average production per hive is over a certain amount, such percentages to be computed on the total season's earnings of each employee.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Products

BAKERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, published in *The Alberta Gazette,* May 31, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours in the baking industry in the Edmonton district.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from June 10, 1938, to September 10, 1938.

The terms are similar to those of the previous schedule which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 697, with this exception:

The hours for male employees (inside) continue at 54 hours per week, but a new provision limits the hours for female employees (inside) to 48 per week.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

LATHERS, EDMONTON DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, dated May 3 and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* May 14, makes binding a schedule of wages and hours for lathers in a zone which includes the city of Edmonton and a section of this northern part of the province which extends across the province and includes the towns of Edson and Jasper and all towns and villages south of Edson on the coal branch of the Canadian National Railways.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 24, 1938, to May 23, 1939.

The terms of the schedule are similar to those in effect under the previous schedule which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May 1937, page 579, and September, page 1038. Regular hours continue at 44 per week, with wage rates at $3.75 per thousand for wood lath; for patch work, 75 cents per hour for first class lathers, 50 to 70 cents for second class lathers; for nailed-on metal and metal patchwork, plasterboard, gyprock, etc., 75 cents per hour for first class lather, 50 cents for second class; for metal furring and tied-on lath work and attached ceilings, 90 cents for first class and 70 cents for second class.

Extension of Health Insurance in Great Britain

Plans under which medical services provided at present under national health insurance would be extended to an additional 18,000,000 to 20,000,000 people have been announced by the British Medical Association.

The association's national plan for a co-ordinated health policy also convisages a vast increase in the scope of the services provided. Its proposals, briefly, are as follows:

Inclusion of every member of every family within an income limit of £250 ($1,250) a year in the health insurance system;

Extension of the system to provide the services not only of a family doctor, but of every type of medical consultant and specialist, as the needs of the patient might require, including full dental and opthalmic services and maternity services.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, MAY, 1938

Cost of living, prices of staple articles, and index numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was downward, the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent in terms of retail prices and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being lower than in the previous month. In the former the decline was due to the lower cost of foods which more than offset a slight increase in rent and in the latter the decline was due mainly to lower prices of grains, milled products and non-ferrous metals.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.50 at the beginning of May as compared with $8.69 for April. The decrease was due in large part to a decline in the price of butter, creamery being more than 6 cents per pound lower than at the beginning of April. There was also a substantial decline in the price of eggs while flour, potatoes and sugar were slightly lower. Prices of beef, mutton, pork, and bacon were higher than in April. Comparative figures showing the cost of this list of foods for certain previous dates are $8.58 for May, 1937; $7.82 for May, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.17 for May, 1930. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.36 at the beginning of May; $17.50 for April; $17.28 for May, 1937; $16.36 for May, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $21.49 for May, 1930; $20.57 for May, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.21 for May, 1914. Rent was slightly higher in the average, increases being reported from several cities. Fuel was practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 was unchanged during the last half of the month following the decline week by week since the first week in April. The figures are 80·3 for the two weeks ended May 27 as compared with 81·5 for the week ended April 29 and 83·3 for that ended April 8. Comparative figures for certain previous dates on a monthly basis are 82·3 for April, 1938; 85·1 for May, 1937; 71·9 for May, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·4 for May, 1929; 98·5 for May, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·2 for May, 1914. Of the eight principal groups of commodities in the classification according to chief component materials the Animal Products group and the Non-Metallic Mineral Products group were fractionally higher at the end of the month under review than at the beginning and the Chemical Products group was unchanged. The five remaining groups were lower, the principal changes being in the Non-Ferrous Metals Products group because of decreased prices for copper, lead and zinc; and the Vegetable Products group mainly because of lower prices for grains, milled products and raw rubber. The price of raw rubber was only about 50 per cent of that in May, 1937, while the price of copper was down 33 per cent in the same comparison. The index number of the prices of live stock was 10 per cent higher than in May, 1937.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of May of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rate for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, in-

(Continued on page 710)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	(†) 1900	(†) 1905	1910	1913	May 1914	May 1918	May 1920	May 1922	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1933	May 1935	May 1936	May 1937	April 1938	May 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·2	73·4	78·6	59·6	58·8	67·8	72·6	74·6	43·2	47·8	46·4	53·8	51·8	53·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	32·4	52·6	50·4	33·4	32·0	40·2	45·0	48·0	23·6	26·8	25·8	29·6	28·8	30·2
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	27·4	26·4	19·0	18·8	21·6	24·0	24·4	12·1	12·6	13·8	14·2	15·6	15·6
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·8	34·9	36·2	28·7	30·4	30·0	31·5	32·3	21·4	21·4	22·4	24·0	24·3	24·9
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	19·9	37·1	39·1	30·0	29·7	25·2	30·2	30·4	15·1	20·4	21·2	21·3	23·6	24·3
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·0	68·4	71·6	52·2	55·4	50·8	54·2	54·4	29·2	39·0	40·0	39·8	42·0	42·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	50·0	54·4	40·8	42·0	35·2	38·2	40·4	19·9	30·5	28·8	28·6	31·9	32·5
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	72·0	77·0	44·0	49·2	43·4	43·8	42·6	25·6	30·4	31·8	33·6	30·8	30·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	43·9	55·0	32·7	34·9	35·8	35·0	35·1	19·2	22·0	23·6	25·5	29·0	25·9
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·1	34·8	48·3	30·5	31·0	31·6	30·7	31·1	15·4	18·6	20·0	21·4	24·4	22·2
Milk	6qts.	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	53·4	72·0	90·0	72·6	70·8	72·0	73·2	74·4	54·6	61·8	61·2	64·8	66·0	66·0
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	55·2	96·2	131·0	77·4	80·0	84·4	88·4	73·2	48·0	49·8	47·4	54·4	71·4	60·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	32·7	53·4	72·5	45·5	43·6	46·7	48·4	40·1	27·0	28·6	26·8	30·8	39·7	33·3
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·1	40·2	30·7	32·1	§32·9	§33·9	§32·9	§19·8	§20·1	§20·4	§22·6	§23·7	§23·8
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·8	30·3	37·8	27·9	32·1	§32·9	§33·9	§32·9	§19·8	§20·1	§20·4	§22·6	§23·7	§23·8
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	138·0	105·0	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	82·5	88·5	93·0	105·0	108·0	108·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	32·0	68·0	80·0	49·0	53·0	§52·0	§49·0	§50·0	§27·0	§34·0	§34·0	§46·0	§44·0	§43·0
Rolled oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·0	41·5	27·5	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·0	23·0	26·0	26·0	29·0	28·5	28·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	22·0	34·2	19·0	22·0	§21·0	§20·8	§20·4	§15·8	§15·6	§15·8	§16·4	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·0	34·2	23·8	17·6	15·8	17·4	24·0	18·6	7·6	10·4	10·0	15·8	11·0	10·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·9	22·4	29·2	23·5	20·1	21·1	21·3	20·8	14·9	15·1	15·8	15·7	15·6	15·6
Prunes, medium size	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·2	17·7	27·6	19·2	15·8	13·4	13·5	16·3	11·2	12·3	10·8	11·7	11·0	10·8
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·2	86·8	32·0	31·6	32·4	29·2	27·6	31·2	25·6	24·4	26·0	26·4	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·2	40·8	15·2	15·0	15·2	13·8	13·2	15·2	12·6	12·0	12·6	12·8	12·6
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	14·2	16·5	13·6	18·0	§17·9	§17·7	§16·5	§10·4	§13·1	§13·1	§13·1	§14·5	§14·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	13·6	17·0	15·2	18·0	§17·9	§17·7	§16·5	§10·4	§13·1	§13·1	§13·1	§14·5	§14·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	10·7	15·1	12·9	15·4	15·1	15·2	14·5	9·9	9·4	9·0	8·9	8·7	8·7
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	43·7	62·0	204·9	45·9	119·1	57·9	41·0	88·7	31·6	25·5	53·8	56·7	30·0	29·0
Vinegar	⅛ qt.	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·43	$ 12·66	$ 16·65	$ 10·22	$ 11·29	$ 10·80	$ 10·94	$ 11·17	$ 6·86	$ 7·52	$ 7·82	$ 8·58	$ 8·69	$ 8·50
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 4·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	71·5	99·5	107·5	108·6	101·3	100·9	100·5	95·6	91·1	92·0	89·9	90·7	89·8
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·4	57·7	70·0	67·8	63·9	63·3	62·9	63·1	58·6	58·4	58·6	58·6	58·6	58·7
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	40·9	67·3	79·5	77·7	77·1	76·1	76·6	75·8	61·8	61·7	59·7	59·5	60·5	60·7
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·7	49·7	60·7	58·0	56·1	56·7	55·1	53·8	46·1	45·8	45·1	45·2	45·1	45·1
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	22·4	27·1	35·6	31·6	30·3	31·1	31·0	31·0	27·0	27·2	27·2	26·7	26·8	26·7
Fuel and light	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·87	$ 2·73	$ 3·45	$ 3·43	$ 3·36	$ 3·29	$ 3·27	$ 3·24	$ 2·89	$ 2·84	$ 2·83	$ 2·80	$ 2·82	$ 2·81
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·88	$ 4·65	$ 6·29	$ 6·89	$ 6·85	$ 6·91	$ 6·96	$ 7·03	$ 5·79	$ 5·57	$ 5·68	$ 5·86	$ 5·96	$ 6·02
††**Totals**	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·21	$ 20·09	$ 26·44	$ 20·57	$ 21·54	$ 21·04	$ 21·21	$ 21·49	$ 15·57	$ 15·97	$ 16·36	$ 17·28	$ 17·50	$ 17·36

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·26	12·46	16·59	10·37	11·47	10·74	10·93	11·17	7·19	7·69	7·81	8·42	8·73	8·52
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	.....	15·41	9·37	10·72	9·62	9·89	10·50	6·95	7·30	7·60	8·29	8·52	8·40
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·26	12·30	15·96	10·21	11·73	10·79	10·79	10·99	7·23	7·67	8·10	8·60	8·86	8·74
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·86	12·28	15·70	9·62	10·93	9·93	10·15	10·31	6·32	6·88	7·29	7·78	8·19	7·88
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·09	12·69	16·90	10·13	11·38	10·86	10·86	11·15	6·83	7·52	7·89	8·53	8·61	8·41
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·84	12·39	16·46	10·01	10·45	10·50	10·58	10·86	6·61	7·34	7·49	8·57	8·50	8·41
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·04	12·66	16·21	10·15	10·67	10·87	11·27	11·24	6·63	7·41	7·23	8·51	8·72	8·46
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	12·91	17·03	9·85	10·61	10·81	11·25	11·37	6·51	7·37	7·43	8·57	8·50	8·39
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	13·34	17·55	11·47	11·95	11·88	12·07	12·36	7·55	8·33	8·65	9·76	9·69	9·57

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**26·9**	**22·6**	**20·0**	**15·1**	**12·5**	**15·6**	**24·9**	**24·3**	**21·4**	**32·5**	**36·0**	**57·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·8**	**23·9**	**20·3**	**15·1**	**13·1**	**13·2**	**15·0**	**23·9**	**20·3**	**30·1**	**33·3**	**55·3**
1—Sydney	31·9	25·4	21·5	17·5	14·4	15	.....	26·5	20·7	29·9	33·6	58·3
2—New Glasgow	29	25	20·4	15·6	13·2	12·2	.....	22·6	20	28·9	32·4	52·1
3—Amherst	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	31	33·2	53·3
4—Halifax	26·8	20·6	20	13·5	12·3	11·6	15	22·3	20	29·5	32·6	56·1
5—Windsor	27	23·5	22·5	15	13·5	14	.....	25	22	32	35	60
6—Truro	29·3	25	17·3	14	12	13·3	.....	23·3	20	29·3	33	51·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·6**	**23·0**	**21·0**	**15·3**	**14·6**	**13·2**	**23·0**	**22·2**	**19·5**	**29·8**	**34·2**	**54·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·7**	**22·8**	**18·2**	**15·9**	**11·9**	**14·8**	**21·7**	**22·3**	**20·6**	**31·5**	**35·4**	**55·9**
8—Moncton	30·7	22·2	17·8	14·8	12·3	16	.....	23	19·6	32·9	36·8	55·8
9—Saint John	30·4	20·3	20·9	13·7	11·6	12·4	23·3	23·8	20·7	28·8	32·4	55·8
10—Fredericton	31·5	23·7	14	17	11·5	16	.....	22·5	21·8	33·9	37·8	58·7
11—Bathurst	30	25	20	18	12	.....	20	20	20·2	30·3	34·4	53·3
Quebec (average)	**25·3**	**22·4**	**20·4**	**14·7**	**10·1**	**12·5**	**24·9**	**22·3**	**19·8**	**29·4**	**33·2**	**56·7**
12—Quebec	25·5	21·7	15·6	14·1	9·2	13·4	23·7	22·1	19·4	26·4	31·7	51·4
13—Three Rivers	27·6	22·9	22·1	15·2	9·2	12·9	28·7	23·6	18·7	31·7	34	58·1
14—Sherbrooke	28·4	25·1	22·2	17·3	11·2	13	26·4	23·3	20·6	28·2	30·8	55·9
15—Sorel	22·3	21·3	21·3	13·3	10	11	20	21·3	20	30	35	58·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·3	18·7	16·5	13·3	10·2	12·5	25	19·5	18·4	31	35·5	52·8
17—St. Johns	28·2	24	23	14·8	9·7	12·3	29	22·3	18·8	31	31·6	60
18—Thetford Mines	22·5	23	18·7	15·7	9·2	16	22·5	20·7	19·7	26·7	35	56·7
19—Montreal	28·6	23·6	23·9	13·8	11·2	8·5	25·8	24·2	21·6	30	32·7	58·3
20—Hull	25·4	21·3	20·1	14·9	10·6	13·2	27·1	24	21·2	29·7	32·8	58·4
Ontario (average)	**26·5**	**22·6**	**20·2**	**15·4**	**12·7**	**17·0**	**25·2**	**24·7**	**21·8**	**31·2**	**34·0**	**56·5**
21—Ottawa	29	23·2	24·1	16·8	12·7	13·4	25·6	23·7	21·2	31·3	34	57·8
22—Brockville	28·3	23·3	20	13·5	10·9	12·7	.....	24·3	20·5	32	33·7	57·4
23—Kingston	24·6	20·2	19·3	14·8	10·3	11·9	20	23·4	21·5	29·1	32·7	54·4
24—Belleville	21·8	18·8	18·6	13·4	9·8	16·5	21·5	21·8	18·5	31·4	33·6	54·5
25—Peterborough	29	23·5	22·8	16·8	14·5	19·2	25	24·2	22·5	31	33·4	55·8
26—Oshawa	24·2	21	19·3	14·7	13·2	16·5	.....	23·1	20	29·7	33	56·6
27—Orillia	25	21	19·5	14·5	12·7	18·2	.....	25	23·5	31·3	34·2	60
28—Toronto	28·8	24·4	22·3	15·4	14·2	16·7	26·8	24·4	23·5	32·9	37	58·3
29—Niagara Falls	28	23·8	21·2	17	12·3	17·3	25·6	25·1	22·7	31·7	33·7	59·4
30—St. Catharines	26·1	22·9	20·5	16	13·1	16·5	23·3	25	20	27·6	31·1	53·9
31—Hamilton	26·6	23·1	22·2	15·7	13·9	18·4	25·8	23·6	25·7	30·4	34·3	58·2
32—Brantford	26·6	23	19·7	15·7	11·4	17·6	27·3	25	20	30·7	34·1	56·1
33—Galt	28·2	23·7	21	17·2	14·9	20	28·7	27·5	20	31·5	34·2	56·3
34—Guelph	22·3	21·4	19·2	14·8	12·9	16·8	22	22·7	21·5	29·9	33·6	56·5
35—Kitchener	23·6	21·4	17·7	15·2	13·1	16·6	.....	22·5	19	30·7	32·6	55·2
36—Woodstock	26·5	22·2	17·5	14·4	12	17·4	24	24·7	22·7	30	32·3	55·5
37—Stratford	26	23·7	18	16·3	15	18·7	24	25	24·7	30·5	33·8	57·4
38—London	27·7	23·9	21·1	15·6	13	17·4	23·1	25·9	22·7	31·4	34·2	56·7
39—St. Thomas	27·2	22·9	21·2	15	12·2	17	.....	25·4	20	31	34·6	57·7
40—Chatham	26·1	22·3	21·1	16·1	11·6	18·4	24·7	24·6	20·2	31·6	34·8	56·8
41—Windsor	28·5	23·6	22·6	17	13·1	17·8	24·7	25·8	21·2	29·1	31·7	56·9
42—Sarnia	26·4	22·2	18·8	16·2	12·7	18	22·3	24	22·9	30·6	32·9	58·1
43—Owen Sound	24·7	20·5	18·7	13·9	12·4	16·3	.....	22·2	20	31	33·6	53·1
44—North Bay	27·7	22·3	23·3	14·7	13·7	18	.....	26·5	23	31·3	33·3	56·8
45—Sudbury	25·3	22·4	18·1	15·4	11·1	[a] 15·5	26·7	25·3	20·9	30·1	33	53·5
46—Cobalt	25	22	15	13	13	.....	.....	24	23	32·8	34·7	54
47—Timmins	27·9	24·4	21·8	16	12·8	17·4	28	28·2	23·6	32·3	35·4	55·4
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·3	23·7	20·4	15·5	11·7	17·1	30	25·2	22·2	32·1	35·1	57·6
49—Port Arthur	27	22·2	21·2	16·5	14·7	17·7	.....	27·7	23·9	35·9	38·9	58·3
50—Fort William	29·3	23·9	19·8	15·4	13·5	17·4	30	26·6	23	34·9	37·8	57·7
Manitoba (average)	**27·2**	**22·3**	**21·7**	**15·9**	**13·8**	**14·8**	**23·8**	**26·4**	**24·4**	**38·3**	**40·7**	**58·9**
51—Winnipeg	28·4	22·8	22·6	15·5	14·3	13·6	23·8	27·8	23·7	37·8	40·9	58·8
52—Brandon	26	21·7	20·7	16·3	13·3	16	.....	25	25	38·7	40·4	59
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·8**	**19·8**	**17·9**	**13·3**	**10·6**	**13·4**	**22·6**	[b] **22·7**	**20·9**	**37·0**	**42·2**	**59·6**
53—Regina	24·7	19·2	18·5	12·7	11·9	13·3	19·5	[b] 21·7	20·8	35·8	40·4	60·8
54—Prince Albert	23	18	15	12	9	12	.....	.....	18	37·5	45·7	57·2
55—Saskatoon	24·4	20·4	18·9	13·9	10·8	14·5	21·7	24·4	19·7	38·3	42·7	58·7
56—Moose Jaw	26·9	21·4	19	14·4	10·6	13·9	26·5	22	25	36·3	39·8	61·5
Alberta (average)	**26·4**	**20·9**	**18·1**	**13·7**	**11·0**	**14·4**	**24·1**	**23·7**	**20·3**	**35·7**	**40·7**	**58·0**
57—Medicine Hat	33·3	25	21·3	16·3	14·2	17·3	26·7	25	19	38·2	42·2	59
58—Drumheller	23	20	15·5	12·5	8·5	13·5	24	21	20	35·5	39	56·7
59—Edmonton	20·2	16·2	15·6	11·2	8·6	12·4	21·7	21·4	20·7	35·3	38·5	56·9
60—Calgary	28·9	22·4	19·4	14·6	13·8	15·1	.....	27·4	21·5	39·1	44·7	60·7
61—Lethbridge	26·5	21	18·5	14	10	13·5	.....	23·5	.....	35·3	39·3	56·7
British Columbia (average)	**28·9**	**24·5**	**21·6**	**15·7**	**15·5**	**18·4**	[b] **28·6**	**26·9**	**23·1**	**37·6**	**41·5**	**58·7**
62—Fernie	25·7	22·7	20·5	15·7	14·5	17	25	23·5	22·7	37·8	40·7	61·2
63—Nelson	28	25	22	15	17	17	.....	27	22	35	41	60
64—Trail	27·5	24	21·2	16·5	15·2	19·3	.....	29	25	38·8	43·3	60·4
65—New Westminster	28·5	24	19·9	15·1	16·4	16·4	30·5	27	23·2	36·5	40·9	56·4
66—Vancouver	30·3	25·3	21·9	15·7	15·6	18	29·3	26·5	24·2	36·3	39·4	57·9
67—Victoria	30·7	25·4	23·1	16·2	17	19	29·9	27·7	22·5	37·8	41·1	57
68—Nanaimo	33	26·7	24·3	17	16	21	32	27	22·5	38·3	43·1	60
69—Prince Rupert	27·5	22·5	20	14·7	12·5	19·5	25	27·5	22·4	40	42·8	56·4

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·8	**23·7**	**16·6**	**12·5**	**49·3**	**17·9**	**17·4**	**21·7**	**15·4**	**25·9**	**22·2**	**11·0**	**30·1**	**33·3**	
10·3	**23·7**	.....	.....	**43·1**	**13·1**	**13·8**	**16·6**	**16·2**	**27·1**	**24·4**	**10·3**	**31·9**	**36·3**	
7	21·7	.....	.....	43	12·1	14·2	15·3	15·8	30·9	27	10–12	.....	37·2	1
10	25	.....	.....	47	13·4	14·2	22·2	15·5	24·9	22·2	11	30	35·5	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·2	15	14·3	15·3	26·4	23·4	8c	33·6	38·8	3
11·7	25	.....	.....	42·5	12·9	11·7	17·4	15·9	28·7	25	11·8a	.....	34·2	4
12·5	23	.....	.....	.....	12·7	.....	16·4	17·7	25·7	.....	10	32	35·7	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·5	14	14	17	26·1	24·2	10	.....	36·5	6
.....	**25·5**	.....	.....	**51·7**	**13·4**	**16·0**	**17·3**	**16·0**	**24·3**	**20·5**	**9·0–10·0**	**30·5**	**33·6**	7
14·3	**27·6**	**15·0**	.....	**44·7**	**14·6**	**16·8**	**18·2**	**15·0**	**26·3**	**21·6**	**10·8**	**34·9**	**38·5**	
14·7	26·3	.....	.....	44·8	14·4	14·6	15·9	15·5	25·8	21·7	10	35·1	38·6	8
12·2	28·9	15	.....	43·9	14·2	14·7	20·1	15	28·8	23·8	12	34·1	36·9	9
16	30	.....	.....	50	15·1	17·7	22	15·4	28	.....	11	37·1	40·1	10
.....	25	.....	.....	40	14·5	20	14·8	14	22·6	19·2	10	33·3	38·2	11
13·6	**25·0**	**19·7**	**9·0**	**48·3**	**14·5**	**15·8**	**14·7**	**15·4**	**27·5**	**24·0**	**10·2**	**28·1**	**31·2**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9·3	13·8	15·5	15·9	29·2	25·3	11	29	31·8	12
11·8	25·5	18	.....	45	10	17·2	16·9	16·3	28·1	24·8	11b	29	32·5	13
15·2	27·8	.....	9	.....	18·8	18·2	14	16·1	29·5	26·3	11·1a	26·9	30·3	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·5	10	15·2	26·2	22·6	9	.....	32	15
15	19	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	12	15	25	22·1	9b	.....	31·2	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	15	15	27·1	23·7	9	.....	30·4	17
12	25	14	10	.....	.....	15	13·6	15·6	25	22·2	9	26·3	31·4	18
13·9	28·6	27	8·1	50	19	20	21·9	14·5	30·2	25·7	11–12	29·5	31·6	19
.....	24	.....	.....	50	.....	15	13·8	15·4	27	23·5	11	27·8	30	20
15·6	**24·2**	**20·1**	**8·3**	**54·2**	**17·2**	**16·7**	**25·0**	**15·0**	**25·9**	**22·5**	**11·3**	**30·2**	**32·7**	
16·5	27·1	19·5	8·3	.....	20·1	15·8	24·2	14·5	26·9	22·7	11	26·5	31·8	21
.....	25	15	.....	.....	18	15	22·2	15	24·3	22·7	10	.....	31·9	22
15	26·7	24	.....	50	18	15	21·6	14·8	24·8	21·4	10	27·7	29·7	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	24·2	14·6	23·4	21·2	10	31·7	32·1	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	15	24·8	17	21·7	19·1	11	29·5	31·7	25
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	15	17	22·9	14	25·3	21·8	11b	29·2	32·4	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	15	21·7	18·4	11	30	33	27
16·7	28·4	20·8	8·5	60	17	19·7	29·6	14·8	27·3	23·1	13	.....	32·8	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30·3	14·8	26·4	23·3	12	30	33·1	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·8	13·7	26·9	25	12	30·7	32·2	30
18	28·2	24·7	.....	.....	18	.....	29·9	14·3	27·1	24·3	12	.....	33	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·9	14·2	25·4	22·1	11	30·3	31	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	14·6	24·1	20·6	11	32	32·6	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·4	17	26·1	14·2	24·9	20·7	11	30·3	32	34
.....	20	20	.....	52·5	.....	20	25·5	14·2	25·9	22·9	11	29·2	32·3	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	18	22·3	14·1	22·3	20	11	.....	32·5	36
.....	25	15	.....	.....	.....	17·5	24·7	14·6	23·4	20·3	11	27	30·2	37
10·8	21·2	20	8	50	16	16·7	28·5	14·5	24·8	21·1	11	29·2	31·5	38
12·5	23·5	21·5	.....	.....	16·8	16·4	30·2	13·9	24·2	21·4	11	31·8	34·4	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	27·2	14·5	21·2	18·7	11	.....	32·2	40
15	25	22·5	8·3	60	16·5	15	26·9	13·5	25·2	20·7	12	.....	30·2	41
17	23	20·5	.....	.....	16·6	16·5	31·8	14·4	24·9	22·2	11	30	32	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	24·2	14·1	22·3	20·3	11	30	32	43
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·8	17	30	.....	12	.....	35·7	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·3	.....	18·3	16	29·1	24·5	14	.....	32·6	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	52·5	16	.....	19·2	16·5	31·8	30	10b	.....	37·7	46
18·7	23·7	22·7	.....	62·5	19·9	18·7	17·9	17·7	30·9	27·2	14·3a	32·5	33·5	47
.....	18	18·8	.....	50	15·9	17·8	22·3	15·9	29·8	26·2	12	30	34·1	48
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	20	17·3	20·5	15·7	30·1	25·3	11	32	35·5	49
.....	24·2	17	.....	50	15	15	24·5	16·5	30·7	24	11	35	35·1	50
23·0	**26·2**	**15·7**	**12·0**	.....	**21·8**	**16·8**	**25·8**	**14·5**	**23·4**	**19·6**	**9·2**	**28·0**	**30·5**	
21	25·1	15·7	12	.....	21·8	17·3	29·2	14	26·2	22	10	.....	29·1	51
25	27	.....	.....	.....	21·8	16·2	22·3	15	20·6	17·2	8·3a	28	31·9	52
23·3	**23·3**	**10·3**	**15·8**	.....	**22·8**	**19·3**	**17·6**	**15·1**	**21·9**	**18·0**	**11·8**	**27·4**	**31·2**	
21·4	22·7	10	13·3	.....	23	18·3	18·3	14·9	23·5	18·3	12	.....	30·5	53
25	24·5	10	20	.....	.....	19	15·1	15·2	22·2	18·3	11	24·5	30·1	54
22·2	22·1	9	15	.....	20·5	18	18·1	15·5	21·8	18·1	12	27·6	30·6	55
24·5	24	12	15	.....	25	21·7	19¼	14·6	20	17·3	12	30	33·4	56
21·1	**23·3**	**11·8**	**13·9**	.....	**23·4**	**20·5**	**20·9**	**15·6**	**22·0**	**17·2**	**10·8**	**26·6**	**30·7**	
25	26·7	10	.....	.....	25	22	18	16	19·9	16·2	11	27·6	32·3	57
20·7	22·5	11·5	15	.....	23·5	19	16·2	15·8	21	16·3	10	25·7	31	58
17·7	20·5	14·6	10	.....	21·2	19·7	20·9	15·5	20·8	16·3	11	27	29·7	59
21·2	23·2	11·9	16·8	.....	22·3	20·7	27·9	15·3	25·2	19·2	11	26	30	60
21	23·5	11	.....	.....	25	21	21·5	15·2	23	17·8	11	.....	30·3	61
17·0	**19·6**	**13·6**	**14·1**	.....	**23·1**	**20·7**	**25·0**	**17·0**	**28·5**	**24·5**	**11·6**	**32·0**	**36·2**	
24	25	12·7	21	.....	23·9	21·2	22·1	18	29·4	22	10	28	34	62
20	25	14	15	.....	23	22	.....	16·5	28	24	12·5a	33	35·7	63
22·3	26·7	14	19	.....	22·5	23·5	26·3	18·2	30·6	28	12·5a	.....	37	64
15·1	14·2	.....	8·3	.....	22	18·5	21·9	15·3	26·5	23·2	10	33·5	36·4	65
13·1	15·3	.....	10	.....	22·7	18	24·2	15·1	27	25	10	31	35·6	66
11·9	18·7	.....	11	.....	24·3	18·6	25·2	15·9	28·6	25·4	12·5a	34·6	36·2	67
12·5	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	36	17·5	28·1	.....	11a	.....	38	68
.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·5	19·1	19·2	29·8	24·2	14·3a	.....	36·4	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·8**	**7·2a**	**15·9**	**4·3**	**5·7**	**8·2**	**10·9**	**11·4**	**11·4**	**11·4**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·7**	**7·2**	**16·8**	**5·0**	**5·8**	**7·5**	**13·1**	**11·9**	**11·2**	**11·2**
1—Sydney	23·6	8	17	4·9	5·3	7·4	11·7	11·7	11·7	11·5
2—New Glasgow	22·9	7·3	18	5	5·6	7·5	14	10·9	10·7	10·7
3—Amherst	22·2	7·3	16·5	5	6	6·8	11·5	10·8	10·6	10·6
4—Halifax	24·1	6–6·7	17·3	4·9	5·7	8	13·2	12·2	11	10·9
5—Windsor	24·7	7·3–8b	17	5·3	6·1	8	13·5	12·7	11·5	11·5
6—Truro	24·7	6–7·3	15	5	6	7·3	14·4	12·9	11·7	12
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·0**	**8·0**	**17·3**	**4·9**	**5·9**	**8·0**	**13·2**	**12·1**	**12·1**	**12·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·5**	**7·9**	**17·0**	**4·8**	**5·8**	**7·8**	**13·6**	**11·9**	**11·5**	**11·6**
8—Moncton	23·5	8	17·5	4·8	5·8	8·7	13·7	11·9	11·4	11·5
9—Saint John	24	6–7·3	19·1	4·6	5·9	8	14	11·5	11·1	11·3
10—Fredericton	22·6	8	16	4·8	6	7	13·6	12·1	11·6	11·4
11—Bathurst	24	8·7b	15·3	4·8	5·6	7·5	13	12	11·9	12·1
Quebec (average)	**21·4**	**5·9**	**13·6**	**4·2**	**5·5**	**6·6**	**10·7**	**9·7**	**11·4**	**11·8**
12—Quebec	22·4	5–9·5c	13·9	4·5	5·8	7·4	10·3	9·7	10·4	10·6
13—Three Rivers	22·8	5·3–6	13·9	4·9	5·7	7·4	12·8	9·9	11·5	13·1
14—Sherbrooke	21·7	6	13	4·3	5·9	6·2	11·4	9·8	10·7	12·6
15—Sorel	20·6	4·7	14·2	3·2	4·7	6	9·5	9·3	11·4	11·8
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·9	5·3	12·9	3·7	5·7	6·1	10	9·7	12	11·7
17—St. Johns	20·8	4·7	14	3·9	5·2	6·7	10	9·7	12·6	13·8
18—Thetford Mines	20	6	12·9	4·3	5·5	5·4	11	9·3	12·6	12·2
19—Montreal	22·3	6–7·3	14·4	4·5	5·5	7·8	9·8	9·6	10·9	10·5
20—Hull	21·7	5·3–7·3	13·1	4·6	5·3	6·2	11·7	9·9	10·1	10
Ontario—(average.)	**23·6**	**6·9**	**15·3**	**3·7**	**5·6**	**8·9**	**10·9**	**10·9**	**10·9**	**10·9**
21—Ottawa	22·7	7·3	13·9	4·9	5·8	8·2	11	10·1	10·4	10·6
22—Brockville	22·3	6·7	13·5	4·5	5·1	8	12	10·6	10	10·6
23—Kingston	21·5	6–6·7	13·5	4·4	5	7·3	10·7	10·4	10·4	10·1
24—Belleville	21·9	6	15	3·5	5·1	7·8	10·6	10	10	10·2
25—Peterborough	23·8	6–6·7	15·2	3·2	5·1	8·7	10·2	10	10·1	10·6
26—Oshawa	24	6·7–7·3	14·2	3·1	5·7	8·3	10	10·3	10·4	10·3
27—Orillia	25	6·7	.....	3·4	5	9·5	10	11·4	12·1	12·1
28—Toronto	25·3	7·3	16·8	3·3	5·5	8·8	10	10·5	10·4	10·4
29—Niagara Falls	24·5	7·3	16	3·4	5·4	8·8	10·7	10·2	10·2	10·6
30—St. Catharines	22·5	7·3	16·7	3·2	5·7	9·5	11·3	10	10·7	10·6
31—Hamilton	28·8	6·7–7·3	15·7	3·4	5·6	9·2	9·9	10·5	10·7	10·4
32—Brantford	24·5	7·3	17·5	2·9	5·5	9·6	10	10·8	10·4	10·5
33—Galt	27·1	7·3	17	3·1	5·5	10·1	10·6	11·4	11·2	10·8
34—Guelph	24·6	6·7	15·5	2·9	5·6	9·7	10·7	10·4	10·4	10·6
35—Kitchener	24·3	7·3	16·8	2·9	5·6	9·1	10·6	10·4	10·7	10·3
36—Woodstock	21·4	6·7	12·7	2·5	4·9	9·2	9·7	10·6	10·3	10·7
37—Stratford	23·3	6·7–7·3	17·5	2·7	5·5	9·5	11·9	10·5	10·3	11
38—London	22·9	6·7–7·3	16·9	3	5·3	8·9	11	11·3	11·5	10·9
39—St. Thomas	23·9	6–6·7	18·4	3·2	5·5	9·6	12·4	11·6	11·3	11
40—Chatham	22·2	6	14·5	3	5·5	8·7	10	11·4	11·6	11·4
41—Windsor	21·1	6·7–7·3	12·7	3·5	5·2	7·7	9·9	10·8	10·4	11·1
42—Sarnia	24·7	6·7–7·3	15·2	2·8	5·8	9·3	11·1	11·1	11·4	10·7
43—Owen Sound	22·6	6·7	14·2	3·3	5·4	8·4	11·4	10·2	10·3	10·5
44—North Bay	24·4	6–7·3	16·5	5	6·3	9·7	13·5	11·2	11·7	11·7
45—Sudbury	24·1	7·3	14·7	4·9	6·3	8·7	11·1	11·1	11·5	11·7
46—Cobalt	23·7	6·7	15	5·3	6·1	9·1	12	12·6	12·6	12·7
47—Timmins	22·6	6·7	12·5	5·1	6	9	11·1	11·6	11·3	11·5
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·7	6–6·7	13·7	4·7	5·8	9·2	12·5	11·6	11·5	11·5
49—Port Arthur	23	6·7–7·3	17	4·7	5·9	9·2	10·6	11·3	11·1	11·2
50—Fort William	23·2	6·7–7·3	14·7	4·8	5·9	8·8	11·2	12	11·8	11·4
Manitoba (average)	**25·8**	**7·0**	**15·5**	**4·8**	**5·8**	**9·7**	**10·3**	**13·2**	**12·3**	**11·9**
51—Winnipeg	26·1	6·4–8	16	4·9	5·7	9	9·9	12·4	12·2	12·3
52—Brandon	25·5	6·4–7·1	15	4·6	5·8	10·4	10·6	14	12·4	11·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·6**	**7·3**	**18·1**	**4·7**	**5·7**	**9·5**	**10·7**	**13·5**	**12·2**	**11·9**
53—Regina	25·1	7·2–8	18·5	4·8	5·9	9·7	9·9	13·4	11·3	11·4
54—Prince Albert	23	6·4	16·3	4·6	5·6	8·5	11·1	13·8	13·3	13·3
55—Saskatoon	22·2	7·2	21	4·6	5·8	9·9	10·5	13·1	11·7	12
56—Moose Jaw	24	8	16·5	4·9	5·6	9·9	11·2	13·6	12·3	10·8
Alberta (average)	**25·5**	**7·8**	**18·0**	**4·7**	**6·2**	**8·2**	**10·0**	**12·7**	**11·5**	**11·7**
57—Medicine Hat	27	8	15	4·8	6·4	8·5	10·1	13·3	11·5	11·4
58—Drumheller	24·6	6·8–8	.....	4·6	6·1	7·8	10	13·2	12	12
59—Edmonton	24·5	7·2–8	18	4·8	6·8	8·2	10·4	12·6	11·9	12·1
60—Calgary	27·1	8	20	4·8	5·6	8·7	9·5	12·4	11·6	12·3
61—Lethbridge	24·3	8	19	4·6	.....	7·7	10·2	12	10·5	10·5
British Columbia (average)	**26·0**	**9·5**	**17·6**	**5·2**	**6·2**	**7·4**	**8·4**	**12·7**	**12·4**	**12·6**
62—Fernie	26·7	10	17·5	5·1	6·3	7·9	9·3	12·6	13·1	12·6
63—Nelson	24	10	15	5·2	7	7	9	12	13	13
64—Trail	25	10	16	5	6·3	8	9	13	13	13·6
65—New Westminster	26·2	9–9·6	20·2	5·1	6·1	7·1	7·6	12	12	11·8
66—Vancouver	25·4	9–9·6	20·1	5·1	6	6·7	7·9	12·5	11·2	11·3
67—Victoria	27·6	9	19·4	5·2	6·4	7·7	7·7	12·9	11·9	12·2
68—Nanaimo	28·3	9	.....	5·3	5	7	8·7	12·9	11·9	12·6
69—Prince Rupert	24·9	9–10	15	5·5	6·3	7·4	7·9	13·5	13	13·5

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY, 1938

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·4	6·5	·869	18·9	22·5	15·6	10·8	16·8	15·1	57·8	17·3	53·7	43·5	
5·5	6·9	·970	19·6	20·4	13·5	11·2	16·3	15·2	61·7	17·3	60·0	47·2	
5	7	·975	20·3	.....	12·2	12·1	15·3	14·4	.....	17·1	.....	48·7	1
4·9	6·8	1·047	20·7	.....	.....	11·9	15·4	14·6	.....	17	.....	44·3	2
5	6·6	·919	19	23	13·2	11·4	16·2	14	55	15·4	58·3	45·3	3
6·1	6·9	·952	18·7	18·1	15	12·1	17·5	16·5	70	18·2	62·5	47·8	4
6·2	7·1	1·025	20	.....	.....	9·1	17	15·7	.....	17·2	59	49·7	5
5·5	7·1	·90	19·2	20	13·6	10·5	16·3	16	60	18·6	60	47·4	6
5·9	8·1	·617	14·1	24·5	19·0	12·6	16·0	14·7	.....	18·8	49·0	47·8	7
5·3	7·4	·762	17·2	22·3	14·4	10·8	16·2	14·7	56·3	16·4	58·0	49·1	
5·2	7·4	·833	17·4	23·1	14·5	11·7	16·5	14·7	59	16·6	.....	52·2	8
5·6	7·6	·706	16·5	21·5	14·2	10·7	15·5	13·6	60	16	54·5	49·7	9
5·4	7·2	·73	15·7	.....	14·3	11·4	16·9	14·7	.....	15·7	59·5	46·2	10
5	7·4	·78	19·3	.....	14·7	9·4	15·8	15·7	50	17·2	60	48·3	11
5·2	7·1	·755	16·8	24·2	14·4	11·3	19·2	14·2	58·8	18·0	58·0	43·0	
5·4	7·1	·728	16·4	26·7	13·9	12·5	17·4	14·3	84·1	18·4	68·9	44·3	12
6·4	8	·714	17	25	16	11·2	16	15	52·2	16·6	56·3	45	13
4·9	7·3	·849	18·8	25	14·9	12·4	18·7	15·4	45	18·4	63·7	43·9	14
4·7	7·6	·604	14·6	.....	13·6	10	14·2	13·1	47·5	16·7	55	43	15
4·2	7	·677	14·8	20	13·4	11·8	16	13·9	47	16·7	51·5	41	16
5·5	5·9	·748	15·4	25	15	11·7	15·6	13·7	45	17·2	60	44	17
4·7	7	·893	20·1	.....	14·3	10	16	13	65	20	.....	45·7	18
5·5	6·7	·849	17·1	26·4	13·5	11·2	16·4	13·5	82·7	17·8	56·4	40·5	19
5·1	7·2	·73	16·6	21	14·7	10·8	15·3	15·6	61	20·2	52	39·8	20
5·1	6·6	·795	17·3	22·3	15·4	11·0	16·7	15·5	55·2	16·3	54·1	42·1	
4·9	7·2	·829	19·7	25	13·6	11	16·4	16·2	51·3	16·8	55·8	41·8	21
5	7·1	·908	19·7	28·3	14·2	9·9	16·8	15·6	45	17·4	60	42·8	22
5·4	6·9	·965	18·7	23·8	13·7	11·6	17	15·6	49	16	50·3	41·6	23
5·4	5·8	·794	16·6	25	.....	11·2	16	15	42·5	15·6	.....	40·9	24
4·9	6·9	·744	15	22·6	15	10·2	16·7	14·5	59·5	16·3	54·4	39·4	25
5	6·2	·67	14·9	22·5	.....	11·6	17	15	.....	16·2	59·5	41·8	26
5	7·7	·695	15	.....	.....	9	16	12·5	.....	16·5	59	41	27
4·9	5·8	·705	16	18·2	.....	9·8	16·4	14·9	58·5	16·2	57	41·9	28
6	6·7	·91	18·8	17·5	.....	10·8	17·2	15·2	65	15	48	42·5	29
6·7	6·2	·705	14·5	.....	.....	9·7	17	15·7	61·5	14·3	49	44·7	30
5·4	6·8	·699	17·4	23·8	.....	11	16·4	15·8	49	14·6	59	41	31
4·9	5·9	·687	14	20·5	.....	11·8	17·3	14·7	52·7	16·8	52·5	41·3	32
5	6·8	·642	14·9	17·5	.....	10	17·5	15	60	15	58	40·5	33
4·9	6·5	·604	13·3	20·7	.....	11	17·2	15·3	57	15·7	59	40·9	34
5·3	6·8	·646	14·9	17·5	.....	11	17·1	15·7	.....	15·4	.....	39·6	35
4·5	6·3	·71	15·8	15	.....	11·5	15·5	14·4	.....	14·9	.....	39	36
5	7·4	·625	13·6	21·5	.....	11·5	17·2	15	.....	16·7	.....	40	37
4·6	6·7	·679	14·6	19·5	.....	11	16·2	14·7	.....	15·1	51	40·2	38
4·9	7·8	·819	16	22	.....	11·2	16·7	14·8	44	17·2	40	41·7	39
4·2	5·2	·775	15·7	31·7	.....	10·9	15·2	15	.....	16	58·5	41·7	40
4·5	5·2	·751	14·1	22·4	.....	10·4	15·1	15	44	16·3	.....	42·5	41
4·9	6·4	·709	15·8	15·1	.....	11	16·4	15·4	.....	16·2	.....	43·2	42
4·9	5·8	·63	13·5	20	.....	10·6	16·3	14·8	54	18·7	.....	40·1	43
5	7·2	·88	21	30	.....	10·7	15	16·7	65	17	.....	44·2	44
5	6·9	·884	20·9	.....	17	12·1	17·6	17·5	63·2	16·5	61	46	45
5	5·7	1·265	30	.....	17·3	12·3	17·7	16·7	61·7	17·1	52	46·7	46
4·9	7·6	1·235	27·6	30	15·2	11·5	19	17·2	66	17·4	52·4	44·8	47
6·1	6·9	·882	19·4	26·7	17·5	12·1	17·1	16	53	17·2	57	45	48
5·1	7·5	·88	18·8	29·2	15·5	11·5	17	17·4	56·7	16·7	47·3	42·6	49
4·9	6·7	·935	18·8	15	14·6	11·4	17·8	17·7	56·8	16·7	49·2	43·8	50
5·8	5·9	·630	13·7	.....	15·7	9·8	17·5	15·5	63·5	17·3	49·5	42·6	
5·7	5·8	·61	14·3	.....	15·3	9·8	17·4	15·1	62·3	16·8	46·6	41·5	51
5·8	6	·65	13·1	.....	16	9·8	17·5	15·9	64·6	17·8	52·3	43·6	52
5·5	6·3	1·070	22·6	.....	17·6	10·3	17·5	15·4	62·6	19·5	50·7	46·4	
5·4	6·2	1·01	23·5	.....	19	9·8	18·1	15·1	63·8	19	51·5	47·1	53
5·4	6·6	1·17	22·5	.....	20	10·2	18·6	16	63·5	21·6	51·5	46·3	54
5·7	5·7	1·02	22	.....	16·2	10·8	16·9	15·2	62·1	19·2	49·9	45·3	55
5·6	6·6	1·08	22·5	.....	15	10·2	16·3	15·1	61	18·3	50	46·7	56
5·5	6·0	·755	19·2	.....	16·3	10·2	18·3	15·7	58·8	19·1	51·0	43·8	
5·3	5·8	·854	22·1	.....	18·1	10·2	18·1	15·8	59·2	19·1	54·6	45·2	57
5·6	5·6	·90	21·7	.....	15	10	18·7	16·1	65	18·9	53·7	46·2	58
6	6·4	·588	15	.....	16·9	10·4	17·7	15·4	59·9	18·7	50·9	44·3	59
5·7	6·5	·883	21·5	.....	.....	11·1	18·2	15·2	58	19·2	48·9	43	60
5	5·5	·552	15·5	.....	15	9·3	19	16·2	51·7	19·7	47	40·3	61
6·5	5·0	1·314	27·8	.....	18·6	10·2	17·5	14·5	58·5	18·2	48·2	41·7	
6·8	5·9	·962	25	.....	20	12	20	16·5	63·7	20·7	55	47·2	62
7	5	1·40	28	.....	.....	10	17	15	60	18	50	43	63
6·9	4·4	1·48	32	.....	20	10	19	15	63	21·7	51·7	45	64
5·3	4·8	1·04	24·1	.....	16·5	9·4	16·8	13·3	53·2	16·7	43·9	37·2	65
5·6	4·6	1·12	24·1	.....	.....	9·6	15·8	13·8	54	15·5	44	38·5	66
6·2	5	1·32	27·2	.....	17·5	9·2	17·2	13·2	58	16·4	45·3	38·6	67
7·2	5·2	1·49	27	.....	.....	11·7	15·8	13·5	57·4	16·6	47	41·3	68
7	5·2	1·70	35	.....	19	9·4	18·3	15·6	59	19·7	49	43	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States, stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	$
Dominion (average)	**6·5**	**6·3**	**34·8**	**58·6**	**19·7**	**13·9**	**2·6**	**36·6**	**49·6**	**11·7**	**5·0**	**14·375**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·0**	**40·8**	**58·7**	**19·9**	**9·5**	**2·9**	**40·7**	**37·8**	**12·3**	**5·1**	**14·500**
1—Sydney	6·4	6·2	43·2	59·1	19·5	10	2·9	44	42·7	12·2	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·4	6·1	40·4	59·3	19·9	9·4	2·9	41	35·2	12·3	4·9	.....
3—Amherst	6·3	6	41·3	60	17·8	9·2	2·7	38·3	35·2	12·1	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·2	6	37	54·4	21·5	9·4	3·1	40	40	12·9	5·2	14·50
5—Windsor	6·7	6	40·7	60	21·3	9·2	2·8	40	37·5	12·2	5	.....
6—Truro	6·6	5·9	42·2	59·3	19·2	10	2·8	41	36·1	12·2	5·2	.....
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	**6·2**	**5·8**	**41·2**	**60·0**	**17·1**	**15·5**	**2·5**	**41·3**	**37·8**	**12·4**	**5·0**	**16·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·6**	**6·2**	**39·7**	**58·6**	**18·3**	**10·4**	**2·8**	**39·2**	**37·2**	**12·0**	**4·9**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·3	5·9	40·1	59·7	19·7	10·5	2·9	44·5	39·7	12·2	4·7	g
9—Saint John	6·4	6·3	41·4	56·9	17·5	10·2	2·9	39·7	35·5	12	5·1	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·7	6·3	35·1	58·1	17·6	10·2	2·3	32·5	35·3	11·7	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·4	42	59·5	18·3	10·7	3·1	40	38·3	12·2	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**6·0**	**5·8**	**33·5**	**56·9**	**19·9**	**13·1**	**2·8**	**40·5**	**52·1**	**10·6**	**4·9**	**13·821**
12—Quebec	6	5·8	32·8	60·3	19·7	15·7	2·9	36·8	55	10·8	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·4	6·1	33·7	63·7	21	15·7	3·2	42·8	60	11·2	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·8	32	53·8	20	11·9	2·9	42·8	53·1	10·6	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·8	5·7	32·9	46·6	17·5	10·6	2·4	36	50	10	4·4	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·7	34·5	54	21	13·2	2·5	36	55	10	5	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	6	30	57	16·8	13	3	42·5	50	11	5	13·50
18—Thetford Mines	6·2	5·8	35	57·6	21·8	12·8	2·9	42·5	46·7	10·3	4·6	.....
19—Montreal	5·7	5·7	34·4	61	19·8	13·5	2·5	44	50	10·5	4·8	13·50-14·00
20—Hull	6·1	5·9	35·9	58·5	21·6	11·8	2·7	41·1	48·7	10·6	5	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**35·3**	**62·7**	**19·5**	**12·1**	**2·4**	**35·3**	**50·0**	**10·9**	**5·0**	**14·027**
21—Ottawa	6	5·8	33·9	64·7	17·3	12·7	2·7	37·7	52·1	10·6	4·8	14·50
22—Brockville	6·2	6·1	33·3	61·6	23·2	10·6	2·4	37·1	48·2	10·6	5·2	13·00
23—Kingston	6·1	6	32·4	52·9	19·2	11·7	2·8	38·7	45	10·6	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·3	37·9	60·8	19·5	10·5	2·4	33·8	52	10·6	5·2	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·1	6	36·6	61·5	16·7	12·6	2·7	35	50	10·3	5·1	14·00
26—Oshawa	6	5·9	35·8	62	20·9	11·4	2·4	32·8	50	10·8	4·6	13·75
27—Orillia	6·5	6·5	35	65	19	10	3·2	35	50	9·5	5	14·50
28—Toronto	5·8	5·6	36·6	62·2	17·9	11·5	2·4	32·8	46	10·4	4·8	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·5	6·3	36·7	62·7	19·5	11·6	2·3	35·5	60	10·7	4·8	12·00-12·50 g
30—St. Catharines	6·3	6·2	34·2	63·8	20·3	11·5	2·5	37	40	11·3	5·2	13·00g
31—Hamilton	6·1	5·9	37·7	68·8	19·9	10·8	2·1	36·2	48·6	10·1	4·7	12·50
32—Brantford	6·1	6	36·9	62·4	18·7	10·8	2·3	34·5	48·3	9·9	5·1	13·00
33—Galt	6·9	6·6	33·2	58·7	18	12·7	2·3	43·3	51·7	11·2	5·1	14·00
34—Guelph	6·2	6·2	34·2	61	18·3	10	2·3	37·5	50	10·5	5·1	13·50
35—Kitchener	6·3	6·2	33·7	65·7	19	11·2	2·4	38·9	43·3	10·2	4·8	14·00
36—Woodstock	6	6	38·2	53·3	20·2	10	2·5	33·5	49·5	10·7	5·2	14·00
37—Stratford	7	7	36·8	65	19·7	11·7	2·1	33	50	10·7	5	13·50
38—London	6·2	6	35·4	61·4	17	12·3	2·3	32·8	41·2	10	5	14·00
39—St. Thomas	6·5	6·4	38·8	65·7	20·1	12·2	2·4	40·3	50	10·8	5·3	13·50
40—Chatham	6·2	6·1	33·3	55	15	11·5	2·3	35	60	10	4·8	g
41—Windsor	6	6	32·5	61·5	16·9	10·3	1·8	30·6	48·2	10	4·8	13·75
42—Sarnia	6·6	6·6	33·3	68·7	18·7	10·6	1·8	35	53	10·6	4·8	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·3	6·1	37·6	59·6	21·7	10·3	2·2	29·3	41·7	10·4	5	14·00
44—North Bay	7	6·7	43·3	66	22·5	15	2·6	30	50	12·7	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·5	33·9	69·2	23·2	15·8	2·7	37	60	14	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7	6·8	35·7	64·4	20	14·7	2·5	32·5	50	13·5	5	.....
47—Timmins	7	6·7	35·2	67·5	20·2	15·5	2·8	33·8	.....	.....	4·8	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·6	6·2	32·2	67·8	19·5	15	2·6	35	60	12·6	4·7	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·4	6·3	32	63·6	21·9	15·3	2·6	34·8	56	12	5·3	15·00
50—Fort William	6·6	6·7	32·8	59·3	20·1	13·7	2·4	39·2	45	11	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**6·9**	**33·0**	**54·2**	**19·1**	**12·2**	**2·4**	**30·9**	**57·5**	**13·4**	**5·4**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·9	32·9	53·2	18·6	11	2·4	31·4	58·7	12·6	5·7	18·50
52—Brandon	7	6·8	33	55·2	19·5	13·3	2·4	30·3	56·2	14·2	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·0**	**7·4**	**31·6**	**56·0**	**20·4**	**19·3**	**2·7**	**34·7**	**56·7**	**14·0**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·8	7·9	31·3	55·8	18·7	17·2	2·8	34·2	60	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·2	7·3	31·3	57·6	21·2	20·8	2·8	39	55	14	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·3	7·3	32	54·7	20·2	19·1	2·7	33·7	56·7	13·8	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·8	6·9	31·8	55·8	21·3	20	2·6	32	55	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·9**	**30·1**	**51·7**	**19·9**	**17·9**	**2·8**	**33·6**	**54·6**	**14·0**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·7	30·7	51·8	20·6	20·8	2·9	32·1	62·5	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·1	7·2	27	54·5	22·5	19·7	2·8	31·7	60	15	4·9	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·9	32·6	51·7	21·6	17·2	2·9	34·1	53	14	4·8	g
60—Calgary	7	7·1	31·5	53·1	17·8	16·7	2·7	36·6	52·5	13·7	5	.....
61—Lethbridge	6·7	6·5	28·9	47·2	17	15	2·6	.....	45	15	4·5	g
British Columbia (average)	**6·8**	**6·4**	**32·1**	**51·3**	**20·8**	**21·4**	**2·9**	**35·7**	**54·0**	**12·0**	**5·1**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·2	35	51·5	17·5	22·5	2·7	32·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	7	30	55	17	23	3	35	55	12	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	32·7	51·2	22·7	23·7	3·3	32	50	14	5·5	.....
65—New Westminster	6·1	5·8	29·6	49·2	18·4	20·6	2·4	30·7	48·7	11·4	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6	5·9	32·4	48·1	19·6	19·8	2·7	31·7	55	11	4·9	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	33·3	50·7	22·5	20·2	2·7	38·3	57	11·6	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·7	6·4	31·7	50·6	23·8	19·6	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·5	6·1	32	54	25	21·7	3	50	57·5	11·2	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. lignite. i. Including birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50 rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF MAY 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·391	**12·196**	**9·717**	**11·658**	**7·221**	8·563	**7·375**	**26·7**	**9·4**	**24·061**	**17·685**	
7·865	**9·950**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·560**	**29·4**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·90- 7·25	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·9	9·9	16·00-26·00	12·00-16·00	1
6·50- 6·75	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00a	29·5	10	15·00-25·00	10·00-15·00	2
6·75- 9·00	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·4	10	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·50- 9·00	11·00	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	6·00-7·00	7·00- 8·00	6·50	31·7	9·1	23·00-33·00	15·00-23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	9·7	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·8	10	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·250- 9·900	**11·500**	**9·000**	**10·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**7·500c**	**28·2**	**9·7**	**19·00-25·00**	**10·00-15·00**	7
10·125	**11·833**	**7·000**	8·500	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·3**	**9·8**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7g	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	8
10·50-12·00	12·50	8·00	**10·00**	6·00	7·00	7·00- 8·00c	28·1	9·7	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
9·00-11·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·8	9·9	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·4	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·372	**11·875**	**10·917**	**11·977**	**8·140**	8·513	8·450	**23·1**	**9·2**	**21·667**	**15·688**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21	9·6	22·00-30·00	.....	12
7·00- 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25·2	10	22·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	13
9·50-11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·1	9·7	21·00-28·00	12·00-23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·2	8·8	15·00-17·00	8·00-12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·7	9·1	18·00-22·00	14·00-20·00	16
8·50- 9·25	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	8·9	18·00-25·00	12·00-18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	9·75c	.....	6·00	.....	25	9·3	12·00-16·00	8·00-12·00	18
8·00- 8·50	11·00	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00-14·00c	25·9	8·9	20·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·25	7·50	8·25	.....	24·1	8·5	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
10·194	**12·201**	**10·194**	**12·354**	**7·861**	**9·723**	8·458	**24·7**	**9·2**	**25·786**	**19·143**	
10·25	14·50-12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00- 9·00	23	9·1	20·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	21
7·50- 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	9·1	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	23	9·4	20·00-27·00	18·00-20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·1	9·5	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·00	12·00-12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21·2	8·8	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	9·2	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
9·50-10·00	13·00	8·00	9·00	6·50	7·50	.....	24	8·8	20·00-24·00	14·00-20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·9	27·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	28
7·00- 8·00g	11·00g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·6	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
7·50- 8·00g	11·00-11·50g	g	15·00-16·00g	g	g	g	22·7g	9·4	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	9·2	27·00-35·00	15·00-27·00	31
9·00	11·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·3	9·2	20·00-32·00	15·00-25·00	32
10·00-12·00	12·50	11·00	14·00	8·00	12·00c	8·00c	25	9·4	22·00-27·00	16·00-22·00	33
9·50-10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·3	9·3	23·00-29·00	15·00-23·00	34
9·00-12·00	12·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24	9·2	22·00-32·00	18·00-23·00	35
9·50-12·00	12·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·7	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	36
8·50-12·00	13·00	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·6	9·7	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	37
10·75-12·00	11·00-11·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·3	22·00-32·00	16·00-24·00	38
9·50-11·50	12·50	.....	13·00-16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·5	9·2	23·00-30·00	18·00-23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22·5g	8·8	20·00-25·00	14·00-20·00	40
9·00-10·00	11·50	.....	14·00-16·00g	.....	10·00-12·00g	7·00-10·00g	.....	8·6	25·00-36·00	20·00-26·00	41
8·25- 8·75	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	42
7·50- 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	9·5	20·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	43
13·00	14·50	8·00	9·75	6·00	7·00	.....	30	9·6	.....	.....	44
10·00-13·50	13·50-14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	29	10	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	12·00c	.....	9·00- 9·75c	.....	32	9·1	17·50	15·00	46
14·50	16·00	10·00	11·00	9·00	10·00	.....	35	9·7	p	p	47
7·50-10·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·8	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
12·00-13·25	12·50	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	26·9	9·6	22·00-32·00	15·00-23·00	49
12·00-13·25	12·50	8·25	9·00	7·00	7·75	.....	25	9·5	22·00-32·00	15·00-23·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·938**	**8·563**	**7·500**	**27·7**	**9·5**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
5·75-12·75h	14·25-15·50	.....	.....	6·00-9·75	6·75-10·50	8·00	28	9·8	27·00-35·00	18·00-26·00	51
5·75-11·00h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·50-9·50	7·00-10·00	7·00	27·3	9·1	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	52
8·106	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·906**	**9·000**	**28·7**	**9·8**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75-12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50- 9·00	.....	26·7	9·8	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	53
8·00- 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·25- 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	29·4	9·5	20·00-27·00	14·00-20·00	55
5·00- 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00-11·00c	11·00c	28·8	9·7	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·8**	**9·7**	**23·375**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00-28·00	14·00-18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·6	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31g	9·8	18·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	59
6·00- 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	28g	9·4	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	60
4·00- 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	10	20·00-30·00	14·00-20·00	61
10·029	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·250**	**4·825**	**33·2**	**9·9**	**23·063**	**17·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50-8·75	8·50-10·25	4·88- 5·33c	40	10	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·75-7·00	8·00- 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·7	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·6	22·00-27·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30c	4·77c	30·3	10	19·00-24·00	14·00-17·00	67
7·70- 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	31·7	10	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·00-14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00-10·00i	7·00-12·00i	.....	33	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	69

c. Calculated price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including according to condition and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	May 1926	May 1928	May 1929	May 1930	May 1933	May 1935	May 1936	May 1937	April 1938	May 1938‡
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·2	97·9	93·4	89·7	66·7	72·2	71·9	85·1	82·3	80·3
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	102·6	101·3	84·0	85·3	61·0	68·0	65·7	88·6	84·0	79·0
II. Animals and their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·8	102·5	108·4	102·6	58·6	69·2	69·1	76·7	79·1	78·1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·1	93·7	91·8	83·0	68·9	70·5	69·1	73·6	67·8	67·5
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·2	99·0	94·1	89·7	59·5	63·9	68·2	78·4	77·6	77·1
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·4	94·0	94·4	91·4	84·5	87·4	87·8	103·9	102·5	101·5
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and their products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	97·6	91·7	99·2	80·6	64·7	70·7	68·3	85·7	70·6	66·7
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	98·5	91·1	92·3	90·8	83·2	85·3	85·4	86·6	86·6	87·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·4	95·5	93·5	81·2	79·8	77·2	82·1	80·4	80·4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	100·4	95·1	93·0	91·3	70·8	73·0	73·2	78·9	78·5	.....
Foods, beverages and tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·6	98·5	96·5	98·1	64·3	69·5	70·1	79·9	80·6	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	100·9	92·8	90·7	86·7	75·1	75·4	75·3	78·2	77·1	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·3	101·0	93·1	87·1	63·2	70·6	67·9	87·2	81·9	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·2	92·4	94·9	91·5	84·9	89·9	89·9	94·1	94·5	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·6	101·9	92·9	86·6	60·8	68·4	65·5	86·4	80·5	.....
Building and construction materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	103·7	99·7	96·3	99·1	92·9	75·6	81·0	85·0	97·8	90·4	.....
Manufacturers' materials	267	69·5	143·1	177·3	95·8	100·9	103·1	91·5	85·2	58·3	66·3	62·2	84·5	78·8	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	101·7	99·2	83·8	82·5	60·9	66·0	63·3	83·6	78·9	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	96·5	99·7	104·5	99·1	60·1	69·6	70·5	78·3	79·2	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	100·3	107·5	93·0	91·9	51·2	64·1	64·8	87·8	82·5	77·3
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·2	101·0	103·6	94·0	58·7	66·7	65·3	68·5	69·1	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·2	98·9	94·0	89·5	59·7	64·0	68·1	78·1	77·3	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	98·9	90·9	92·6	88·5	79·4	81·9	82·3	89·7	87·0	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·7	100·9	93·0	88·5	56·0	66·3	66·2	85·7	79·0	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·8	95·3	91·1	88·9	70·4	72·3	71·7	80·0	81·3	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures, as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended May 27, 1938, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 702)

cludes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group

each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	* All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	132
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

Retail Prices

Meat prices again averaged higher. In beef sirloin steak was up from an average of 25·9 cents per pound in April to 26·9 cents in May and prime rib roast from 19·1 cents per pound to 20 cents. Fresh pork was up from 23·6 cents per pound in April to 24·3 in May and breakfast bacon from 35·1 cents per pound to 36 ecnts. The price of eggs was lower in nearly all localities, the Dominion average for fresh grades being 25·9 cents in May as compared with 29 cents in April. Butter prices were generally lower, creamery being down from 39·7 cents per pound in April to 33·3 cents in May. The price in May, 1937, was 30·8 cents per pound and in May, 1936, 26·8 cents. Flour was down in the average from 4·4 cents per pound to 4·3 cents. The Dominion average price of potatoes was 87 cents per 90 pounds as compared with 90 cents in April and $1·70 in May, 1937. Granulated sugar was fractionally lower at 6·5 cents per pound. Lower prices for United States anthracite coal were reported from several cities and the average price was down from $14·52 per ton in April to $14·38 in May.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $14; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $15 and $14; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.75; St. Hyacinthe, $14.50; Montreal, $14.25 and $14.50; Ottawa, $16; Kingston, $15; Belleville, $15.50; Peterborough, $16.75; Oshawa, $15; Toronto, $15; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50 and $14; Brantford, $16.25; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $19; Timmins, $18.50; Port Arthur, $17.25; Fort William, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and certain other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, wholesale and retail prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the April issue of LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1930 = 100, was 103·1 for April as compared with 104·1 for March, a decrease of 1·0 per cent for the month. The index of food prices declined 0·4 per cent and the index of prices of industrial materials and manufactures declined 1·2 per cent. The fall of 1·0 per cent in the general index in April followed declines of 1·6 and 1·8 per cent respectively in March and February. As compared with the general index for April, 1937, which stood at 108·9, this year's index showed a decline of 5·4 per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877 = 100, was 93·5 at the end of April as compared with 94·2 at the end of March, a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the month. The index of prices of foodstuffs declined 0·3 per cent while the "all materials" index declined 0·9 per cent. As compared with the same date last year the general index for the end of April showed a decline of 10·7 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 156 at the first of May as compared with 154 at the first of April. The index for food prices was 139 as compared with 137 at the first of April, the increase being due to increases in the price of eggs, butter, potatoes and bacon.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914 = 100, was 619 for April showing no change from the figure for the previous month. The index for food prices increased 1·0 per cent while the index of prices of industrial materials decreased by a similar amount. The index based on gold currency, 1914 = 100, was also unchanged from the previous month at 58.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the expenditure of a workingman's family of four persons at Paris, on the base 1914 = 100, was 688 for the first quarter of 1938, an increase of 4·6 per cent over the figure for the previous quarter. The index of food prices rose from 684 to 727 or 6·3 per cent during the same quarter.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913 = 100, was 105·6 for April as compared with 105·8 for March. The prices of agricultural products increased 0·1 per cent, manufactured goods were unchanged, while semi-manufactured goods decreased 0·5 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914 = 100, was 125·6 for April as compared with 125·5 for March. Clothing prices and food prices increased 0·4 per cent and 1·0 per cent respectively. The index of heat and lighting materials declined 0·2 per cent, while those for rent and sundries each declined 0·1 per cent.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July 1914 = 100, was 103 for February as compared with 104 for January. The index of prices of all foods was 102 as compared with 107 for the previous month while the index for non-foods was unchanged at 103.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934 = 100, was 107 for March. This index has not shown any change since October, 1937, when it was 108.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926 = 100, was 79·7 for March as compared with 79·8 for February, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month, continuing a downward movement which began last August. Six of the ten major commodity groups declined during the month. The decreases ranged from 0·3 per cent for housefurnishing goods to 1·2 per cent for hides and leather products. Farm products and building materials advanced fractionally and foods and metals and metal products showed no change from the February figures.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the base 1913 = 100, was 144·5 on March 15, 1938, as compared with 147·3 on December 15, 1937, a decrease of 1·2 per cent for the quarter. Food prices declined 4·9 per cent during the quarter, furniture 2·3 per cent, clothing 1·4 per cent and sundries 0·1 per cent. Fuel and light and housing increased 0·7 per cent and 0·1 per cent respectively.

The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923 = 100, was 86·8 for April as compared with 86·7 for March. An increase of 1·0 per cent in the price of foods was offset by fractional decreases in all the other groups making up the index.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Conviction under Ontario Industrial Standards Act Confirmed

On March 17, Mr. Justice Middleton of the High Court of Justice on an appeal by the accused by way of a stated case upheld the conviction of a barber who had been fined $10 and costs or five days in jail for contravening the schedule of wages for the barbering industry under the Industrial Standards Act. The Act as amended in 1937 provides that such a schedule may, "with the approval of the Board, fix the minimum charge which an employer or employee may contract for or accept for any service." The defendant had given a haircut for less than 40 cents, the price fixed for adults.

In January last, the defendant was charged with a similar offence and acquitted on the ground that since the charge was against him as an employer and the Act required that were an employer was convicted he must be ordered to pay the full amount of unpaid wages, the section could not apply to the defendant who operated a one-chair shop. (Labour Gazette, February, 1938, p. 231.)

In this case, the accused was charged as an employee and the defence put forward three arguments. The first point was that if an offence was committed, it was an offence under the schedule and not under the Act and the Summary Convictions Act would not apply. This argument was held to fail since the wording of the Act makes it a violation of the Act for a person to contravene the provisions of a schedule.

As to the second argument that the Minister has power to approve only schedules of "wages, hours and days of labour" and not one fixing minimum charges, the Court rejected it since another section of the Act authorizes a conference of employers and employees to submit, for the Minister's approval, a schedule of minimum charges and the Interpretation Act directs that "every Act shall be deemed remedial . . . and shall accordingly receive such fair, large and liberal construction and interpretation as will best ensure the attainment of the object of the Act . . . according to the true intent, meaning and spirit thereof," which in this case is to make it possible for barbers to earn sufficient money to maintain a decent standard of living.

The third argument had to do with the inclusion in the barbers' schedule of a clause prohibiting a barber giving a customer a premium although the Act gave no authority for such a provision. Mr. Justice Middleton held that even if this particular clause was *ultra vires* the whole schedule was not therefore bad. *Rex v. Burdick,* 1938, Ontario Weekly Notes 169.

Claim of Maintenance Man for Wages under Collective Agreement in Quebec Dismissed

In the Superior Court in the District of Sherbrooke on April 1, Mr. Justice Verret dismissed with costs a claim for wages alleged due under the collective labour agreement for the building industry in Sherbrooke which had been legalized under the Collective Labour Agreements Act. The plaintiff claimed that he had been paid merely at a labourer's rate and that he should have been paid at the rate for painters fixed in the agreement. It was brought out, however, that, when hired, he had falsely stated that he was not the holder of a certificate of competence as a painter and that he was not a member of a trade union. He was accordingly hired at a monthly rate of $40 with free lodging for himself and his wife in the apartment house with the upkeep of which he was charged. According to the terms of the contract, the plaintiff was free in his spare time to engage in other work but if he was absent more than a week, he was to pay rent at the rate of $10 a month. The Court rejected the claim on the ground that the plaintiff had been hired in good faith on false statements made by himself and a contract is binding on the parties and, moreover, the defendant company is not engaged in the building industry but merely keeps in repair the building which it manages as an apartment house and is not, therefore, subject to the Act. *Perrault v. Le Parthenon,* (1938), 76 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 110.

Collective Agreement held not to apply to Office Building of Agricultural Society

An action to compel the defendant company to pay the wages provided for the building industry in a collective agreement was dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Cousineau of the Superior Court of Montreal. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, an agreement had been made binding in the industry in the area in question. The Act provides, however, that agreements made binding under the Act are not to apply to the agricultural industry and the building was erected for an agricultural society.

Acting in good faith, the defendant had ascertained before commencement of the work that the joint committee charged with the enforcement of the agreement considered the exception would apply in this case. The plaintiff, a bricklayer, was employed by the defendant company on the construction of the head office of l'Institut Agricole Belge au Canada at Oka at the rate of 45 cents an hour, the rate

fixed in the collective agreement for the trade in that district being 70 cents and $1.05 for overtime.

The Court held that although the officers of the Institute are business men who do not derive their incomes from farming, the main office of the Institute was meant for use in the agricultural industry, and therefore a building to house it fell within the exception to the Collective Labour Agreements Act. It was considered immaterial that the plaintiff was hired by a contractor and not by the society itself. *Berthelet v. Cie Générale d'Entreprises Auxibel*, May 9, 1938.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] JULY, 1938 [NUMBER 7

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of June showed decided expansion, according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,632 firms, each employing a minimum of 15 persons, the data being representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The reporting firms had 1,068,620 employees at June 1, as compared with 1,025.285 in the preceding month. This gain approximated the average increase recorded from May to June in the years, 1921-1937, and rather exceeded the average advance at June 1 in the last nine years, upon whose experience the factors for seasonal correction have been calculated. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index rose slightly, standing at 111·9 at the latest date, compared with 111·5 at the first of May, 1938. The unadjusted index also stood at 111·9, compared with 107·4 in the preceding month, while at June 1 in recent years of the record the indexes are as follows:—1937, 114·3; 1936, 102·0; 1935, 97·6; 1934, 96·6; 1933, 80·7; 1932, 89·1; 1931, 103·6; 1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8; and 1927, 107·2, The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of June, 1938, reports were furnished to the Department of Labour by 1,896 local trade unions with an aggregate of 220,005 members, 29,130 or 13·2 per cent of whom were unemployed, compared with percentages of 13·1 at the beginning of May and 9·5 at the beginning of June, 1937.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received during May, 1938, from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a gain over April, 1938, in the volume of business transacted, as indicated by the average daily placements, but a decline from that of the corresponding month a year ago, construction and maintenance and services being the industrial divisions mainly responsible for the increase under the first comparison and logging and construction and maintenance for the loss under the second. Vacancies in May, 1938, numbered 29,033, applications 58,674 and placements in regular and casual employment 27,063.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.43 at the beginning of June as compared with $17.36 for May, a slight decline in the cost of fuel being more than offset by an advance in food and rent. Comparative figures for earlier dates are $17.20 for June, 1937; $16.33 for June, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.44 for June, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was little changed during June and was 79·9 for the week ended July 1 as compared with 80·3 for the week ended May 27. The decline most of which occurred during the last week of the month was due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour and raw sugar. On a monthly basis the index number was 80·3 for May; 84·6 for June, 1937; 72·3 for June, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 93·4 for June, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 716. The index of the physical volume of business was slightly lower in May than in April but higher than in the two preceding months. It was 9 per cent lower than in May, 1937, but about 3 per cent higher than in May, 1936. The index of mineral production was considerably lower than in April but higher than in any other month since November, 1937. It was higher also than in May, 1937. After correction where necessary for seasonal variation the decrease in this group in May as compared with the previous month was due to lower exports of copper and asbestos as well as to lower shipments of silver and gold and to smaller imports of bauxite. The index

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1938			1937		
	June	May	April	June	May	April
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	139,914,284	105,148,553	190,966,327	182,311,289	123,793,320
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	67,123,037	48,895,418	75,668,684	76,707,454	56,886,062
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	67,769,500	51,248,752	113,918,104	103,524,553	65,516,661
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	8,519,770	6,607,783	8,736,170	9,361,519	7,591,775
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,461,867,389	2,401,369,770	2,891,916,624	2,768,765,081	3,376,200,540
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	97,298,721	100,363,220	112,992,378	110,177,504	110,953,496
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,625,497,864	1,630,544,534	1,569,815,485	1,573,466,165	1,583,327,255
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	769,128,651	769,729,815	728,290,407	727,880,132	710,442,224
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	99·7	97·9	129·4	132·2	136·2
Preferred stocks.....	.....	80·1	78·2	99·3	100·2	103·1
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	65·3	67·2	72·9	74·9	77·9
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†79·9	80·3	82·3	84·6	85·2	86·2
(2) Prices, retail, family budget $	17·43	17·36	17·50	17·20	17·28	17·18
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	.....	83·7	81·7	83·7	80·2
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	.....	75·9	80·8	78·9	79·3
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	111·9	107·4	105·0	114·3	106·3	103·0
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	13·2	13·1	12·8	9·5	11·1	12·9
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	171,185	175,782	170,708	194,594	192,535	190,802
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	13,702,244	13,909,678	13,924,655	16,091,901	16,870,826	17,056,398
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,613,614	13,420,809	12,900,247	12,500,224
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	10,562,621	10,413,610	11,418,963	11,834,197	11,870,019
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	10,140,502	9,914,058	10,223,852	10,259,978	10,021,609
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	1,840,701,324	1,832,237,278	2,413,309,378	2,361,607,460
Building permits..... $	.....	6,576,296	4,879,867	6,013,668	5,416,299	6,106,693
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	20,928,100	18,590,000	15,027,700	30,369,600	24,171,000	24,427,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	64,375	71,602	65,644	78,278	78,147	68,138
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	109,000	114,859	116,445	118,744	120,843	121,426
Ferro-alloys.....tons	4,000	6,441	8,686	2,635	6,201	5,965
Lead.....lbs.	.....	32,408,798	35,406,758	33,276,801	34,183,050	35,154,985
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	35,163,472	33,724,256	35,165,425	30,992,408	32,502,061
Copper.....lbs.	.....	48,429,331	47,750,225	42,549,292	41,561,784	41,989,288
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	18,620,908	20,469,463	20,959,736	18,462,389	20,266,884
Gold.....ounces	.....	381,089	368,439	344,895	340,125	323,337
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,571,437	1,606,723	2,379,448	1,352,580	1,488,350
Coal.....tons	.....	1,017,337	869,772	1,067,684	1,077,669	989,000
Crude petroleum imports.....gals	.....	133,040,000	51,520,000	156,150,000	132,740,000	56,310,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	5,701,000	2,238,834	8,489,000	9,379,000	3,031,470
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	11,860,000	6,761,000	13,342,000	15,329,000	8,629,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,839,000	1,671,000	4,571,000	2,102,000	3,663,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	286,181,871	204,552,086	362,268,902	314,736,968	223,109,849
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	977,740	794,282	1,001,000	900,000	1,051,564
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	94,408,309	95,504,010	28,008,721	65,774,505	87,559,375	49,055,445
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,923,773	1,959,885	2,226,062	2,239,211	2,219,297
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	67,159,000	68,794,000	75,116,000	74,231,000	77,429,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	29,902,000	29,624,000	37,316,000	31,559,000	32,577,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	.....	200,790	310,870	309,230	298,350
Automobiles, passenger, production	.....	13,641	14,033	17,919	17,980	12,927
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	110·7	112·4	126·0	122·0	124·0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	112·5	114·2	130·6	126·1	128·8
Mineral production.....	.....	199·4	212·7	201·3	191·4	185·2
Manufacturing.....	.....	104·7	103·2	125·1	122·3	120·3
Construction.....	.....	49·3	57·2	63·3	55·8	72·6
Electric power.....	.....	210·2	212·7	239·8	232·3	239·3
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	105·5	107·2	112·5	110·4	110·2
Trade employment.....	.....	132·8	133·3	133·5	132·8	130·4
Carloadings.....	.....	71·8	71·4	78·5	78·9	80·2
Imports.....	.....	81·7	88·2	99·6	90·8	99·0
Exports.....	.....	86·4	97·8	121·3	108·0	106·3

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended July 1, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending June 25, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending June 18, May 21 and April 23, 1938; June 19, May 22 and April 24, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

of the volume of manufacturing was slightly higher than in April, the volume of foodstuffs and of iron and steel being greater. The index of the volume of construction was lower than in the previous month and lower also than in May, 1937. Electric power output, imports and exports were also lower in both these comparisons, while car loadings were slightly higher than in April, 1938, but lower than in May, 1937. Information available for June shows wholesale prices, the number of cars of revenue freight and gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways to be lower both as compared with May, 1938 and with June, 1937. The value of contracts awarded and the index number of employment showed advance over the previous month but were lower than in June, 1937.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during June was 19, involving 2,366 workers with a time loss of 12,216 man working days, as compared with 15 disputes, involving 2,054 workers and a time loss of 11,727 days. The principal disputes during June involved hosiery factory workers at Hamilton, Ont., lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., shoe factory workers at Galt, Ont., and sawmill workers at Fort Frances and at Timmins, Ont. In May the strike at Fort Frances, Ont., and a strike of silk factory workers at Louiseville, P.Q., caused most of the time loss. In June, 1937, the number of disputes was 41, almost the highest in many years, involving 7,531 workers with a time loss of 60,322 days. Of the nineteen disputes recorded in June, 1938, fourteen were recorded as terminated, four resulting in favour of the employers concerned, five in favour of the workers involved and compromise settlements being reached in five cases. Five disputes, involving approximately 425 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of the month. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

Reports were received in the Department of Labour recently from Boards of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with two disputes, one involving the Canadian Press and its mechanics and automatic printer operators and the other involving various coal operators in the Minto district, N.B., and their employees. Four applications for boards were received, two of which were subsequently withdrawn, adjustments having been effected through direct negotiations. Settlements were also reached through the mediation of the Department in two other disputes in which the employees had applied for boards, and the applications were likewise withdrawn. A full account of recent proceedings under the Act commences on page 724. This issue also contains a summary of proceedings under the Act since its enactment in 1907, and during the fiscal year 1937-38.

Statistics of Material Aid Recipients

A continuing reduction in numbers receiving unemployment aid is shown in early figures from the national registration for May. These statistics released on July 12 by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, showed that 154,000 fully employable persons were receiving non-agricultural material aid in May, 1938. This was a decrease of about 28 per cent from May, 1937, when the number was 214,618. In comparison with the total for April, 1938, a decrease of 8·7 per cent was indicated. Seventy-two per cent of the total of fully employable persons on aid were reported from the 51 cities of over 10,000 population distributing aid.

The decrease shown in these preliminary figures commenced in April, gathering momentum in May. Lowering the winter peak reached this year in March, the decrease was of considerably greater proportions in May than in April.

When totals of all those in receipt of non-agricultural material aid in May were compared with the corresponding month of 1937, a decrease of 21·5 per cent was shown. The total number (including totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable, together with all dependents of family heads) was estimated to be 579,000 in May, 1938. This was a decrease of 8·4 per cent from April, 1938.

A total of 85,000 farmers (resident farm operators), who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 382,000 across the country, were reported as receiving agricultural material aid for subsistence. This was a decrease of 2·5 per cent from April, 1938, but an increase of over 27 per cent over May, 1937. Of this Dominion total, 330,000 were in the Province of Saskatchewan, reflecting the effects of the drought situation in that province in 1937. While the Saskatchewan total showed a drop of 1·8 per cent from the previous month, it still showed an increase of nearly 90 per cent from May, 1937.

The preliminary grand total of all classes of persons on material and agricultural aid in May this year was 961,000, a decrease of

6·2 per cent from April and of 7·4 per cent from May, 1937, although persons on agricultural aid included in this grand total had increased by over 27 per cent in the year.

Comparison of Provincial Workmen's Compensation Legislation

The pamphlet on workmen's compensation legislation in Canada, which was issued in pamphlet form by this Department in July, 1937, has been revised recently to include amendments to provincial laws in 1938. In all the provinces there is a state system of collective liability, and there has been an increasing tendency towards uniformity of such legislation in recent years.

Only the main points of the provincial legislation are covered in the analysis. The scale according to which compensation is paid under these laws is set out in tabular form. A summary is given of the provisions of the conventions and recommendations of the International Labour Conference on workmen's compensation for industrial accidents and diseases, and for equality of treatment for national and foreign workers in the matter of such compensation. A comparison is thus made possible between the standards adopted by the Conference and the Canadian statutes.

Income Tax Exemption on Corporation Contributions to Employees' Pension Funds

The Budget provisions as presented to Parliament on June 16 by Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, contained an amendment to the Income War Tax Act whereby Canadian companies will be allowed a deduction in respect of lump sum contributions to employees' pension funds covering past years' services of employees, such deductions to be spread forward over a ten-year period.

Referring to this tax change, Hon. Mr. Dunning stated that "the Government hopes that this concession will encourage the present tendency in industry to create pension funds for employees."

Subsequently, the Minister moved the following resolution amending the Income War Tax Act.

"That lump sum payments made in Canada, which sever the funds permanently from the assets of the payor company, for the establishment of superannuation or pension fund plans with a view to providing benefits for employees in respect of past years' services, shall be allowed as a deduction to the extent of one-tenth of such lump sum payments in each of ten successive years, commencing the year in which the payment is made; provided that in the case of superannuation or pension fund plans heretofore established by lump sum payments the said deduction shall commence in the year 1938 and continue thereafter until ten years shall have elapsed from the date of the initial payment."

Re-Organization of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission

Changes in the personnel of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Commission were announced by the Hon. Maurice Duplessis, premier of the province, on July 7. The new appointees are Messrs. Paul Drouin of Quebec, J. L. Labreche, of Montreal; and James N. Doyle, of Lachine, who succeed Messrs. Robert Taschereau, K.C., and O. Sharpe, of Montreal, and Simon Lapointe, of Quebec.

According to the announcement as contained in the Canadian Press, the premier stated that the new appointments were the first step in reorganization of workmen's compensation in Quebec and still to be decided were formation of a medical revision board and appointment of an administrator for the collective compensation funds.

In the news report, the premier referred to the fact that the position of financial administrator had been established under a measure adopted at the last session of the Legislature (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, pages 504-5) to facilitate the work of the Commission which formerly had "to protect the collective fund and at the same time decide compensation cases."

The premier was further reported as stating that the government was studying two projects for establishment of the medical body and had not yet decided if a permanent board would be set to study all appeals from commission decisions or if a panel would be named from which individual boards might be chosen for each case.

Hon. Peter Heenan appointed Ontario Minister of Labour

On June 14, Hon. Mitchell F. Hepburn, Premier of Ontario, announced that Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests, would assume the labour portfolio vacated by the death of the Hon. M. McBride (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 603).

Hon. Peter Heenan was first elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1919 and was re-elected by acclamation in 1923. He resigned his seat in 1925 and was elected to the House of Commons. In September, 1926, on re-election to the Dominion Parliament, Hon. Mr. Heenan was appointed Minister of Labour, a portfolio which he held until 1930. He continued to

sit as a Member of Parliament until he resigned in July, 1934, to become Ontario Minister of Lands and Forests. Mr. Heenan was re-elected to the Ontario Legislature in 1937 and continues to hold the portfolio of Minister of Lands and Forests.

Legislation establishing hours and wages standards in U.S.A.

In the Labour Gazette for August, 1937 (page 838) and for June, 1937 (page 598) reference was made to the introduction of the Black-Connery Bills in the United States Congress which provided for the establishment by centralized federal authority of minimum wage and maximum hour standards in practically all sections of inter-state commerce.

This proposed legislation met with opposition in transit at various stages, particularly as "to the propriety of federal control of wages and hours"; and also in the matter of regional advantages or disadvantages.

Finally, a new Bill—the Fair Labour Standards Act—was introduced, and upon a unanimous report of the joint conference of sixteen members of the Senate and the House of Representatives it was passed on June 14.

The new Act differs materially from either of the previous Bills being less rigid than the House Bill and more flexible than the Senate Bill. It limits the rigid provisions in the former regarding wages to a minimum of 25 cents per hour for the first year, and 30 cents per hour for the second year, and limits the flexibility of the latter Bill by making changes between 30 cents and 40 cents dependent upon their not curtailing employment or giving competitive advantage to any industry.

The administrative provisions of the new Act also differ from both the Bills referred to. The House Bill provided for administration by the Secretary of Labor while the Senate would have placed it under a quasi-judicial Board. The new Act, however, places the administration under an administrator assisted by industry committees having the power to investigate and make recommendations as to the wages to be paid above the fixed minimum.

In broad terms, the new measure as summarized in the *Washington Review*, of June 17 will:

Apply to concerns engaging in interstate commerce and to concerns producing goods for interstate commerce.

Require such concerns to pay minimum wages of not less than 25 cents an hour for the first year, 30 cents an hour for the next six years, and 40 cents an hour thereafter, but at any time after the measure becomes operative special rates may be prescribed by the Administrator for particular fields of business upon the recommendation of industry committees.

Authorize the Administrator to appoint industry committees to recommend the minimum wages for particular fields of business, these rates to be between 25 cents and 40 cents an hour for the first year and between 30 cents and 40 cents an hour thereafter and, when approved by the Administrator, to apply to all concerns within the designated classification of the industry or subdivision thereof.

Require concerns subject to the measure to observe a maximum work-week of 44 hours for the first year, 42 hours for the second year, and 40 hours thereafter.

Permit all employees of such concerns to work longer than the specified maximum work-week on payment of overtime compensation at the rate of at least one and one-half times their regular rate.

Prohibit regular employment of children under 16 by concerns subject to the bill and of persons between the ages of 16 and 18 in occupations held by the chief of the Children's Bureau to be hazardous or detrimental to their health or well-being.

Prohibit movement in interstate commerce of goods produced by employees under conditions not conforming to the applicable requirements respecting wages, hours, and child labour.

Create a wage and hour division in the Department of Labor, this to be under the direction of an Administrator who, in addition to his power to prescribe variable wage rates upon the recommendation of industry committees, would be authorized to prescribe wages for learners and handicapped workers at rates lower than the applicable minimum and to make investigations for the purpose of determining compliance with the measure.

Become operative 120 days after enactment, but industry committees could be appointed at any time after enactment.

None of the provisions of the Act apply to government employees. There are certain classes of employees also exempted from the wages and hours provisions, while others are exempted from the maximum hours provisions only.

Exempted in the first group all employees engaged in all branches of agriculture, employees of retail or service establishments engaged in inter-state commerce, employees or urban and suburban transit companies, etc.

Exemptions from the maximum hours provisions include employees of carriers subject to the Interstate Commerce Act, and employees engaged in the processing of milk and dairy products, and in the processing of sugar beet and sugar cane.

Report on discrimination in employment of middle aged

Reference has been made in the Labour Gazette to the legislative action in the United States against discrimination of workers in employment on account of age. In the issue of June, 1937, page 753, a summary was given not only of the Massachusetts Act (also referred to in the issue of November, 1937, page 1199) but to a reso-

lution passed by the Legislature of New York State creating Joint Legislative Committee to "investigate and study the nature and effect of any economic conditions or statutory provisions which might tend to produce an unfair, inequitable or unlawful discrimination against those men and women who have reached the age of forty or thereabouts in obtaining and retaining gainful and livable employment in public service and private industry."

This Committee has made its preliminary report (Legislative Document No. 75) which was transmitted to the Legislature of the State of New York.

In the preface to its report the Commitee, emphasizing the magnitude of the problem and the short time allotted for its study, stated that it had confined its preliminary investigation to the industrial areas of the State.

As a result of its preliminary study, it reported "three important facts, viz—1st, that discrimination was much more widespread than was first believed; 2nd, that discrimination was practised in virtually all of our industrial areas; 3rd, that the employers themselves brought out for the record several reasons why this situation existed."

As the investigation developed the Committee reached the conclusion "that the middle-aged person has practically no control over this situation except in the case of highly unionized industries; that the problem rests almost entirely in the hands of industry, and that industry itself in co-operation with labour and the various agencies of government should make an intelligent and sincere effort to solve it." It was believed, however, "that industry should be given every opportunity to solve the problem before the pressure of public opinion forces the adoption of measures which might tend to restrict and upset business and thereby create more unemployment among the middle aged than now exists."

In the course of its investigation, the Committee discovered twenty-one alleged reasons for discrimination in the employment of older persons. Many of these alleged reasons are closely related and overlapping, and the Committee discusses each in detail, making certain recommendations under some. But the Committee has been unable to formulate "the long-term program that should be eventually adopted because of the complexity of the problem and the limited time allowed for its study."

The Committee also found that "it is impossible to study the problems of middle aged in industry without considering the problems of youth, and in fact, the whole unemployment situation. Likewise it is impossible to consider the economic phases involved without thought of the social ones. It being a national problem as well as State, it is difficult to divorce one from the other."

In its conclusions, the Committee refers to the Massachusetts Act, forbidding discrimination, and considered that "should it be outstandingly successful over a period of time, it would then behoove the Legislature to give most careful consideration to the advisability of a similar Act in New York State."

Minimum Wage for Beauty Culturists in States of New York and Illinois

On June 11, Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, Industrial Commissioner of New York State, issued Directory Order No. 2 establishing a minimum wage of $16.50 for a 45-hour week in the beauty-culture occupation in that State. The order also provides that overtime be paid at the rate of time and one-half for each hour or fraction thereof between 45 and 48 hours, and double time for any time worked above 48 hours.

Part-time workers are to receive a minimum wage of $4 per day of eight hours or less. If they work more than three days in any one week they shall become full-time workers and shall be entitled to the minimum weekly wage of $16.50. Maids are to be paid $15 for 45 hours.

The order, which is to become effective on August 1, will affect some 16,000 women working as beauticians in 8,000 beauty and barber shops. Its issuance follows public hearings on the recommendations of the Beauty Shop Wage Board held recently in Buffalo, Syracuse and New York City. At these hearings, representatives of employers, workers, and the public strongly urged the immediate establishment of a minimum wage for beauty culturists as a means not only of realizing decent wages, but also of stabilizing the industry.

In Illinois a mandatory order establishes a $16.50 minimum wage for registered beauty culturists and manicurists and for the desk clerks and shop managers in these establishments. It sets a $10 a week minimum rate for apprentices during the first year of training and $12.50 a week during the second. There is a $15 a week minimum for maids. Cleaning women are to receive not less than 30 cents an hour.

Hours and Holidays provisions in Western Australian legislation

The quarterly issue of the *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*, published by the Department of Labour, for the period ending December 31, 1937, gives in detail the amendments and new sections of the Factories and Shops Act 1920-32.

Among the numerous amendments are those providing for limitation of hours, and holidays with pay. As a consequence of the amending section in regard to hours, the working period in factories and shops is limited to 44 hours per week for women and 48 for men, subject to the limitation of overtime for women and boys.

The section requiring the payment of 1 shilling tea money to women and boys employed at overtime in a factory was amended to provide an increase of 6d. for such purpose.

Another amendment provides that all employees in a factory shall be entitled to eight specified holidays on full pay each year; formerly only boys under sixteen years of age and women were entitled to these holidays. In factories, also, the weekly half holiday is now extended to men where formerly it only applied to women and boys.

The Governor in Council is given powers, not contained in the former Act, to make special regulations in respect to any manufacture plant, process or description of manual labour used in factories and deemed to be dangerous or injurious to health or dangerous to life or limb.

That part of the Act dealing with hair dressing establishments contained a new section which prohibits a hairdresser from teaching the trade or business to any person, other than an apprentice bound for at least two years, on the premises in which the business of a hairdresser is carried on. This, it was stated, should tend to eliminate the exploitation of fee-paying pupils in ladies' hairdressing.

Simplified Working Hours Regulations in France

The proposals of the French Government for simplifying, in the interests of national economic recovery, the procedure by which industrial and commercial undertakings are enabled to have recourse to overtime, in order to recover time lost owing to interruptions of work and to deal with unusual pressure of work, have been embodied in a Government decree dated May 24, 1938, which was drawn up after consultation with the Standing Committee of the National Economic Council.

The following paragraphs from the *British Ministry of Labour Gazette* for June, summarize the new provisions as follows:

Where, in an undertaking, time is lost owing to collective interruptions of work, other than those due to labour disputes, the time lost may be made up by extensions of working time during the succeeding twelve months, provided that the interruptions and the method to be adopted for recovering the lost time are notified to the Labour Inspector in advance or, in the case of unforeseen interruptions, immediately afterwards. The effect of this provision of the Decree is to introduce the principle of the yearly unit of 2,000 working hours (i.e., the equivalent of 50 weeks each of 40 working hours) in place of a rigid observance of the weekly unit of 40 working hours.

Permission to work overtime of prescribed amount during periods of unusual pressure of business, which, under the regulations hitherto in force, had to be applied for by the undertakings individually, may now be granted in respect of any branch of industry, either for the country as a whole or for a locality, provided that the extra work cannot be dealt with during normal working hours by the existing staff augmented by the engagement of suitable unemployed workers. The permission is to be granted by the Minister of Labour after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned.

The extended working time permissible under the Decree may not be distributed uniformly throughout the year, and may not, as a rule, exceed the normal working time by more than one hour a day or more than eight hours a week. Employers who avail themselves of the provisions of the Decree may not discharge their regular workers, on account of shortage of work, during the month following the working of extended hours, and must grant priority of engagement to such workers, if discharged after that period, should additional workers of the same occupation be required during a further period of six months. Failure to observe the foregoing conditions will entail the suspension, for not more than one year, of the facilities provided by the Decree. Deviations from the conditions, may, however, be authorized by the Minister of Labour in respect of given industries or given undertakings. In the event of acute and prolonged unemployment in any occupation, the provisions of the Decree may be suspended as regards the occupation affected.

New Director and Deputy Director of I. L. O.

At its 84th session held in Geneva from May 31-June 4, the Governing Body of the International Labour office appointed Mr. John G. Winant, Assistant Director, to the post of Director in place of Mr. Harold Butler, when the latter's resignation takes effect at the end of the present year (The resignation of Mr. Butler was recorded in the May 1938 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 478). The Governing Body also agreed that the post of Deputy Director should be restored, and the appointment of Mr. E. J. Phelan to the position was announced. Biographical sketches of both appointees as released by the International Labour Office are as follows:

Mr. John G. Winant

John Gilbert Winant, who has just been appointed Director of the International Labour Office was named an Assistant Director of the Office in April, 1935. However, at the request of President Roosevelt he returned to the United States in October of the same year to accept the chairmanship of the newly-created Social Security Board. After his resignation from the Social Security Board late in 1936 he again returned to Geneva as an Assistant Director of the International Labour Office.

Born in New York City, 23rd February, 1889, Mr. Winant attended St. Paul's School in Concord, New Hampshire, and Princeton University. He holds the degree M.A. from Dartmouth and Princeton Universities, and LL.D. from the University of New Hampshire and Knox and Oberlin Colleges.

In 1917, and again in 1923 Mr. Winant served as a Member of the New Hampshire State Assembly; and in 1921, as a Member of the New Hampshire State Senate. In 1924 he was elected Governor of New Hampshire; and his re-election in 1930 broke the one-term precedent for the Governorship that had existed in New Hampshire for more than 100 years. At the expiration of his second term in 1932, he was elected for a third time.

During the World War, Mr. Winant served as a captain with the American Expeditionary Force in France. His services as Chairman of the Textile Inquiry Board during the textile strikes of 1934 won him wide recognition in the United States, as did the services he rendered as Chairman of the Social Security Board in 1935-36.

When the World Textile Conference was held in Washington in April, 1937, Mr. Winant was chosen Chairman of the Conference.

He is Vice-President of the National Playground and Recreation Association of America; Director of the National Tuberculosis Association; Trustee of the International Y.M.C.A. College; and a member of the New England Council of the Boy Scouts of America. He is also a former President of the National Consumers' League.

Mr. Edward Phelan

Mr. Edward Joseph Phelan, former Assistant Director of the International Labour Office, who has been appointed Deputy Director, was born at Waterford, Ireland, in 1888.

He took his B.A. and M.Sc. at the University of Liverpool, and entered the Civil Service, where he became chief investigator at the Board of Trade and then at the Ministry of Labour. During the war he was a member of the British Foreign Office Mission to Russia.

At the Peace Conference in 1919 Mr. Phelan was Secretary of the Labour Section of the British Delegation, and thus has been closely associated from the very first with development of the International Labour Organization. He was successively deputy-secretary of the Organizing Committee of the first International Labour Conference, and principal secretary of that Conference when it met at Washington. On the creation of the International Labour Office in 1920, the late Albert Thomas named Mr. Phelan Chief of the Diplomatic Division; and since 1933 he has been an Assistant Director of the I.L.O.

He is the author of "Yes and Albert Thomas," and of many articles on international problems, such as: "Labour Proposals Before the Peace Conference"; "Unemployment as an international problem"; "The United States and the International Labour Organization"; and "The New International Civil Service."

Twenty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference

Elsewhere in this issue a complete report is given of the proceedings of the twenty-fourth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva, Switzerland, from June 2 to 22.

The agenda of the Conference comprised six subjects, five being for preliminary consideration only and will come up for discussion next year. In addition, the Conference has before it for consideration various reports on the functioning of conventions adopted at previous sessions; standing orders and procedure; and a number of draft resolutions on various subjects submitted by members of the Conference.

The Conference adopted a draft convention on statistics of hours and wages in the prin-

cipal mining and manufacturing industries (including building and construction) and in agriculture. This draft convention was completed by the adoption of three Resolutions, viz: (1) concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in agriculture; (2) concerning statistics of real wages; and (3) concerning supplementary statistics of wages and hours of work.

The Conference also adopted certain "conclusions" embodied in reports of committees which contained lists of points on which governments will be consulted before the questions involved are decided at next year's session. These pertained to technical and vocational education and apprenticeship; generalization of the reduction of hours of work; regulation of hours of drivers of motor vehicles, etc. The texts of the Draft Convention and Resolutions, etc., are included in the article reviewing the proceedings of the Conference.

Seniority Principle in Employment Relations

"The Seniority Principle in Employment Relations" is the title of a preliminary study (Report No. 53) recently published by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University.

In a foreword to the bulletin, Mr. J. Douglas Brown, the Director of the Industrial Relations Section, considers that the fundamentals for a sound industrial relations policy "resolves itself into an effort to balance security and incentive in affording a better life for all," and continues:

"No practical problem of industrial relations involves more closely this essential need of balance than that of seniority. The application of the seniority principle in time of lay-off is intended to afford security to employees of longer service. But when the same principle is permitted to govern promotions as well, an important limitation is placed on the effectiveness of promotion as a reward and stimulus of incentive. If incentive suffers, both management and labour have less to share. Both employers and trade unions have too much at stake to accept the policy of seniority in promotions without counting the possible costs in productivity and wages."

The subject is discussed under such chapter headings as "Company Employment Policies," "Seniority Provisions in Employee Association Agreements," and "Seniority Provisions in Trade Union Agreements."

In conclusion, the following observations are made:

Seniority is assuming an increasingly important role in the determination of lay-offs, re-employment and promotions. A majority of recent trade agreements, with the exception of those in the clothing industry, contain some provisions for the recognition of seniority rights. These provisions vary from a general acceptance of the seniority principle in employment relations to a strict application of the rule in both promotions and lay-offs. The present trend, however, is apparently in the direction of a more rigid application of seniority. Some companies not operating under trade union agreements have followed this trend by defining their policies regarding lay-offs and promotions and outlining definite seniority rules.

Many problems arise when seniority becomes the controlling factor in lay-offs, re-employment and promotions. In the first place, definite rules are necessary for the administration of seniority covering the following problems:

(*a*) The basis of seniority—by department, plant, occupation, or geographical division.
(*b*) The treatment of men and women employees—whether under separate seniority rosters or in one inclusive list.
(*c*) The treatment of married women.
(*d*) The period of probation before seniority is effective.
(*e*) The period of lay-off during which seniority is still effective.
(*f*) The inclusion of supervisory positions in the seniority provisions.
(*g*) The demotion of supervisory employees to production jobs during slack periods.

Such problems as these must be decided before seniority can be administered. Other problems which eventually arise are the treatment of workers who are permanently displaced by technological improvements or reorganization of the company and the treatment of older workers.

A report of the Committee on the Consumers' Co-operative Movement made by the Montreal Junior Board of Trade has recently been received. The report is "concerned chiefly with the economic aims and achievements of the (Consumers' Co-operative) Movement and does not deal to any extent with the sociological or moral aspects of the subject."

The Committee recommended that "in Canada careful consideration be given to passing a Federal Statute so that co-operatives may be subject to uniform laws throughout the country."

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of June four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the terms of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour as follows:—

(1) From 30 drivers and mechanics in the employ of Mahoney & Rich, Limited, Ottawa, Ontario. Shortly after the application was received the dispute was settled through direct negotiations and the application was withdrawn.

(2) From 20 employees of the Adams Cartage and Storage Company, Toronto, Ontario, being truck drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers.

(3) From 12 employees of the Weaver Cartage Company, Toronto, Ontario, being truck drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers.

(4) From 17 employees of the Marks Transport Company, Brantford, Ontario, being truck drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers. The application was subsequently withdrawn, the dispute having been settled by direct negotiations.

In each of these four cases the cause of the dispute was stated to be the employees' desire to negotiate an agreement respecting wages, hours and working conditions.

Board Established

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on June 13 to deal with a dispute between the Lethbridge Collieries, Limited, and its employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America. Members of the Board were appointed as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice Harry W. Lunney, of Calgary, chairman, nominated jointly by the other Board members, Mr. John W. Davidson, of Lethbridge, nominated by the company, and Mr. Patrick Conroy, of Calgary, nominated by the men. The dispute relates to wages and certain working conditions, approximately 500 employees being directly affected (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 608).

Settlements Effected

The application for a Board received from the red cap messengers in the employ of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company, being members of Canadian Red Cap Messengers Federal Union No. 134 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 608), was withdrawn on June 18, a settlement of the dispute having been effected through the mediation of officers of the Department of Labour.

An agreement was also concluded, effective June 16, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and various classes of its employees at the Britt Coal Dock, Britt, Ont., as a result of conferences brought about through the instrumentality of the Department of Labour. Board procedure was accordingly rendered unnecessary. The employees concerned in this dispute were clam tower operators, land, hoist or crane firemen, hatchmen, cable car trippers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 608).

Report of Board in Dispute Between The Canadian Press and Certain of Its Employees

A unanimous report was submitted to the Minister of Labour on June 25 by the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute between The Canadian Press and its mechanics and automatic printer telegraph operators, members of Canadian Press System Division No. 52, Commercial Telegraphers' Union. The personnel of the Board was as follows: Professor Norman MacKenzie, of Toronto University, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Messrs. W. Rupert Davies, of Kingston, Ontario, nominated by the employer, and Leonard James Ryan, of Toronto, nominated by the employees.

Seventeen sessions of the Board were held in Toronto between May 30 and June 23. One of the preliminary matters discussed by the Board was the question of the negotiation of an agreement between the employer and the union. As it proved impossible to reach agreement on this, it was waived for the period of the present agreement without prejudice to any future negotiations.

The other points in dispute were:—

(1) the right of the employees to organize and to join a union of their own choice;

(2) the right of the employees to bargain collectively with their employer through the union of their choice;

(3) the negotiation of an agreement between the employer and the employees which would cover wages, hours, conditions of work, seniority and other matters usually dealt with in such agreements;

(4) the employees to be covered by such an agreement; and

(5) the duration of and time at which such an agreement would become effective.

The Board, after hearing evidence from the parties at considerable length, directed its efforts to the drafting of an agreement, in consultation with the parties, covering all of the points in issue. This agreement, which the Board believed to be fair and satisfactory, was accepted by the representatives of the parties "on the understanding that upon its termination or revision, and without prejudice, any matter in it, or any other matter of interest to either of the parties, shall be the subject of full and frank discussion with respect to their inclusion in any subsequent agreement." The agreement was signed before the Board and becomes effective August 1, 1938, subject to the approval of the Board of Directors of The Canadian Press at its next meeting.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Various Coal Operators in the Minto District, New Brunswick, and Their Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established in December to deal with a dispute between various coal operators in the Minto district, New Brunswick, and their coal miners being members of District 26, United Mine Workers of America, submitted a unanimous report to the Minister of Labour on July 7. The employers concerned in this dispute were as follows: The Minto Coal Company Limited, Newcastle Coal Company, North Minto Slope and Tweedie Mine, Miramichi Lumber Company Limited, Welton and Henderson Limited, W. Benton Evans (Rothwell Mine) and Avon Coal Company Limited. At the time the application for a Board was made it was stated that 925 men were directly affected by the dispute, the cause of which was the companies' refusal to bargain collectively with the representatives of the employees or to recognize the right of the men to belong to the United Mine Workers of America; also the employees' request for increased wages and strict enforcement of the 8-hour day.

The personnel of the Board was as follows: Mr. H. O. McInerney, K.C., of Saint John, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other two members, Mr. Harold B. Colwell, of Fredericton, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a recommendation from the employers, and Mr. John S. MacKinnon, of Saint John, nominated by the employees.

The text of the report follows.

REPORT OF BOARD

To the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, M.P., Minister of Labour, Ottawa.

SIR,—A Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Act was established on December 15, 1937, consisting of H. O. McInerney, Chairman, Harold B. Colwell and James A. Whitebone. On the fourteenth day of February, 1938, Mr. Whitebone resigned, and Mr. John S. MacKinnon was appointed in his stead.

On the third day of January last the Board proceeded to Minto, and on the following day visited some of the mines and a number of houses occupied by striking miners, conversing with miners and their families. We found the houses, some of them very small, comfortably warm, a few almost unbearably hot. Some were clean and sufficiently furnished, others anything but clean and sparsely furnished. Cleanliness, of course, depends largely on the housewife. In some instances all one needed to do was to glance at her in order to understand the filthy conditions of her house. We found a man and wife and four small children in a shack big enough for one fair sized room, but divided so as to provide a tiny bedroom with two cots, on one of which the parents slept, the other was occupied by the four children. Whilst it is true that some of the miners occupy such shacks only for the winter, returning to their native place, often not far away, for the summer months, we are convinced that such shacks should not be rented to miners with a family. They are altogether unsuitable for more than two people, and not specially suited even to a man and wife. The rental is about eighteen cents a week, deducted from the miner's pay. Somewhat better houses across the road, bigger and refreshingly clean, rent for seventy-four cents a week—these consist of four rooms. Other houses, considered a little better, rent considerably higher. None of these company houses has water service. Considering the proximity of the houses and outside conveniences, with no sewerage service of any kind, it is remarkable that epidemics have not been frequent. Many of the miners own their own houses, or rent from others than mine operators. Though about four

thousand people live in the Minto district (the mines are widely scattered and so are the different groups of houses, except in the village), the only water service is provided by artesian or dug wells. There is no sewerage system, there is no hospital service. There are two doctors, and one or two married women, with training, attend to the nursing requirements of the community. Some years ago a small hospital was established. The mine operators say that the miners would not support it, and consequently it could not be maintained, and was discontinued. It is unfortunate that there is not a hospital at Minto. A few of the mines have fair first aid stations, others are not so good, and some have none at all. When the roads are open, an injured man may be moved quickly to hospital at Fredericton or Moncton, but when roads are closed to motor traffic in winter, if a man is injured after the train leaves Minto in the early morning, a special train must be engaged or the injured man must wait until next day to be removed to a hospital. Last spring in a case of a serious injury the patients were removed to Chipman, some fifteen miles away, and from there transported by special train to Hardwood Ridge and thence by a fast freight train to Moncton. The religious requirements of the community are well met. Apart from this, however, the one institution that commands respect is an excellent consolidated school recently built. The Board visited it, finding it well staffed, the pupils neatly dressed and apparently healthy and rugged. We were surprised to find that raw milk is very little used by the miners and their families. Canned milk is used almost entirely.

At about noon of January 5 the Board called upon the principal operators, assembled in the office of Mr. Evans, operator of the Rothwell mine. At first they flatly refused to meet representatives of the miners. At the insistence of the Board, however, they finally agreed to meet at Fredericton, where a meeting took place between the Board, the operators, and Messrs. Morrison and Barrett of Glace Bay, N.S., President of District 26, U.M.W., and International Board member, United Mine Workers of America, respectively, and Mr. W. S. Walker, Secretary of the Local Union. This meeting was held in the Corporation Committee Room of the Legislative Building. The discussion occupied a full day.

Hearing of evidence was set for January 11 and was begun on that date in the Appeal Court Room at Fredericton. The Board is greatly indebted to the Honourable the Attorney General, Hon. Dr. J. B. McNair, and to the Registrar of the Court, Mr. H. Lester Smith, for their kindness in providing us with such fine accommodation. Following such first meeting in the Committee Room, and before the first hearing, the miners returned to work, or at least as many of them as could be taken back. At the present time there are only about forty of the thousand or more miners who were on strike who have not been given work. That these forty odd men have not been taken on may be due, to some extent, to reluctance to engage leaders in the strike, but it is more probably due to the limited operation of the mines consequent on a present low market for Minto coal. We found on our last visit that one of the most productive mines was only working one day a week, and we were told by the operator of the smallest of the mines, the Newcastle, that there had been a large operating loss in April last. Evidence given before the Board at a meeting in Saint John on the 24th day of June, instant, by Mr. John S. Henderson was to the effect that the condition of the mines, due to lack of business, is the worst that he has known in his twenty-seven years' experience there.

The hearings at Fredericton, which began on January 11 last, were continued on January 12 and 13, and thence adjourned to January 18 at Saint John, where, through the courtesy of Mr. W. A. Ross, County Secretary, hearings were held in the Municipal Chamber on January 18, 19, 20, 21 and 22; February 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19. In addition to hearing submissions by the employers and the operators, the Board heard twenty-one (21) witnesses for the employees and twenty-four (24) for the operators.

There were numerous exhibits admitted. Financial statements and cost sheets of the operators were submitted; evidence was given concerning them and the representatives of the employees cross-examined each operator on his statement and cost sheets.

Complaints of Employees

The application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation signed by "D. W. Morrison, President, U. M. W. of A.," and by "Alexander A. McKay, Sec. Treas., U. M. W. of A.," sets out the "Nature and cause of dispute, including any claims or demands by either party upon the other, to which exception is taken," as follows:—

"(1) Refusal of Employers to bargain collectively with the representatives of the Employees.
(2) Claims of employees for an increase in wages.
(3) Claims of employees for the strict enforcement of the eight hour day.
(4) Refusal of Employers to recognize the right of the employees to belong to The United Mine Workers of America."

The complaints as so defined were precisely referred to this Board. The Board was also requested by the Honourable The Minister of Labour to enquire into working and living conditions in the Minto mining field. A great deal of the evidence submitted and the Board's own investigation were directed to the living and working conditions and to wages.

Recognition of U. M. W. of A.

Much of the evidence was as to the recognition or non-recognition of the United Mine Workers of America.

It is obvious from the above four heads of complaint that recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, which, from the first, with the "check off," were declared by the representatives of the employees to be the main points in dispute, were neither claimed in the application, nor referred to this Board. Neither recognition of The United Mine Workers of America, nor the "check off" was really an issue. Notwithstanding, the Board did endeavour during the hearings to ascertain the viewpoint of the employers and employees respectively and the reasons for such respective view points. We found that the representatives of the employees and the witnesses called by them were unanimously for recognition and "check off"; the former mainly on the ground that the United Mine Workers of America is the only organization in the Minto field capable of successfully protecting the interests of employees, because of numbers, influence and financial resources, and because of the great majority of employees in that field being members of the United Mine Workers of America and desiring its recognition. As to the "check off," it was contended by the representatives of the employees that this method of union dues being deducted from the pay of the employees by the employers and paid over to the proper union officials is the only known means of maintaining the union; leaving the payment of dues to the individual members results in large defaults.

The employers, on the other hand, contended that they could not recognize the United Mine Workers of America, because the district officers are all Nova Scotians whose interests lie with Nova Scotia mines which are in direct competition with Minto Mines; because so much of the monthly dues of one dollar, goes out of the Province; namely, fifty cents (50c.) to Washington headquarters, and thirty cents (30c.) to Nova Scotia headquarters of District No. 26, leaving only twenty cents (20c.) for local union purposes; because local unions, called by representatives of the union, and we believe with some reason, "Company Unions" are, especially since the passing by the New Brunswick Legislature of an Act respecting Labour and Industrial Relations, and the regulations of the New Brunswick Mining Act, sufficient to protect the interests of Employees; and lastly, because of what employers believe to be detrimental C.I.O. influence in the U. M. W. of A. There was also suggested a Communistic tendency, largely growing out of C.I.O. influence. To support this suggestion there was submitted a copy of "The Clarion Weekly" bearing date October 16, 1937, in which Lenin, Stalin and Dimitroff are featured, and in which there is a plea in bold type as follows: "We believe the Clarion Weekly deserves the wholehearted support, morally and financially of all progressive, liberty-loving Canadians."

"Signed: Executive Officers District 26, United Mine Workers of America; Silby Barrett, International Board Member; D. W. Morrison, President; Angus McEachern, Vice-President; Alex A. McKay, Secretary-treasurer."

There could not be said to be any other evidence of the alleged trend to communism. On the other hand, the constitution of United Mine Workers of America, which was received in evidence, provides, pp. 48 and 49, that any member accepting membership in the communist party shall be expelled from the United Mine Workers of America.

At one session of the Board the representatives of the employees agreed to abandon the demand for the "check off" should the employers consent to recognize the United Mine Workers of America. This, however, the employers all declined to do.

It will be readily recognized that there is a vast difference between recognition of the United Mines Workers of America and complaint No. 4, viz: Refusal of employers to recognize the right of the employees to belong to the United Mine Workers of America. The latter right could not in recent times, at any rate, be denied, and most certainly cannot now be denied in this province. The men may "belong" to any union. "The right of employers and employees to organize for any lawful purpose is hereby recognized," Sec. 5, Part 2, "An Act Respecting Labour and Industrial Relations," N.B. This we feel disposes of complaint No. 4. The men are, as they should be, free to join any union, including the United Mine Workers of America. The statute does not compel recognition of any one union to the exclusion of others, nor does it compel collective bargaining with officials of any union as such. By Section 6, Part 2, of the above Act: "It shall be lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employers and to conduct such bargain-

ing through representatives of employees duly elected by a majority vote of the employees affected."

By Section 7 of such Part 2, it is declared unlawful for employers to make it a condition of employment, or to continue any such then existing condition, which tends to restrain any employee or employer from exercising his right under this Act."

Local Unions

This Act, as the Board views it, would not, when applied, regard the Minto district as a whole, but each mine as a unit. The result is, that if there existed, as there does exist at the Miramichi, Newcastle and Rothwell mines, individual unions, called respectively, the Miramichi, Newcastle and Rothwell unions, all formed since the beginning of the Minto strike, and these comprised, as we believe they do in those mines, a majority of the miners, their vote would be a majority vote and their representatives would be the ones to bargain with their respective employers not, for instance, the representatives, say of all three unions, with any single employer.

We are bound to say, however, that whatever may be advanced for such local unions we are convinced that they were organized if not by, at any rate, on behalf of the employers and that they are not sufficiently strong, numerically or financially, properly to advance the cause of the men. For instance, we had reason to conclude on our last visit to Minto that the Newcastle union is not really functioning. The dues are low and the membership, whilst constituting a large majority of the men employed in those mines, is small. Should a strike become necessary in the interests of the men we feel that it could not be supported for any length of time. Not that we are advocating strikes. The best labour men are opposed to them except as a last resort. But that last resort may be the only one left to the men. At the same time we cannot recommend, first because we were not asked to and, secondly because we are not authorized to, compulsory recognition of the United Mines Workers of America.

Complaint No. 1—Collective Bargaining

Further as to complaint No. 1, we find no evidence that, down to the time of the strike, employers refused to bargain collectively with representatives of the employees, excepting with representatives of the United Mine Workers of America. And there can be no doubt that there was what is tantamount to refusal to bargain with them. The employers would have nothing to do with the United Mine Workers. Perhaps if there had been a little more diplomacy used by the employers just before the strike that instrument so damaging to employers and men alike might not have been used. We think that the officials of the United Mine Workers of America did make honest endeavour to meet the employers but were not successful. Of course, recognition would likely have been the issue at such a meeting and the employers, being adamant in refusing this, a conference might well have failed. We do feel, however, that there should have been a conference. The men were surely not to blame for its not having taken place.

Complaint No. 2—Wage Increase

As to complaint No. 2, viz: "Claims of employees for an increase in wages."

Most of the witnesses on both sides thought their wages should be higher. With this the operators agree, but say they are unable to grant any increase. Indeed information reached the Board that very recently one operator gave his men the option of decreased time or decreased wages. The evidence of one operator at a special meeting of the Board on June 24th instant, and of the Financial Secretary of Local 7409, U. M. W. of A. at Minto, confirmed this, and also that, with the consent of said Financial Secretary, lower wages were accepted by the men concerned (said to be a small number) because of alleged special conditions. This operator has since advised us by letter that even with such reduction the men so reduced receive ten cents per ton more than they had received before the strike and that his other employees receive twenty cents more per ton than they had received before the strike. One of the bigger mines was, as already remarked, at the time of our last visit, operating only one day a week. All the mines are operating on short time. The summer season is the slack season at Minto. But the present season is unusually poor and the wages are low, especially considering the dangerous and difficult work which miners have to do. The men receive considerably less than they did in 1929. According to Report No. 20, "Wages and Hours of Labour," issued by the Department of Labour, Canada, with the exception of Saskatchewan in some few instances, the men at Minto mines in the year 1936 were paid less than mining men in any other part of Canada, very much less than the men who are similarly employed in Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia.

The strike did not help matters. It necessarily resulted in a considerable loss, and for this the men must suffer with the operators. Perhaps this is as good a place as any

to say that there should not have been a strike at Minto last year. There was just no excuse for it. But it happened and the loss to all concerned was heavy. Subject to what has already been said, both the operators and the leaders of the men must share the blame and both the operators and the men have suffered by reason of the strike.

From the evidence submitted to us, we are convinced that for the past few years, the Minto mines have been making very little if any, money. Indeed some of the mines have been operating at a loss. Many employees recognized this and would not demand higher wages. The representatives of the employees did not press this demand after they had heard the evidence. They do contend, however, and the Board is inclined to agree, that the situation is in some measure due to the operators themselves.

Operators' Lack of Co-operation

Though the operators are organized into an association, there does not seem to be any real co-operation among them. They did not give the Board the impression of their having full confidence in one another. There is no central selling agency. Each operator seems to be his own salesman. And there has undoubtedly been price cutting. Very lately, one operator quoted coal at a price lower than the prevailing Minto price, and the price agreed upon by the operators; which, in all conscience, was low enough. The evil consequences of such tactics is, necessarily,—lower wages. Disunion seems to prevail at Minto, and obviously, it does not work satisfactorily for either the operators or their employees.

High Cost of Operating

Whilst this lack of co-operation, contributing to the low price of Minto coal, and possibly to the limited market, is undoubtedly a factor, it is not by any means the controlling factor. The cost of operation is high, because of the thinness of the seam. The coal has a considerable sulphur content. But there is ample evidence that Minto coal is used for commercial and domestic purposes, and is suitable for use on locomotives. The Board feels that, in the interest of the operators, and the thousand to twelve hundred men normally employed in the Minto industry, not to speak of those in other businesses and industries both at Minto and elsewhere in the Province, whether as employers or employees, the consumption of Minto coal by Public corporations should be much greater than it has been. That the price paid by the railways for instance, is inadequate, is beyond question. And this price pretty well regulates the prices elsewhere. But if the tonnage taken by the railways for use by them in this Province were increased to any appreciable extent, the industry might be made a paying one. Increased business should mean increased wages. Competition with Minto comes mainly from Nova Scotia mines where the industry is better organized and where the seams are much thicker. Coal there can accordingly be mined more cheaply than at Minto. It consequently finds a readier market. There was evidence that a Nova Scotia government assisted mine delivered coal to a Company just out of Saint John at a price less than the cost of Minto coal f.o.b. cars, at Minto. This is a condition which, as between these two Provinces, should not prevail. Were the Nova Scotia mine an unaided mine, the case would be entirely different. A strange feature is that, according to "Coal Statistics for Canada," the average price per short ton of coal at the Nova Scotia mine in question is higher than that prevailing at New Brunswick mines, except in case of slack coal, where the Nova Scotia coal has only a small fractional advantage.

C. N. R. and Minto Coal

Where the consumer is a public corporation, such as the Canadian National Railways, there seems to be just ground for complaint that the coal used by the Canadian National Railways in New Brunswick is not New Brunswick coal. True, some of it is; in 1936, roughly; one hundred and one thousand eight hundred and nineteen (101,819) tons. In the same year, the Canadian National Railways used in New Brunswick one hundred and nineteen thousand (119,000) tons of Nova Scotia coal. In a word, it used in this Province, during 1936, over seventeen thousand tons more of Nova Scotia coal than of New Brunswick coal. In 1937, the Canadian National Railways used in New Brunswick within a few hundred tons of twice as much Nova Scotia coal as New Brunswick coal. (The Minto strike was probably to some extent responsible for New Brunswick's low tonnage in 1937), whereas in neither year was one pound of New Brunswick coal used by the Canadian National Railways in Nova Scotia.

So that whilst this Board does not share the fears of the Minto Operators as to danger to them from Nova Scotia influence in labour matters there is some excuse for their wariness.

The above figures are taken from the evidence of Mr. R. C. Vaughan on April 27, last, before the House of Commons Committee on Railways and Shipping.

Mr. Vaughan said, at page 66 of Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence, No. 2:

Mr. Vaughan: "There have been complaints from some of the mines in New Brunswick that we are not buying sufficient coal from their mines, but five of those mines are located on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway and only two on our line. Naturally we prefer to buy our coal from mines on our own line, although we do buy quite a little coal from mines on the Canadian Pacific Railway in New Brunswick. As a matter of fact notwithstanding that most of these mines are located on the C.P.R. in New Brunswick, I think we use more of their coal than the C.P.R. uses."

"In connection with these figures I should like to make an explanation: The New Brunswick mines were on strike for about three months from about the beginning of October last year and the strike was not settled until January. So they lost quite a substantial tonnage of coal."

Why not then, purchase some coal from the mines situated on the Canadian National Railways line for use in Nova Scotia, as well as from Nova Scotia mines on Canadian National Railways lines for use in New Brunswick? And why not some for use in Ontario?

The matter of price can scarcely enter into it, as, though the Committee was not informed as to the Nova Scotia price, we have the New Brunswick price. Mr. Vaughan said at page 67: "In connection with the coal we produce ourselves and the cost of the coal in Nova Scotia, there is an average difference of $2.50 in the price."—Mr. Heaps: "per ton?" Mr. Vaughan: "Yes."

Government Assistance

As to government assistance, that given in subvention and freight rates to Minto coal is almost infinitesmal as compared to that given to Nova Scotia coal. The increase in freight rate assistance to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick coal 1933 to 1936 inclusive is reflected in the increase of shipments of railway coal from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in those years namely: Nova Scotia coal 171 per cent, New Brunswick coal 7 per cent.

Surely there is need for some revision. And when it is made, it should, we admit, be made permanent by legislation, and not as subject to change, as it is now, by order in council.

We realize that freight rates are sensitive, and not to be lightly interfered with. Instead, the purchase by public and publicly controlled or owned bodies, of New Brunswick coal for use in New Brunswick would be preferable. That, we feel, would go far to improve the situation of employers and employees alike.

Complaint No. 3—The Eight Hour Day

As to complaint No. 3, for the strict enforcement of the eight hour day. This, as well as working conditions generally, is covered by the New Brunswick Mining Act and amendments, including those passed at the 1938 session of the legislature. The mining inspector has increased authority thereunder, but he must have support.

There have been in the past, violations of the eight hour day—possibly there still are; but we feel they are infrequent. The men themselves, in an effort to earn more money, are apt to be willing violators.

Likewise, they sometimes make it difficult to enforce other regulations intended for their benefit, such as some we have suggested, and which have been complied with by the foreman.

Safety devices are often not to the liking of the men. They must be protected against themselves, and are apt to rebel. We found, for instance, that explosives and detonators are carried in separate containers, only in rare instances. This notwithstanding the imperative obligation of the Mining Act so to carry them.

Whether, when suitable containers are supplied, they will be charged to the men by rental or otherwise, remains to be seen.

It is the view of the Board that they should not be so charged. It seems a hardship that the men should be charged for picks, sharpening of picks, (when not shapened by the miners themselves), rubber suits, boots and hats, where these latter are necessary by reason of wet places. The men have little enough for food and clothing for themselves and their families, after deductions for explosives, fuses, detonators, headlamp rental, house rental, coal and trucking, without being compelled to pay for protective clothing rendered necessary in the few instances where they are required, by the condition of the places to which they are assigned.

The Operators say, if these articles were supplied free, they would not be cared for in the same way as when the men have to pay for them; which, whilst probably true, scarcely justifies the practice.

Summary

We recommend (though aware that some of these recommendations cannot be directly implemented by Dominion authority):

1. That a small hospital should be established at Minto. This can scracely be done, however, without Dominion and Provincial Government assistance.

2. That First Aid Equipment should be standardized, insisted upon, and inspected regularly by the Deputy Mining Inspector. Except at two mines, first aid equipment is lamentably lacking.

3. That Housing conditions should be improved. We feel that Public Health Officials should give immediate and periodic attention to conditions in the Minto mining field.

4. That safety devices, such as shaft gates, separate containers for explosives and detonators, drain coverings, self closing air doors; a bell, in addition to a light, warning of approaching boxes; and, in some cases, better means of ventilation, should be provided and much more rigidly insisted upon.

5. That tools (except handles), rubber suits and rubber boots where required, and headlamps should be supplied by the Operators free of charge to employees.

6. That inspection of coal at the mine head should be stricter. At one mine we found this inspection and grading satisfactory, but feel that generally, better graded coal would find a better market.

7. That there should be a central selling agency established by the Minto Operators.

8. That the Dominion and Provincial Governments endeavour to use more New Brunswick coal in this Province, and to see that more is used by Public Corporations and institutions in New Brunswick.

9. That Canadian National Railways should not only use more New Brunswick coal in New Brunswick, but that the price paid per ton should be higher than it has been. Minto is not asking and does not require governmental charity, but public purchasing departments might well give it a fair share of public business, and at a more equitable price than has obtained. The result of their keeping down the price reflects itself in the low price paid by other consumers, and in the wages of the miners.

All of which is respectfully submited.

Dated at Saint John this fifth day of July, A.D. 1938.

(Signed) H. D. McInerney, Chairman, Minto Board.

(Signed) John S. MacKinnon, Member of Board.

(Signed) Harold B. Colwell, Member of Board.

Annual Report on Mining in Quebec in 1936

According to the annual report of the Quebec Bureau of Mines for the calendar year 1936 which has just been received, an all-time record in the value of mineral production was reached in that year. The value of mineral production was $49,755,985 or 27 per cent higher than in 1935 when the value of production was $39,141,734 and 7 per cent above the previous peak of $46,454,820 attained in 1929.

Employment.—The number of men employed in the mining industry of the Province during 1936 reached a new high figure of 17,646, an increase of 14 per cent compared with the previous year.

The total number of working days for all employees was 3,978,740 which is equivalent to the work of 13,262 men each employed for 300 days, the "standard" year adopted by the Bureau of Mines for statistical purposes.

Wages.—Wages paid to workmen in the mines and quarries of the Province amounted to $13,970,672 as compared with $11,136,456 in 1935. Workmen in mines received $11,868,497 and those in quarries $2,102,175 which figures compare respectively with $8,978,308 and $2,158,148 in 1935. Including both mines and quarries, the average wage earned by a 300-day workman was $1,053, compared with $983 in 1935.

Accidents.—Accidents to employees in all mines, quarries, and annexed plants caused 19 deaths and 915 injuries of over seven days' disability. For the total number of accidents, the rate per thousand workers on the 300-day basis was 70·4. In mines, proper, the report states, the rate was higher in 1936 than in 1935 but in quarries it was substantially the same as in the previous year.

Of the 19 fatal accidents, only one occurred in the quarries group, and two in annexed plants. "Fall of person" ranked first among the causes of fatalities in and about the mines. "Handling of explosives" and "haulage" were second as a cause, each accounting for three deaths. Fatal accidents occurring in the course of blasting have headed the list for the two preceding years, the report states.

The report also outlines the accident prevention activities carried on in the Province by associations and companies.

SUMMARY OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THE tables presented below summarize proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1938, and from March 22, 1907, to March 31, 1938.

The proceedings under the Act during the fiscal year 1937-1938 include three cases in which proceedings had taken place during the preceding year. On March 31, 1938, results were still pending in connection with five applications.

I.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM APRIL 1, 1937, TO MARCH 31, 1938

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of Boards established	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication and other public utilities—			
(1) Mining—			
Coal	5	3	0
(2) Transportation and communication—			
Steam railways	4	0	0
Street and electric railways	3	2	0
Motor transportation	1	0	0
Shipping	5	0	0
Telegraphs	4	0	0
Telephones	2	0	0
(3) Miscellaneous—			
Light and power	10	2	0
	34*	7†	0

* Including five cases carried over from preceding year.
† Three boards dealt with two, three and five applications, respectively.

In the annual report on the operation of the Factories Act in the United Provinces, India, during the year 1936, weekly hours of work in nine factories in the non-seasonal category were reported as being not more than 42, and in 48 factories they were above 42 but not more than 48 hours. The weekly hours of 266 factories were above 48.

In the category of seasonal factories, the weekly hours of 15 factories were not more than 48 and in 15 factories they were above 48 but not more than 54 hours. The weekly hours of 160 factories were above 54. It is stated in the report that the majority of factories worked to the full limits permitted under the Act.

II.—TABLE SHOWING PROCEEDINGS BY INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH 22, 1907, TO MARCH 31, 1938

Industries affected	Number of applications for Boards	Number of strikes not averted or ended
I. Disputes affecting mines, transportation and communication, other public utilities and war work—		
(1) Mining and smelting industry—		
Coal	100	12
Metal	21	5
Asbestos	1	0
(2) Transportation and communication—		
Steam railways	249	7
Street and electric railways	150	7
Motor transportation	4	0
Express	13	1
Shipping	61	0
Telegraphs	35	1
Telephones	12	0
(3) Miscellaneous—		
Light and power	55	3
Elevators	1	0
(4) War work	30	1
II. Disputes not falling clearly within the direct scope of the Act	163	2
Total	895	39

Technical Progress and Unemployment by Emil Lederer, is the title of a report published by the International Labour Office in its series of studies and reports of employment and unemployment.

The study analyses the effects of technical progress on the labour market and on the dynamic economic system and is a sequel to a theoretical analysis published by the same author in 1931. The report is divided into eight chapters under the following headings: Various forms of technical progress; The Concept of Technological Unemployment; Increasing and Diminishing Returns; The Equilibrium of the Labour Market; Effects of Technical Progress on the Economic System in general and on the Labour and Capital markets in particular; Elasticity of Modern Monetary Systems and its Implications; Technical Improvements and the Business Cycle; The Special Case of Capital-Saving Technical Improvements.

In a summary at the beginning of the report, the author states that "The purpose of this book is to study the phenomenon of technical progress in its various forms and effects, especially in its effects on unemployment and on the formation of capital."

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM APRIL 1, 1938, TO JUNE 30, 1938

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occurring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period April 1, 1938, to June 30, 1938. (An article covering the period October 1, 1937, to March 31, 1938, appeared in the Labour Gazette, April, 1938, page 375.)

Crews of Whaling Vessels, Victoria, B.C.—Details of a dispute involving the Consolidated Whaling Corporation, Limited, Victoria, B.C., and the Inland Boatmen's Union of the Pacific which remained unterminated at the end of March were given in the April, 1938, issue of the Labour Gazette at page 377. This case concerned the renewal of an agreement in which union recognition was a factor. While willing to continue the same wages and conditions as prevailed in 1937, the company had refused to sign an agreement with any union though it did not object to union membership on the part of its employees. The company proceeded to engage a crew for its supply ship *Gray* which were not members of the Inland Boatmen's Union. A departmental conciliation officer visited the company president at Seattle who promised to confer with his local officials in Victoria, and notify the department of any decision. Under date of April 7 the Department was advised that the 1937 agreement of the Inland Boatmen's Union with the Consolidated Whaling Corporation, Limited, was then in operation on the Company's whalers and the tender *Gray*, and that the crew on the *Gray* had been replaced by members of this union.

Shipyard Workers, Saint John, N.B.—In the April issue of the Labour Gazette an account was given of mediation carried on by a departmental officer in connection with a wage dispute between the Saint John Dry Dock Company, Limited, Saint John, N.B., and various groups of its employees. The efforts of the mediator resulted in a settlement with all groups with the exception of the machinists who, at the end of March, were still insisting upon a larger increase in wages than that accepted by the other groups, and on union recognition, which points the employers would not concede. Early in April, however, representatives of the machinists signed an agreement which granted union recognition and provided a wage increase identical to that granted to the other employees.

Cartage Service Employees, Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe, Montreal, P.Q., Brantford, Guelph and London, Ont.—In February, the President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees advised the Department of Labour that the General Manager of what is known as the Pick-up and Delivery Service of the Canadian National Railways, who is also General Manager of the Canadian National Express Company, declined to negotiate, in respect to wages and working conditions, with the general committee representing the employees in this service on the ground that the committee were not employees of the P. and D. Service, notwithstanding the fact that the employees had authorized the committee in question to represent them in negotiations. Following an exchange of correspondence between the Department of Labour and the General Manager a conference took place in the offices of the Department at Ottawa, and subsequently the matter was discussed with the President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, of which organization the majority of the employees affected were members. As a consequence it was arranged that a committee drawn from the P. and D. Service in Montreal would negotiate with the General Manager, and the conferences which followed resulted in a settlement, an agreement being signed on June 29.

STEVEDORES, CHECKERS, SEALERS, ETC., PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—On March 12, 1938, an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act was received in the Department of Labour on behalf of approximately 300 stevedores, checkers, sealers, coopers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed by the Canadian National Railways at Port Arthur, Ontario. On the same date an application was received as well from the same classes of workers, stated to number 600, employed by the Western Stevedore Company, Fort William, Ontario. The disputes in both instances related to the employees' request for increased wages and changed working conditions. The applications indicated that no negotiations had taken place between the parties immediately concerned, and efforts were made by officers of the Department to bring about proper negotiations for the purpose of solving the issue, if at all possible, without the necessity of Board procedure. Early in May, however, there being no indication that definite arrangements had been made by the employing Companies for conferences to this end it was decided to proceed with the establishment of a Board. In the telegrams advising the Companies of the establishment of the Board their attention was drawn to the fact that the Department had taken action looking to a joint conference between the interested parties in the hope that a direct settlement could be effected before the Board was finally constituted. Negotiations followed, and as a consequence a direct settlement was made.

COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER DISTRICT, ALTA.—On April 4, 1938, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with differences between certain coal mine (lignite) operators in the Drumheller district and their employees, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. The application (which was submitted on behalf of the operators concerned, namely, the Alberta Block Coal Company, Ltd., the Atlas Coal Company, Ltd., the Brilliant Coal Company, Ltd., the Elgin Coal Company, Limited, the Empire Collieries, Limited, the Hy-Grade Coal Company, Ltd., the Maple Leaf Minerals, Ltd., the Midland Coal Mining Company, Limited, the Monarch Coal Mining Company, Limited, the Murray Collieries, Limited, the Newcastle Coal Company, Limited, the Red Deer Valley Coal Company, Ltd., the Rosedale Collieries, Limited, the Star Mines, Ltd., and the Western Gem and Jewel Collieries, Limited) stated that negotiations respecting wages and working conditions had not resulted in an agreement. The miners had requested, among other things, a 20 per cent wage increase and shorter working hours, and the operators had countered with a proposal for a 10 per cent reduction in wages and the maintenance of the 8-hour day then in effect. Officers of the Department of Labour had assisted in the negotiations prior to the making of the Board application, and their proposals with respect to a number of clauses had been accepted by both parties. These officers continued to mediate but as an agreement could not be reached on certain important clauses and as neither side would recede from its position in regard to wages a Board was established on April 14. The application stated that 2,500 miners were affected by this dispute.

COAL MINERS, ALBERTA AND SOUTHEASTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—On April 5, 1938, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between various coal mining companies, members of the Western Canada Bituminous Coal Operators' Association and coal miners, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. This association is composed of the following coal companies operating in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia: the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Ltd., at Fernie and Michel, B.C., the Mohawk Bituminous Mines, Ltd., at Bellevue, Alta., the West Canadian Collieries, Ltd., at Bellevue and Greenhill, Alta., the Hillcrest Collieries, Ltd., at Hillcrest, Alta., the Canmore Mines, Ltd., at Canmore, Alta., the Brazeau Collieries, Ltd., at Nordegg, Alta., the Cadomin Coal Company, Ltd., at Cadomin, Alta., the Luscar Collieries, Ltd., at Luscar, Alta., and the Mountain Park Coal Company, Ltd., at Mountain Park, Alta. The application, which was made jointly by the employers and the miners, stated that the dispute arose out of the termination, on March 31, 1938, of the existing wage agreement and the failure of the parties thereto to agree on certain terms of a new contract covering all mines. It was stated that 2,600 miners were affected by the dispute. The employees' principal requests were for an upward revision of 20 per cent in all datal and contract rates and for shorter working hours, while the employers, on the other hand, proposed a reduction of 10 per cent in all rates with no change in the hours of work. Conciliation officers of the Department of Labour, upon being advised of the failure of negotiations between the parties directly in-

volved, submitted proposals regarding certain general clauses of the new contract upon which no agreement had been reached. They were unable, however, to bring about a satisfactory settlement in respect to the general clauses of the agreement and as neither side would make any concession in regard to wage rates a Board was established on April 14.

Automotive Transport Workers, Ottawa, and Toronto, Ont.—On April 20, 1938, a representative of the employees of Motorways, Limited, operating between Ottawa and Toronto, advised the Department of Labour that negotiations with this Company respecting wages and hours were deadlocked and that unless a satisfactory solution of the dispute could be found an application would be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The majority of the employees, numbering approximately 60, were stated to be members of the Automotive Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Following this advice, a conference was held in the offices of the department at Ottawa with officials of the company, and it was learned that these officials were unwilling to sign the proposed agreement or to make any concessions whatever. An application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was filed with the Department on April 29. Following this a further conference took place with the manager of the company, who questioned the right of the applicants to make this application on the ground that they did not represent the majority of the employees affected. At the end of June this particular point was being investigated.

Red Cap Messengers, Toronto, Ont.—In the latter part of April the secretary of the Canadian Red Cap Messengers' Federal Union No. 134 advised the Department of Labour that the management of the Toronto Terminals Railway Company had not complied with the union's request for a meeting to discuss the employment conditions of the messengers, and it was intimated that an application would be made for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Joint conferences, arranged through the conciliation service of the Department of Labour, progressed favourably until June 1 when negotiations were broken off, the company refusing to make concessions in regard to wages and such related matters as overtime and holidays with pay. A formal application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the dispute was received in the Department on June 4, but further mediation by the departmental officer resulted in a satisfactory temporary adjustment of the issue, and the Board application was withdrawn on June 18. Seventy-seven employees were said to be directly affected by this dispute.

Automotive Transport Workers, Ottawa, Ont.—Early in May the President of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees requested the assistance of the Department of Labour in bringing about a conference with officials of six automotive transport companies operating out of Ottawa, namely, the Taggart Service, Limited, the Ottawa Transportation Company, the Alexander Transport, the Duncan Transport, the Jackson Building Storage Company, Limited, and the Shepard Service, to discuss an agreement respecting wages and working conditions covering certain of their employees, members of the above mentioned Brotherhood. It was stated that efforts on the part of the Brotherhood to negotiate an agreement had not been successful and it was intimated that if the matter were not settled applications would be made for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. On May 27 officials of the Department of Labour discussed the matter with representatives of the Companies mentioned, and on June 2 a further conference took place, participated in by officials of the Brotherhood. It was agreed that the representatives of these Companies would approach certain other interested employers and that any further negotiations should take place between the parties directly affected.

Automotive Transport Workers, Ottawa, Ont.—On May 11, 1938, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute regarding wages and hours of employment between the United Delivery, Limited, Ottawa, and its truck drivers and helpers, members of the Automotive Section, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Subsequently departmental officers conferred with the manager of the company with a view to finding a basis of settlement, and later on a joint conference was held in the offices of the Department for the same purpose. The manager undertook to give further consideration to the matters at issue, but later on he informed the Department that the proposals which had been made on behalf of the employees were unacceptable to the company, and at the same time he challenged the right of the applicants to make this application on the ground that they did not represent the

majority of his employees in these classifications. At the end of June this latter phase of the dispute was the subject of investigation. Twenty-three employees were stated to be affected by this dispute.

RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, BRITT, ONT.—On May 26, 1938, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act from clam tower operators, riggers, land hoist or crane operators, clam firemen, power house firemen, land hoist or crane fireman, hatchmen, cable car trippers, trestlemen and coal handlers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at the Britt Coal Dock, Britt, Ont. The application stated that 70 employees were directly affected, and 100 indirectly. It was further stated that an agreement had been reached with the employers as to working conditions but that the matter of wages for these classes remained unsettled. A departmental officer interviewed representatives of the workmen and officials of the Railway Company, and as a result of his mediation a settlement was reached and an agreement signed on June 16.

MACHINISTS, OTTAWA, ONT.—In the latter part of May the Grand Lodge Representative of the International Association of Machinists advised the Department of Labour that he had been unable to negotiate an agreement respecting wages and working conditions of machinists, members of that Organization, employed in three machine shops in the City of Ottawa, namely, the Alexander Fleck Company, Limited, the Victoria Foundry Company, Limited, and the McMullen Perkins Company, Limited, and he requested the assistance of the Department in bringing about a joint conference. On June 3 officials of these Companies called at the offices of the Department of Labour and discussed the matter. Their view was that there were other firms in the city which should be included in any agreement reached, and they agreed to make the necessary contacts to this end. At the end of June the matter was still before the Department.

STEEL WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—In the latter part of May an official of the Steel Workers' Organizing Committee, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, complained to the Minister of Labour that the management of the International Metal Industries, Limited, Toronto, Ont., was discriminating against certain of their steel workers, members of this Association. It was stated that a number of employees had been dismissed, allegedly because of their union affiliation, and request was made that an officer of the Department should visit Toronto for the purpose of bringing about a settlement. It was stated in the communication that officials of the Ontario Department of Labour had been unable to adjust the difficulty. On June 20 officers of the federal Department of Labour, in co-operation with an officer of the Provincial Department of Labour, conferred, in Toronto, with the manager of the Company. The manager's attitude was that no discrimination or intimidation had been practised by the Company and that the men, who allegedly had been dismissed because of their union activities, were actually laid off to reduce staff and included both union and non-union employees. It was ascertained that of the 11 men who had been laid off, 8 had since been taken back, and the manager stated that the remaining three would be re-employed if and when conditions warranted.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, OTTAWA, ONT.—At the request of a committee representing employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, a conference was held in the Department of Labour on June 1st relating to the employees' request for improved working conditions and increased wages, it being stated that negotiations with the Company to this end had reached a deadlock. A few days later the situation was discussed with officials of the Company, and at the end of June the matter was still under consideration.

SEAMEN, CORNWALL, ONT.—On the morning of June 5 trouble developed at Cornwall involving the crews of the ss. *Damia*, then in the locks at that point, and the ss. *Red Cloud*, as a result of which traffic in the canal was completely blocked. A departmental officer at once proceeded to Cornwall, where he learned that the trouble was due to action taken by members of the Canadian Seamen's Union on the alleged ground that members of this Union were being discriminated against contrary to an undertaking given by the owners of these boats in Toronto on April 17, 1938, which had settled strikes which had occurred on certain ships at that time. On June 4 three members of the crew of the ss. *Red Cloud* had been discharged at Montreal, allegedly because of their union affiliation, and the following day the crews of these two ships were removed, allegedly by force, while the *Damia* was in the locks at Cornwall and the *Red Cloud* waiting to enter. Steps

were taken by the Department of Transport to permit traffic to proceed, and as a result of negotiations carried on by the concillation branch of the Department of Labour it was agreed that the Minister of Labour should institute an investigation into the allegations made. Mr. E. McG. Quirk, Eastern Representative of the Department of Labour at Montreal, was appointed a Commissioner for this purpose. The agreement provided, on the part of the Companies involved, namely, the Mohawk Navigation Company, Limited, the Inland Lines, Limited, and the North American Transports, Limited, for the reinstatement of the three members of the crew of the ss. *Red Cloud* should the investigation show that they had been wrongfully discharged, that no discrimination would be shown against union members, and for the rectification, so far as might be possible, of any injustices done to members of the crews. The Canadian Seamen's Union, on its part, agreed that officials and members of the Union would not discriminate against the ships of these Companies and would not intimidate or coerce any members of the ships' crews who were members of some other union or of no union.

Mothers' Allowances and Child Welfare in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan

Nova Scotia

The eighth annual report of the Director administering The Mothers' Allowances Act of Nova Scotia summarizes the activities and expenditures under that legislation during the fiscal year ending November 30, 1937, and also contains a statement of an estimate of the amount required for the operation of the Act during the ensuing year.

The total amount paid in Mothers' Allowances during the period reviewed by the report was $389,211.92, this amount being paid to 1,260 families with 3,682 dependent children under sixteen years of age. Compared with the six previous years, the record indicates successive increases both in families assisted and allowances paid in the year previous, there being $363,981 expended in assisting 1,222 families with 3,630 dependants. The average monthly amount paid to each family has also increased from $28.69 in the fiscal year 1935-36 to $29.61 in the year reviewed by the present report. The Director attributed this increase to the increased cost of living.

Commenting on the increasing number of beneficiaries the Director's report states that: "There is undoubtedly a growing tendency on the part of all widows left with young children to apply for assistance under the Mothers' Allowances Act. It seems to be taken for granted by almost every one that widows, simply because they are widows, are entitled to this public assistance."

The statistical tables included in the report show that the total number of applicants during the year under review was 268, of whom 75 were found to be ineligible for allowance, while 193 were approved. These 193 new beneficiaries had 630 children, the average number of dependent children per family being 3·26. The number of children over 16 years of age in the new families was 467, their total reported monthly earnings being $1,843.60 of which $424.80 was contributed towards the support of their families.

Saskatchewan

According to the annual report of the Saskatchewan Bureau of Child Protection for the fiscal year 1936-37, there were 2,067 widows being assisted by the Mothers' Allowance Branch during April, 1937, the cost of allowances being $40,584. The total cost for the fiscal year was $484,068. The average paid by way of allowance was $13.63, and 7,768 children under sixteen years of age received an average allowance of $5.20.

The report also outlines some of the difficulties encountered in administering the mothers' allowances section of the Child Welfare Act.

Other features of the report include particulars of the work of provincial Children's Aid Societies.

Report on Workmen's Compensation in Great Britain

The Home Office (Great Britain) has published a report by the Departmental Committee on certain questions arising under Workmen's Compensation Acts.

Part I of the report deals comprehensively with miner's nystagmus—its causes, incidence, possibility of elimination, effects of existing procedure, etc.—and concludes with a series of recommendations.

Part II reviews general medical procedure in regard to claims for compensation.

Part III deals with the question of agreements for lump sum settlement.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for June, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*June, 1938	19	2,366	12,216
*May, 1938	15	2,054	11,727
June, 1937	41	7,531	60,322

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of disputes, as well as the number of workers involved and the time loss, in June was slightly higher than in May but very much lower than in June, 1937, and none of the disputes caused very great time loss. The principal disputes were strikes of sawmill workers at Fort Frances, Ont., and at Timmins, Ont., shoe factory workers at Galt, Ont., hosiery workers at Hamilton, Ont., and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C. In May most of the time loss was due to the strike of sawmill workers at Fort Frances and a strike of silk factory workers at Louiseville, P.Q. In June, 1937, the principal disputes involved coal miners at Stellarton, N.S., gold miners in the Cariboo District, B.C., and tannery employees at Toronto, Ont.

Three disputes, involving 589 workers, were carried over from May, and sixteen disputes commenced during June. Of these nineteen disputes, fourteen were terminated during the month, four resulting in favour of the employers concerned, five in favour of the workers involved, with compromise settlements in five cases. At the end of June, therefore, there were five disputes recorded as strikes or lockouts, namely: bakery employees, Hamilton, Ont., shoe factory workers, Galt, Ont., hosiery factory workers, Hamilton, Ont., lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C., and restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, one employer; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; cotton dress factory workers, Montreal, P.Q., November 25, 1937, one employer; dress factory workers (cutters), Toronto, Ont., January 21, 1938, three employers; and shoe factory workers, Perth, Ont., January 6, 1938. This last dispute was reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1938, as terminated on February 5 but is now reported by the union not to have been settled or declared off.

The disputes involving dress cutters employed by one firm in Toronto, Ont., commenced January 26, 1938, and carried in the above list for some time, is reported by the union to have been called off on June 13 and has consequently been removed from the list. The disputes involving fur factory workers in Toronto, commencing in one establishment on March 4, 1938, and in another on March 17, 1938, are reported by the union to have terminated on June 20 and June 16 respectively and have also been removed from the above list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A dispute involving thirty-five workers in one mine at Reserve, N.S., for one day, June 7, has been reported but apparently there was no time loss as the mine could not be operated that day owing to a fall of rock. It was stated that the mine is to be closed, being worked out and no longer safe, and certain employees were laid off. A settlement was reached between the management and the mine committee.

A cessation of work in one mine at Glace Bay, N.S., on June 7 has been reported owing to the failure of the union committee and the management to agree on a local contract for a colliery, being an old mine reopened and to be operated electrically. The management

shut down the operations pending a settlement as to a local contract. The men in an adjoining colliery refused to handle the coal from the new development until an agreement had been reached.

When two sawmill operating companies at Port Alberni, B.C., laid off numbers of employees on June 7, stating that owing to a falling off in demand for lumber the men were not needed, the International Woodworkers' Association alleged that the men were locked out for union activity and applied to the British Columbia Minister of Labour for a Board under the provincial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. It was reported that the Minister stated that a Board would be established when an application in accordance with the terms of the Act was received on behalf of fifty-one per cent of the employees.

A dispute between the Canadian Seamen's Union and three shipping companies as to the employment of union members, arising out of the terms of settlement of a strike on the Great Lakes in April (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 488), resulted in an interruption to traffic at Cornwall, Ont., on June 5. This dispute and arrangements for its settlement are outlined in the article on conciliation in this issue on page 736.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to June

SAWMILL WORKERS, FORT FRANCES, ONT.—Conciliation by an official of the Ontario Department of Labour resulted in a settlement on June 6 of this strike which commenced on April 15. The union had sought a renewal of the expiring agreement with an increase in wages but the employer proposed a decrease of seven per cent. The union then proposed to renew the agreement without change and, on this being refused, the men creased work. The agreement was renewed with wage reductions for various classes of about two per cent, the change in the minimum rate being from 43 cents per hour to 42½ cents.

SAWMILL WORKERS, TIMMINS, ONT.—As stated in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, this strike for a new agreement with an increase in wages was settled on June 6. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour an increase of 10 cents per day was secured by the higher paid classes while the minimum rate was raised from $2.75 per day of ten hours to $3.25.

Disputes Commencing During June

COAL MINERS, NEW WATERFORD, N.S.—Employees in one mine ceased work for one day, June 7, when two surface employees were replaced by two underground workers. It was arranged that no underground employees would be given surface work when surface men were available and work was resumed.

CLOTHING FACTORY WORKERS (LEATHER JACKETS), WINNIPEG, MAN.—Employees in one establishment ceased work from June 14 to June 16 to secure recognition of the United Garment Workers of America and were successful.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, GALT, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 22 when the management refused to reinstate certain workers dismissed on refusing to operate certain machines. The strikers were members of the Canadian Shoe Workers' Union and Allied Crafts. It appears that a new system of work and piece rate payment had been introduced and employees alleged that earnings would be reduced. The mayor brought about a meeting of the management with a committee of the employees on June 29 but a settlement was not reached.

HOSIERY FACTORY WORKERS, HAMILTON, ONT.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on June 1 when the management refused to sign an agreement as to wages. The dispute arose as a result of the introduction of the forty-eight hour week under an order of the Ontario Industry and Labour Board (LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1938, page 292). As the hours in this establishment were fifty to sixty the management proposed certain wage increases and a production bonus system to compensate workers for any reduction in earnings. The employees were members of the Canadian Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union affiliated with the All-Canadian Congress of Labour and desired a written agreement with a committee of employees covering wage rates and working conditions. The employees stated that wages had been reduced steeply since 1929 and that a ten per cent increase was desired. The workers' representatives on June 3 informed the Minister of Labour that the employees wished the dispute referred to a Board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and would resume work and accept the findings of the Board if the employer would also agree. The Department placed this proposal before the management, but it was not agreed to. The management met a committee of the strikers on June 6 and June 8, but the employees refused to accept the terms offered. The Ontario Department of Labour was also asked to deal with the dispute. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached. Early in July it was reported that the dispute had been terminated when a seven per cent increase in wages was given with other concessions.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to June, 1938.				
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Bakery employees (bakers and helpers), Hamilton, Ont.	1	4	100	Commenced May 27, 1938; against reduction in wages and for renewal of union agreement; unterminated.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Sawmill workers, Fort Frances, Ont.	1	385	1,925	Commenced April 15, 1938; against reduction in wages and for renewal of agreement; terminated June 6, 1938; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Sawmill workers, Timmins, Ont.	3	200	1,000	Commenced May 31, 1938; for increased wages; terminated June 6, 1938; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during June, 1938.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	900	900	Commenced June 7; against transfer of employees involving laying off of two workers; terminated June 7; negotiations; in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—				
Fur, Leather, Etc.—				
Clothing factory workers (leather jackets), Winnipeg, Man.	1	14	28	Commenced June 14; for union agreement; terminated June 15; negotiations; in favour of workers.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Galt, Ont.	1	125	1,000	Commenced June 22; against discharge of workers following introduction of new system; unterminated.
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Hosiery factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.	1	118	2,700	Commenced June 1; for wage agreement and against bonus system; unterminated.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Sawmill workers, Val D'Amour, N.B.	1	13	20	Commenced June 3; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated June 4; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	111	2,500	Commenced June 2; *re* application of Conciliation Board award; unterminated.
Brick plant workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	58	58	Commenced June 27; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity and for increased wages and recognition of union; terminated June 27; negotiations; compromise.
Metal Products—				
Crane men (car plant), Trenton, N.S.	1	33†	33	Commenced June 8; for increased wages; terminated June 8; return of workers; in favour of employer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JUNE, 1938*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during June, 1938—*Concluded*				
Miscellaneous—				
Matting factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	16	120	Commenced June 14; for increase in wages and union recognition; terminated June 22; negotiations and conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway—				
Truck drivers, Charlottetown-Montague Highway, P.E.I.	1	67	200	Commenced June 8; for payment by tonnage instead of by hour; terminated June 10; negotiations; in favour of workers.
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—				
Other—				
Cold storage plant employees, Winnipeg, Man.	1	12	72	Commenced June 17; *re* seniority; terminated June 23; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Cold storage plant employees, Winnipeg, Man.	1	80	80	Commenced June 21; against discharge of workers and for wage increases; terminated June 21; negotiations; workers reinstated; compromise.
TRADE—				
Milk wagon drivers, Toronto, Ont.	1	6	6	Commenced June 11; against changes in conditions under new management; terminated June 11; replacement of workers; in favour of employer.
Retail store employees, Vancouver, B.C.	9	9	54	Alleged lockout of union employees; commenced June 13; terminated June 18; negotiations; union agreement secured; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Custom and Repair—				
Garage mechanics, Ottawa, Ont.	80	150	450	Commenced June 6; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; terminated June 8; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Business and Personal—				
Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.	3	65	970	Commenced June 15; discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; unterminated.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.
†900 workers indirectly affected.

SAWMILL WORKERS, VAL D'AMOUR, N.B.—The refusal of the demand of the workers in one establishment, members of the New Brunswick Farmer-Labor Union, for an increase in wages and reduction in hours from ten per day to nine, was followed by the closing of the plant on June 3 at noon. On the following day as a result of negotiations with the union the workers agreed to resume work. It was also reported that wage rates were to be discussed later.

LIME PLANT WORKERS, BLUBBER BAY, B.C.—A number of the employees in one establishment ceased work on June 2 demanding the reinstatement of union employees, not em-

ployed since a strike from March 7 to March 11, 1938 (LABOUR GAZETTE, April, 1938, pp. 381 and 382). This dispute had been referred to a Board under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and the employing company agreed to accept the award of the Board. Those employees who were members of the International Woodworkers' Association, British Columbia Coast District Council, disputed the employer's application of the award as to the reinstatement of certain union employees and made certain other demands. The Board had recommended also that the employer and employees should agree to set up committees of union and non-union employees and the union objected to this. The plant continued to operate with non-union workers and at the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

CRANE MEN (CAR PLANT), TRENTON, N.S.—The crane operators and chasers in one establishment ceased work on June 8, their demands for an increase in wages not having been accepted. The cessation made it necessary to close down the plant, affecting 900 employees indirectly. The committee of the union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, had met the management and it was pointed out that wage increases had been given in 1937 and the contracts of the company were based on this scale. The stoppage by the crane men was pronounced an outlaw strike by the union executive which succeeded in getting them back to work on the next working day.

On June 1 the same men had ceased work for two hours, making the same demands, which were taken up with the management by the union committee.

MATTING FACTORY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment producing mats, etc., from discarded automobile tires ceased work on June 14 following the dismissal of five workers who had sought to have the employees organized as members of the United Rubber Workers of America to secure increases in wages. It was claimed that earnings were from $3 to $11 per week and averaged $5.30 for fifty hours. The union requested the intervention of the Minister of Labour, who advised taking up the matter with the Ontario authorities who had jurisdiction over wages and also instructed the Toronto representative of the Department to give any assistance possible in settling the dispute. On June 22 as a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour negotiations between the management and the union resulted in the establishment of a minimum rate of $7.50 per week with increases to $10 for most of the workers, improvements in working conditions and recognition of the union to deal with all disputes and grievances. The dismissed employees were to be reinstated.

RETAIL STORE EMPLOYEES, VANCOUVER, B.C.—Nine employees of one company operating several chain stores in Vancouver were dismissed on June 13 on the grounds of unsatisfactory service. These men had joined the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association and as a result of negotiations between the union and the management most of them were reinstated on June 18 and an agreement with the union was made.

GARAGE EMPLOYEES, OTTAWA, ONT.—A number of workers in the larger garages ceased work on June 6 when the employers refused to negotiate agreements with the National Garage Workers' Union. As a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour it was arranged that the garage operators and representatives of the workers would be called together by the Department of Labour to draw up and agree upon a schedule of wage rates and hours of work to be submitted to the Ontario Minister of Labour for approval and extension to all garage employers and workers in the city by order-in-council under the Industrial Standards Act. Work was resumed on June 9.

RESTAURANT WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—A number of employees in three restaurants operated by one company ceased work on June 15 demanding reinstatement of five union workers. The management stated they had been laid off as a result of a revision in working hours and that all employees were free to belong to a union. The Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance requested conciliation by the Dominion and Provincial Departments of Labour but the management refused. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

An auditor to probe charges made by various United Mine Workers local unions in District 26 of alleged undue delay in payment of compensation claims, will be appointed by Minister of Mines Michael Dwyer, according to a Canadian Press report.

The investigation will be carried on to see if the charges made were correct and if so to discover where the responsibility for the alleged condition rested.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. The anual review containing a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts in Great Britain and other countries appeared on pages 272-278 of the March issue.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes beginning in May, 1938, was 74, and 26 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 100 in progress during the period, involving 26,800 workers with a resultant time loss of 185,000 man working days.

Of the 74 disputes beginning in May, 11 arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3 out of proposed wage reductions, and 15 on other wage questions; 5 on questions as to working hours; 22 on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 9 over questions respecting working conditions; and 9 on questions of trade union principle.

During May final settlements were reached in 60 disputes. Of these 14 were settled in favour of the workers; 23 in favour of the employers; and 23 resulted in a compromise. In the case of 12 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

No settlement has yet ben reported of the strike of 2,600 coal miners at a colliery in Kent reported in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, which began May 1 in protest against the dismissal of 226 fellow workers.

Australia

The number of disputes reported as being in progress during the fourth quarter of 1937 was 74. The number of workers directly and indirectly involved was 18,548 with a resultant time loss of 123,423 man working days. The number of establishments which were involved was 103 and the estimated loss in wages was £117,452.

Belgium

The Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare has recently published a report dealing with strikes in Belgium during 1937 which records that there were 209 strikes in progress during 1937. involving 81,544 workers and indirectly affecting 2,928. The resultant time loss is not reported.

The analysis by causes shows that 107 strikes involving 31,382 workers arose out of questions concerning wages, while 61 strikes involving 40,359 workers arose out of questions concerning working hours.

Strikes in the mining industry numbered 110, involving 58,774 workers. The construction industry had 22 strikes, involving 4,882 workers; the metal industry had 20 strikes involving 3,707 workers; the textile industry also had 20 strikes involving 2,685 workers, while there were 14 strikes in the transportation industry involving 4,021 workers. While there were only 5 strikes in the quarrying industry, 5,142 workers were involved.

Analyses of results show that the workers were successful in 98 strikes and unsuccessful in 56; 33 disputes ended in compromise. In the case of 20 so-called "strikes of protest," lasting three days or less, the results are not given, nor are the results of two sympathetic strikes recorded.

Netherlands

The Central Statistical Bureau of the Netherlands has recently issued a report dealing with strikes in 1937 which shows that there were 95 strikes in progress (of which 89 began during the year), involving 4,900 workers and resulting in a time loss of 32,200 man working days.

The metallurgic industry suffered the greatest time loss—9,900 man days—followed by the building industry with 7,100, and transportation with 5,300 man working days. Demands for wage increases caused two-thirds of these strikes. Of interest is the fact that one-quarter of the strikes were caused by demands for holidays with pay. One-third of all the strikes, irrespective of cause, concerned the refusal of employers to accept or apply a collective agreement.

A little more than one-third of these disputes ended in compromise settlements, but these involved 71 per cent of the workers on strike.

Jamaica

Press despatches of June 11 report conditions practically normal again throughout Jamaica after a month of strikes and riots, particularly at sugar plantations, though some minor disputes were not yet terminated. The riots caused the loss of eleven lives, many persons were injured, and numerous arrests were made. The island was still being patrolled at points considered dangerous by soldiers and armed police.

The longshoremen's strike referred to in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June ended May 28, work

being resumed as the result of intervention by the Labour Conciliation Board. Those working on the wharves are to get 20 cents and those on board ship 22 cents per hour. The strikers had demanded 25 cents per hour as a minimum wage.

British Guiana

According to June press despatches more than 1,000 native workers employed by the largest sugar plantations in the country were on strike for higher wages. The situation was reported as growing more serious, telephone lines having been cut, bread vans looted, and a manager's home raided. Additional police were rushed over roads blocked by hundreds of natives. No word has been received of a settlement except that the Labour Commissioner was proceeding to the locality to intervene in an endeavour to terminate the dispute between the estate owners and the labourers.

Mexico

A general strike unauthorized by the union leaders began June 11 throughout the state of Puebla in sympathy with workers of an important textile mill, on strike to enforce reinstatement of a group of workers laid off because of an alleged dearth of orders for the firm's products. The general stoppage spread to many shops and factories after local power plants ceased to operate. No further information is available at present regarding this dispute.

Preliminary estimates of strikes in April, 1938, which, as the Bureau of Labour statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 235 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 130 unterminated at the end of March made a total of 365 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 77,000 and the resulting time loss was 725,000 man working days. The comparable figures for March, 1938, show that there were 326 strikes in progress involving 98,000 workers with a time loss of 895,000 man working days.

United States

On June 2, 1,400 truck drivers employed by 35 bakeries in Pennsylvania ceased work demanding seniority rights, a closed union shop and union labels on all wrappers. The strike was called by the A. F. of L. Bakery Drivers' Union. The dispute came to an end about June 11 when an offer of seniority rights only was accepted by the union.

The National Maritime Union, affiliate of the C.I.O., called a so-called "sit down" strike of between 1,500 and 2,000 seamen on 30 to 40 ships in New York harbour on June 2 as a protest against labour policies of rival A. F. of L. unions. At the request of the president of the American Steamship Owners' Association, that ships be permitted to sail, the strike was called off after being in effect nine hours.

On June 22, at New Orleans, 800 C.I.O. truck workers stopped work on refusal of ten employers to confer with union leaders on wage and hour demands. Police raided union headquarters twice, arresting a total of 110 persons on charges of obstructing all truck movements. The C.I.O. protested the mass arrests to the federal Justice Department, which promised protection if violation of civil rights was proven. On July 2 the truck drivers were joined by 600 taxi drivers for the same cause—refusal of employer to deal with union representative.

The 1,600 performers and workers of Ringling Bros., Barnum and Bailey circus went on strike June 22, refusing to accept a 25 per cent reduction in wages, claimed necessary to continue operations. The strike was ordered by the executive secretary of the American Federation of Actors. On June 26 preparations got under way to move prematurely to winter quarters in Florida following an agreement between the union and circus manager, which assured the employees contract wages until equipment was stored in Florida.

Replies of Local Governments in India on Sickness Insurance

Bulletin No. 63 of Indian Industries and Labour (Government of India, Department of Industries and Labour) deals with sickness insurance. As stated in the introduction, that portion of the Report of the Royal Commission on Labour in India (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1931, page 983) which discusses the provision for workers during sickness, is set out in the first six pages. The views of the Commission were carefully considered by the Government of India, in consultation with the Standing Advisory Committee of the Indian Legislature attached to the Industries and Labour Department, and Provincial Governments were addressed in a circular letter of April 30, 1935. They were asked to report on the feasibility of the statistical enquiry contemplated by the Royal Commission, a matter on which the Government of India expressed grave doubts, and, alternatively, on the possibility of building on the actual experience gained in the operation of small experimental schemes. The replies of Local Governments and of selected associations are now published in this bulletin for information.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN NOVA SCOTIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA, 1937

Reports of Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards

THE reports for 1937 of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia and of the Workmen's Compensation Board of British Columbia, have recently been received.

Nova Scotia

The annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the calendar year 1937 again records an increase in the total number of all kinds of accidents as compared with the previous year. The total number of accidents of all kinds reported to the Board in 1937 was 12,404, compared with 10,881 in 1936, an increase of 1,523. The total cost of all accidents for 1937 under Part I of the Act, as far as could be estimated at the time of publication of the report, was nearly $1,623,077, which amount is exclusive of administration expenses and cost of safety associations.

The provisional statement of income and expenditure for 1937 indicates that $115,608.43 was paid for medical aid to all classes, compared with $104,813.06 expended on this account in 1936. The sum of $9,678.29 was expended on safety associations. Administration costs during 1937 amounted to $113,286.83 compared with $104,141.69 in 1936.

For industries under Part I of the Act the total income for the year 1937, actual and estimated, amounted to $1,641,135.55, and the estimated expenditure for the same period was $1,746,042.12, showing a deficit for the year's operations of $104,906.57. The gross surplus brought forward from previous years was $371,908.28, leaving a gross surplus at December 31, 1937, of $267,001.71, less $174,000 for bad and doubtful accounts, or a net surplus of $93,001.71.

The 12,404 accidents reported to the Board for the year 1937 are classified as follows: fatal accidents, dependency established and compensation commenced, 46; fatal accidents burial expenses paid, no dependents, 7; fatal accidents reported, pending adjustment, 4; fatal accidents, claim non-compensable or disallowed, 3; accidents causing permanent partial disability, 218; accidents causing total disability for seven days or over, 8,210; accidents where medical aid only was paid, 2,440; accidents pending adjustment, no payments, 574; accidents not compensable, other than fatal, 902.

During the year reviewed by the report, 8,210 workmen injured and wholly disabled for seven days and upwards were paid compensation at the end of the year, the persons receiving compensation for 1937 and previous years in the form of a monthly pension were as follows: widows, 638; children under sixteen, 693; dependent mothers, 60; dependent fathers, 17; other dependents, 12; and workmen disabled for life partially or wholly, 1,146.

The average rate of assessment levied on payrolls under Part I since the commencement of the Act has been $1.97 per hundred dollars of payroll, the rate varying from year to year. The average rate for 1936 was $2.47 and the average rate for 1937 was $2.60.

The provisional statement of income and expenditure by classes to December 31, 1937, shows that mining held first position in so far as revenue accrued from assessments and also disbursements was concerned. Total income (actual and estimated) for the year, from assessments on the mining industry was $833,047.81, while the total expenditure for the industry was $825,334.12. Of this amount $137,542.65 was for compensation paid other than pensions; $130,759.41 was transferred to reserves for pension awards, $465,904.99 was for compensation estimated outstanding, the balance being for this industry's proportion for medical aid, safety associations and administration.

Summary of Twenty-one Years' Administration.—During the twenty-one years from the beginning of 1917 to the end of 1937, accidents in the industries within the jurisdiction of the Board to the number of 161,272 were reported. During that time 1,702 workmen were fatally injured.

The amount actually paid to workmen or their dependents and for medical aid during the twenty-one years period was $16,728,402.44, and the amount required at the end of 1937 for the purpose of paying life and other pensions and compensation to disabled workmen and for medical aid was $8,450,557.53.

The total compensation paid or payable to workmen and their dependents and for medical aid for the twenty-one years amounts to $25,178,959.97. The amount does not, however, represent the entire cost of the accidents for the twenty-one year period, as the administration expense and cost of safety associations are not included.

There were 944 widows to whom pensions were awarded for life or until remarriage, 2,151 children under sixteen years of age were awarded monthly pensions while under that age, dependent mothers and fathers to the number of 465 were awarded compensation; 35 members of the family other than widows, children and parents, but who were wholly or partly dependent upon the earnings of deceased workmen at the time of their respective deaths, received benefits, and life pensions or lump sums were awarded to 5,685 workmen who were disabled, either wholly or partially.

Prior to January 1, 1920, medical aid was not furnished to injured workmen except in special cases. Since that date injured workmen have been entitled to free medical aid for thirty days from date of disability and during the eighteen years that have elapsed the cost for medical aid was $1,756,982.01. In the mining and iron and steel classes the greater portion of medical aid in connection with those classes is furnished under medical aid schemes and consequently is not furnished by the Board.

The report also gives complete statistics for 1936 dealing with accidents by classes, months of occurrence of compensated accidents, time losses, average wage and age, nature of industries, causes of accidents, etc.

British Columbia

Continued improvement in employment and industrial conditions is indicated in the twenty-first annual report of the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board. "Payrolls for 1937" the report states "based on estimates from employers are over 60 per cent higher than the pay-roll for 1933 or about 87 per cent of the peak year 1929."

The extent of industrial recovery is also indicated by the growth in the number of firms employing labour under the Workmen's Compensation Act. Although 1,044 operators discontinued operations in 1937, the number of new firms recording operations was 1,121; one hundred and seventy other operators resumed business in 1937; and operators to the number of 96 who were not required to protect their workmen under the Act covered them optionally. The net increase in the number of firms in 1937 compared with 1936 was 283.

Accidents and Claims.—There was an increase in the number of accidents reported in 1937 as compared with the previous year. Accidents reported during each of the past ten years were as follows: 32,793 in 1928; 36,750 in 1929; 33,285 in 1930; 25,877 in 1931; 19,101 in 1932; 18,274 in 1933; 22,354 in 1934; 26,280 in 1935; 29,677 in 1936; and 35,005 in 1937. Fatal accidents for the same period were as follows: 251 in 1928; 253 in 1929; 277 in 1930; 126 in 1931; 106 in 1932; 97 in 1933; 116 in 1934; 146 in 1935; 168 in 1936; and 181 in 1937. Minor injuries which were treated with first aid only and which did not necessitate time-loss or medical attention are not included in the above figures. Claims disposed of in 1937, and in which time-loss compensation was paid, originated in the various kinds of industries as follows: Lumber industry, 46 per cent; general manufacturing and delivery classes, 11 per cent; metal-mining, 11 per cent; construction 6 per cent; coal-mining, 5 per cent; navigation, 5 per cent; railroading groups, 4 per cent; and all other classes, 12 per cent.

The fatal cases arose as follows: Lumber industry 44 per cent; metal-mining, 15 per cent; railroading groups, 13 per cent; construction work, 8 per cent; coal-mining, 6 per cent; general manufacturing and delivery classes, 3 per cent; and all other classes, 11 per cent.

The nationality given by injured workmen in their applications for compensation indicated that 67 per cent of those injured were of British or Canadian nationality and 48 per cent were shown as married. Two hundred and sixty-five women were amongst those injured.

Summary of Twenty-one Years' Administration.—As a result of accidents which have occurred during the past twenty-one years, there were filed under the Act 528,943 claims, or an average of 25,188 per year. Four thousand one hundred and thirty-six of those accidents proved fatal, an average of 197 per year. The pension list at the end of 1937 with respect to those fatal accidents includes 960 widows, 858 children, 119 dependent mothers, 30 dependent fathers, and 13 other dependents.

During the past twenty-one years 12,452 workmen met with accidents which resulted in permanent total or permanent partial disablement. One thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven of those workmen were in receipt of pensions at the end of the last calendar year.

At the end of 1937 there was a total of 3,967 pensioners on the pension list. In addition, there are at any one time throughout the year approximately 2,000 workmen in receipt of time-loss compensation for temporarily disabling injuries. The total number of pensioners and persons in receipt of time-loss compensation, and their dependents, is between 12,000 and 15,000 persons.

Revenue and Disbursements.—Revenue for 1937 totalled $6,921,217.91 of which $5,316,937 represented collections made during 1937 from the following sources: From employers, assessments and interest $3,767,262.42; from employers, medical aid, $476,449.42 from employers, silicosis $256,520.73; from workmen, medical aid dues, $280,709.50; from interest on investments, $465,370.73; from appreciation on investments sold $30,281.69; and transferred to Contingent Fund, $40,342.51.

Disbursements made during 1937 included $1,544,775.83 in compensation to workmen; $684,115.66 for medical aid, that is physician's fees, hospital expenses, drugs, etc. From the reserve account, $1,228,069.26 was paid in pensions during 1937; while $451,469.55 was invested for pensions and $216,468.94 was set aside as cash available for pensions. Silicosis pensions paid during 1937 amounted to $8,499.19.

Accident Prevention.—Referring to accident prevention activities the report states that: "Increased activity in the lumber industry brought with it an increase in the number of workmen meeting with fatal and permanently disabling accidents in that industry. However, it is worthy of note that in the last decade there has been a marked decrease in the number of fatal accidents in the logging industry per unit of log cut. Two full-time safety inspectors devote their attention to checking equipment and working-places in the lumber industry. Eight inspectors employed under the 'Boiler Inspection Act' check the machinery in each plant visited and give written instructions for improving safety conditions where necessary. Four inspectors appointed under the 'Electrical Energy Inspection Act' devote themselves to safety in their particular field. One full-time inspector is employed to curtail the hazards in building construction. In addition to the foregoing, two factory inspectors are engaged in inspection and safety-work in certain factories and in connection with freight and passenger elevators.....

"The human element continues to be so large a factor in the solution of the accident problem in industry that a continuous program of education in safety was carried out. This was done through accident-prevention committees working in co-operation with the management and with our safety inspectors, and through addresses by Board members and inspectors."

Silicosis.—Referring to the amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act and to the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act passed in November 1936 respecting silicosis it is reported that: "X-ray examinations of the chest were carried out with respect to 5,486 workmen employed in the metalliferous-mining industry and exposed to dust containing silica. Of that number, 212 were found to have silicosis at various stages of development. In the majority of cases the silicosis was not of a disabling nature. In ninety-nine cases the chest condition due to silicosis or tuberculosis was such that further exposure to mine-dust was deemed inadvisable. In twenty-three cases it was found that the workmen became disabled since January 1, 1936, by silicosis within the scope of the Act and were entitled to compensation. Two cases proved fatal during the year. Ten claims were incomplete as to proofs at the end of the year.

"An important result of the silicosis legislation has been the detection of tubercular infections amongst workmen. This precludes such workmen from work underground which would expose their fellow-workmen to the dangers of infection and themselves to the danger of silicosis.

"To further the curtailment of uncomplicated silicosis and silicosis complicated with tuberculosis, a mining engineer with special training in dust-control and ventilation was secured to make an examination of dust conditions in the metalliferous mines of the Province and correct where possible the ventilation. As a result of his investigations it is believed that there will be a reduction in chest-diseases amongst metal miners in the Province."

Tabular statistics are also given in the report showing industries in which accidents occur, workmen's wage loss, average length of disability, average daily wage at the time of accident, sex, conjugal state, etc.

Loans made under the Dominion Housing Act reached a new high in June, the Department of Finance announced recently. Providing housing for 590 families, the loans amounted to $2,096,713, compared with $913,127 loaned to 227 families in June last year.

Since the Fall of 1935 $19,400,000 had been loaned to 4,839 families under the Act, the Dominion Government participating to the extent of 25 per cent and the banks and lending organizations loaning the rest. The average loan was $4,019.

The number of loans made in each province in June with the amounts follow: Ontario, 1,308, $9,181,991; British Columbia, 640, $2,506,893; Quebec, 608, $5,239,315; Nova Scotia, 358, $1,572,983; New Brunswick, 84, $378,967; Manitoba, 75, $504,734; Prince Edward Island, 10, $54,034; Saskatchewan, 2, $8,200; Alberta none.

60859—3½

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NOVA SCOTIA IN 1938

THE Nova Scotia Legislature, during its session from March 1 to April 14, 1938, revised and consolidated the Workmen's Compensation Act and made amendments in the statutes concerning coal mines, old age pensions, teachers' pensions and credit unions.

Workmen's Compensation

The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1938, is chiefly a consolidation of the law but certain amendments are made. Formerly, compensation was not paid for an injury disabling a workman for only seven days but it is now provided that where a permanent partial disability results from an accident the Workmen's Compensation Board may pay compensation even if the workman is not disabled for seven days from earning full wages at his former job. The amount is in the discretion of the Board. The Board is not to pay any account for medical aid for injuries received after the enactment of the Act unless the application for payment is made within a year. Travelling salesmen are now within the scope of Part I of the Act.

New conditions are laid down for determining the average earnings on which compensation for disability is based. In 1937, the maximum earnings that could be reckoned was raised from $1,200 to $1,500, the increase taking effect on January 1, 1938. It is now stipulated that where, owing to the short period of employment by the employer or the casual nature of the employment or the terms of it, it is impracticable to compute the rate of remuneration, regard may be had to the average weekly or monthly amount which, during the previous twelve months, was earned by a workman engaged in the same class of work for the same employer or for another employer in the same locality. Where an employee works for two different employers, his average earnings are computed on the basis of what he would probably have been earning if he had worked solely for the employer for whom he was working at the time of the accident. "Employment by the same employer" is defined to mean employment by the same employer in the grade in which the workman was employed at the time of the accident uninterrupted by absence from work due to illness or any other unavoidable cause. Where the employer was accustomed to pay the workman a sum covering any special expenses, this amount is not to be reckoned as part of the employee's earnings at the time of the accident. Finally, it is provided that in any case where it seems more equitable the Board may award compensation on the basis of the workman's earnings at the time of the accident.

The power of the Board to estimate the amount of the pay-roll of any employer who refuses or neglects to submit a pay-roll statement to the Board for assessment purposes is extended to apply to cases where an employee of an incorporated company receives the whole or part of his salary in the form of profit on shares held by him in the company and the pay-roll statement does not include what the Board considers to be a reasonable sum for the earnings of such employee. The Board may make such addition to the actual pay-roll as it deems just and reasonable to represent the earnings of such employee.

Coal Mines

The Coal Mines Regulation Act was amended to ensure a greater degree of safety. It is also provided that any person holding a certificate of competency as manager, underground manager or overman under the Act is entitled to be considered as the holder of a certificate of all positions junior to that of the certificate held and not only of a mine examiner as formerly provided.

Safety provisions include the regulation of the use of electrically driven machines for coal cutting, boring, loading or conveying. No such machine may be operated when the methane (fire damp) content in the general body of the ventilating current passing the motor exceeds 1¼ per cent. Every fire or flame whether caused by spontaneous combustion, flamed shot, electrical short circuit or other cause, must be reported to the official in charge and no repairs may be instituted without authority from the mine manager. A full report of the occurrence must be submitted by the manager in writing to the deputy inspector.

In using explosives the Act requires that before any shot is fired all mining must be removed and sufficient time allowed for the dust to settle. An amendment permits the Inspector of Mines to make exceptions to this rule. Multiple firings are now permitted where a mining or shearing cut separates adjacent shots, whereas formerly all shots had to be single except in rock tunnels and shaft sinking.

The maximum amount of combustible matter permitted in the dust mixture in any mine where the floor, roof and sides are not treated with water or are not naturally wet and which, on the recommendation of the deputy in-

spector, must be treated with incombustible dust has been reduced from 50 per cent to 35 per cent. Additional methods are laid down for testing the amount of combustible matter in the dust mixture where carbonates are present.

The section requiring a prosecution against any owner, agent, manager, overman or mine examiner to be instituted only by the inspector or with the consent in writing of the Minister or by some appointee of the Minister or by some person employed in the mine concerned has been amended to extend it to prosecution of any person and to give to the Minister, instead of the inspector, the sole right to prosecute or permit the prosecution of any person who, without a manager's certificate, directs or controls or interferes in any way with the operations of a mine.

Old Age Pensions

An Act of 1934 respecting regulations made under the Nova Scotia Old Age Pensions Act validated the regulations made by order in council on November 25, 1933. An amendment of 1938, which is to be construed as if enacted immediately after the 1934 statute, enables the Governor in Council to repeal any of these regulations or to make amendments, not inconsistent with the Old Age Pensions Act, which are deemed expedient to carry out the provisions of the Act or of any agreement between the Federal and Provincial Governments under the Old Age Pensions Act.

Teachers' Pensions

An amendment in the Nova Scotia Teachers' Pension Act, 1928, provides that any teacher who has reached the age of 50 years but who has not taught for at least twenty years may give notice that he does not wish to qualify for the pension payable after 30 or 35 years' service and thereafter the 8 per cent deduction for superannuation shall not be made from the annual amount due him as long as he teaches.

Credit Unions

An amendment in the Credit Union Societies Act made retroactive to November 15, 1932, the day following the coming into force of the Act, enables a credit union to become a member of the Nova Scotia Credit Union League and to invest up to 25 per cent of its capital in the deposit receipts of the league as well as in the paid up shares of building and loan associations, other credit unions and legal investments authorized by law for trust funds in Nova Scotia.

Miscellaneous

The Embalmers' and Funeral Directors' Act enables the board which grants licences to make regulations for a system of apprenticeship in the practice of embalming.

An Act relating to Contracts for the Purchase of Goods upon an Instalment Payment Plan requires every dealer in the province who sells or hires any goods or merchandise under a conditional sale to be licensed by the Attorney General. Provision is made for cancelling licences, for annual returns to the Minister and for the appointment of inspectors.

Bills Not Passed

A Bill to amend the Registered Barbers' Act, 1937, which was not passed, would have authorized the Nova Scotia Barbers' Association to establish minimum charges for service and minimum rates of wages for all employed barbers in the same manner as provided by the Industrial Standards Acts in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Industrial Standards Act in Nova Scotia applies only to the building trades in Halifax and Dartmouth. Minimum prices and wages under the Bill were only to be made obligatory upon obtaining the approval of a sufficient number of persons carrying on the business of a barber in Nova Scotia who were not members of the association.

Another Bill which received only first reading would have enabled the City of Halifax to establish standards to which all houses would have to conform. The Bill provided that where owners were unable to pay for repairs to dwellings, the cost would be financed by the City Council by means of a loan to the owner, the interest not to exceed 5 per cent and the city to have a first lien on the property.

Group Purchase of Medical Care by Industrial Employees is the title of a report issued by the Industrial Relations Section, Department of Economics and Social Institutions, Princeton University.

The report contains an analysis of a limited number of plans for the group purchase of medical care by industrial employees and is based on material collected by the Industrial Relations Section during the past two years. The report is divided into five main sections with a Foreword and Selected Bibliography. The main sections are entitled: The Problem of Medical Care; Developments in General Medical Care Within Industry; Attitude of Organized Medicine Toward Group Purchase Plans; Representative Plans for Group Purchase of Medical Care; and Summary and Conclusions.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

NEW regulations in Alberta fix minimum wage rates for boys delivering merchandise and prescribe the first aid appliances and equipment that must be maintained by employers according to the size of their establishments. In Ontario, the regulations governing projectionists in moving picture theatres have been revised.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

Two Orders of the Board of Industrial Relations were approved by orders in council on April 22. Order 1B exempts from Order 1 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 1100) fixing minimum wages for all male employees in the province, with certain exceptions, boys under 18 years of age engaged in delivery of merchandise from retail stores on foot or bicycle.

By Order No. 1C, minimum rates are established for such boys. Those under 16 must be paid not less than $7.50 a week when engaged for a week or more, 17 cents an hour if hired by the day and 20 cents when hired by the hour. For those over 16 and under 18 years of age, the minimum rate is $9.50 per week when the employment is by the week or longer, 18 cents an hour if they are engaged by the day and 22½ cents an hour if employment is by the hour. No boy may be paid for less than four hours.

Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

The Workmen's Compensation Board made new regulations concerning first aid appliances and services on June 20. Five classes of first-aid equipment are described and the employers or officers in charge of workmen are required to provide the class specified for their establishments.

Pocket first-aid kits as described in the regulations must be carried by all pit, fire, timber and driver bosses in underground mines, foremen engaged in logging or sawmill operations, truck drivers transporting workmen and all other officials in charge of workmen at any point where it is inconvenient to secure first-aid treatment otherwise. Minimum first-aid kits and a stretcher must be provided where less than 10 workmen are employed or by every employer operating a railway, logging railway or tramway, on every train and at any place where there is a gang of less than 10 men or by every employer operating a tug-boat, fish-packer or other vessel with a crew of not more than 10 and making trips of not more than 24 hours' duration.

Standard first-aid kits must be carried by employers of from 10 to 50 workmen and placed in charge of some suitable person and be available to injured workmen during all working hours. Every employer of 15 or more workmen employed in a place five miles or more from a doctor or hospital must have at all times about such place of employment a person possessing a certificate in first-aid work. Medium first-aid kits must be provided by employers of more than 50 and less than 100 workmen. Such kits are to be in charge of a person with a first-aid certificate whose services are available during all working hours.

Every employer of 50 or more workmen employed at a place more than five miles from the hospital and every employer of 100 or more workmen at any place must have available means of transportation to convey injured workmen to the nearest place where medical attention and hospital accommodation are available. He must provide at the place of employment an emergency first-aid room used for no other purpose in charge of a person with a first-aid certificate. A graduate nurse must be in charge of first-aid work where more than 200 workmen are employed.

Employers are required to provide proper care and attention for injured workmen and where necessary, immediate transportation to the nearest doctor or hospital or both where appropriate treatment is available. Torridaire Hot Pads are required to be provided at all mines where the working face is more than one-half mile from the entrance to the mine. All the equipment specified is to be supplied at the expense of the employer. When any employer fails or neglects to supply such appliances or service, the Board may instal them and charge the cost to the employer. For every contravention of the regulations, the assessment rate of the employer concerned is to be increased by one-half of one per cent in addition to any penalty or other liability to which he may be subject.

Ontario Theatres and Cinematographs Act

An order in council of June 15, 1938, approves new regulations under this Act. Two classes of projectionists are now provided for instead of four, qualified projectionists and apprentices. Every projection room must be in charge of a qualified projectionist and an apprentice may be employed to assist him.

The earlier regulations required two Grade "A" projectionists where two or more projec-

tors were installed and where the seating capacity was 1,750 or more, with two men of the lower grades being allowed in smaller theatres. The new regulations stipulate that every theatre equipped with more than one projector must employ two qualified projectionists if it has a capacity of 1,000 or more and if the capacity is less than 1,000, one man must be qualified and the second may be an apprentice.

A qualified projectionist must be at least 21 years of age and an apprentice not less than 18. The former must have served an apprenticeship of not less than 12 months, have passed the third, second and first-class examinations and have undergone a practical test. Provision is made for recognizing licences granted in another country or province. A qualified projectionist's licence may be granted to a person who has not passed the first-class examination but has the other qualifications and he may have charge of a projector for two years but no longer unless he has a special permit from the inspector.

EMPLOYEES' WELFARE PLANS OF CANADIAN COMPANIES

RECENTLY there have been received particulars regarding employees' welfare plans for a number of Canadian companies. The plans summarized below include those of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, Limited; Canadian Johns-Manville Company; Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited, and Canadian Industries Limited.

The Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company, Limited

Bulletins detailing employees welfare plans of the Maritime Telegraph and Telephone Company Limited set forth: (1) Regulations and plan for employees' disability benefits and death benefits; and (2) Regulations and plan for employees' pensions.

Employees' Pension Fund

The object of the pension fund plan is stated to be for the purpose of paying definite pensions to its employees when they are retired from the service. According to the regulations under the plan, the company undertakes to establish and maintain a fund to be known as the "Employees' Pension Fund" to be administered by Trustees free from the control of the company.

The pension fund is made up of the capital sum now to the credit of the Employees' Benefit Fund which was transferred with the consent of the Committee, and the Company agrees to contribute to the capital of the fund monthly a sum not to exceed three per centum (3 per cent) of the total payroll. It is also provided that the expenses of the trustees in administering the fund will be borne by the company.

Pensions are payable to any male employee who has reached the age of 60 years and whose term of employment has been twenty or more years and any female employee who has reached the age of 55 years with a term of employment of twenty or more years. Employees may at their own request, or at the discretion of the Board, be retired from active service and granted a pension.

Any employee whose term of employment has been thirty or more years or any male employee who has reached the age of 55 years and whose term of employment has been twenty-five or more years or any female employee who has reached the age of fifty years and whose term of employment has been twenty-five or more years, may at the discretion of the Trustees and with the approval of the Board be retired from active service and granted a pension.

Provision is also made for the retirement on account of sickness (other than accidental injury) of employees with fifteen years service or more.

The annual pension allowance for each employee retired with a pension on account of age is computed as follows: "For each six months of his term of employment three-quarters of one per centum (¾ of 1 per cent) of his average annual pay during the ten years next preceding retirement; provided however that the Trustees may, at their discretion, base such pension upon the average annual pay of the ten consecutive years of service during which the retired employee was paid the highest rate of wages."

It is stipulated that the minimum pension for male and female employees who have attained the retirement age shall be $360 per annum provided however, that "no pension shall exceed a sum equal to 80 per cent of the average annual pay as computed above."

In the case of employees retired on account of illness, a minimum pension of $240 per annum for male employees and $180 for female employees is provided.

Provisions are also made in the plan for the suspension of pension; assignment; notice of qualification; and pension during period of disability benefits, etc.

EMPLOYEES BENEFIT FUND

In addition to the pensions fund, the company maintains an "Employees Benefit Fund" for the payment of definite amounts to its employees of two or more years' standing when they are disabled by sickness, or to their dependent relatives (if any) in the event of death of employees from sickness or injury (other than by accidental injury arising out of and in the course of employment).

The Fund is administered by a committee of four members appointed by the Board of Directors of the Company.

Sickness Disability Benefits.—The regulations regarding sickness disability benefits provide for a graded scale as follows:

2	years'	employment,	full	pay	
3	"	"	"		
4	"	"	"		
5	"	"	"		
6	"	"	"		
7	"	"	"		
8	"	"	"		
9	"	"	"		
10	years and over	"	"		

4	weeks;	half	pay	9 weeks
5	"	"		13 "
6	"	"		17 "
7	"	"		21 "
8	"	"		25 "
9	"	"		29 "
10	"	"		33 "
11	"	"		37 "
13	"	"		39 "

"Full pay" and "half pay" is based "on the number of hours per week constituting the employee's normal service under his contract of hiring, not including overtime, and shall be computed at the employee's rate of pay at the time the disability began, provided, however, that the benefits shall at no time exceed the pay which the employee would receive based on his rate of pay and the general schedule of hours per week constituting a full week's service at the time the disability began, and further provided, that if the employee's compensation is ordinarily computed on other than a time basis, the employee's average compensation (not including compensation for overtime) for so much of the preceding three months as he has been in the service of the Company, may be taken as determining the rate of pay, provided the rate thus computed is not less than the employee's time rate. If any change in the rate of pay of an employee occurs during any period of disability, the benefits shall change accordingly.

Sickness Disability Benefits begin on the eighth calendar day of absence on account of disability, "provided, however, that if an employee has received Sickness Disability Benefits for any period and is again absent on account of sickness within two weeks after the termination of such period, any benefits on account of such further sickness shall begin on the first day of absence instead of on the eighth day.

"Successive periods of sickness disability shall be counted together as one period in computing the period during which the employee shall be entitled to benefits, except that any sickness occurring after an employee has been continuously engaged in the performance of a duty for thirteen weeks, shall be considered as a new sickness and not part of any disability which preceded such period of thirteen weeks.

Employees shall not be entitled to receive Sickness Disability Benefits for time for which any wages are paid them by the Company or while receiving compensation for accident from the Workmen's Compensation Board.

The regulations also stipulate certain conditions as regards notification, reporting, and treatment.

Death Benefits.—In event of the death of an employee resulting from sickness, death benefits are payable to the employee's beneficiaries (provided the employee has been five or more years in employment) on the following scale:

5	years'	employment,	6	months'	full pay
6	"	"	7	"	
7	"	"	8	"	
8	"	"	9	"	
9	"	"	10	"	
10	"	"	12	"	

(No death benefit is to be calculated on a higher rate of pay than $2,000 per year).

The death benefit is to be paid only to the wife (or husband) or dependent relatives. Subject to certain provisions, the benefit is paid in the following order:

First: To the wife (or husband) of the employee.

Second: If there be no wife (or husband) surviving, "then to such child or children of the employee, and such issue of any deceased child, as were dependent upon such deceased employee for their support at the time of his or her death, in equal shares, such issue of said deceased child, if any, to take equally among them the share said deceased child would have taken if living and dependent."

Third: If there be no children, then among such other dependent relitives if any.

If there are no dependent relatives, the benefit "shall lapse and the amount thereof shall remain as part of the Employees' Benefit Fund" after deducting necessary expenses incidental to the death of the employee.

Non-Industrial Sickness and Accident Plan of Canadian Johns-Manville Company

According to an announcement made recently by H. K. Sherry, vice-president in charge of operations, the hourly-paid employees of the Canadian Johns-Manville Company Limited, Asbestos, P.Q. have been

offered additional insurance protection which will provide for weekly cash benefits in the event of sickness or accidents while off duty.

Contributions to non-industrial sickness and accident insurance are graduated according to the employees' hourly earnings and will range from 7 to 20 cents. Benefits under the scheme will be from $6 to $16 a week and are payable for periods up to 13 weeks.

The company contributes to the plan by assuming the cost of all premiums in excess of the employees' contributions. It is stated in the announcement that with this new arrangement hourly-paid workers of the company who participate in the various welfare plans, will have complete life, health and accident protection both while at work and off duty. It was pointed out that the added benefits under non-industrial sickness and accident insurance were arranged in co-operation with an employees' committee and "are in line with Company policy of assisting employees in protecting themselves and their families against pay-cheque stoppages caused by physical disability over which they have no control."

Employees' Savings and Profit-Sharing Plan of Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited

According to an article appearing in the *Dominion Foundries Illustrated News* for May, Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited has recently inaugurated an "Employees' Savings and Profit Sharing Fund," 100 per cent of the eligible employees having already joined.

Employees who have three years continuous service to their credit are eligible, and as employees attain three years continuous service they also will be entitled to come under the scheme.

It is explained that the "fund" is a trust fund which is and will remain the property of the employees and held in trust by an appointed trustee and managed by an Advisory Committee. It is to be built up in various ways—by employees' contributions, by a share of the company's profits, through investment, and through compounding interest.

Contributions.—Each participating employee contributes three or five per cent of his earnings to the "fund," but in no case more than $150 per year. Contributions are credited to each employee and interest is to be added at regular interavls to such deposits. These savings are invested only in recognized trust fund securities or government bonds or annuities.

The company contributes an amount equal to 10 per cent of its net earnings, but not more than four times the amount of the employees' savings. The company's contribution is shared among members of the "fund" by crediting to their accounts.

It is stated that "the problem of men already old in the service of the company will be taken care of by a special fund augmenting their savings and profits in the 'fund.' This is necessary for the first few years, but as time passes and the 'fund' grows, this condition will automatically take care of itself."

Benefits under the Plan.—The "Fund" provides for life insurance for the period until an employees' equity exceeds the amount of the policy. The cost of insurance is now paid from the company contribution, not by the "fund" members as previously. In this way, the employee gains the amount of the premium he has been paying in the past.

The object of the "fund" is to obtain security for every company employee by providing for old age and protection for the employee's wife and children, gradually replacing insurance.

Amendment to Welfare Plans of Canadian Industries Limited

From time to time references have been made in the Labour Gazette to the various welfare plans of Canadian Industries Limited (Labour Gazette, August, 1936, pages 705-7 and September, 1937, pages 987-8).

Recently amended copies of the C.I.L. Vacation Plan for Pay-roll Employees and the Co-operative Savings Plan, have been received. The amended vacation plan extends the vacation period to two weeks after one year's continuous service at April 30, and employees having six months' such service become entitled to one week's vacation. Under the plan as originally adopted in 1935, pay-roll employees were given one week's vacation each year. The plan has been in effect each year since its adoption.

Under the 1937-38 Co-operative Savings Plan there were admitted to participation on June 1, 1938, those employees who had completed one year's continuous service by that date and who were otherwise eligible, since such employees would have been eligible for a new Plan starting at that date if the current one had terminated after the accustomed twelve months, had been followed by another.

REPORT OF ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE FOR FISCAL YEAR 1936-37

THE report of the Department of Public Welfare for Ontario covering the year April 1, 1936 to March 31, 1937, has recently been received. It reviews the activities of the department included among which are the administration of Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Children's Aid, Veterans' Welfare, Industrial and Training Schools, Houses of Refuge and Orphanages.

Old Age Pensions.—According to the report made by the Old Age Pensions Commission, $12,087,177.14 was distributed to old age pensioners, the municipalities paying 10 per cent, the province 15 per cent, and the Dominion Government 75 per cent. This sum was paid to 55,950 pensioners an increase of 1,910 pensioners (exclusive of deaths, cancellations, etc.) during the period reviewed by the report.

During the fiscal year the Commission dealt with 9,019 new applications for old age pensions, of which 8,166 were granted full or part pension and 853 refused. There were also 487 reinstatements and transfers, and 6,743 cancellations through death or other causes leaving a net increase of 1,910 pensioners over the previous year. The report also points out that "in 1929, when pensions were first granted, the peak load was estimated at approximately 23,000, and to-day the number stands at 55,950." (More recent old age pensions statistics for the province were given in the June issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 620).

Mothers' Allowances.—The report records a steady increase in the number of applications for mothers' allowances, although the increase was not as great as it was during the first year of the one-child family inclusion. New cases dealt with by the Mothers' Allowances Commission numbered 2,408, of which 1,007 were granted full or part allowance and 1,401 refused. There were also 1,436 cancellations leaving a total of 11,420 beneficiaries in the province.

The total amount paid out by way of allowances during the fiscal year 1936-37, was $4,582,524.61. The report of the Mothers' Allowances Commission states that "Perhaps the most notable event of the year as it affects the municipalities is the action of the government in assuming the full costs of Mothers' Allowances."

Child Welfare.—The Children's Aid Branch of the Department report that 19,769 children were dealt with in their protective work, it only being necessary to make 1,076 new commitments out of this total.

The report states that: "The effectiveness of the strong protective program is evidenced by the total of 10,701 children under direct care of the societies (not in their own homes). This figure represents a reduction from the 12,187 reported in the last annual report of the 10,701 children in direct care, 5,420 were in free care (adoption, probation, wage homes, free homes). Of those in wage homes, 1,050 were definitely earning. In addition, most of the 788 children listed under 'other societies' wards' were in free homes."

During the fiscal year, collections for the support of wards increased from $76,783.13 for the year ending March 31, 1936, to $83,-521.00 for the year ending March 31, 1937.

As usual, the report also reviews the activities of the various industrial and training schools throughout the province and the Soldiers' Aid Commission.

Promotion of Industrial Employment in New Zealand

The report of the Employment Division of the New Zealand Department of Labour covering administrative activities during the period June, 1936, to August 28, 1937, has been received. It indicates that "there has been a large reduction in the volume of unemployment since the end of 1935, 37,316 only remaining on the registers in August, 1937." Of these, it was estimated that less than 17,000 are able-bodied and available for employment.

In New Zealand the absorption of unemployed into industry proceeded in two stages, and the report deals with these as follows:—

"In the first stage, the able-bodied worker who is capable of and available for work, but unemployed, must be kept physically fit, industrially alert, and conscious of the desirability of employment for engagement in industry when it becomes available. For this reason able-bodied unemployed men have been given work on expanded public works, both national and local-body, and, where necessary, the cost of such work in excess of its reproductive value met from the Employment Promotion Fund. The labour required, however, for such relief public work is, of necessity, frequently unskilled, while its productive value may be considerably less than it would be in other occupations. For that reason the second function of the employment administration is to find work for the jobless in private industry, and attention has been paid, and continues to be paid, to industrial-employment possibilities in many industries—e.g., gold-mining, tobacco-growing, flax development, steel, and kauri-gum."

THE REGULATION OF INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA

THE Industrial Conciliation Act, 1937, of South Africa which came into effect on December 15, repeals an Act passed in 1924 after a prolonged strike in the mining industry. Prior to 1924, the Union of South Africa had made no statutory provision for the settlement of industrial disputes but in the Transvaal the Labour Disputes Act, largely similar to the Canadian Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, had been in effect since 1909.

Machinery for establishing minimum wages for women and young persons through wages boards in certain trades had been set up under the Wage Act passed by the Union Parliament in 1918. This system was replaced by the Wage Act, 1925, which provided "for the determination of conditions of labour and of wages" by a permanent Wage Board of three members, "divisions" of which, (also consisting of three members), might be appointed to enquire into conditions in any particular industry or trade. The Wage Act was not intended to be applied where employers and workpeople were organized sufficiently to make use of the machinery provided by the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1924, but if they did not avail themselves of the latter Act, minimum conditions of employment could be prescribed by the Wage Board.

In 1934, the Government appointed a Commission to enquire into the operation of the Wage Act, the Industrial Conciliation Act and the Apprenticeship Act. The first two statutes were revised in 1937 following the recommendation of the Industrial Legislation Commission (LABOUR GAZETTE, Vol. 35, December, 1935, p. 1115). The fundamental principles of the legislation remain unchanged. Employers and employed are to be encouraged to organize for self-government; where this is not done, the state can determine conditions and intervene to settle disputes.

As regards the operation of the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1924, the Commission reporting in 1935, stated:

> It can definitely be said that the principal object for which the Act was passed, that is, to bring about a better spirit between employers and employees and in this way to minimize disturbances in industry, is being achieved. It cannot, however, be said that the best possible results are being obtained. This is due to a variety of causes, such as legal defects or limitations in the Act, deliberate antagonism on the part of individual employers and inadequate inspection.
>
> Generally, by both employers and employees, the Act is judged to be good in principle. Many would like to see amendments thereto, but there are but few who desire its repeal.

The Official Year Book of South Africa, 1937, contains the following:

> The Industrial Conciliation Act, which came into operation in April, 1924, is being extensively used by industry, and the record of strikes and lock-outs since this Act came into operation has been greatly reduced. . . .

*SUMMARY OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES, 1906 TO 1936

Years	Number of Strikes beginning each Year	Number of Workpeople Involved	Aggregate Duration in Working Days
1906-1910	7	6 870	300,846
1911-1915	24	43,442	266,801
1916-1920	168	136,771	1,428,176
1920-1925	46	40,799	1,462,734
1925-1930	47	19,684	23,151
1931..	19	6,284	54,575
1932..	12	4,011	26,034
1933..	10	1,585	16,081
1934..	12	2,379	52,132
1935..	17	2,367	19,564
1936..	20	2,198	5,009

* In the above table the records up to 1917 are by no means complete, as returns were not then tabulated for all the strikes shown. The latter portion of the table may, however, be accepted as a fairly accurate record.

The new Acts make identical provision concerning failure to observe wage orders or agreements, the payment of arrears of wages, victimization of employees, powers of inspectors and the registration of employers. Every employer to whom an order, agreement or award applies must register with the Department of Labour and Social Welfare.

The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1937 retains the main principles of the Act of 1924 but makes some important amendments more particularly to prevent evasions and ensure adequate enforcement. The Act, like that of 1924, distinguishes between industries in which trade unions are organized and those which are unorganized and provides different machinery for the settlement of disputes in such industries. Organized industries may, by agreement, provide machinery for settling disputes and determining working conditions through industrial councils. Strikes and lock-outs are prohibited pending investigation or, if arbitration is resorted to by agreement for any cause dealt with in the award. In certain essential services, they are illegal at any time. Trade unions and employers' organizations are required to be registered and provision is made to ensure freedom of association. A collective agreement may be legalized as between the parties at their request and may be made binding also on others in the industry under certain conditions. During the currency of such an agreement, there may be no strike or lockout because of any dispute concerning a matter covered by the agreement.

Industrial councils in organized industries were formed after the promulgation of the statute of 1924 and increased from two in 1925 to 14 in 1926, 29 in 1928, 38 in 1930 and 43 in 1931. For three years, there was a steady decline until 1934 when the councils numbered 32 but in 1935 when the Industrial Legislation Commission reported there were 38. "Most of the important industries" have adopted the council system. Three councils were national in scope. Organization on a national basis is difficult, the Commission pointed out, in a country where the large centres of population are separated by long distances.

Trade Unions and Employers' Associations

To facilitate its application to organized industries and to regulate trade unions and employers' associations, the Act requires every trade union and employers' association within three months of its formation, to apply to a government officer, styled the "industrial registrar," for registration, furnishing three copies of its constitution and any further information which he may require. The Act of 1937 stipulates that if the registrar is satisfied that the organization is one primarily for the purpose of regulating relations between employers and employed or protecting or furthering the interests of the employers or employed, as the case may be, and that it has not been formed for the purpose of evading any law, he is to register it provided, however, that if he considers that an organization already registered is sufficiently representative of the whole of the interests in the area in respect of which it seeks registration or of any part of those interests, he is to refuse to register it. The registrar may invite the union or employers' organization which has been already registered to submit to him any objections it may have to the registration of any organization.

As under the 1924 Act, every registered trade union or employers' organization becomes a body corporate with the rights and liabilities of a corporation, but under the 1937 Act, no person, merely by reason of the fact that he is a member or officer of the organization, is liable for any of its obligations unless it is otherwise provided in the constitution of the organization.

The Act prescribes certain matters which must be dealt with in the constitution of every registered trade union or employers' organization and makes provision for altering the constitution and for the amalgamation and winding up of organizations. The secretary of every registered trade union or employers' organization must, within thirty days after receiving a written request from the registrar, furnish a statement showing the number of members, the number whose subscriptions are in arrears for more than three months or similar particulars in respect of any class or group of members. New powers are given to the registrar, or to any person delegated by him, for the purpose of investigating any alleged illegal actions or irregularities on the part of trade unions or employers' organizations or their officers. After making such enquiries, the registrar must report to the Minister, who may publish the whole or part of his report after submitting it to the organization concerned.

Freedom of association and the protection of persons taking part in a strike or lockout are the subject of new sections of the Act. It is declared an offence for an employer to make it a condition of employment that any employee shall not be or become a member of a trade union and proceedings in any court are prohibited against a trade union or employers' organization or against any member or officer of a union or organization for any wrongful act committed by the union or organization in furtherance of a strike or lockout but this exemption does ont apply to any criminal act or to any strike or lockout which is illegal under the Act.

Industrial Relations

As stated above, in industries in which employers and workpeople are organized, working conditions are expected to be determined by collective agreements and disputes settled by joint industrial councils. In unorganized industries, orders made under the Wage Act may regulate wages and other conditions and differences may be composed by a conciliation board. A mediator may be appointed by the Government to assist either an industrial council or conciliation board in bringing about a settlement of a dispute. Provision is made for voluntary arbitration and for compulsory arbitration in connection with certain public utilities.

It is interesting to note that the word "dispute" was not defined in the Act of 1924 and the Industrial Legislation Commission considered that it was wiser not to attempt a definition since in some circumstances it might be found too circumscribed.

Industrial Councils and Agreements

Any registered employers' organization or group of registered employers' organizations, together with any registered trade union or group of registered trade unions, may form an industrial council but the Act of 1937 stipulates that individual employers or groups

of employers may enter into an agreement with a trade union to form an industrial council only if the Minister approves and the Minister shall not approve if the groups of employers or individual employers concerned are eligible for membership in an employers' organization which is a party to a council.

An industrial council must be registered and the new Act provides that it shall thereupon have the full powers of a corporation and may require contributions to be made by the employers and employees in the industry towards its expenses. If a council applies for such assistance, the Minister may appoint some person, who may be a government officer, to act as secretary of the council. The Government may also provide clerical help. In such case, the cost may be apportioned between the government and the council.

Every industrial council is required to have its accounts audited annually and a statement transmitted to the registrar. Minutes of proceedings must be kept and a copy submitted to the inspector appointed under the Act. Unless the constitution of a council stipulates to the contrary, a two-thirds majority of the members present at a meeting is required for any decision.

The constitution of an industrial council must provide for the admission of additional employers or registered employers' organizations or trade unions as parties to the council and must lay down the procedure to be followed in dealing with any dispute in the industry within the area which the council represents. It is the statutory duty of an industrial council to endeavour, by agreements or otherwise, to prevent disputes and to settle any that may arise between employers or employers' organizations and employees or trade unions which are represented on the council and which have entered into an agreement concerning working conditions.

The parties to an industrial council may make an agreement providing for minimum rates of wages for employees or any class of employees, the minimum average rate to be paid by any employer to his employees or any class of employees, the deductions which may be made from wages, the method of calculating minimum rates or minimum average rates, the time and manner of payment of wages, the payment for piece-work at a rate not less than that for a time worker of a similar class, the regulation of piece-work, the prohibition of work on premises or at places specified, the proportion of certain classes of employees that may be employed, the prohibition of employment below a specified age, the notices to be posted by employers, the rates to be paid to persons given work by a contractor whether or not the contractor is an employer in the industry concerned, the exempting of any person from any provisions of an agreement and the conditions of such exemption, the establishment of pension, medical, unemployment, holiday, provident and other insurance funds and the levying on employers and employees of contributions for such funds, the prohibition of the payment of wages otherwise than in money, the prohibition and regulation of overtime work, the grading of employees according to principles set out in the agreement, the issue by an employer to any employee of a certificate stating the time during which the latter has been employed by him and any other particulars specified in the agreement, and, generally, any matter affecting or connected with the remuneration or other conditions of work of all employees or of any class of employees or as to any matter of mutual interest to employers and employees.

Among the matters which may be dealt with in agreements, the most important added by the Act of 1937 are the minimum average rate of wages for employees in any undertaking, industry or trade, piece-rates on the basis of time work and the regulation of payment by contractors.

If requested to do so by an industrial council, the Minister may declare, for a period fixed by him, an agreement to be binding on the employers or employers' organizations and trade unions which entered into the agreement and on the employers and employees who are members of the organizations or unions. He may specify certain provisions of the agreement which are to be binding. Further, if a council requests the Minister to declare an agreement or any of its provisions binding upon the other employers and employees engaged in the undertaking, industry or trade to which the agreement relates, the Minister may, if he deems it expedient and if he considers that the parties to the agreement are sufficiently representative of the employers and employees in the industry, declare the agreement binding on all those in the industry including any contractors and subcontractors.

The period of time for which the agreement has been legalized and made applicable to all in the industry may be extended by the Minister, on request, provided he is satisfied that the parties are still sufficiently representative of the employers and employees in the undertaking, industry or trade in the district affected.

Conciliation Boards

If a dispute arises in an industry for which no industrial council is registered, an application may be made by one party to the Minister for the establishment of a conciliation board and if the Minister considers that the applicant is sufficiently representative of the employers or employees, as the case may be, he must comply with the request but no conciliation board may be established if the dispute relates to the termination of the employment of an individual employee other than an employee engaged in a public utility service to which other sections of the Act apply, unless a matter of principle is involved. Nor may a board be established if the dispute has to do with the interpretation of the Act or any agreement or award made binding under the Act or with any other question of law.

A new provision in the statute of 1937 gives the Minister power to take the initiative in establishing a board without waiting for application to be made if the dispute is one concerning the conditions of work or the continued employment or dismissal of any person performing work connected with the supply of light, power, water or sanitary services, passenger transportation or the extinguishing of fires, if, after a preliminary inquiry, he considers that the service is likely to be endangered if the dispute is not settled.

As under the Act of 1924, a conciliation board is a bipartite body consisting of such number of persons as the Minister may determine, half appointed by the employees and half by the employers, but if within the period fixed by the Minister, which is not to be less than 14 days, or, if no time has been fixed, within not less than 30 days, an appointment has not been made, the Minister may make the appointment. Provision is made for the appointment of alternates to each representative on the board. A person employed by the Government of the Union or by a provincial government may not be a member of a conciliation board. No person who is not a member of a registered trade union or employers' organization may be appointed as a representative of such organization or as an alternate and no person, other than an officer of a registered trade union or employers' organization, who is not an employee or employer in the trade or industry concerned may be appointed to represent any employees who are not members of a registered trade union or any employers who are not members of an employers' organization. In the application of this section, any member or officer of a registered trade union which is a party to the dispute is to be deemed to be an employee and any member or officer of a registered employers' organization which is a party to the dispute and any person employed as a manager or in any other supervisory capacity by an employer who is a party to the dispute is to be deemed to be an employer. The Minister may authorize a departure from these provisions concerning the representation of parties to a dispute.

A conciliation board, like an industrial council, has power to summon witnesses, compel the production of documents, etc. Its expenses are paid from the public funds. Formerly, a conciliation board was required to report to the Minister within fourteen days but the 1937 Act stipulates one month or such longer period as the Minister may fix.

If the board is able to effect a settlement of the dispute, it may recommend that the agreement arrived at shall be made binding on the parties represented or on the parties and all other employers and employees in the undertaking, industry or trade. The Minister may accede to this request on the same conditions as apply to the legalization of an agreement made by an industrial council.

Mediation

If any industrial council or conciliation board finds itself unable to effect a settlement of a dispute it may apply to the Minister for the appointment of a mediator or the Minister may appoint a mediator on his own motion. Such person may attend and preside at the meetings of the council or board but is not entitled to vote.

Voluntary Arbitration

Except with respect to disputes between a local authority and its employees engaged in work connected with the essential services mentioned above or a dispute involving a registered trade union, the membership of which is, by its constitution, limited to employees of one or more local authorities, an industrial council or conciliation board may decide to refer any dispute to arbitration. Since both parties to a dispute are represented on the industrial council or conciliation board, as the case may be, and arbitration is resorted to by agreement, the action is a voluntary one, but once the dispute has been submitted to arbitration, the decision or award of the arbitrator or arbitrators becomes binding on the employers and employees and the organizations which are parties to the dispute for a period to be fixed in the award but which is not to be less than six months or more than 12 months. The date on which the award is to take effect is also to be fixed by the

arbitrators and it may be at an earlier or a later date whichever appears more equitable, but in no case may an award operate from an earlier date than that on which, in the opinion of the arbitrators, the dispute came into existence.

Arbitration must be by a single arbitrator or by an even number of arbitrators. Where there are two or more arbitrators, an umpire must be appointed. The appointment of a single arbitrator or of an umpire is made on a majority vote of all the employers' and employees' representatives on the industrial council or conciliation board. If more than one arbitrator is appointed, half the number must be appointed by the employees' representatives and half by the employers' representatives. Failure to appoint an arbitrator or umpire within 10 days after the decision to refer the dispute to arbitration, or within such longer period as a council or board, with the approval of the Minister, may determine, gives the Minister power to make the appointment. Assessors to act in an advisory capacity may be appointed by both sides. The decision of the majority of arbitrators is to be the decision of the arbitrators and if a majority is not agreed on any point, the umpire gives the decision.

A new section gives to the parties to a dispute certain rights of representation. If the party is an individual, he may appear in person or be represented by any other individual who is a party to the dispute or by one or more members or officers of a trade union or employers' organization which is a party to the dispute. If the party is a trade union or employers' organization, it may be represented by one or more of its members or officers or by one or more members or officers of any other trade union or employers' organization which is a party to the dispute. If all the other parties consent, any party may be represented by legal counsel or by one or more members or officers of a trade union or employers' organization which is not a party to the dispute.

The costs of arbitration, whether it be voluntary or compulsory, are, in general, borne by the parties. Where there is an industrial council, the expenses of arbitration are met from the funds of the council. Where a conciliation board was appointed, the employers and employees are respectively responsible for the fees of the arbitrators appointed by them and the fee of a single arbitrator or umpire is paid by the two parties. Where an arbitrator or umpire, however, is appointed by the Minister, he is paid out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund. All other costs of arbitration are shared equally by the two sides except that expenses incurred directly by one side must be paid by that side unless there is an agreement to the contrary.

Compulsory Arbitration

As indicated above, special provisions apply to disputes involving such essential services as the supply of light, power or water, sanitary services, passenger transportation and the extinguishing of fires. The system of compulsory arbitration in respect to these services is similar to that prescribed by the Act of 1924 as amended in 1933 and applies when any of these services are supplied by a local authority and, under certain conditions, when they are furnished by some person other than a local authority.

Where either an industrial council or a conciliation board has failed to settle a dispute between a local authority and its employees engaged in work connected with any of such services within a period of 30 days or such further period as the Minister may determine or if, before the prescribed period expires, a council or board is satisfied that it is unlikely to be able to settle such a dispute within the allotted time, it may so report to the Minister and in either case, the Act stipulates that the dispute must be referred to arbitration. If within 14 days after the prescribed period for settlement of the dispute or within 10 days after the council or board has satisfied itself that further deliberation will not result in a settlement, the council or board is unable to decide whether to refer the matter to a single arbitrator or to two or more arbitrators, the Minister is required to determine the number. After this decision has been taken, the council or board is allowed 10 days to appoint the arbitrator or arbitrators and failing any appointment, the Minister may select the arbitrator or arbitrators.

Wherever, within the area of any local authority, some person other than the local authority supplies, directly or indirectly, more than 50 per cent of his output of light, power or water in that area or more than 50 per cent of the light, power or water consumed within the area, to the local authority or to any person residing or carrying on business in the district, or partly to the local authority and partly to individuals, the provisions concerning compulsory arbitration are to apply to disputes involving workers employed by such person. However, unless the Minister directs otherwise, they are not to apply if the supply of light, power or water does not exceed 5 per cent of the employer's output. Wherever sanitary services, passenger trans-

portation or fire services are provided by any person other than a local authority, the provisions as to compulsory arbitration apply.

If a registered trade union, the membership of which is restricted to employees of any local authority or authorities, requests the Minister to apply to a dispute involving them, irrespective of the work in which they are engaged, the provisions of the Act concerning compulsory arbitration, the Minister may, by notice in the Gazette, declare such provisions to apply to all members of that trade union. Any such declaration may be revoked or amended by similar notice after consultation with the trade union concerned.

If a local authority is unable or unwilling, because of any strike or concerted action of its employees or because its powers have been usurped by any unauthorized person or persons, to continue to give any service furnished by it under any law, the Minister may, at the expense of the local authority, and after giving proper notice, take over its functions and provide the service. The Minister has similar power as regards any person other than a local authority who supplies light, power and water under the conditions outlined above.

Exemptions from Agreements or Awards

The Act of 1937 provides for the exemption of persons from all or certain provisions of an agreement or of an award which has been made applicable to them. Industrial councils are themselves given power to deal with the conditions of granting exemptions in their agreements and exemption may be given, according to the terms of the agreement, by the council or by a committee to which it has delegated this authority, but any person to whom the agreement of an industrial council applies and who is not a member of a party to the council has right of appeal to the Minister concerning any question of exemption.

Exemption from agreements arrived at by conciliation boards and made binding by the Minister and exemption from arbitration awards may be authorized by the Minister, or by an officer delegated by him, on the report of an inspector that, in his opinion, the working conditions of certain persons are substantially not less favourable to them than the conditions laid down in the agreement or award, or that any person suffers from a physical disability and can do only part of the work required of an able-bodied person, or that there are special circumstances which justify, in his own interest, the exemption of any person.

Strikes and Lockouts

A strike is defined in the Act of 1937 as the refusal or failure to continue or to resume work or the wilful retardation or obstruction of work if such action arises from a dispute regarding conditions of employment or other matters and is in pursuance of an agreement or understanding among a number of employees to induce or compel any person or persons by whom they are or have been employed to comply with any demands concerning conditions of employment or other matters. It is not a defence that the employees concerned have given proper notice of the termination of their contracts of service. The definition of lockout contains similar conditions. In each case the onus is on the party bringing about the stoppage of work to prove that any action taken was not in pursuance of an agreement or understanding to bring pressure to bear on the other party.

Little change has been made in the sections of the Act declaring strikes and lockouts illegal under certain conditions. Taking part in a strike or lockout is an offence if it occurs during the period of operation of any arbitration award or any agreement which has been made binding under the Act provided that the matter concerning the strike or lockout is dealt with in the award or agreement. A strike or lockout is forbidden also in connection with the supply of light, power, water, sanitary or fire services, or passenger transportation or if the workmen concerned are members of a registered trade union including only the employees of a local authority and if the union has requested the Minister to apply the provisions of the Act concerning compulsory arbitration.

In other disputes, a strike or lockout is illegal if there is an industrial council having jurisdiction until the matter has been considered by the council and a written report has been made to the Minister or until 30 days after the matter has been submitted to the council or such longer period as the council may fix, whichever event occurs first.

Where there is no industrial council, it is illegal to take part in a strike or lockout unless application has been made for a conciliation board and until the board has reported to the Minister or until after the expiration of a period of 30 days from the date on which the Minister approved the establishment of a board or such longer period as the board may fix, or until the Minister has refused to establish a board or has not, within 21 days after the application was made, approved or refused to approve the establishment of a board, whichever event

occurs first. Finally, it is an offence to participate in a strike or lockout if it has been decided by an industrial council or conciliation board to refer the dispute to arbitration.

A fine not exceeding £500 or imprisonment for not more than three years or both may be imposed on any person for taking part in an illegal strike or lockout.

Notice of Change in Conditions

If an employer alters, or gives notice of his intention to alter, the conditions of employment of any of his employees, they may refer the matter to the industrial council, or, if there is no council, they may apply for a conciliation board. In the latter case, the Minister has power to establish a board without regard to the conditions laid down in the Act for the setting up of a conciliation board.

Where the dispute is referred to a council or application is made for a board within 30 days after conditions were changed or notice of a change was given, the employer is required to restore the conditions existing before the change or refrain from making any alteration until the council or board has reported to the Minister or until 30 days after the reference to a council or a board or until after such longer period as the council or board may fix or as the Minister may fix in the case of the public utilities especially provided for in the Act, or until the Minister has refused to set up a board or has taken no action within 21 days after application or pending the making of an award where the matter is referred to arbitration.

These provisions as to notice of exchange in conditions of employment do not apply to the engagement, suspension, dismissal or demotion of an individual employee, the assessment of contract prices to be paid to an individual or any other matter affecting an individual employee unless the Minister considers that a principle is involved, but the word "individual" does not include a person employed in the essential services indicated above or one employed by a local authority if application for arbitration is made by the union to which the employees of the authority belong.

Enforcement

Important changes were made in the Act to ensure its proper application and to prevent evasion. The Minister has power to determine any question as to whether any person or any class of business or work is covered by an agreement or award but he must give notice of the matter and fix a time during which any industrial council or other person may make written or oral representations to him and he is required to publish his decision in the *Gazette* with full particulars. Any person who considers himself aggrieved by such a decision or by a decision of the Minister in connection with the registration of trade unions, employers' organizations or industrial councils or the establishment of a conciliation board has the right, within 30 days after the decision has become known to him, to appeal to the Supreme Court on giving security for any costs that may be incurred by the Minister in connection with the appeal. No defect in the constitution of any trade union or employers' organization or industrial council and no irregularity in the election or appointment of any representatives on an industrial council or conciliation board or of any mediator, assessor, arbitrator or umpire can invalidate the constitution or registration of the organization or any agreement or award or any act of an industrial council or conciliation board.

The Industrial Conciliation Act of 1924 declared it an offence for an employer to dismiss any employee or reduce his rate of wages or to make the conditions of employment less favourable on the ground that the employee had given information which he was required to give under the Act or information which related to the conditions of his employment or those of other employees to an industrial council or the agent of an industrial council or to a conciliation board or to a mediator or arbitrator. The new statute adds to the above reasons for victimization an employee's refusal to be party to any act of evasion by entering into an agreement to accept less remuneration than that provided in an agreement or award, or his membership in a trade union or participation, outside working hours or with the consent of the employer within working hours, in the formation or lawful activities of a trade union. The onus is on the employer to satisfy the Court where an employee has been dismissed or otherwise victimized that it was not due to any of the above causes. Moreover, in addition to any fine or imprisonment that may be imposed for victimizing an employee, the employer may be ordered to re-instate the employee concerned or to pay him compensation not exceeding £200 or may order both reinstatement and compensation. Similar provisions are contained in the Wage Act, 1937.

Where an employer is convicted of underpaying an employee, the Court must order the amount due to be paid to an officer

specified by the Court within a fixed period and it is no longer a defence that the Court is not in a position to state definitely the amount underpaid. If it appears that the workman did not agree to work for less than the minimum wage or that he made such agreement without knowing his rights, the whole of the amount underpaid must be paid to the employee. If, however, the Court finds that the workman was at fault in some measure, it may direct that any portion of the amount shall be paid to the employee or that he shall be paid not less than one-quarter of the amount.

Where an employer has been convicted of the offence of underpayment, the employee has no right of action against the employer, his only remedy being the power given to the Court to order that the whole or part of the amount be paid to him. Where a workman has stipulated for a wage above the minimum, he may sue his employer for the amount in excess of the minimum or where the employer has not been convicted of underpayment, the employee may sue if he presents to the Court a certificate from an attorney-general of the province that he declines to prosecute the employer or if the employer has been acquitted on a charge of failing to pay the fixed minimum.

In order to assist in prosecuting employers for evasions of the Act, it is now stipulated that the accused must prove that he paid the prescribed minimum wage. If the employer fails to keep records as required or falsifies them, the Court must presume that for any period during which records were not kept or for which they were falsified, the workman has been employed for the ordinary hours laid down in the agreement or award unless the employer is able to prove the contrary.

Provision is made for the appointment of inspectors with power to enter premises, call for documents, etc., and the Minister may appoint any person nominated by an industrial council as the designated agent of the council to assist it in carrying out its duties and in enforcing any agreement or award. Formerly, such agent had the same powers as an inspector appointed by the Government only with respect to the parties to an agreement but the Act of 1937 gives the agent of a council power to inspect establishments of employers who are not parties to an agreement but to whom the agreement has been extended. This change in the Act was among those recommended by the Industrial Legislation Commission.

Every employer must, within one month after an agreement or award becomes binding on him or within three months after the commencement of the Act if he is already bound, send to the inspector a statement giving information about his business, the company if any, its places of business and any other information required. A certificate of registration is then granted to the employer and no employer may carry on business after the expiration of the time permitted unless he has such a certificate.

No certificate may be issued if the employer has been convicted of underpayment and has not fully complied with an order to pay the money. Cancellation of a certificate and consequent inability to continue in business will follow failure of a registered employer to comply with an order of the Court to pay wages due. The Minister has power, however, to direct that a certificate be issued in such a case, subject to any conditions he may impose, provided that there is good cause shown for this exceptional treatment and that, if there is an industrial council in the industry, it is consulted by the Minister.

If an employer is convicted a second or subsequent time of underpaying an employee, he is liable, in addition to fine or imprisonment or both, to be ordered to surrender his certificate of registration and he is liable to imprisonment for one year if he continues in business and employs any person after the date on which his certificate was to be surrendered.

The penalties provided by both the Industrial Conciliation Act, 1937, and the Wage Act, 1937, are more severe than under the old legislation. Any employer who discriminates against an employee is liable to a maximum fine of £300 or two years' imprisonment. The maximum fine for an offence for which no other is fixed is £100 with the option of one year's imprisonment.

The New South Wales Industrial Gazette of April 30, states that under the Workmen's Compensation (Silicosis) Act 1920-36 the Minister of Labour and Industry has recently promulgated two schemes for the compensation of sufferers from the effects of silica dust. The first scheme replaces and extends the scope of that made in 1927. It applies throughout the State to workmen engaged in quarrying, cutting, dressing or excavating sandstone and working in sandstone tunnels. The other scheme is for workmen in the iron, steel, stove-making, ore milling (grinding of silica), brick, tile, bottle and glass making industries in processes involving exposure to silica dust. Both schemes provide for the constitution of committees for their administration consisting of a chairman and executive member and two members, one of whom represents the employers, and one the employees. The text of the schemes and the personnel of the committees are published elsewhere.

FIRST SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE

THE new International Public Works Committe, set up by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office according to a Recommendation of the 1937 International Labour Conference, met at Geneva commencing June 27, under the Chairmanship of Mr. Carter Goodrich, United States Government delegate.

The following 25 countries were represented: Belgium, Brazil, Canada, China, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Hungary, Luxemburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Poland, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Union of South Africa, the United States of America and Yugoslavia. In addition, three representatives of the Employers and three representatives of the Workers were present, as well as representatives of the Economic Committee, the Financial Committee and the Communications and Transit Organization of the League of Nations.

This meeting marks a new advance in the action of the International Labour Organization towards securing effective international collaboration in the field of public works.

The Committee first held a general discussion, during which almost all speakers referred to the progress made in their countries by the idea of using the advance planning of public works as a means of regulating the volume of employment. Although the experiments made during the recent depression had not all proved favourable, or at least as favourable as had been hoped, that might be attributed to the fact that they were often improvised. Efforts were now being made in several countries to draw up programs for a long period; these programs were well thought out and could be put into effect at the appropriate moment. The information which would be collected by the Committee would undoubtedly be of great value for the preparation of such plans.

The Committee then examined in detail the various points of the uniform plan of information, and in a resolution adopted unanimously asked the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to invite the States Members which have approved the Recommendation of the International Labour Conference to communicate to the International Labour Office the information referred to in this Recommendation "in accordance, as far as possible, with the following plan."

This plan begins with a definition of "public works":

> "For the purpose of this plan 'public works' should be understood as meaning all works undertaken by central, regional or local authorities or with the aid of subsidies or loans from such authorities or supervised by them.
>
> "In giving information under this plan Governments should indicate whether the information relates only to capital account or whether it also includes maintenance work and other kinds of work."

In a first part, the plan classifies the works according to their kind, such as roads, bridges, tunnels, railways, agricultural land reclamation, land irrigation, canals, forestry work, construction of dams for reservoirs, provision of water supplies, the construction of ports, airports, coast protection work, administrative buildings, public utilities, etc.; then according to the body responsible for carrying out the work, or subsidizing or supervising it—central, regional or local authorities, public utility undertakings,—and by bodies or individuals in receipt of a subsidy or loan granted with a view to increasing the volume of employment.

A second part of the plan indicates the kind of information to be supplied by the Governments.

They deal with the general organization of public works and on the working of national co-ordinating or directing bodies; and on the policy adopted concerning retarding or advancing public works. It would be useful if the Governments supplied information on the regional distribution of the work in regard to the incidence of unemployment.

With regard to work carried out during the period information should be given on the total cost of such work, on the methods and conditions of financing including amortization, particularly in respect of works undertaken to increase the volume of employment; on the estimated revenue from the more important works; and on the estimated number of man-days of employment on the works.

For works planned for the forthcoming period, information should be supplied on the same points in the same conditions.

Finally, information is required on the conditions of recruitment and employment (hours of work, wages, etc.), and conditions of transport and housing of the workers, given separately for normal public works and relief works.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, MAY, 1938

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on June 1 was 10,632, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,068,620 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour, receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for May was 1,896, having an aggregate membership of 220,005 persons, 13·2 per cent of whom were without employment on June 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of June, 1938, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,632 firms and branch offices throughout Canada, there was important expansion in industrial employment at the beginning of June, when the reported staffs numbered 1,068,620, compared with 1,025,285 at May 1. This gain of 43,335, or 4·2 per cent, approximated the average increase recorded from May to June in the years, 1920-1937, and rather exceeded the average increase at June 1 in the last nine years, upon whose experience the factors for seasonal correction have been calculated. Accordingly, the seasonally-adjusted index rose slightly, standing at 111·9 at the latest date, compared with 111·5 at the first of May, 1938. The unadjusted index also stood at 111·9, compared with 107·4 in the preceding month.

Very pronounced improvement had been indicated at June 1, 1937; the 10,178 employers then making returns had employed 1,087,735 men and women, an increase of 75,935 from May 1. This advance was the largest reported in any month of the record, raising the crude index from 106·3 at May 1, 1937, to 114·3 at June 1 of that year. It was then 2·4 points righer than at the beginning of June, 1938. However, the index for the latest date (111·9), was higher than at the corresponding date in any of the years, 1931-1936. The figures for June 1 in recent years of the record are as follows: 1938, 111·9; 1937, 114·3; 1936, 102·0; 1935, 97·6; 1934, 96·6; 1933, 80·7; 1932, 89·1; 1931, 103·6; 1930, 116·5; 1929, 122·2; 1928, 113·8 and 1927, 107·2. The 1926 average is taken as 100 in calculating these index numbers.

Improvement was reported at the date under review in manufacturing, especially in the food, lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power, iron and steel and clay, glass and stone divisions. On the other hand, leather, chemical and textile plants were slacker. In the non-manufacturing industries, trade showed little change on the whole; logging camps continued to reduce their staffs, while there were important increases in mining, communications, transportation, building, highway and railway construction and maintenance and services. The expansion in construction was most noteworthy, exceeding the average gain indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, although it was not so marked as at that date in 1937.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was upward in each of the five economic areas; firms in Quebec employed the greatest number of extra workers. The percentage gains over the preceding month ranged from 2·1 in British Columbia, to 6·9 in Quebec. A comparison with the data for June 1 of last year shows that the situation in Prince Edward Island was unchanged; in

Quebec, the index was substantially higher and in Alberta fractionally so, but in the remaining provinces industrial activity was at a lower level than at the same date in 1937. However, employment generally in the economic areas continued in greater volume than at the corresponding date in the preceding five or six years.

Maritime Provinces.—An increase was reported in the Maritime Provinces, according to statistics received from 790 employers with a combined working force of 81,019 persons, as compared with 78,386 at May 1. This gain, though providing employment for a considerable number of men and women, was rather below the average indicated at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was decidedly smaller than that which took place at June 1, 1937, when employment was generally brisker. Manufacturing showed heightened activity at the date under review, particularly in the iron and steel, lumber and animal food divisions; trade and construction also afforded more employment, the gains in the later being pronounced. On the other hand, logging and transportation were seasonally slacker.

The 718 firms reporting for June 1, 1937, had employed 88,034 workers, or 8,093 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Quebec.—Improvement was indicated in most industrial groups in Quebec; construction recorded especially large increases in personnel; there were also important gains in manufacturing and transportation, with smaller advances in logging, mining and trade. Within the manufacturing division, pulp and paper, lumber and clay, glass and stone plants reported the greatest expansion; on the other hand, textiles showed seasonal curtailment, and iron and steel factories were also quieter. Statements were tabulated from 2,570 firms employing 335,996 workers at June 1, 1938, or 21,766 more than in their last monthly report. The general gain indicated by the employers making returns exceeded the average at June 1 in the years, 1921-1937, but

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calender year 1926 as 100.



was rather smaller than that recorded at the same date of last year, when the co-operating establishments, numbering 2,425, had reported 316,144 employees, as compared with 292,822 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—There were considerable increases in manufacturing, mining, transportation and construction and maintenance at June 1, 1938, together with smaller advances in logging, communications and services. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber and food divisions showed the largest additions to the pay-roll, and there were smaller gains in the pulp and paper, clay, glass and stone, beverage, electric current and other groups; on the other hand, leather, textile, chemical and iron and steel works were slacker. The staffs of the 4,668 co-operating establishments aggregated 438,579 employees at the latest date; as compared with 428,539 at May 1, this was an increase of 10,040 persons. The general index of employment stood at 112·5 at June 1, as compared with 109·9 at May 1, 1938, and 118·8 at the beginning of June in 1937, when much greater expansion had been indicated. An aggregate working force of 462,112 persons was reported by the 4,499 concerns then furnishing data.

Prairie Provinces.—Construction (especially highway and railroad construction and maintenance), transportation, communications and services showed improvement in the Prairie Provinces, while manufacturing, mining and trade reported little general change. In the group of factory employment, an upward movement in food, lumber and some other divisions was offset by curtailment in iron and steel works. Logging was seasonally slacker. The 1,502 firms whose statistics were tabulated employed 123,479 persons, as against 116,463 in the preceding month. Rather larger increases had been indicated at June 1, 1937, when the 1,459 employers making returns reported 126,395 workers, compared with 118,716 at May 1; the index then was slightly higher.

British Columbia.—An aggregate pay-roll of 89,547 was reported by the 1,102 co-operating establishments who had 87,667 employees at the beginning of May. This increase did not equal the average gain at June 1 in the years since 1920, and was much smaller than that noted at the same date in 1937. The index of employment then was seven points higher than at the first of June of the present year, when it stood at 105·1. Manufacturing recorded noteworthy improvement, that in food factories being most pronounced. Among the non-manufacturing groups, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity. For June 1, 1937, statements had been received from 1,077 employers of 95,050 persons.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend was favourable in five of the eight cities for which separate compilations are made, Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, Winnipeg and Vancouver showed improvement; the situation in Quebec was unchanged, while there were moderate losses in Hamilton and Windsor. Employment in Montreal and Quebec was rather brisker than at the same date of last year, but the indexes in the remaining centres were lower. Except in Ottawa, activity at June 1, 1938, was greater than at that date in 1936 and immediately preceding years; in Ottawa, the latest index was slightly lower than at June 1, 1936, but was higher than in the early summer of other years since 1931.

Montreal.—Further marked improvement was recorded in Montreal, where the 1,474 co-operating firms employed 161,781 persons, an increase of 4,314 over their May 1 staffs. Manufacturing operations declined; most of the loss occurred in textile factories, while vegetable food, clay, glass and stone and some other classes showed an upward movement. Transportation, construction and trade were also busier the advance in construction being most pronounced. The index, at 107·3, was two points higher than in June, 1937, when greater expansion had been recorded in the 1,402 establishments from which information was received, whose employees had numbered 158,020.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec City showed no general change, small gains in transportation and construction being offset by losses in manufacturing and trade. Statements were tabulated from 179 employers having 13,899 workers, as against 13,890 in the preceding month. Improvement had been indicated at the beginning of June of a year ago, when the index was over two points lower; an aggregate of 178 firms had then reported a staff of 13,564.

Toronto.—Returns were furnished by 1,596 business houses in Toronto with 133,470 employees, compared with 133,103 at May 1. Manufacturing as a whole was rather brisker, there being moderate gains in food, clay, glass and stone, mineral products and some other groups, while textiles were seasonally slacker.

Construction afforded more employment, but there was a slight falling-off in trade. The general index was two points lower than at June 1, 1937, when statistics from 1,532 employers had indicated a combined pay-roll of 135,176 persons, or 1,709 more than at the beginning of May of last year.

Ottawa.—Heightened activity was noted in manufacturing, especially in the lumber and pulp and paper divisions, and construction and trade also showed improvement. A total working force of 14,008 men and women was recorded at June 1, 1938, by the 200 co-operating firms, who had had 13,581 on their staffs in the preceding month. At the same date of last year, 201 establishments had reported 14,838 workers, a gain of nearly 700 over their May 1 forces, while the index was then 5½ points higher than that of 106·3 at the date under review.

Hamilton.—There was a decrease in Hamilton, where data were tabulated from 297 employers who had 34,118 persons on their pay-lists, or 177 fewer than at the beginning of May. This reduction compared unfavourably with the advance made at June 1, 1937, when employment was at a higher level. Moderate curtailment was noted in trade and manufacturing, the losses in the latter occurring mainly in the iron and steel and textile divisions, while food factories were more active. The 289 concerns reporting for June 1, 1937, had employed 36,820 workers, or 758 more than in the preceding month; the index then stood at 114·2, compared with 106·6 at June 1, 1938.

Windsor.—Employment in Windsor showed a seasonal contraction at June 1, for which statistics were received from 187 firms with 19,943 employees, a decrease of 390 since the beginning of May. There was a falling-off in the iron and steel industry and in services and trade, while construction recorded some improvement. At the corresponding date of last summer, little general change had been indicated by the 178 co-operating establishments, whose staffs aggregated 20,907; employment then was more active than at the latest date, when the index stood at 146·0.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
June 1, 1921	87·7	100·4	79·5	90·4	90·5	82·8
June 1, 1922	90·3	98·1	84·0	93·5	92·2	85·7
June 1, 1923	98·5	105·5	95·4	103·1	94·8	89·1
June 1, 1924	96·4	101·0	95·3	98·1	93·4	91·7
June 1, 1925	95·6	101·3	95·9	95·6	92·4	94·5
June 1, 1926	102·2	98·7	103·7	101·4	102·8	103·5
June 1, 1927	107·2	103·5	107·5	108·1	106·5	105·5
June 1, 1928	113·8	107·2	110·7	115·5	121·5	109·9
June 1, 1929	122·2	112·5	115·9	126·2	132·4	117·5
June 1, 1930	116·5	122·4	114·5	117·8	115·8	113·3
June 1, 1931	103·6	105·2	104·3	104·2	103·3	97·9
June 1, 1932	89·1	96·4	87·8	89·9	89·3	83·7
June 1, 1933	80·7	82·8	79·3	81·6	82·7	76·2
June 1, 1934	96·6	98·4	90·9	104·4	89·5	89·1
June 1, 1935	97·6	101·6	93·8	101·6	92·2	96·6
June 1, 1936	102·0	103·4	99·8	104·7	97·7	102·2
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
April 1	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
May 1	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
June 1	111·9	110·9	120·4	112·5	97·0	105·1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at June 1, 1938	100·0	7·6	31·4	41·0	11·6	8·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated areas, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Winnipeg.—A personnel of 39,892 men and women was reported by the 488 Winnipeg employers whose statistics were compiled, and who had 39,354 employees at May 1. Most of the gain took place in construction, but communications, trade and transportation also afforded more employment, while the changes in the remaining industrial groups, on the whole, were moderate. The general increase was much smaller than that noted at the beginning of June of last year, when 480 returns had been tabulated, showing a combined working force of 41,364 men and women, as against 40,066 in the preceding month. The index then stood at 96·5, compared with 92·8 at June 1, 1938.

Vancouver.—Manufacturing, especially of food products and building construction recorded gains in Vancouver; statements were tabulated from 459 employers with 34,625 workers in their employ, as compared with 34,487 at May 1, 1938. An increase on a larger scale had taken place at June 1 of a year ago, according to statistics from 446 establishments with 35,744 persons on their pay-lists, or 1,679 more than in the preceding month. Employment then was in greater volume, the index being over four points above that of 106·4 indicated at the beginning of June of this year.

Index numbers for cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—There was a seasonally upward movement in manufacturing at June 1, when statements were tabulated from 6,133 manufacturers employing 571,840 operatives, as compared with 562,869 in the preceding month; this gain of 8,971 employees raised the crude index from 110·6 at May 1 to 112·3 at the beginning of June.

The trend in employment at June 1 in the years since 1920 has almost invariably been favourable. The advance at the latest date slightly exceeded that recorded, on the average, at the same date in the last nine years, upon whose experience the factors of seasonal adjustment are computed. There was there-

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
June 1, 1922	87·0	.....	95·7	.....	.....	.....	95·1	84·1
June 1, 1923	96·6	.....	99·3	116·7	99·6	.....	89·2	82·0
June 1, 1924	97·4	.....	94·1	108·2	87·5	.....	85·6	86·3
June 1, 1925	96·8	96·8	95·8	106·6	88·3	.....	87·5	89·3
June 1, 1926	104·5	90·3	99·7	105·9	101·1	111·1	99·2	99·7
June 1, 1927	104·5	110·9	107·0	111·5	105·5	98·5	101·3	103·7
June 1, 1928	109·7	117·0	112·7	118·4	109·0	147·3	110·7	107·4
June 1, 1929	119·3	122·0	122·1	127·8	133·1	168·3	111·5	110·9
June 1, 1930	116·6	122·3	118·5	130·4	118·0	149·4	107·1	110·8
June 1, 1931	107·1	126·7	110·3	123·4	103·9	99·5	98·8	106·9
June 1, 1932	91·7	105·6	96·8	100·9	84·9	91·0	85·2	89·4
June 1, 1933	80·6	96·8	86·5	91·1	75·6	78·9	79·4	81·9
June 1, 1934	86·3	97·9	93·9	102·4	86·7	107·1	81·9	86·3
June 1, 1935	87·2	95·8	97·9	103·5	93·5	123·5	87·0	96·5
June 1, 1936	93·7	96·8	101·1	108·2	97·6	123·2	90·9	103·8
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
April 1	100·6	100·4	106·0	101·7	106·4	148·9	89·6	104·6
May 1	104·5	103·8	106·3	103·0	107·2	148·9	91·6	105·9
June 1	107·3	103·8	106·7	106·3	106·6	146·0	92·8	106·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at June 1, 1938	15·1	1·3	12·5	1·3	3·2	1·9	3·7	3·2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

fore a fractional increase in the seasonally-corrected index, which rose from 109·8 at May 1 to 110·2 at the date under review. However, the recent improvement was on a scale decidedly smaller than that indicated at June 1, 1937, and both the crude and the seasonally-adjusted index numbers at the latest date were lower than in the early summer of last year.

The unadjusted indexes at June 1 in recent years are as follows:—1938, 112·3; 1937, 117·9; 1936, 103·4; 1935, 98·4; 1934, 93·2; 1933, 80:0; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 99·4; 1930, 113·6; 1929, 121·2; 1928, 112·6 and 1927, 106·9.

Gains were registered at June 1, 1938, in the lumber, pulp and paper, animal and vegetable food, iron and steel, clay, glass and stone, electric current, beverage and mineral product industries. On the other hand, leather, textile and chemical works were slacker, the losses being largely seasonal in character. Working hours in a number of factories have in the last few months been reduced, a condition which in many cases is not reflected in the current employment surveys.

A brief review of the situation at June 1, 1937, shows that the 5,943 manufacturers then co-operating had reported 598,971 employees, as compared with 577,663 in the preceding month. The food, lumber, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other industries had shown improvement over May 1, 1937.

Animal Products, Edible.—There were further and more pronounced increases in the numbers employed in this group, particularly in the fish preserving division in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. Statistics were tabulated from 322 firms employing 26,018 persons, as compared with 24,032 in the preceding month. This advance was not so large as that reported at June 1, 1937, and the index then was three points higher.

Fur and Fur Products.—There was an upward trend in employment in fur factories, 64 of which enlarged their pay-rolls from 1,994 persons at the beginning of May to 2,186 at June 1. A smaller gain had been indicated at the same date last summer, when activity was at much the same level.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
June 1, 1921	87·7	87·8	85·4	92·8	91·2	90·6	68·7	86·7	91·8
June 1, 1922	90·3	91·1	67·7	96·9	86·5	98·1	79·4	83·8	89·3
June 1, 1923	98·5	101·2	94·8	106·3	87·8	100·7	86·0	90·9	91·2
June 1, 1924	96·4	95·7	96·6	108·5	94·5	101·6	90·4	95·1	91·8
June 1, 1925	95·6	95·6	92·6	98·8	94·6	97·1	95·6	97·2	93·1
June 1, 1926	102·2	101·6	96·4	96·5	100·4	102·1	114·5	100·9	96·7
June 1, 1927	107·2	106·9	86·8	105·5	103·7	104·8	121·3	105·4	104·8
June 1, 1928	113·8	112·6	85·9	112·3	106·9	108·0	136·8	118·4	113·7
June 1, 1929	122·2	121·2	92·7	115·8	120·9	113·9	144·6	131·1	126·0
June 1, 1930	116·5	113·6	90·0	115·6	119·6	108·0	137·0	134·7	127·6
June 1, 1931	103·6	99·4	53·3	105·3	104·7	98·6	121·8	125·9	124·0
June 1, 1932	89·1	86·0	37·9	96·8	94·1	85·5	92·9	116·8	116·1
June 1, 1933	80·7	80·0	40·7	91·4	83·2	79·0	67·8	106·2	109·1
June 1, 1934	96·6	93·2	75·0	106·2	78·0	80·3	116·7	115·4	116·5
June 1, 1935	97·6	98·4	96·0	119·2	79·2	79·9	89·5	118·5	119·9
June 1, 1936	102·0	103·4	94·1	132·1	80·0	85·4	87·0	123·0	127·1
Jan. 1, 1937	**103·8**	**102·4**	**242·1**	**145·6**	**80·7**	**81·4**	**61·2**	**124·8**	**136·9**
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	**113·4**	**108·6**	**323·6**	**155·2**	**85·1**	**82·0**	**81·9**	**132·5**	**141·7**
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
April 1	105·0	110·8	115·0	151·3	82·5	78·5	71·6	129·8	127·1
May 1	107·4	110·6	97·5	149·7	82·5	83·9	88·2	131·9	131·3
June 1	111·9	112·3	93·6	153·3	84·7	84·9	114·5	135·3	131·5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at June 1, 1938	100·0	53·5	2·5	6·6	2·1	9·6	12·8	2·6	10·3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Leather and Products.—Employment in this group was further curtailed, the loss comparing unfavourably with the slight increase indicated in June of last year; the index then stood at 117·9, compared with 105·3 at the date under review. The working forces of the 300 co-operating employers totalled 21,544 persons, as against 22,194 in the preceding month. There were declines in leather factories in Quebec and Ontario.

Lumber and Products.—Continued seasonal improvement took place in lumber mills, and there were also gains in container and other wood-using plants. Returns were compiled from 896 manufacturers in the lumber group having 45,805 workers on their staffs, compared with 40,943 at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement at June 1, that in New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario being especially pronounced. Additions to staffs on a larger scale were made at the same date last year, and the index then was some nine points higher.

Plant Products, Edible.—Expansion was noted in this group at the beginning of June, when 1,252 persons were added to the forces of the 505 co-operating manufacturers, who had 33,786 employees. Fruit and vegetable canning, sugar, bakery and other vegetable food establishments reported improvement. The increase registered at June 1, 1937, was decidedly more extensive; the employment index was then one point above that of 111·5 at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills showed increases in personnel, although many mills continued on reduced working time; printing and publishing houses were rather busier. The index number in the pulp and paper group as a whole stood at 105·3, compared with 111·7 at the beginning of June of last year, when the gains recorded were substantially greater. An aggregate pay-roll of 64,164 workers was reported by the 620 establishments whose statistics were compiled, and which had employed 62,839 in the preceding month.

Rubber Products.—Fifty-two rubber factories recorded a combined working force of 12,596 persons, or 41 more than in their last return. Employment was in smaller volume than at the beginning of June a year ago, when a much larger advance over the preceding month had been indicated.

Textile Products.—There was a seasonal decline in employment in textiles at the date under review, chiefly in silk and garment factories. On the other hand, woollen mills were busier. There were large losses in the textile division in Quebec and Ontario. Data were received from 1,138 firms employing 103,300 persons, as against 105,839 in the preceding month. Only a slight decrease had been reported at June 1, 1937; the index was then over nine points higher than at the date under review.

Beverages.—Activity in this group showed an advance, according to 141 employers whose staffs were raised from 8,584 in the preceding month to 8,871 at the beginning of June in the present year. Little general change had been noted at the same date of last year, when the index was many points lower.

Tobacco.—A moderate gain was indicated in the manufacture of tobacco; 46 factories employed 8,456 men and women at June 1, compared with 8,327 in their last report. The level of employment was rather higher at the latest date than at June 1 of last summer, a decline having then been reported.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further marked improvement was noted in building material plants, 212 of which employed an aggregate working force of 10,316 persons, or 1,172 more than at May 1. The index stood at 92·9; this was nearly seven points lower than that recorded at the same date last year, when a rather smaller increase had been made. Quebec and Ontario reported the bulk of the gain, in which factories producing these different kinds of building materials shared.

Chemical and Allied Products.—Statistics were tabulated from 292 chemical establishments, which provided work for 18,224 employees, as against 18,701 at the first of May. The loss occurred largely in the Maritime Provinces and Ontario. Activity in these industries was at a higher level than in the early summer of last year.

Electric Light and Power.—An advance as compared with May was shown in electric light and power plants, in which employment was in greater volume than at the same date a year ago. The 98 co-operating companies increased their staffs by 811 workers to 16,197 at the beginning of June, 1938.

Electrical Apparatus.—No general change was shown in electrical appliance factories, 126 of which reported a combined pay-roll of 18,526 at the date under review. A gain had been recorded at June 1, 1937, when employment was at a somewhat higher level.

Iron and Steel Products.—There was a moderate, contra-seasonal increase at June 1, 1938, in iron and steel; the largest additions

to staffs were in the crude, rolled and forged division. Returns were tabulated from 896 manufacturers employing 136,840 persons, compared with 136,395 at May 1. Improvement was noted in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia. A greater advance had occurred at June 1, 1937, and the index was then several points higher.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—These industries reported lowered employment, according to 178 firms employing 24,683 persons, compared with 24,785 in the preceding month. The decrease took place mainly in Ontario and British Columbia. Increased activity had been recorded at the beginning of June a year ago, when employment was in practically the same volume.

Mineral Products.—Continued, seasonal expansion was noted generally in this group; this was on a smaller scale than that occurring at June 1, 1937, but the index number then was rather lower. An aggregate pay-roll of 13,273 persons was reported for June 1, 1938, by the 104 co-operating employers, who had 13,113 workers at May 1.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.—Production in the manufacturing establishments listed under this heading showed an increase, 127 workers having been added to the forces of the 108 firms whose returns were tabulated, and who employed 5,767 at the beginning of June.

Logging

Employment in logging camps declined, largely in New Brunswick and the Western Provinces. Returns were received from 359 firms employing 26,996 persons, or 1,152 fewer than at May 1. A large advance had been indicated at June 1, 1937, and the index, at 109·1, was then decidedly higher than at the beginning of June in the present year, when it stood at 93·6.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	June 1 1938	May 1 1938	June 1 1937	June 1 1936	June 1 1935	June 1 1934	June 1 1933
Manufacturing	53·5	112·3	110·6	117·9	103·4	98·4	93·2	80·0
Animal products—edible	2·4	134·8	124·4	137·8	127·2	120·6	115·8	110·4
Fur and products	0·2	103·6	94·4	102·5	97·2	99·0	86·5	87·1
Leather and products	2·0	105·3	108·5	117·9	109·5	108·1	99·9	91·7
Boots and shoes	1·4	109·5	112·7	120·2	110·9	112·0	105·9	100·1
Lumber and products	4·3	86·3	77·3	95·2	81·1	75·6	71·1	56·4
Rough and dressed lumber	2·5	79·2	66·3	88·8	74·7	68·1	61·9	45·8
Furniture	0·6	79·9	80·2	89·2	80·4	72·4	73·1	66·5
Other lumber products	1·2	114·2	109·9	120·1	102·2	101·6	98·2	81·4
Musical instruments	0·1	45·1	46·7	55·2	36·5	27·4	30·4	22·9
Plant products—edible	3·2	111·5	107·4	112·5	107·4	98·9	98·3	93·5
Pulp and paper products	6·0	105·3	103·0	111·7	100·6	96·7	93·6	85·7
Pulp and paper	2·6	94·4	90·9	107·1	91·4	86·7	84·5	72·6
Paper products	1·0	130·8	129·5	133·0	117·8	109·7	105·7	97·1
Printing and publishing	2·4	110·7	109·8	110·5	106·7	105·5	101·7	99·4
Rubber products	1·2	100·8	100·5	108·9	96·5	91·3	96·3	76·2
Textile products	9·7	119·3	122·3	128·6	116·4	112·4	109·8	93·6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·6	126·1	128·5	143·5	128·5	127·3	125·6	102·4
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	97·8	98·3	105·1	89·0	90·3	91·0	74·1
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	124·0	117·3	149·6	136·8	127·6	125·8	107·4
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·8	432·5	487·1	541·4	513·2	512·7	491·8	367·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	121·2	122·4	127·4	121·2	117·9	118·4	101·3
Garments and personal furnishings	3·3	116·5	121·2	120·3	106·8	101·0	94·2	84·6
Other textile products	1·0	104·2	106·7	110·3	102·0	94·3	96·7	79·2
Tobacco	0·8	102·5	101·0	99·4	92·7	104·1	99·7	98·2
Beverages	0·8	167·7	162·3	154·3	136·8	130·1	116·6	107·9
Chemicals and allied products	1·7	161·2	166·4	155·7	141·9	131·0	123·5	111·1
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	92·9	82·4	99·6	86·0	77·9	73·5	51·9
Electric light and power	1·5	128·0	121·6	119·4	113·7	111·0	107·9	113·1
Electrical apparatus	1·7	136·8	136·8	143·8	123·3	108·1	103·5	84·0
Iron and steel products	12·8	104·8	104·5	111·5	90·9	86·2	77·1	61·7
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	130·9	124·5	144·1	104·3	104·0	92·2	53·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	123·4	123·2	129·5	102·7	90·1	78·9	62·8
Agricultural implements	0·5	67·6	72·5	75·3	65·5	61·8	47·0	33·5
Land vehicles	5·7	99·6	99·4	104·4	90·8	86·9	78·8	68·4
Automobiles and parts	2·1	152·6	151·9	165·4	139·0	145·8	117·7	75·0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·3	84·5	82·7	83·5	61·7	64·2	61·0	50·6
Heating appliances	0·4	130·3	118·5	130·0	108·3	97·4	88·1	70·0
Iron and steel fabrication, n.e.s.	0·7	124·2	123·2	130·4	86·2	76·0	63·8	46·4
Foundry and machine shop product	0·6	110·5	113·5	123·4	95·5	92·9	79·7	61·2
Other iron and steel products	1·9	101·5	103·0	111·1	88·8	83·7	79·1	63·4
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	156·8	156·6	157·1	130·1	121·3	111·0	81·0
Non-metallic mineral products	1·3	158·8	156·9	153·0	137·6	134·6	134·5	121·9
Miscellaneous	0·5	142·3	137·2	138·8	127·9	123·5	112·5	97·8

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table III.

Mining

Coal-Mining.—Employment in eastern and western coal-fields showed slight curtailment. Statements were compiled from a total of 103 operators with 23,153 employees, or 37 fewer than at the beginning of May. The index was two points higher than at June 1, 1937, when the recorded decrease had been larger.

Metallic Ores.—A further gain was shown in metallic ore mines, mainly in Ontario and British Columbia; 214 employers enlarger their staffs from 37,389 workers at May 1, to 38,673 at the date under review. A rather greater increase had taken place at the beginning of June of last year, but the index then was lower than at June 1, 1938.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal)—According to data received from 104 firms in this group, they employed 8,679 persons, or 393 more than in the preceding month. Employment was not so brisk as at the same date of last year, when larger additions to personnel had been reported by the co-operating firms.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—An increase was registered in local transportation at June 1, when 252 companies added 381 employees to their pay-rolls, bringing them to 26,150. Expansion in employment on a smaller scale had been noted at the beginning of June, 1937, but the index was then somewhat higher than at the date under review.

Steam Railways.—Improvement was indicated in steam railway operation, in which the 99 co-operating companies and branches enlarged their personnel from 57,576 in the preceding month to 58,160 at June 1. The Maritime Provinces reported seasonal reductions, while there were increases in the remaining economic areas. Employment generally was at a rather lower level than at June 1 of last year, when more extensive gains had been recorded.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There were pronounced seasonal losses in employment in the Maritime Provinces, largely offsetting the increases elsewhere indicated. Statistics were received from 118 firms with 17,841 employees, as compared with 17,656 in the preceding month. A larger gain on the whole had been noted at June 1, 1937, but the index then stood at 93·1, compared with 97·9 at the date under review.

Communications

Improvement was indicated on telegraphs and telephones. The 85 companies and branches reporting had 22,637 men and women on their pay-lists at the beginning of June, or 600 more than at May 1. Employment was at much the same level as at the same date a year ago, when a somewhat larger gain had been indicated.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—An aggregate staff of 22,424 was reported by the 784 contractors furnishing statistics, who had 19,223 workers at May 1. Activity increased in all provinces except British Columbia, where little general change occurred. The expansion, which was seasonal, was on a smaller scale than that indicated at June 1, 1937; building generally was then more active than at the date under review.

Highway.—The 397 highway and road contractors furnishing returns had 84,795 persons in their employ, or 23,712 more than at the beginning of May. All provinces shared in the upward movement, Quebec reporting the greatest gain. The number engaged in road work was larger than at the beginning of June, 1937, when a pronounced increase had also been indicated.

Railway.—Important advances were again registered by the track departments of the railways; forces of the 38 co-operating employers included 29,175 workers, as against 24,763 in the preceding month. This increase was not so large as noted at June 1 of last year, and employment was then in greater volume. The most noteworthy gains at the date under review were in the Prairie Provinces, but all five economic areas reported heightened activity.

Services

Hotels and restaurants showed a seasonal increase, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments also recorded improvement. Statements were compiled from 494 firms employing 28,114 workers, as compared with 27,379 at May 1. The index, at 135·3, was six points higher than at the same date in 1937, when larger advances had been made.

Trade

Little general change was indicated in retail and wholesale trade; 1,452 establishments employed 109,983 persons, or 66 more than in their last return. Improvement in wholesale trade offset a decline in retail staffs. A pronounced increase on the whole had been noted at June 1, 1937, but the index then was the same, at 131·5.

TABLES

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of May, 1938

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons occupied at work other than their own trades or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

The level of activity among local trade union members at the close of May remained almost unchanged from the preceding month, unemployment standing at 13·2 per cent as compared with a percentage of 13·1 in April. The percentage for the month under review was based on the returns received from 1,896 labour organizations with a combined membership of 220,005 persons, 29,130 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month. Conditions, however, were not so favourable as in May a year ago when 9·5 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. Quebec unions, with a drop in activity of 2·5 per cent, showed the greatest degree of change from April, the manufacturing industries, particularly the garment trades, indicating between-season losses in work afforded, though the leather, and iron and steel trades also suffered some employment cessation. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick lesser declines were noted. On the contrary, British Columbia, Saskatchewan and Ontario unions registered gains in available work on a small scale and in Manitoba the change from April was but fractionally upward. In Alberta the percentage of idleness remained identical with that of April, minor increases and decreases in the various trades and industries acting in an offsetting manner. Compared with the returns for May, 1937, employment losses of noteworthy degree were evident among Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick unions during the period surveyed, the garment and iron and steel trades in Ontario being much slacker than in May last year, while in British Columbia the wood products division of the manufacturing industries showed considerable employment curtailment. In both of these provinces, however, contributing declines were manifest in building and construction and in transportation. The iron and steel trades and the steam railway division in New Brunswick accounted largely for the adverse change shown in that province. Quebec, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta unions indicated recessions of lesser degree. Nova Scotia alone reflected a more favourable employment movement, the coal mines of the province affording a considerably greater volume of work than in May, 1937.

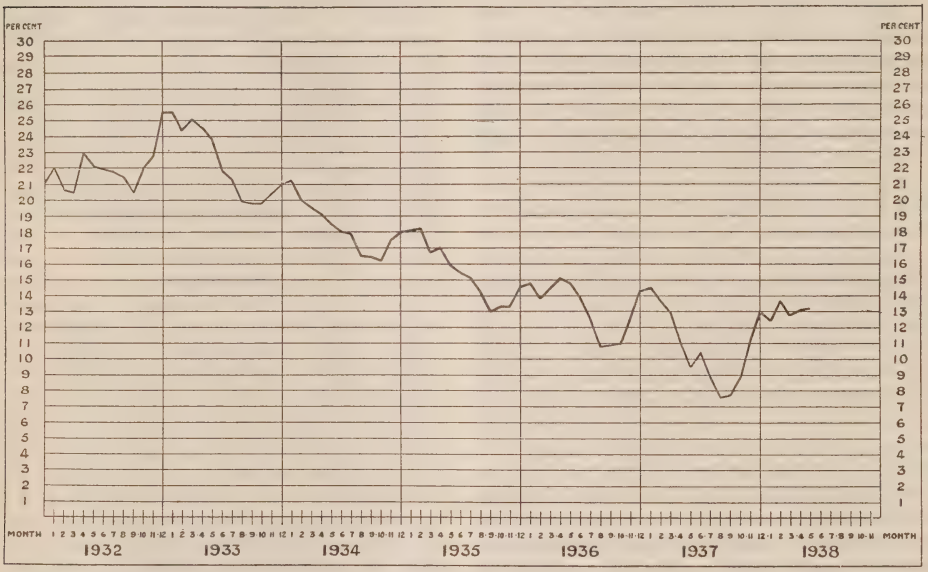
Each month the records of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately. At the close of May improvement of noteworthy degree from April was registered by Halifax members and in Vancouver, Regina, Winnipeg and Saint John the trend was favourable, though the changes were quite small. The situation at Montreal and Toronto, however, reflecting dullness in the garment establishments, declined by over 4 per cent. In Edmonton also, employment subsided slightly. All cities showed a lowering in the employment volume available from May, 1937, Toronto members being especially slack during the month reviewed, while noteworthy contractions were evident among Vancouver and Montreal members. In Winnipeg and Edmonton more moderate declines occurred, Regina, Saint John and Halifax showing slight employment recessions.

From the chart, which appears with this article and shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1932, to date, it will be noticed that the curve at the close of May remained at approximately the same level as in April, denoting an almost stationary volume of unemployment during these two months.

The curve, however, rested at a point above that of May a year ago, showing that conditions were not so favourable during the month reviewed.

The manufacturing industries, with 534 organizations making returns at the close of May and covering a total of 81,877 members, indicated that 12,975 or a percentage of 15·8 were out of work compared with 13·9 per cent of inactivity in April. A marked falling off in employment afforded was manifest by garment, leather and hat, cap and glove workers and moderate curtailment was apparent among glass workers and meat cutters and butchers. Iron and steel, and brewery workers and paper makers also, reflected minor contractions in activity. On the other hand, fur workers were decidedly better engaged than in April and substantial gains were reported by metal polishers, wood workers and bakers and confectioners. Employment for gas workers and general labourers showed some increase and the tendency for textile and carpet, and cigar and tobacco workers, and printing tradesmen was favourable, though the variations from April were but fractional. Jewelry workers maintained the same percentage of idleness as in April. A considerably less favourable situation obtained in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, from May, 1937, when 8·2 per cent of the members reported were out of work. In this comparison the garment trades recorded severe losses in employment from May a year ago as did also wood, hat, cap and glove, and leather workers, and meat cutters and butchers. Activity in the iron and steel trades also, was substantially reduced and recessions of lesser magnitude were indicated among jewelry, and textile and carpet workers, metal polishers, bakers and confectioners and paper makers. Fur and glass workers, however, whose combined membership was rather small and hence did not materially affect the situation in the manufacturing industries as a whole, reflected large percentage increases in work afforded, and among general labourers noteworthy improvement was manifest. Brewery and cigar and tobacco workers, and printing tradesmen also showed employment advancement on a small scale.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



The situation in coal mining, as a whole, remained unchanged during May from the preceding month, 13·4 per cent of inactivity being reported for each of these months. Returns for May were compiled from 53 unions of coal miners with 20,238 members, 2,703 of whom were idle on the last day of the month. Alberta and British Columbia miners showed a slight rise in activity from April, which the curtailment evident in the Nova Scotia coal areas was just sufficient to offset. A somewhat better level of employment was apparent in coal mining from May last year, when 15·7 per cent of the members reported were out of work. In this comparison Nova

Scotia miners reflected noteworthy improvement in conditions and British Columbia a slight gain in work afforded. Some slowing up in activity, however, was apparent in Alberta. In addition to the total unemployment reported among the miners a number were shown as working at considerably reduced time.

Continued improvement in building and construction operations was reflected during May, the percentage of idleness standing at 30·9, as compared with a percentage of 33·7 in April. This was manifest by the reports tabulated from 215 associations involving 22,235 members, 6,866 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. Quieter conditions, however, prevailed than in May of last year when 26·4 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Viewed from a percentage basis hod carriers and building labourers, and bridge and structural iron workers showed the most outstanding changes from April, which were in a favourable direction. Among painters, decorators and paperhangers also, marked expansion was noted. The level of employment for steam shovelmen was considerably above that of April and among plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and electrical workers increases in activity on a smaller scale were apparent. Some falling off in employment was manifest, however, by granite and stonecutters and the situation for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and carpenters and joiners, while tending adversely, showed but fractional variation. In making a comparison with the returns for May, 1937, granite and stonecutters, and painters, decorators and paperhangers were decidedly busier during the month under survey and hod carriers and building labourers indicated considerably better conditions. More moderate gains, however, were reflected by plumbers and steamfitters. On the contrary, steam shovelmen, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers were much slacker than in May a year ago and carpenters and joiners recorded important losses in work available. Recessions, on a small scale, were evident among electrical workers and bridge and structural iron workers.

The transportation industries, with 837 organizations at the close of May reporting an aggregate of 65,425 members, indicated that 5,175 were without employment, a percentage of 7·9 as compared with 8·2 per cent of idleness in April. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted nearly 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed a nominal rise in work afforded from April, as did also street and electric railway employees. In the navigation division the situation improved slightly. Employment for teamsters and chauffeurs, however, was retarded by less than one per cent. Curtailment of activity on a small scale was noted in the transportation industries from May, 1937, when 5·7 per cent of the members reported were idle. In this comparison the steam railway division was almost entirely responsible for the less favourable trend shown during the month reviewed, though teamsters

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
May, 1919	4·7	3·4	5·3	2·6	1·5	2·9	1·4	4·9	3·6
May, 1920	0·4	0·5	4·0	1·7	2·6	1·3	1·5	5·6	2·4
May, 1921	12·9	6·2	26·5	9·1	10·4	9·4	12·0	21·7	15·5
May, 1922	12·1	3·1	16·4	3·9	7·1	6·4	5·9	10·9	8·7
May, 1923	1·3	1·0	9·1	1·5	5·4	2·0	7·6	2·4	4·5
May, 1924	1·6	3·2	13·7	5·8	6·1	1·6	4·7	3·6	7·3
May, 1925	3·9	3·2	11·7	3·5	5·8	4·6	16·4	3·4	7·0
May, 1926	4·1	2·6	10·0	2·8	1·8	2·3	7·2	3·0	4·9
May, 1927	5·8	1·9	8·8	3·1	3·7	1·7	6·5	3·9	5·2
May, 1928	5·6	1·5	4·8	2·7	2·9	3·0	4·3	3·0	3·7
May, 1929	3·9	0·5	6·8	2·6	3·7	2·9	4·3	2·3	4·0
May, 1930	4·1	2·2	14·8	7·7	9·0	7·9	16·5	10·6	10·3
May, 1931	6·4	10·3	20·5	15·6	13·0	12·8	22·0	14·2	16·2
May, 1932	8·5	14·2	26·3	23·6	21·0	14·0	26·5	20·4	22·1
May, 1933	26·6	14·2	25·0	24·9	21·0	17·9	25·9	19·5	23·8
May, 1934	11·8	8·1	23·6	15·9	17·8	14·2	24·3	18·4	18·5
May, 1935	5·9	8·4	22·2	12·9	14·1	10·2	21·8	17·2	15·9
May, 1936	7·4	8·7	19·6	15·0	9·9	7·7	15·7	11·6	14·8
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	19·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·0	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan., 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb., 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
March, 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April, 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May, 1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
May, 1919	4·1	....	2·8	3·6	2·4	·6	1·2	·5	....	0	·7	·3	·7	0	1·6	7·3	2·5	6·0	0	....	8·7	1·6	8·0	1·8	·4	0	0	....	2·3	1·1	0	2·6	3·6
May, 1920	0	....	1·2	3·2	4·8	·8	0	1·2	....	12·2	1·1	0	2·6	....	5·4	3·9	·5	1·5	2·9	·1	4·3	1·1	2·0	1·5	·1	·1	·1	....	·1	1·3	0	2·2	2·4
May, 1921	24·9	42·2	12·6	22·6	8·5	3·6	4·4	3·2	....	5·6	43·6	2·0	61·4	....	17·9	26·5	29·7	24·8	20·5	1·6	15·8	8·2	8·1	9·9	·9	4·8	4·8	....	0	6·1	5·1	7·7	15·5
May, 1922	37·7	2·7	11·0	15·0	3·2	2·7	1·0	3·5	....	10·4	41·5	5·0	54·5	....	15·6	5·9	10·5	24·4	0	1·6	8·3	5·4	13·7	5·6	3·1	·5	·5	....	0	2·8	·4	8·3	8·7
May, 1923	0	5·2	5·4	9·2	3·9	2·3	·1	3·5	....	25·9	27·4	·9	36·8	0	10·4	1·6	3·8	6·0	0	·1	4·3	2·0	3·9	2·1	1·4	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	·4	4·3	4·5
May, 1924	0	0	1·3	12·9	3·1	5·2	7·4	3·8	....	6·7	38·7	10·6	45·0	2·8	6·4	6·0	4·7	22·5	0	·7	15·5	3·1	5·5	3·3	1·8	·0	·0	0	·9	2·6	1·0	6·7	7·3
May, 1925	0	17·3	13·8	12·1	7·2	7·6	9·0	6·8	....	4·1	36·0	18·1	38·3	2·0	5·5	6·0	13·0	34·2	0	2·2	7·0	3·9	4·3	4·6	·1	2·1	2·2	0	1·9	1·6	·1	5·6	7·0
May, 1926	1·3	4·8	10·1	9·6	6·1	2·8	·2	3·9	....	2·9	31·8	19·0	33·3	23·2	26·3	3·0	4·	34·0	0	9·4	7·4	2·1	5·9	2·3	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·5	·2	4·8	4·9
May, 1927	5·9	0	8·7	8·9	5·2	2·4	2·4	2·4	....	5·4	27·6	2·4	31·7	8·2	1·2	4·8	1·0	30·6	0	0	9·3	2·1	14·4	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	0	2·0	·1	6·6	5·2
May, 1928	1·1	9·5	7·5	4·4	11·9	1·5	·6	1·9	....	3·9	11·8	5·5	12·1	16·8	10·8	2·6	·6	4·0	0	3·7	8·2	1·8	11·8	1·5	·4	·1	·1	0	·7	1·5	·1	4·6	3·7
May, 1929	3·7	0	5·8	4·8	3·5	1·6	1·8	1·5	....	1·9	15·0	0	16·1	13·8	6·4	1·9	1·1	21·0	0	19·8	8·2	2·1	10·4	1·9	·4	·1	·1	0	·6	2·3	·7	4·6	4·0
May, 1930	1·3	12·7	9·2	12·4	3·0	4·8	9·4	3·1	....	18·8	41·1	27·8	44·5	11·3	25·0	6·1	11·4	30·5	0	21·9	23·3	6·1	17·7	6·8	7·7	1·4	1·5	0	0	3·8	·7	7·8	10·3
May, 1931	1·1	31·8	12·8	17·9	5·7	12·5	25·2	7·4	....	31·7	47·3	8·7	52·5	7·4	12·0	10·7	6·9	20·6	0	32·0	37·7	9·2	23·5	10·3	1·1	7·1	7·2	0	4·9	8·8	2·1	16·8	16·2
May, 1932	0	26·7	14·3	24·2	12·8	12·6	12·4	12·7	....	36·7	29·8	25·1	30·2	27·4	25·3	26·0	22·2	36·2	0	63·4	57·2	12·5	41·5	13·7	1·5	15·8	16·0	0	2·3	13·8	9·5	20·5	22·1
May, 1933	2·1	31·5	21·5	28·5	16·8	17·0	23·0	14·5	0	32·4	24·4	23·2	25·0	10·0	25·1	35·4	26·7	20·9	0	66·4	65·6	12·2	29·4	14·0	·9	13·2	13·5	0	·6	11·7	5·2	21·6	23·8
May, 1934	4·3	6·1	21·1	15·6	9·5	7·2	2·8	10·3	0	18·4	9·0	23·5	8·8	1·3	11·1	19·2	33·3	6·9	0	59·3	63·7	9·9	37·6	9·9	·9	11·9	12·1	4·3	6·6	6·3	1·8	14·7	18·5
May, 1935	3·4	9·2	15·7	15·9	11·6	8·9	8·6	9·1	0	7·6	20·2	19·7	21·0	9·7	16·3	15·6	15·9	50·6	0	44·9	45·5	9·0	42·9	9·2	·8	10·9	11·1	0	13·3	6·6	1·9	15·1	15·9
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	23·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·5	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·0	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	2·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2

*TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupation
April, 1919	0	....	2·2	3·3	2·2	·7	·8	·6	....	1·1	1·3	2·0	·0	....	9·5	4·3	4·9	7·9	.....	.....	12·1	3·6	21·1	2·3	2·2	0	0	....	2·2	2·8	0	6·2	4·4
April, 1920	0	....	1·2	2·2	5·1	·9	0	1·2	....	·2	·2	·1	·4	....	3·3	3·0	·2	1·9	.....	1·4	5·9	1·9	2·7	2·4	·8	·1	·1	....	0	1·9	·4	2·9	2·5
April, 1921	26·3	46·6	21·4	21·7	4·9	5·7	7·5	4·7	....	13·3	38·2	3·8	60·4	....	8·7	27·3	24·9	23·5	16·9	6·6	20·0	9·4	4·5	10·9	4·8	5·6	5·6	....	0	3·8	3·8	4·2	16·3
April, 1922	55·8	38·7	23·6	10·8	10·0	3·3	4·0	3·0	....	18·2	10·5	4·6	18·6	....	16·6	8·6	9·4	8·7	0	48·6	15·5	6·5	19·4	7·1	·9	·5	·5	....	1·0	5·0	3·0	9·5	10·4
April, 1923	20·2	6·3	8·6	3·7	4·4	2·8	0	4·2	....	6·7	5·5	1·8	7·0	1·1	19·5	1·6	·2	1·3	0	0	7·7	4·3	47·5	2·9	2·7	·5	·5	....	1·4	2·3	1·4	4·5	4·6
April, 1924	0	0	1·3	4·5	2·8	6·1	10·2	3·6	....	6·5	2·3	10·2	·4	6·7	9·7	4·7	9·8	·9	0	1·5	19·1	3·6	2·8	3·8	2·7	·0	·0	0	1·6	2·2	1·2	5·4	5·1
April, 1925	3·1	63·0	14·0	12·3	11·5	5·4	1·5	7·5	....	6·1	36·1	13·8	39·2	6·5	6·7	6·7	6·5	36·6	0	5·6	18·4	4·7	4·0	5·1	2·8	1·6	1·6	0	·4	2·0	·1	7·0	8·7
April, 1926	1·9	29·8	17·1	9·8	7·1	2·7	·0	4·0	....	4·1	30·7	26·2	31·7	15·9	11·6	4·3	3·2	4·7	0	0	12·5	3·5	9·4	3·7	2·0	·6	·6	0	·2	2·5	·9	6·2	7·3
April, 1927	1·3	0	8·0	9·9	6·2	3·9	6·1	2·8	....	4·2	30·8	5·0	34·1	2·9	14·8	5·0	2·4	50·7	0	3·1	11·9	2·8	10·6	3·1	·4	·1	·1	0	·2	2·1	·7	5·5	6·0
April, 1928	0	3·1	10·6	4·5	12·1	2·4	2·3	2·4	....	6·0	9·6	2·6	10·0	14·1	10·8	2·0	1·4	18·8	0	6·4	13·6	3·2	20·5	2·7	·1	·6	·6	0	1·2	2·1	·6	5·9	5·2
April, 1929	2·6	18·3	8·4	7·0	3·3	1·9	1·8	2·0	....	13·2	29·3	0	31·9	4·7	5·1	1·9	·6	14·7	0	16·7	11·3	2·6	19·7	2·3	·3	·1	·1	0	·9	2·2	·8	3·9	5·5
April, 1930	1·3	11·0	11·0	6·6	6·3	6·1	8·5	5·0	....	9·2	3·7	28·0	1·0	16·7	11·1	6·3	10·1	26·5	.....	22·7	23·2	6·8	20·4	7·5	1·4	3·2	3·3	0	0	3·7	·5	7·2	9·0
April, 1931	2·4	37·3	13·0	11·1	11·1	10·3	17·9	6·8	....	28·8	13·2	21·0	13·3	2·1	8·3	8·3	5·6	41·9	0	32·8	40·5	9·8	33·0	10·6	1·3	6·9	7·0	0	2·1	6·8	·1	14·1	14·9
April, 1932	·0	26·9	13·5	25·5	12·5	14·5	19·5	12·7	....	58·6	35·8	18·6	38·5	8·6	25·6	24·5	11·5	18·9	.....	61·9	62·7	13·2	33·6	14·9	1·3	9·3	9·4	0	2·9	11·4	5·6	20·8	23·0
April, 1933	2·0	34·3	17·1	28·3	17·8	15·8	19·2	15·7	0	39·6	25·7	26·8	26·5	7·5	21·5	34·9	46·8	23·0	0	61·6	66·7	14·1	30·4	16·3	1·0	14·7	15·0	0	2·0	11·4	6·0	20·8	24·5
April, 1934	2·2	29·9	19·3	16·4	7·2	10·4	7·9	11·8	0	21·4	11·2	23·8	11·4	·4	11·2	19·5	33·3	10·2	0	65·2	61·3	11·4	40·4	11·9	·8	13·4	13·5	7·5	6·8	6·3	1·7	15·2	19·1
April, 1935	47·4	8·2	14·6	13·5	15·1	10·6	11·2	10·2	0	31·6	8·3	19·2	8·0	7·4	7·4	15·4	15·9	18·9	0	56·1	61·1	9·9	47·7	10·0	1·5	11·9	12·2	0	11·5	6·5	1·7	15·9	17·0
April, 1936	·7	16·1	29·2	11·4	9·0	7·3	2·8	11·2	0	28·4	8·9	16·8	7·1	20·5	17·1	11·5	12·6	18·2	0	39·1	44·8	9·0	43·7	9·3	1·8	11·4	11·6	0	4·4	8·9	3·2	16·9	15·1
May, 1936	·8	8·4	18·1	15·5	10·8	5·8	3·0	8·2	0	18·1	31·2	4·9	33·9	43·7	21·1	11·4	12·5	11·5	0	33·8	40·5	7·1	32·1	7·7	·9	10·2	10·5	0	5·1	5·3	2·3	9·5	14·8
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	23·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·0	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·6	7·9	9·6	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1

* This table with statistics for the month of April was inadvertently omitted from the June issue, and in order to maintain the continuity of the record, it is being published in this issue together with the tabular summary for May.

60859—5

and chauffeurs indicated a fractional drop in activity. A greater volume of employment was available, however, to navigation workers and conditions for street and electric railway employees were nominally better.

The 4 unions of retail shop clerks making returns at the end of May, comprising a membership of 1,612 persons, showed that all were at work, as in both the preceding month and May, 1937.

Civic employees recorded but fractional variations in the percentages of unemployment in all three months used for comparative purposes, the 80 associations from which reports were compiled for May embracing a membership of 10,205 persons, showing that 46 or a percentage of 0·5 were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with percentages of 0·9 in April and 0·6 in May a year ago.

In the miscellaneous group of trades there was little change in the situation during May from either the previous month or May a year ago according to reports received from 139 local unions with an aggregate membership of 10,156 persons; of these, 761 or a percentage of 7·5 were without employment, in contrast with 7·4 per cent of idleness in April and 7·7 per cent in May, 1937. Barbers were more actively engaged during May than in the previous month and conditions for stationary engineers and firemen, and theatre and stage employees were but fractionally improved. Minor contractions, however, were registered by hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers. When contrasted with returns for May of last year theatre and stage employees showed a rather slight increase in work afforded and barbers and stationary engineers and firemen nominal gains only. Among hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers there was little change from May a year ago, though the tendency was less favourable.

Fishermen were quite actively engaged in the 3 months compared, 0·8 per cent of the members reported being without work at the close of May in contrast with percentages of 0·5 in April and 0·3 in May last year. Making returns for May were 3 unions of fishermen, with a total of 630 members.

Of the 592 members reported in the lumbering and logging industry at the close of May 29 were unemployed, a percentage of 4·9 as contrasted with 4·6 per cent in April and a percentage of 1·5 in May, 1937.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for May of each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and for each month from May, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(NOTE.—*Table II with statistics for the month of April was inadvertently omitted from the June issue, and in order to maintain the continuity of the record it is being published in this issue, together with the tabular summary for May.*)

(3) Employment Office Reports for May, 1938

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during May, 1938, as indicated by the average daily placements effected, showed a gain of nearly 14 per cent over that of the previous month, but a loss of 22 per cent from that of the corresponding period a year ago. When the month under review was compared with April, 1938, construction and maintenance, services, transportation and trade recorded increased placements, the highest being in the first two groups, and farming, manufacturing, logging and mining showed declines, the largest of which was in farming. In comparison with May, 1937, decreases were registered in all industrial divisions except transportation, the loss in logging and construction and maintenance being quite marked, while the gain in transportation was not particularly outstanding.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1936, to date as represented by the ratio of vacancies offered and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications varied but little during the month, that of vacancies following a slight upward course throughout, while that of placements recorded a minor recession during the first half of the period under review, but again pursued an upward trend during the latter half. At the close of the month, however, both levels were considerably below those attained at the end of May a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 49·1 and 49·9 during the first and the second half of May, 1938, respectively, in contrast with ratios of 66·5 and 62·5 during the same periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to

each 100 applications during the month under review were 45·0 and 47·2, as compared with 61·4 and 58·1 during May last year.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during May, 1938, was 1,162, as compared with a daily average of 1,045 in the previous month and with 1,501 in May, 1937.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,347, in comparison with 2,444 in April and with 2,329 in May last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during May, 1938, was 1,083, of which 689 were in regular employment and 394 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 954 in the previous month. Placements during May last year averaged 1,390 daily, consisting of 955 placements in regular and 455 in casual employment.

During the month of May, 1938, the offices of the Service referred 28,469 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 27,063 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 17,220, of which 12,595 were of men and 4,625 of women, while placements in casual work numbered 9,843. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 17,865 for men and 11,168 for women, a total of 29,033, while applications for work numbered 58,674, of which 43,497 were from men and 15,177 from women workers. Reports for April, 1938, showed 25,072 positions available, 58,638 applications made and 22,889 placements effected, while in May, 1937, there were recorded 36,016 vacancies, 55,881 applications for work, and 33,351 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (5 months)	82,369	40,772	123,141

60859—5½

Nova Scotia

Orders listed at employment offices in Nova Scotia during May, 1938, called for over 16 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but over 22 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 17 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decline of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with May, 1937. A considerable reduction in placements in the highway division of construction and maintenance from May, 1937, was mainly responsible for the decrease under this comparison. There were, however, smaller losses in manufacturing and logging. These declines were partly offset by an increase in services and minor gains in trade and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 120; mining 41; construction and maintenance 304; and services 803, of which 521 were of household workers. During the month 246 men and 155 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

There was an increase of over 25 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during May when compared with the preceding month and a gain of over 26 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 24 per cent in comparison with April and nearly 27 per cent when compared with May, 1937. Increased placements in construction and maintenance and services accounted for the gain over May of last year for the province as a whole, as, with the exception of a small loss in logging, all other groups showed nominal changes only. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 221 and in services 890. Of the latter, 625 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 119 of men and 91 of women.

Quebec

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec, were over 20 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 35 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 26 per cent in comparison with April and of nearly 46 per cent when compared with May, 1937. The most noteworthy increase in placements over May of last year was in construction and maintenance, made up largely of highway

workers, although important gains were also recorded in services and transportation. There was a large decrease in bush placements and a smaller loss in manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 128; logging 398; farming 114; transportation 388; construction and maintenance 4,135; trade 126; and services 3,080, of which 2,673 were of household workers. There were 5,103 men and 1,739 women placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Ontario during May, were 23 per cent better than in the preceding month, but nearly 38 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 26 per cent higher than in April, but 36 per cent below May, 1937. All industrial divisions participated in the decline in placements from May a year ago, the most substantial losses being in logging and construction and maintenance. Other groups showing large reductions were services, manufacturing and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 412; logging 616; farming 1,034; transportation 119; construction and maintenance 2,607; trade 254; and services 4,508 of which 2,576 were of household workers. During the month 4,467 men and 1,426 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

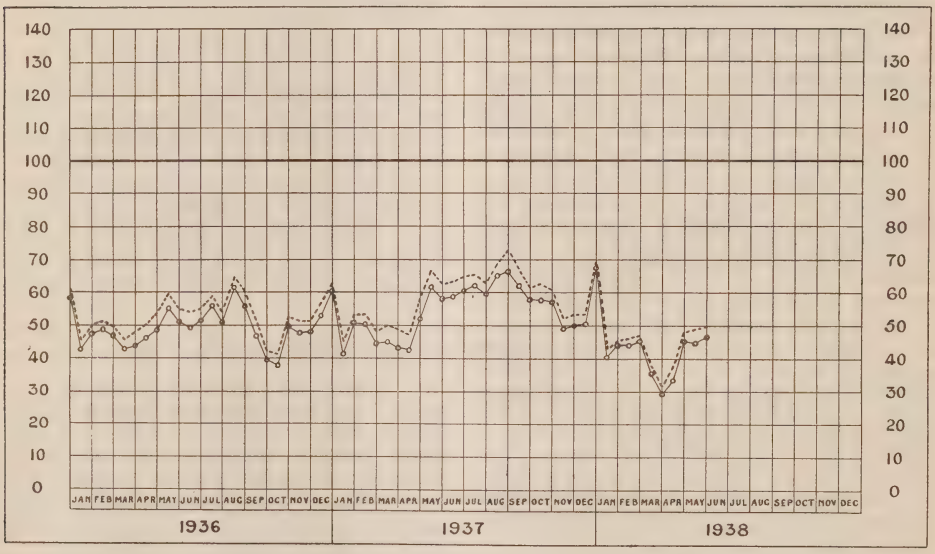
Employment offices in Manitoba during May listed orders for nearly 6 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 10 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 4 per cent when compared with April and of over 17 per cent in comparison with May, 1937. Construction and maintenance and logging showed the largest reduction in placements from May of last year, but there was a moderate gain in farming. The changes in all other groups were small. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 164; farming 324; construction and maintenance 81; and services 857, of which 691 were of household workers. There were 579 men and 264 women placed in regular employment during the month.

SASKATCHEWAN

During the month of May, 1938, positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan were over 15 per cent less than in

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



the preceding month and nearly 18 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of about 18 per cent, both in comparison with April, 1938, and May, 1937. Except for small gains in construction and maintenance and mining, fewer placements were made in all groups than during May of last year, the most important declines being in services and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 407; construction and maintenance 108 and services 660, of which 448 were of household workers. Placement in regular employment numbered 544 of men and 336 of women.

Alberta

During May, orders received by employment offices in Alberta called for over 5 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and were over 12 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 4 per cent when compared with April and of over 13 per cent in comparison with May, 1937. A substantial decrease in the highway division of construction and maintenance accounted for the decline in placements from May of last year, as, although there were increases in all other groups, not any were large and combined only equalled about half of the loss mentioned above. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 60; farming 539; transportation 107; construction and maintenance 410 and services 613, of which 407 were of household workers. There were 970 men and 362 women placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia during May, was nearly 29 per cent better than in the preceding month, but over 56 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of 26 per cent in placements when compared with April, but a decline of over 56 per cent when compared with May, 1937. The substantial decrease in placements from May of last year was mainly due to losses in construction and maintenance and logging, although fewer placements were reported in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 57; farming 114; construction and maintenance 1,102 and services 634, of which 464 were of household workers. During the month 567 men and 252 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of May, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 17,220 placements in regular employment, 8,169 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 757 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 731 of whom travelled to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 26 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to journey to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during May the Hull office granted a certificate to a bushman destined to the Pembroke zone. Ontario offices issued 538 certificates for reduced transportation during May, 537 of which were provincial and one interprovincial. The latter was granted at the Toronto office to a mine clerk proceeding to Val d'Or. Provincially from Port Arthur 469 bush workers, 26 construction workers ,6 mine employees and one highway foreman were despatched to various sections within the same zone, while from Sudbury 14 bush workers and from Fort William 4 construction workers, 2 bush workers, one stationary engineer and one tractor operator proceeded to employment within their respective zones. To the Sudbury zone also, one sawyer was shipped from North Bay. On a certificate secured at Toronto one highway construction labourer was conveyed to Peterborough. The labour movement in Ontario under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan included the issue of 11 reduced rate certificates to students desiring to register for training courses at various provincial points. The Winnipeg office was responsible for the 31 transfers at the reduced rate effected in Manitoba during May, 8 of which were within the province and 23 outside. The Winnipeg zone was the destination of all persons travelling at the reduced rate to provincial employment, among whom were 5 farm hands, one farm housekeeper, one lather and one electrician. The interprovincial movement was to Port Arthur and included the despatch of 17 bushmen, 2 sawmill labourers, 2 mine workers, one painter and one chef. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced rate in Saskatchewan during May were 3 in number, 2 of whom, a bushman and a sawmill worker, travelled from Prince Alberta to situations within the same zone, while one,

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced end of period	
Nova Scotia	**1,400**	**67**	**1,531**	**1,361**	**401**	**954**	**2,113**	**936**
Halifax	563	63	577	506	98	408	1,006	552
Kentville	79	0	178	79	54	25	277	.....
New Glasgow	307	4	309	325	201	118	324	336
Sydney	451	0	467	451	48	403	506	48
New Brunswick	**1,183**	**13**	**1,225**	**1,177**	**210**	**967**	**1,108**	**195**
Chatham	195	1	192	195	49	146	43	21
Moncton	484	7	508	483	112	371	436	128
Saint John	504	5	525	499	49	450	629	46
Quebec	**9,816**	**1,258**	**16,957**	**9,632**	**6,842**	**1,541**	**6,399**	**4,559**
Bagotville	147	9	213	181	181	0	55	.....
Chicoutimi	829	0	1,092	829	821	8	119	1,234
Hull	739	11	1,152	771	759	7	322	634
La Tuque	107	1	320	109	105	4	134	.....
Matane	344	17	603	332	291	41	265	.....
Montreal	3,985	642	8,095	3,873	2,042	875	3,935	1,849
Quebec	1,891	484	2,652	1,655	1,281	203	694	264
Rouyn	268	0	749	278	238	32	444	184
Sherbrooke	393	40	534	458	369	19	99	226
Three Rivers	946	41	999	980	606	348	44	168
Val d'Or	167	13	548	166	149	4	288	.....
Ontario	**9,868**	**286**	**23,317**	**9,657**	**5,893**	**3,688**	**50,145**	**10,040**
Belleville	221	0	348	219	144	75	580	100
Brantford	168	2	357	166	117	49	1,086	256
Chatham	222	1	352	221	118	103	579	203
Fort William	167	1	268	168	101	67	717	585
Guelph	106	25	197	114	76	21	1,099	53
Hamilton	604	7	1,386	598	280	303	3,851	375
Kenora	256	0	406	256	189	67	512	161
Kingston	532	24	647	516	458	58	569	404
Kitchener	207	13	455	207	101	100	910	131
London	561	33	729	579	357	187	1,786	436
Niagara Falls	106	5	159	97	51	46	1,125	110
North Bay	240	0	367	242	155	87	776	462
Oshawa	208	0	349	203	50	153	1,732	66
Ottawa	485	6	1,154	479	279	199	3,417	588
Pembroke	234	0	434	237	159	78	66	313
Peterborough	337	0	436	336	299	37	926	200
Port Arthur	618	1	558	580	557	23	392	1,714
St. Catharines	257	17	462	254	163	91	2,035	246
St. Thomas	109	1	164	109	63	46	297	146
Sarnia	309	8	379	305	162	143	606	91
Sault Ste. Marie	245	1	527	245	127	117	148	146
Stratford	158	0	340	157	136	21	1,010	153
Sudbury	182	0	906	179	117	62	463	403
Timmins	567	0	1,595	567	134	433	1,294	247
Toronto	2,096	126	9,266	1,952	1,142	809	16,271	2,166
Windsor	459	14	792	458	196	262	7,462	285
Woodstock	214	1	284	213	162	51	436	.....
Manitoba	**1,486**	**61**	**3,414**	**1,497**	**843**	**637**	**19,511**	**1,146**
Brandon	99	48	97	68	58	11	796	50
Portage la Prairie	51	0	51	51	49	2	0	.....
Winnipeg	1,336	13	3,266	1,378	736	624	18,715	1,096
Saskatchewan	**1,301**	**138**	**2,279**	**1,233**	**880**	**353**	**12,565**	**843**
Estevan	38	9	244	28	28	0	216	11
Melfort	2	0	2	2	2	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw	286	41	246	281	186	95	2,258	139
North Battleford	27	3	47	25	11	14	331	18
Prince Albert	122	21	144	94	65	29	562	94
Regina	307	5	746	312	229	83	4,837	239
Saskatoon	163	0	302	168	142	26	3,248	144
Swift Current	59	30	68	52	36	16	616	42
Weyburn	134	17	329	113	99	14	211	64
Yorkton	163	12	151	158	82	76	286	92
Alberta	**1,947**	**60**	**4,020**	**1,845**	**1,332**	**511**	**8,628**	**1,778**
Calgary	487	40	1,369	391	300	91	4,077	765
Drumheller	105	0	339	104	76	28	152	58
Edmonton	886	2	1,759	879	762	115	3,544	794
Lethbridge	136	15	261	142	128	14	511	70
Medicine Hat	333	3	292	329	66	263	344	91
British Columbia	**2,032**	**11**	**5,931**	**2,067**	**819**	**1,192**	**15,445**	**3,352**
Kamloops	61	1	320	62	23	37	323	57
Nanaimo	301	2	509	295	288	7	526	283
Nelson	210	0	202	185	58	127	46	147
New Westminster	16	0	251	16	10	6	935	40
Penticton	55	1	130	51	23	28	234	56
Prince George	1	0	45	2	2	0	50	45
Prince Rupert	62	0	76	62	5	57	264	32
Vancouver	1,050	5	3,528	1,119	274	791	11,560	2,484
Victoria	276	2	870	275	136	139	1,507	208
Canada	**29,033**	**1,894**	**58,674**	**28,169**	**17,220**	**9,843**	**115,914**	**22,927***
Men	17,865	184	43,497	17,906	12,595	5,138	96,305	18,637
Women	11,168	1,710	15,177	10,563	4,625	4,705	19,609	4,290

*78 placements effected by offices since closed.

a hotel clerk, was shipped from Regina outside the province to Edmonton. The labour movement in Alberta during May involved the issue of 176 reduced transportation rate certificates to provincial centres. All of these were granted at the Edmonton office, which was instrumental in the despatch of 91 transportation company employees, 23 fish company employees, 15 labourers, 12 mine workers, 11 oil refinery workers, 6 highway construction workers, 4 cooks, 4 farm hands, one farm domestic, 3 sawmill workers, 2 bushmen, 2 waitresses and one blacksmith to employment at various points within the Edmonton zone and of one carpenter to Lethbridge. At British Columbia centres during May, 8 persons secured certificates for transportation to situations within the province, the Vancouver office transferring 3 mine workers and one truck driver to Kamloops, 2 sawmill workers to Penticton and one farm hand to a point within the Vancouver zone. In addition, the Penticton zone received one farm hand from New Westminster.

Of the 757 workers who benefited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during May, 585 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 169 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, one by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, one by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During May, 1938

The value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during May, 1938, was higher by 34·8 per cent than in April, 1938, and was also greater by 21·4 per cent than in May, 1937, being in fact higher than in that month in any other year since 1931. According to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics the authorizations amounted to $6,576,296, as compared with $4,879,867 in the preceding month, and $5,416,299 in May of last year.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities in May and in the first five months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first five months of the same years are also given (1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in May	Value of permits issued in first five months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first five months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first five months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1938	6,576,296	19,220,788	32·0	90·9
1937	5,416,299	22,050,984	36·7	94·6
1936	4,836,358	13,666,195	22·8	86·3
1935	4,728,340	19,535,656	32·5	81·7
1934	3,019,761	7,999,917	13·3	83·0
1933	2,065,372	6,726,695	11·2	75·2
1932	5,488,845	19,312,720	32·1	78·8
1931	12,115,291	50,356,550	83·9	83·6
1930	20,321,160	66,792,498	111·2	95·5
1929	24,185,738	96,792,675	161·2	99·4
1928	27,515,522	79,285,027	132·0	95·8
1927	20,138,657	62,479,480	104·1	96·1
1926	18,504,296	60,042,369	100·0	101·3
1925	15,520,435	50,983,833	84·9	103·1
1924	14,807,589	46,544,689	77·5	111·3
1923	18,937,638	57,946,608	96·5	111·1
1922	19,527,061	54,040,922	90·0	107·9
1921	14,460,878	41,530,750	69·2	134·4
1920	13,082,015	47,640,916	79·3	144·7

The value of the building authorized in the first five months of the present year was $19,220,788; this was lower than the aggregate of $22,050,984 reported in the period January-May, 1937, but was higher than in those months of 1936. The cumulative total for the same period in each of the last seven years has been very much lower than in earlier years of the record. The wholesale prices of building materials have in recent months averaged lower than in the corresponding period of 1937; although they were higher than in the first five months in any of the years, 1931-1936, they continued below the average for the years since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for May, 1938, showing that they had issued some 660 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $2,250,000, and for more than 3,000 other buildings, estimated to cost over $3,800,000. In addition, there was one engineering project in Port Arthur valued at $230,000. In April, authority was given for the erection of about 550 dwellings and 2,500 other buildings, valued at approximately $1,800,000 and $3,000,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building represented by the permits issued during May as compared with the preceding month. Ontario and British Columbia showed the greatest gains of $1,086,521, or 66·2 per cent and $966,303, or 116·7 per cent, respectively. The total in each of the Prairie Provinces was lower in May, 1938, than in April; the largest decline in this comparison was that of $776,017, or 76·9 per cent, in Alberta.

As compared with May, 1937, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases, of which that of $1,126,314, or 168·7 per cent, in British Columbia was most noteworthy. The greatest decline, of $129,313, or 76·1 per cent, was in Saskatchewan.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver showed gains as compared with last month, and also over the same month of last year; Winnipeg, on the other hand, recorded decreases in both comparisons.

Of the other centres, Moncton, Saint John, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Three Rivers, Brantford, Chatham, Hamilton, Kitchener, London, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Sarnia, York and East York Townships, Windsor, Riverside, Brandon, St. Boniface, Lethbridge and Victoria showed increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with either the preceding month or the same month of 1937.

As already mentioned, the aggregate for the first five months of 1938 was lower than in the same period in 1937, and was also slightly less than in 1935 or 1932, but exceeded the total for the months, January-May, in 1936, 1934 and 1933. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials, while lower than in 1937, were higher than in preceding years since 1930, but were below the average for the eighteen years, 1920-1937.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during April and May, 1938, and May, 1937. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus, "x."

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	May 1938	April, 1938	May 1937	Cities	May 1938	April, 1938	May 1937
	$	$	$		$	$	$
P. E. Island—							
Charlottetown	9,900	6,100	48,625	*St. Catharines	24,455	10,833	242,105
				*St. Thomas	21,737	14,495	5,016
Nova Scotia	159,484	156,406	214,040	Sarnia	23,945	10,832	21,280
*Halifax	122,379	116,396	127,650	Sault Ste. Marie	35,200	22,750	59,910
New Glasgow	2,145	18,640	5,015	*Toronto	979,432	503,698	910,160
*Sydney	34,960	21,370	81,375	York and East York Townships	276,350	106,960	110,890
New Brunswick	132,484	47,386	84,175	Welland	12,239	21,750	23,294
Fredericton	18,950	8,000	22,260	*Windsor	118,588	30,030	98,680
*Moncton	40,943	23,250	30,125	Riverside	10,860	8,050	7,175
*Saint John	72,591	16,136	31,790	Woodstock	6,423	10,442	75,976
Quebec	1,248,455	844,237	1,144,661	**Manitoba**	229,120	251,415	308,260
*Montreal—				*Brandon	5,400	4,355	2,975
*Maisonneuve	755,105	482,352	741,630	St. Boniface	32,070	20,360	17,085
*Quebec	273,730	100,235	139,906	*Winnipeg	191,650	226,700	288,200
Shawinigan Falls	66,050	34,800	45,735		40,576	94,853	169,889
*Sherbrooke	78,200	70,200	96,690	**Saskatchewan**			
*Three Rivers	57,570	33,400	32,750	*Moose Jaw	2,773	7,665	25,653
*Westmount	17,800	123,250	87,950	*Regina	31,153	78,633	119,601
				*Saskatoon	6,650	8,555	24,635
Ontario	2,728,480	1,641,959	2,550,164				
Belleville	5,400	3,400	14,000	**Alberta**	233,702	1,009,719	228,704
*Brantford	23,050	10,580	16,089	*Calgary	55,657	75,639	101,031
Chatham	28,300	8,624	19,600	*Edmonton	146,685	926,965	107,150
*Fort William	87,710	23,745	132,245	Lethbridge	30,960	6,065	18,863
Galt	27,120	29,761	33,528	Medicine Hat	400	1,050	1,660
*Guelph	15,860	5,000	32,613				
*Hamilton	148,738	139,235	135,105	**British Columbia**	1,794,095	827,792	667,781
*Kingston	43,640	22,475	150,956	Kamloops	2,250	2,440	2,650
*Kitchener	93,543	43,400	91,438	Nanaimo	8,650	9,300	31,420
*London	112,425	93,575	65,370	*New Westminster	58,450	51,050	63,350
Niagara Falls	11,365	77,910	10,890	Prince Rupert	630	7,030	2,845
Oshawa	15,960	10,165	19,410	*Vancouver	1,612,045	703,445	509,710
*Ottawa	280,345	338,470	183,505	North Vancouver	11,330	15,025	230
Owen Sound	9,680	15,050	3,060	*Victoria	100,740	39,502	57,576
*Peterborough	33,542	28,735	40,238				
*Port Arthur	278,893	37,565	32,674	Total— 58 cities	6,576,296	4,879,867	5,416,299
*Stratford	3,680	14,429	14,957	Total—*35 cities	5,930,119	4,425,363	4,820,898

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF JUNE, 1938

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of June was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

All farm crops in the Maritime Provinces were progressing favourably and produce offered at the markets was plentiful and of fine quality. Strawberries were exceptionally good and were ripening rapidly. Lobster fishing was about finished for the season, but salmon fishing was very heavy. Catches of halibut, mackerel, haddock and cod, likewise, were fair. Sawing and pulpwood cutting was active and mill work, also, was being carried on, although in some localities the winter's cut was about completed. River driving was under way on the Saint John river. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to five days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked three to five days per week and no idleness was reported by the iron and steel companies. Manufacturing plants were working steadily and canning factories were preparing for a particularly busy season. All buildings in the course of construction were progressing favourably and road work was brisk. Transportation, both freight and passenger, by rail, bus and water was increasing in volume with vacation time at hand. Trade was fair, but collections were slow. Experienced domestic help in the Women's Division also was very scarce.

Agricultural work in the province of Quebec was progressing under favourable weather conditions and some additional hands were hired for haying. Logging operations had been much reduced, Matane only reporting men actively engaged in pulpwood cutting. Mining was slacker except at Sherbrooke, where activities were normal. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Bagotville, slack; Chicoutimi, aluminum factories working steadily, but a 20 per cent decrease in employees at paper mills; Hull, all plants operating at full capacity; La Tuque, Val d'Or and Rouyn, sash and door establishments very busy; Matane, paper mills active; Montreal, paper industry working at only 55 per cent of normal capacity, metal industries no change, boots and shoes fair, clothing slacker; Sherbrooke, metals, textiles and clothing employing fewer people, silks and woollens normal; Three Rivers, plants running below the usual standard, with reduced staffs. Building construction showed improvement throughout the province and casual work, likewise, was more plentiful. Highway construction and maintenance continued. Transportation by water, rail and motor was also active. Trade was more prosperous, although collections in smaller centres were somewhat difficult. A shortage of experienced applicants for domestic service was reported in the Women's Division, housemaids, waitresses and cooks being particularly in demand.

There was a decided shortage of capable farm hands throughout Ontario. The strawberry crop was practically harvested, but calls were being received for cherry pickers and men for haying, wages for experienced farm help ranging from $20 to $35 per month and for boys, $12 to $17. In logging, the majority of river drives were nearly completed and some men had been released, but other seasonal employment, such as pulp cutting and peeling, was in full swing, especially in the North Bay and Port Arthur zones. Little demand was reported for sawmill help, with the exception of an occasional order for skilled labour. Mining was fairly active, although few additional workers were being hired. Manufacturing showed variation in volume; fruit canneries had re-engaged some of their former seasonal employees and electrical supply companies, shoes, textiles and manufacturers of foodstuffs were fairly busy, but curtailment was more pronounced in many other industries and reduced operations more widespread than for some time past. The temporary closing down of auto plants had affected a large number of hands for an indefinite period, but it was expected that these factories would re-open shortly. Conditions in the building line were generally active and anticipated projects were getting underway as the season advanced, thus affording work for both skilled and unskilled labour. Increased placement of men on highway construction also was in evidence. Navigation was very quiet at Fort William and Sarnia and employment for railway employees at Niagara Falls and Fort Erie further declined. In the Women's Section the demand for experienced domestics for household, hotel and restaurant services exceeded the supply available; few requests, however, were registered for women in the industrial and clerical divisions.

There was only a fair call for farm help in the Prairie Provinces. In Alberta, crop conditions appeared favourable, but in Manitoba and Saskatchewan rain was needed. Logging was quiet and dangerous fires were raging in some parts of the bush country, although very little damage as yet had been done to

marketable timber. Except for the usual summer development work, there was no activity in mining. Manufacturing was slack, with no calls for additional help. Building construction showed some improvement and highway construction continued. A few extra railway gangs had been hired, but a large number of men had been temporarily laid off at the C.N.R. shops. Trade was fair. A scarcity of help was noticeable in the Women's Division, so that the demand slightly exceeded the supply.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia and a further contraction was noted in logging, with a corresponding reduction in numbers employed. Sawmills were slack and shingle mills were closed, awaiting orders. Mining also showed little activity. Factories in Nelson had increased their staffs. Building construction consisted for the most part of repairs and alterations. A number of young men had been placed in the forestry training camps and applications were still being received for this course. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert and Victoria were busy, while a little more activity than usual was noted on the waterfronts at Prince Rupert and Vancouver. Trade was slightly better, but collections were slow. An increase in the Women's Division was recorded in orders for domestics for summer hotels and restaurants, with a scarcity of help prevailing, but casual work for women was considerably less.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, June, 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment showed a slight decline between April 4 and May 16. This was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages in the coal mining and cotton industries; there was also a decline in agriculture, the linen, iron and steel, tinplate and motor vehicle industries, and in certain branches of the engineering industry. On the other hand, employment improved in building, public works contracting, hosiery manufacture, stove, grate, etc. manufacture, bread, biscuit, etc. making, the distributive trades, and hotel, boarding house, and shipping services.

It is estimated that at May 16, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,375,000. This was 15,000 less than at April 4, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 148,000 as compared with May 24, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at May 16, 1938, was 13·0, compared with 12·9 at April 4, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 6·6 at May 16, 1938, and 5·7 at April 4, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at May 16, 1938, was 12·7 as compared with 12·5 at April 4, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at May 16, 1938, as compared with May 24, 1937, of about 2·7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 3·8 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 2·8 between these dates.

At May 16, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,314,118 wholly unemployed, 397,529 temporarily stopped, and 67,158 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,778,805; this was 31,041 more than at April 4, 1938. This increase was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages in the coal mining and cotton industries and, further, included 10,236 boys and girls, owing mainly to the registration of juveniles who reached the school-leaving age at the end of the Easter term. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 382,000 as compared with May 24, 1937, in the total number of persons on the registers.

The total of 1,778,805 persons on the registers at May 16, 1938, included 1,020,450 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 541,451 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 53,405 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 163,499 other persons, of whom 40,837 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at May 16, 1938, was 1,868,760 as compared with 1,842,115 at April 4, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase at May 16, 1938, of about 405,000 as compared with May 24, 1937.

United States

In a press release dated June 23, Charles V. McLaughlin, Acting Secretary of Labor, United States Department of Labor, announced that industrial employment declined in May, due largely to further curtailment of forces in factories, mines and railroads, and seasonal reductions in retail and wholesale trade.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States was as follows:

About 300,000 workers were laid off between April and May in private industry and regular governmental employment. There is usually an increase of 200,000 in non-agricultural employment as a whole at this time of year. These estimates do not make allowance for workers on W.P.A. and other State and Federal emergency projects.

In manufacturing, a greater-than-seasonal reduction of 2·6 per cent in employment affected more than 170,000 wage earners. Weekly factory pay-rolls were reduced by 1·8 per cent, representing a cut of about $2,700,000 in weekly wage disbursements. Since May, 1937, when operations were at a high level, there has been a decline of nearly one-fourth in factory employment as a whole, and of more than one-third in factory pay-rolls.

The decline in manufacturing employment from April to May was quite general. Sixty-six of the 89 manufacturing industries that regularly report to the Bureau of Labour Statistics reduced their working forces, many of them because of seasonal slackening in activity.

Among the non-durable goods industries, manufacturers of wearing apparel, cotton goods and shoes reported large cuts in factory forces. Employment increased in food and tobacco manufacturing. The heavy industries reported continued curtailment, particularly in the manufacture of automobiles, steel and machinery. Employment was better sustained in the manufacture of building materials and in shipbuilding than in most other heavy industries.

As compared with May of 1937, the non-durable goods industries show an employment decline of 17 per cent and the durable goods industries a decline of 32 per cent.

Other basic industries in which working forces were reduced in May include Class 1 railroads, which laid off 8,000 men, reducing their forces for the tenth consecutive month; bituminous mines, which laid off 17,500 workers in a greater-than-seasonal reduction of operations; anthracite mines, and metal mines. There was a sharp decline in number of employees in retail and wholesale trade, due in part to seasonal reductions following expansion for the Easter trade. It is estimated that nearly 175,000 workers in retail stores and 22,000 in wholesale firms were laid off during the month.

The principal increases in employment were in building construction, and in quarries, where gains were somewhat smaller than usual. Public construction activities, including road work and building, increased substantially. There was a small increase in forces of telephone and telegraph, and electric light and power companies, and of certain service industries, notably laundries.

All parts of the country reported reduced employment, with the principal exceptions of certain New England States, in which increases accompanied expanded activity in cotton and woolen mills. Several of the larger industrial States, including Pennsylvania, New York, Michigan, Illinois and Ohio, reported employment reductions ranging from 3 to 5 per cent, principally in the heavy industries, in the manufacture of clothing, coal mining, and in retail and wholesale trade.

The continued decrease in industrial employment in May was accompanied by marked expansion in the number of persons working on most of the programs financed wholly or partially from Federal funds. Approximately 3,129,000 persons were at work in May on projects operated by the Works Progress Administration, including work projects of the National Youth Administration and Student Aid, an increase of 56,000 from April and 387,000 from May, 1937. Pay-roll disbursements in May, amounting to $142,300,000, were $5,956,000 larger than in the preceding month and $23.169.000 larger than a year ago. The largest relative increase from April occurred on Federal projects under The Works Program.

Home Improvement Loans

The Department of Finance announced recently that of the total Home Improvement Loans reported by the lending institutions to May 31, 1938, the number made in cities and towns of Canada with population of 5,000 and upward was 29,831, and their total amount $12,174,084.48.

In cities of 40,000 and over there were 16,525 loans amounting to $6,489,697.75; in cities of 20,000 to 40,000 there were 3,344 loans amounting to $1,299,081.74; in cities and towns 10,000 to 20,000, 4,566 loans amounting to $2,078,347.71; and in towns 5,000 to 10,000 there were 5,396 loans totalling $2,306,957.28.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefore the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher wages shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922, as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for over time and as to the proper classification of any work for the purpose of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where

the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada unless the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payement of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of Fisheries

Construction of a fish hatchery establishment at Charlo Falls, Restigouche Co., N.B. Name of contractors, J. & D. A. Harquail Co., Ltd., Campbellton, N.B. Date of contract, June 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $24,000. A fair wages schedule was included contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters	0 50
Concrete mixer operator—(gas. or electric)	0 40
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Lathers, metal	0 50
Lathers, wood	0 45
Painters	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Roofers, asbestos shingles	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Watchman	0 25

Department of National Defence

Clearing and grubbing certain areas at Barrett Point and Frederick Point, Prince Rupert, B.C. Name of contractors, G. W. Nickerson Co., Ltd., Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, June 3, 1938. Amount of

contract, approximately $15,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 50
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Dragline operators (steam)	1 12½
Dragline firemen	0 74½
Dragline oilers	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Drivers	0 45
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
Tractor operators (gas.)	0 75
Watchman	0 45

Completion of Married Quarters No. 12 at the R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. William Daoust, Eastview, Ont. Date of contract, June 24, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,903. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenter	$0 85
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 40

Grading of runways at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Acadia Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 22, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $240,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Dragline operators	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Road grader operators: horse drawn	0 45
Road grader operators: including team	0 80
Road grader operators: gas	0 50
Steam shovel operator	0 85
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators—gas	0 50
Team and scraper	0 75
Team and plough	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Installation of an electric power distribution system at the Joint Service Magazines, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Murphy Electric Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 24, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,850. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cable splicers	$1 09½
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Linemen	0 97
Linemen's helpers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or electric	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a new Stores Building at No. 1 Aircraft Depot, Victoria Island, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Hull Construction Company, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, June 25, 1938. Amount of contract, $59,840. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Blacksmith	0 70
Brick and hollow title layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortor)	0 50
Carpenters	0 85
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or electric	0 55
Compressor operator—gas. or electric	0 55
Cement finishers	0 60
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Drivers	0 45
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen):	
Up to and including July 31, 1938	0 75
On and after August 1, 1938	0 80
Firemen—stationary	0 50
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70

	Per hour
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers:	
Up to and including July 31, 1938	0 80
On and after August 1, 1938	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers felt and gravel	0 50
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Shovel operators	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters—ornamental	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a public building at Minto, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Samuel Roy, Moncton, N.B. Date of contract, May 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $15,500 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Lathers, metal	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone, limestone)	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a public building at North Hatley, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. A. Verret, Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, June 20, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,348 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Lathers, metal	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Watchman	0 25

Reconstruction of mooring clusters in Elevator Slip at Sarnia, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. David G. Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, May 30, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $22,090.56. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Carpenters	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators: gasoline or electric	0 50
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Locomotive crane operators: steam, gasoline or electric	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Pile driver engineers	0 65
Pile driver firemen	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Reconstruction of breakwater at Little Anse, Richmond Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph C. Gaudet, Comeauville, N.S. Date of contract, June 3, 1938. Amount of

contract, approximately $31,300. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmith's helper	0 35
Boatman (Rowboat)	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver	0 30
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Timbermen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½

Construction of repairs to the wharf and an extension at Shoal Bay, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, W. Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C., and Ranser Burnstead, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, June 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,354.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boomman	$1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Watchman	0 40

Demolition of buildings at Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers & Fils, Ltee., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, May 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Watchman	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Construction of aerodrome at Cowley, Alta. Name of contractors, Western Canada Construction, Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, June 17, 1938. Amount of contract, $17,050. A fair wages schedule was included in this contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Compressor operator—gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Powdermen	0 45
Road grader operators—gasoline	0 50
Road grader operators (including team)	0 70
Shovel operator—gasoline	1 00
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an airport at Uplands, Ont. Name of contractors, Dibblee Construction Co., Ltd., Ottawa, and Whitmore & McArthur, Russell, Ont. Date of contract, June 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $84,001. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 50
Driver	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Road grader operator (horse-drawn)	0 50
Road grader operator (including team)	0 85
Road grader operator (gas.)	0 55
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Tractor operators	0 55
Watchmen	0 40

Further construction of the Airport at Sioux Lookout, Ont. Name of contractors, Hewitson Construction Co., Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, June 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $56,385. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 65
Compressor operators (gas.)	0 50
Drag line operators	0 90
Firemen—drag line	0 60
Oilers—drag line	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Watchmen	0 35
Shovel operators—gas	0 90
Drill runners	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95

	Per hour
Powdermen	0 50
Road grader operators—gas	0 50
Road grade operators—horse drawn	0 45
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Tractor operators	0 50

(2) *Dredging Work*

NOTE.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging work at the entrance to the harbour at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge and Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, May 20, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $14,516.72.

Dredging approach channel to the harbour at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, McLean Dredging and Construction, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, May 14, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $17,073.86.

Dredging at pier at Pictou Landing, N.S. Name of contractor, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 10, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $6,211.80.

Dredging at the east pier at Pictou, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, June 10, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,757.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Draught Engine Connectors	Victoria Foundry Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rope and Wire	British Ropes Canadian Factory Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Storage Bins	Pedlar People, Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Travelling Cranes (2)	Herbert Morris Crane and Hoist Co. Ltd., Niagara Falls, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machine parts	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Cubok Mfg. & Supply Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	United Carr Fastener Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Canadian General Rubber, Co., Galt, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Dominion Rubber Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co. Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Workman Uniform Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms	Horn Bros. Woollen Co. Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Letter boxes and locks	Engine Works & Trading Inc., Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Bath towels	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tooth brushes	Canadian Industries, Ltd., Montréal, P.Q.
Riding boots	The Hartt Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Braces	Princeton Suspender & Neckwear Co., Toronto, Ont.
Blue cloth caps	The Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Timiskaming, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, May 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $778.85.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the Post Office in the Community Hall at Isle Maligne, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, June 20, 1938. Amount of contract, $525.45.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Bedford, P.Q. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, June 20, 1938. Amount of contract, $939.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Charles de Bellechasse, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Charles Frenette and Irenee Giguere, St. Charles, P.Q. Date of contract, June 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $593.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE: The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada, (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Repair of Jaguer engine cylinders. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, June 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,325.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine Assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Airframe Construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworkers (joiner) leading hand	0 80
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveters' helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and Sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age):	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Major reconditioning of Fleet VII Landplane. Name of contractor, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, June 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,201.29. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Necessary conversion parts to modify two Vancouver Serval twin engine boat seaplanes to Wright J6 R975E power. Name of contractors Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,376. The preceding fair wages schedule was included in the contract.

Major reconditioning of Fleet model 7 Landplane 197. Name of contractors, Fleet Aircraft Ltd., Fort Erie, Ont. Date of contract, June 1, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,104.21. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Supply and installation of various equipment in four Noorduyn Norseman aircraft. Name of contractors, Noorduyn Aircraft Ltd., St. Laurent, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,080. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

The Co-operative Union of Canada has just issued a pamphlet entitled *The Organization of a Consumers Competitive,* by George Keen, General Secretary The Co-operative Union of Canada. Copies of the booklet may be obtained for ten cents from the Co-operative Union of Canada, Brantford, Ontario.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Montreal, P.Q.—The Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and Local No. 205 (Dress Cutters).

Agreement to be in effect from February 19, 1938, to March 15, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The agreement applies to the manufacture of ladies' misses' and children's dresses and dress ladies', misses' and children's dresses and dress ladies' and children's wearing apparel, blouses and odd and separate skirts, but not including the ladies' coat and suit industry.

The employers recognize the union as the representative of the members of the union and will maintain a union shop in the cutting department, employing none but cutters, choppers and apprentices who are union members. Employees of a cutting department to elect a shop chairman.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, or 9 per day from Monday to Thursday, 8 on Friday and no work Saturday, in either case a 44 hour week.

Overtime: not more than two hours overtime may be worked in any day and eight hours overtime permitted each week during the first four working days thereof; the first four of such eight hours may be paid at regular wage rates and all other overtime at the rate of time and one half.

Wages: all skilled cutters to be given an increase of $1.50 per week on March 1, 1938, and a further increase of $1 per week on January 15, 1940: all semi-skilled cutters to be paid an increase of $2 per week on March 1, 1938, and a further increase of $1.50 per week January 15, 1940. Minimum weekly wage rates from March 1, 1938, to January 15, 1940: skilled cutters $31.50, semi-skilled cutters $22; minimum weekly wage rates from January 15, 1940, to expiration of the agreement: skilled cutters, $32.50, semi-skilled cutters, $23.50.

One apprentice allowed to any shop employing seven or more skilled and semi-skilled cutters.

All apprentices employed at the time the agreement came into force and receiving $15 per week or more were to receive an increase of $2 per week from March 1, 1938 and additional increases of $2 per week each six months until graduated into the semi-skilled cutter class. New apprentices employed, to start at $7 per week, with increases each six months for three years, after which they will be paid the rate for semi-skilled cutters.

Provision is made for the settlement of disputes by arbitration, and no strikes or lockouts to occur while the agreement is in force.

Montreal, P.Q.—The Montreal Dress Manufacturers' Guild and the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, Local 262 (Dressmakers other than Cutters).

Agreement to be in effect from March 10, 1938, to March 15, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The terms of the agreement are similar to those summarized above for dress cutters, with the exception of the wage scale.

Minimum hourly wages: operators 36½ cents, drapers 34 cents, sample makers 36½ cents, finishers 28½ cents, pressers (male) 54½ cents, pressers (female) 36½ cents, pressers (assistant) 25 cents, examiners 27½ cents, general hands 25 cents. No piece work prices may be fixed which do not yield a rate of pay equal to the above minimum. The union may give notice 30 days before January 15, 1940, requesting a general increase in wages, when an arbitrator will be chosen, whose decision will be final and binding.

The number of apprentices in any shop shall not exceed 15 per cent of the number of employees, apprenticeship to be completed in two years. Apprentices to be paid from $7 per week during first six months to $11 during fourth six months.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

Montreal, Quebec.—Certain Steamship Companies and the Steamship Checkers and Coopers Employed by Them.

Agreement to be in effect from May 12, 1938, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Employers may use their regular weekly or monthly paid employees for any checking and coopering work to be done on the wharves, such employees not to be governed by this agreement.

Preference of employment in each company to be given employees who have been employed by a company during previous successive seasons.

Hours: no work during meal periods (5 a.m. to 7 a.m., noon to 1 p.m., 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. to midnight) nor on Sundays and three holidays, if it can be reasonably avoided by the employers, and any work done during these periods and on Sundays and the three holidays, to be paid at double time.

When work on the ship has to be discontinued because of bad weather, employees to be paid one hour at the prevailing rate in addition to time already worked. Employees called to work mails, express or baggage on Sundays or the three holidays to be paid from the hour at which they are called to report and do so report with a minimum of one hour at the pre-

vailing rate. In all other cases, employees put to work either day or night to receive the full working period for call.

Wages per hour: checkers 64 cents for day work and 74 cents for night work; coopers 63 cents for day work and 73 cents for night work. (These are increases of 10 cents per hour over last year's rates.) Checkers employed temporarily as head checkers at least 5 cents per hour additional. Checkers employed in office work or in storage or as warehouseman to be paid 5 cents per hour over prevailing rate.

An employee disciplined and who considers himself unfairly treated to be entitled to submit his case to his employer, and later if he wishes, to the Shipping Federation through the checkers' committee.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Building Trades, St. Hyacinthe.
Building Trades, Hull.
Longshoremen, Sorel (amendment).
Longshoremen (Inland and Coastal Navigation), Montreal.
Dairy Employees, Quebec.
Shoe Repairers, Sherbrooke.
Garage and Service Station Employees, Montreal (amendment).
Tavern Employees, Quebec (amendment).
Barbers and hairdressers, Three Rivers (amendment).
Hairdressers, Sherbrooke.
Barbers, Farnham, etc. (amendment).
Barbers and hairdressers, Valleyfield.
Barbers and hairdressers, Rouyn and Noranda.

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in the article on page 802 of this issue:

ONTARIO

Carpenters, Cornwall.
Carpenters, Timmins.
Barbers, Arnprior and Renfrew.
Barbers, Prescott, Morrisburg, etc.
Barbers, Brockville.
Barbers, St. Mary's.
Barbers, Petrolia and Forest.
Barbers, Sarnia.
Barbers, Windsor.

SASKATCHEWAN

Barbers, Yorkton.
Barbers, Melville.
Barbers, Regina.
Barbers, Moose Jaw.
Beauty Culture, Moose Jaw.
Barbers, Prince Albert.
Barbers, Saskatoon.

ALBERTA

Electric Welding and Oxy-acetylene gas welding, Edmonton.

Labour Legislation in the United States for Women

The Women's Bureau of United States Department of Labour has just issued a report entitled *State Labor Laws for Women.* The report which has been printed is in sections as follows: (I) Summary; (II) Hours; (III) Home Work; (IV) Prohibited Occupations, and Seats; (V) Minimum Wage (laws and orders).

In an introduction to the summary of the report it is stated that only four states—Alabama, Florida, Iowa, and West Virginia—have no law of any sort regulating the working hours of women. Indiana has but one limitation of hours—that prohibiting the employment of women at night in manufacturing. The remaining 43 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico have definitely forbidden the employment of women for more than a certain number of hours a day or week or have penalized all employment beyond certain specified hours by providing that it must be paid for at an increased rate. In some States, however, the number of industries or occupations coming under the law is so small as to affect only a small proportion of all working women in the State. A comparison of the laws will show that generally the States that have the shortest working day and week are also the States that regulate the greatest number of industries or occupations.

No state has regulated each industry or occupation by the passage of all types of hour laws. States that regulate daily hours sometimes fail to limit the number of weekly hours, to provide for one day of rest in seven, meal periods or rest periods, or to prohibit night work. Few States have all types of laws. In California, Delaware, Kansas, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin there are regulations of these various kinds covering manufacturing establishments.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting building trades at St. Hyacinthe and Hull, dairy employees at Quebec, longshoremen (inland navigation) at Montreal, shoe repairers at Sherbrooke, hairdressers at Sherbrooke and barbers and hairdressers at Valleyfield; the amendment by Orders in Council of agreements affecting longshoremen at Sorel, garage employees at Montreal, barbers and hairdressers, Three Rivers, Eastern Townships, Missisquoi County, Rouyn and Noranda; the correction of Orders in Council affecting shoe repairers in the Eastern Townships and tavern employees at Quebec. Requests for the extension of new agreements affecting longshoremen at Sorel and barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe were published in the June 4 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette,* and requests for the amendment of the Order in Council for barbers and hairdressers at Hull in the June 4 issue and for bakers in Hull in the June 11 issue. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the June 4 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette* approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and of the requiring of competency certificates in certain trades, as noted below.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, ST. HYACINTHE.—An Order in Council, approved June 3 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 4, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors and le Syndicat National

Catholique des Métiers de la Construction de St. Hyacinthe (the National Catholic Union of Building Trades of St. Hyacinthe).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from June 4, 1938, to June 3, 1939, and shall be renewed automatically unless either party gives notice of change 30 days before the expiration date.

The territorial jurisdiction consists of the counties of St. Hyacinthe and all building contracts of $5,000 or more in the county of Bagot. and is divided into two zones: zone I the city of St. Hyacinthe, the municipalities of la Providence, St. Joseph, Village St. Antoine, the parish of Notre Dame, north and south shores; zone II all other municipalities in the county of St. Hyacinthe and also all building contracts of $5,000 or over in the county of Bagot.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES

Trades	Wage per hour Zone I	Zone II
Bricklayer, plasterers and masons:		
Contractors (personal services)	$0 70	$0 60
Journeymen	0 65*	0 55*
Electricians:		
Contractors (personal services)	0 65	0 55
Journeymen	0 45	0 35
Journeymen charged with the building and the maintenance of lines: (per month $100.00)	0 50	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters:		
Contractors (personal services)	0 65	0 55
Journeymen	0 45	0 35
Tinsmith-roofers (any composition):		
Contractors (personal services)	0 60	0 50
Journeymen	0 46	0 30
Carpenters and joiners:		
Contractors (personal services)	0 55	0 45
Journeymen	0 50*	0 40*
Painters, paper hangers and glaziers:		
Contractors (personal services)	0 55	0 45
Journeymen	0 50*	0 40*
Lathers—metal	0 45	0 35
Lathers—wood	0 45	0 30
Marble setters	0 40	0 30
Cement finishers	0 50	0 40
Mixer operators	0 40	0 30
Hod carriers	0 40	0 30
Labourers (non-qualified workers)	0 35	0 25
Ornamental iron workers:		
Erectors	0 40	0 30
Helpers	0 35	0 25
Tile setters	0 40	0 30
Terrazzo setters	0 40	0 30
Stationary enginemen	0 45	0 35

* Bona fide contractors, licensed and recognized as such, may, with the authorization of the joint committee pay 5 cents per hour less to journeymen carpenters, 10 cents per hour less to journeymen bricklayers, masons, plasterers and painters.

These rates are, in Zone I, for some trades an increase of 5 or 10 cents per hour over the previous rates and for other trades unchanged, in Zone II decreases in most cases.

Journeymen who are handicapped may work for 5 cents per hour less than the above rates, but the proportion of such journeymen working for such lower rates may not exceed one in ten journeymen or fraction thereof on any job.

Not more than one apprentice for each five journeymen or fraction thereof.

Minimum hourly wage for apprentices in all above trades (labourers excepted): first year 15 cents, second year 20 cents, third year 25 cents.

The board of examiners appointed by the joint committee to give the certificates of competency to journeymen and apprentices.

Contracts signed before this Order in Council came into effect were to be governed by the previous Order in Council.

Maintenance men permanently employed may work 55 hours per week and must be paid the following minimum wage rates: in zone I, $18 per week for tradesmen and $15 for labourers; in zone II, $15 for tradesmen and $12 for labourers. The employer may deduct $2 per month per room and 20 cents per meal for maintenance employees rooming or boarding in the establishment.

BUILDING TRADES, HULL.—An Order in Council, approved June 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 4, makes binding the terms of an agreement between certain general contractors and le Conseil des Métiers de la Construction du district d'Ottawa, Inc. (the Building Trades Council of the district of Ottawa, Inc.).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year unless either the majority of the contractors parties to the agreement or the building trades council give notice of change.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the counties of Hull, Gatineau, Pontiac and Papineau, which is divided into two zones: zone I, the city of Hull and within 10 miles of its limits and also work on any contracts of more than $40,000, in the rest of the district; zone II is the rest of the territorial jurisdiction (except contracts over $40,000 which are in zone I).

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week for skilled workmen and a 48 hour week for labourers.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; thereafter and all work on Sundays, church holy days and three other holidays, double time.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES

Trades	Wage per hour Zone I	Zone II
Bricklayers	$1 00	$0 80
Masons	1 00	0 80
Carpenters-Joiners, millrights, joiners (concrete forms) (shop or job):		
Until May 31st, 1938	0 75	0 60
From June 1st, 1938	0 80	0 65
Plasterers	0 80	0 65
Stone cutters	0 90	0 70
Painters, decorators and glaziers	0 65	0 50
Electricians	0 70	0 55
Labourers (non-qualified workers)	0 42	0 35
Asbestos layers	0 60	0 50
Caulkers	0 45	0 35
Erectors of windows, sashes, screens (wood or metal), steel partitions	0 75	0 60
Erectors of weatherstrips	0 70	0 55
Cement finishers	0 65	0 50
Enginemen: hoisting	0 70	0 55
Enginemen: steam mixer	0 65	0 50
Enginemen: compressor	0 65	0 50
Enginemen: gas mixer	0 60	0 50
Firemen (construction)	0 65	0 50
Lathers (wood)	0 65	0 50
Lathers (metal)	0 75	0 60
Marble setters	0 80	0 65
Ornamental iron workers	0 66	0 55
Roofers (tile and slate)	0 65	0 50
Roofers (composition)	0 50	0 40

Trades	Wage per hour Zone I	Zone II
Mastic floor layers	0 65	0 50
Mastic floor finishers	0 50	0 40
Boilermen (kettlemen)	0 55	0 45
Sheet metal workers (erection)	0 65	0 50
Sprinkler fitters	0 75	0 60
Terrazzo layers	0 60	0 50
Tile setters	0 70	0 55
Terrazzo polishing machine operator (dry)	0 55	0 45
Terrazzo polishing machine operator (damp)	0 50	0 40
Structural iron workers	0 75	0 60
Driller	0 60	0 50
Mortar and celanite mixers	0 47	0 40
Hod carriers	0 47	0 40
Riggers	0 60	0 50
Concrete iron brace workers	0 60	0 50

Contractors (including individual contractors, a family business or a corporation or association) who do not employ skilled tradesmen but who do the work themselves must be paid at least 25 per cent over the regular minimum wage rates.

Maintenance repair work done in buildings by journeymen painters, carpenters, joiners and plasterers and not requiring more than one 8 hour day is exempted from the provisions of this Order in Council.

Only one apprentice allowed to every ten journeymen for most of the trades, except plumbers, electricans, ornamental iron and bronze workers and structural steel workers; one apprentice to each four journeymen in the ornamental iron and bronze trade and one to each seven journeymen in the structural steel trade.

The period of apprenticeship for most trades is 4 years, but for cement finishers and wood lathers it is 3 years, and for ornamental iron workers 2 years. Wages for apprentices based on percentages of the journeymen's minimum wage, from 30 per cent of journeymen's rate for first year in those trades with an apprenticeship of four years, from 45 per cent for first year for those with a three-year apprenticeship and 50 per cent for first year for those with a two-year apprenticeship, to 75 per cent of journeymen's rate for last year of apprenticeship.

Maintenance men, permanently employed in churches, colleges, convents, hospitals, etc., or in public or office buildings or dwellings, hotels, manufacturing establishments, or stores, may work 48 hours per week and must be paid: in zone I, a minimum of $22 for journeymen and $17 for labourers; in zone II, a minimum of $20 for journeymen and $15 for labourers. Any overtime work is to be paid at hourly rate specified for the particular trade, except those maintenance men whose yearly salary is $1,560 or over who need not be paid overtime pay for emergency calls.

The agreement is to be administered by the joint committee of the building trades of Montreal. The contracting parties may, however, after giving 30 days' notice in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, replace this arrangement by forming a joint committee of their own.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN, SOREL.—An Order in Council, approved June 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 18, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 922) by providing that the agreement be administered by the joint committee of the building trades of Sorel.

LONGSHOREMEN (INLAND AND COASTAL NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved June 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 4, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from April 15, 1938, for the whole navigation season of 1938, and shall be renewed automatically for succeeding navigation seasons, subject to notice by either party.

The terms of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement previously in effect between steamship companies and l'Union des Travailleurs du Port de Montréal, Inc. (the Labourers' Union of the Port of Montreal, Incorporated), which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 695.

The jurisdiction includes the loading and unloading of ships (except the handling of grain) engaged in inland and coastal navigation in the harbour of Montreal.

Hourly wages for longshoremen: for work between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m, 49 cents per hour; for work between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m., 51 cents. (Last year's rates were 45 cents for day hours, 46 cents for evening hours and 48 cents for night hours.) Foremen to be paid 5 cents per hour extra. Hourly wages for water boys, 35 cents.

If required to work through meal hour and afterwards, time and one-half to be paid for meal hour and until relieved. Time and one-half for work on Sundays and on five specified holidays.

Longshoremen reporting for duty at specified hours will wait for orders for 15 minutes each time without pay, but must be paid full wage rate for any further waiting time.

Trade: Retail

DAIRY EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC CITY.—An Order in Council approved June 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, June 18, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain dairy companies and le Syndicat National Catholique du Lait (The National Catholic Union of Dairy Employees).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from June 18, 1938, to March 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the cities of Quebec and Levis and within 10 miles of their limits and also employers outside this territory who sell all or part of their products within this territory. Farmers selling their products, personally or through one or more employees, are not, however, governed by this Order in Council.

Hours: in manufacturing establishments, 57 per week between October 1 and May 1, and 60 hours between May 1 and October 1; in delivery work, 65 hours per week. On Sundays or holy days of obligation, no work in the manufacturing establishment, and no packing of ice cream in cabinets or otherwise in customers' establishments, except in emergency cases. When

a holiday is immediately before or after Sunday, one of the two days to be a working day. No milk delivery after 1 p.m. on Sunday. The joint committee may, in emergency and special cases, permit longer hours on delivery. Employees of small dairies which do not have more than two employees may work 70 hours per week.

Overtime: time and one-fifth.

Minimum weekly wages: foreman $25, testers $18, ice cream and butter makers $18, labourers $15, shippers $18, salesmen on the delivery of milk, ice cream or any other dairy products $17, helper on delivery except those delivering ice cream $8, helper on delivery of ice cream $12, deliveryman $16; employees of small dairies (those with not more than two employees) $15 for deliveryman, $8 for helpers; artisan, that is a man working for himself who buys milk or milk products to resell them, and who furnishes his own vehicle or horse, must be paid at least $20 per week for first three months and $25 thereafter.

Employers furnishing room and board to an employee may deduct $1 per week per room and 20 cents per meal, but the employee is under no obligation to accept.

Uniforms required to be furnished by the employer.

Salesmen are not responsible for losses due to credits authorized by the employer.

Service: Custom and Repair

SHOE REPAIRERS, SHERBROOKE.—An Order in Council, approved June 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 4, with correction to it published in the June 11 issue, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between l'Association des Maîtres-Cordonniers des Cantons de l'Est (the Association of Master Shoemakers of the Eastern Townships) and le Conseil Central des Syndicats Catholiques et Nationaux de Sherbrooke, Inc. (the Central Council of National Catholic Unions of Sherbrooke, Inc.).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from June 4, 1938, to June 3, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice and the territorial jurisdiction comprises the city of Sherbrooke.

Working hours will be divided as follows: from Monday to Thursday inclusive, from 7 a.m. to 6.30 p.m.; Friday and Saturday, 7 a.m. to 11 p.m.

Minimum weekly wage rates: experienced workmen (those who have completed three years of apprenticeship) $15 for class A, $12 for class B and $10 for class C; apprentices from $2 per week for first six months to $8 during third year.

A schedule of prices which must be charged customers for each operation is included in the agreement.

Service: Custom and Repair

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved June 16 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 18, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 697) by adding to the parties to the agreement the Montreal Automobile Trade Association, Ltd., and the Automobile Service Association, Inc., to the party of the first part and the Montreal National Labour Council and l'Union International des Machinistes, local 631 (the International Union of Machinists, local 631) to the party of the second part.

Service: Business and Personal

TAVERN EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC.—A correction to the original Order in Council was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 18, which does not affect the summary of the Order in Council as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 698.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, approved May 27, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 4, cancels the previous Order in Council which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 698 and amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1158 and February, 1938, page 215) as follows:

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the city of Three Rivers and the towns of Cap-de-la-Madeleine, Louiseville, Shawinigan, Grand'Mère and La Tuque.

Minimum wages for male barbers and hairdressers: $15 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts in excess of $22 made by the employee during the week, or $20 per week without percentage. (This is an increase, as the former rate was $15 plus 50 per cent of receipts in excess of $25.) Minimum wages for female hairdressers, $14 per week (an increase of $2 per week). Male barbers and hairdressers and female hairdressers, working less than five days a week to be paid at the rate of $20 per week for male barbers and hairdressers and $14 for female hairdressers; if working five days or more in the week, the full week's wages to be paid.

Increases were also made in certain of the prices charged for the different operations.

HAIRDRESSERS, SHERBROOKE, LENNOXVILLE AND MAGOG.—An Order in Council, approved June 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* June 4, with correction in the issue of June 18, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between les Syndicats des Maîtres Coiffeurs du district de St. François (the Union of Master Hairdressers of the district of St. Francis) and le Syndicat des Employés-Coiffeurs du district de St. François (the Union of Employed Hairdressers of the district of St. Francis.)

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 16, 1938, to May 15, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the city of Sherbrooke and the towns of Lennoxville and Magog.

Hours: in all cases opening at 8 a.m.; closing hours vary in Sherbrooke and Lennoxville, 7 p.m. from Monday to Thursday, inclusive, 9 p.m. on Friday and 10 p.m. on Saturday; in Magog 6 p.m. Monday and Thursday, 8 p.m. Tuesday and Wednesday, 10 p.m. Friday and 11 p.m. Saturday.

Minimum wages for men's and ladies' hairdressers, $13 per week plus 70 per cent of receipts over $20 taken in by the employee; extra employees $2 per day plus 70 per cent of receipts over $3. A schedule of prices to be charged customers for each operation is included. Handicapped workers may refer their case to the joint committee who may set a lower rate.

Not more than one apprentice allowed in any one barber shop. Apprentices must serve three years and at the same time take a course in hygiene.

Wages for apprentices from $5 per week for second six months to $9 during third year.

BARBERS AT FARNHAM, COWANSVILLE, BEDFORD AND SWEETSBURG.—An Order in Council, approved June 3, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 4 amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 698) by making one change in the schedule of prices to be charged to customers.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, VALLEYFIELD.—An Order in Council, approved June 3 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 4, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between le Syndicat des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Salaberry de Valleyfield (The Union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Salaberry de Valleyfield) and le Syndicat des Employés-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Salaberry de Valleyfield (the Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of Salaberry de Valleyfield).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from June 4, 1938, to June 3, 1940, and until a new agreement comes into effect.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the town of Salaberry de Valleyfield and within five miles of it. Ladies hairdressing parlours are not included except for haircuts or any other service which might be performed in a barbershop.

Hours: 60 per week. Shops to open at 8 a.m. and to be closed at noon on Mondays, at 8 p.m., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 10 p.m. on Friday and 11 p.m. on Saturday.

Minimum wage rates for barbers and male hairdressers $15 per week; extra employees 60 per cent of receipts made by the employee. For any barbers or hairdressers (male or female) who work by the job, a schedule of wages which must be paid to the employee for each operation is given in the agreement.

A handicapped worker may have his case referred to the joint committee which may set a lower wage rate for him.

Not more than one apprentice allowed for each shop. Wages for apprentices, from $6 per week during second six months to $12 for sixth six months.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ROUYN AND NORANDA.—An Order in Council, approved June 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 18, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, page 1063 and June, 1938, page 699) as follows:

The Order in Council will remain in effect until October 5, 1941, and shall be renewed automatically until a new Order in Council is passed.

Wages: hairdressers (male or female) who are extra employees or employed on weekends or before a holiday to be paid $2.50 per day plus 50 per cent of receipts of $7 and more.

Apprentice hairdressers (male or female) to be paid $6 per week for second three months to $12.50 after two years.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the Joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the June 4 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette*

Building Trades, Quebec,
Building Trades, Joliette,
Building Trades, Sherbrooke,
Building Trades, Hull (amendment),
Tavern Employees, Quebec.

Certificate of Competency

The certificate of competency was made obligatory by Order in Council as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* June 4, for the following trades:

Building Trades, St. Hyacinthe.

Some of the results of recent research on the control of or prevention of silicosis are given in an information circular recently published by the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior (The situation in regard to progress in silicosis prevention in Canada was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1937, page 713).

In summarizing the background of the problem in the United States the following observations is made by Mr. D. Harrington, Chief of the Health and Safety Branch, Bureau of Mines:

"Research in connection with occupational diseases, including silicosis or, more definitely, pneumoconiosis, has been prosecuted much more actively in North American countries during the past 5 or 10 years than in any other known period. This applies particularly to the United States, owing largely to the fact that in recent years compensation for ill health presumed to be caused by industrial work of certain kinds is being paid to a far greater extent in this country than previously. . . . . "

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers or employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, and June, 1937, page 640; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507.

Ontario

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CARPENTERS, CORNWALL.—An Order in Council, dated May 28 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, June 4, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for carpenters in the town of Cornwall and adjacent area, from June 14, 1938, to February 1, 1939.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1274. The minimum wage rate is unchanged at 65 cents per hour and a 44-hour week.

CARPENTERS, TIMMINS.—An Order in Council, dated May 28 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, June 4, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for carpenters in the town of Timmins and neighbouring townships, from June 14, 1938, to April 1, 1939.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1390, with these exceptions:

Hours are reduced from 10 to 9 per day for the first five days of the week, and from a 55 to a 50-hour week.

Minimum hourly wage rate is increased from 67 to 70 cents.

Service: Personal and Domestic

BARBERS, ARNPRIOR AND RENFREW.—An Order in Council, dated May 10 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 21, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering trade in the towns of Arnprior and Renfrew and within one mile of them and the village of Braeside, from May 31, 1938, "during pleasure."

The regular working period is the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open under municipal by-laws, with no work on Sundays, on eight specified holidays, Wednesdays after 12.30 p.m., except the weeks in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wage rates: those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; those employed full time on a commission basis or a salary plus commission, $12.50 per week plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee; those employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; those employed on Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; those employed Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.

No deduction from wages may be made for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind. A scale of prices for each operation is included in the schedule.

BARBERS, PRESCOTT, CARDINAL, IROQUOIS AND MORRISBURG.—An Order in Council, dated May 10 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May

21, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the town of Prescott and the villages of Cardinal, Iroquois and Morrisburg from May 31, 1938, "during pleasure."

The terms of this schedule are similar to those summarized above for the towns of Arnprior and Renfrew, with the same wage and commission rates.

BARBERS, BROCKVILLE.—An Order in Council, dated May 10 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 21, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the town of Brockville and within one mile of it, from May 31, 1938, "during pleasure."

The terms of this schedule are similar to that summarized above for the towns of Arnprior and Renfrew, with the same wage and commission rates.

BARBERS, ST. MARY'S.—An Order in Council, dated May 10 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 21, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the town of St. Mary's and within one mile of it, from May 31, 1938, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to that summarized above for barbers at Arnprior and Renfrew, with the exception of the wage scale:—

Minimum wage rates: those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; those employed full time on a commission basis or a salary plus commission, $13 per week plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $20 from the work of the employee; those employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; those employed on Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; those employed Saturday or the day before a holiday, $3.50 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $5.50 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.

BARBERS, PETROLIA AND FOREST.—An Order in Council, dated May 10 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 21, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the towns of Petrolia and Forest, from May 31, 1938, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to that summarized above for barbers at Arnprior and Renfrew with these exceptions:—

Minimum wages for those employed full time on a commission or a salary plus commission basis, $13 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee; those employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $3.50 per day or part thereof, plus 60 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

BARBERS, SARNIA.—An Order in Council, dated May 10 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 21, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the city of Sarnia and the village of Point Edward and adjacent area, from May 31, 1938, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to that summarized above for barbers at Arnprior and Renfrew, with the exception of the wage scale:—

Minimum wage rates for barbers: those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $22 per week, those employed full time on a commission basis or a salary plus commission, $15 per week plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $22 from the work of the employee; those employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $7.50 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; those employed on Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; those employed Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.

BARBERS, WINDSOR.—An Order in Council, dated May 10 and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, May 21, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the city of Windsor, from May 31, 1938, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to that summarized above for barbers at Arnprior and Renfrew, with the exception of the wage scale:—

Minimum wage rates for barbers: those employed full time on a straight salary basis, $20 per week; those employed full time on a commission basis or a salary plus commission, $15 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $22 from the work of the employee; those employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturday, $10 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $15 from the work of the employee; those employed on Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $7 per week plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $10 from the work of the employee; those employed Saturday or the day before a holiday, $5 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $7 from the work of the employee; those working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of the proceeds in excess of $4.

Saskatchewan

Service: Personal and Domestic

BARBERS, YORKTON.—An Order in Council, approved June 17, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the barbering industry in the city of Yorkton and within five miles of it.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from July 10, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours: the regular working period for all employers and employees is the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open under the municipal by-laws. The shops shall not open before 8 a.m., nor remain open after 6 p.m. on any day except Saturday when they may remain open until 11 p.m., or the day before a holiday when they may remain open until 9 p.m. No work on Sundays or on eight specified holidays.

Overtime: for all hours in excess of 54 hours in the week, 30 cents per hour or 60 per cent of proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater.

Wages: barbers given full time employment, $15 per week of 54 hours; those given part time or casual employment, 30 cents per hour or 60 per cent of proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater, but in no case shall the hours of employment be less than three consecutive hours.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged customers for each operation in the trade is included.

BARBERS, MELVILLE.—An Order in Council, approved June 17, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the barbering trade in the town of Melville and within five miles of it.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from July 10, 1938, "during pleasure."

The terms of the schedule are similar to those summarized above for barbers at Yorkton except:

Barber shops may be open till 11 p.m. on the days before a holiday. The number of holidays is seven in the year.

Minimum wages are $15 per week of 60 hours, with overtime pay for all work over 60 hours in the week.

BARBERS, REGINA.—Orders in Council, approved May 20, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* May 31, cancel the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1937, page 1037) and make binding a new schedule for the barbering trade in the City of Regina and within five miles of it.

The Order in Council to be in effect from June 10, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours: the regular working period for all employers and employees shall be the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open under municipal by-laws, but barber shops and barber schools shall not be open before 8 a.m. nor remain open after 6 p.m. on any day except Saturday or the day before a holiday, when they may be open until 8 p.m. No work on Sundays, on eight specified holidays, nor on the afternoon of Wednesdays except in those weeks in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum Wages: for those given full time employment, $16 per week of 56 hours or 60 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater; for those given part time or casual employment, 30 cents per hour or 60 per cent of proceeds, whichever is greater, but in no case shall hours of employment be less than three consecutive hours; for any instructor employed in a barber school, $18 per week.

Schedules of minimum prices which must be charged customers for each operation in a barber shop and in a barber school are included.

BARBERS, MOOSE JAW.—Orders in Council, approved May 20, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* May 31, cancel the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1937, page 1037) and makes binding a new schedule for the barbering trade in the city of Moose Jaw and within five miles of it.

The Order in Council to be in effect from June 10, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours: the regular working period for all employers and employees shall be the hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open under municipal by-laws, but barber shops may not be open before 8 a.m. nor remain open after 6 p.m. on any day except Saturday or the day immediately before a holiday when they may remain open until 9 p.m. No work on Sundays nor on eight specified holidays.

Minimum wage rates: for those given full time employment, $15.70 per week of 57 hours or $13 per week of 48 hours, plus 30 cents per hour for all hours in excess thereof or 60 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater; for those given part time or casual employment, 30 cents per hour or 60 per cent of proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater, provided that in no case may hours of employment be less than three consecutive hours.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged customers for each operation is also included.

BEAUTY CULTURE, MOOSE JAW.—Orders in Council, approved May 20, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* May 31, cancel the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1277) and make binding the terms of a new schedule for this trade in the city of Moose Jaw and within five miles of it.

The Order in Council to be in effect from June 10, 1938, "during pleasure".

Hours: beauty parlours not to open before 8 a.m., nor remain open after 6 p.m. on any day except Saturday when they may remain open until 9 p.m. No work Sundays, on nine specified

holidays nor on Wednesday after 12 noon except on Wednesday of a week in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wages: for experienced "beauticians" (that is those who have been employed in the industry under tuition for 18 months or more) who are given full time employment, $13 per week of 45 hours, plus 30 cents per hour in excess thereof or 50 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater; for experienced "beauticians" given part time or casual employment, 30 cents per hour or 50 per cent of proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater, provided that in no case may the hours of employment be less than three consecutive hours; for any person approved by the advisory board, other than an experienced "beautician," who is given full time or part time employment, 25 cents per hour or 50 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater, provided that in no case may the hours of employment be less than three consecutive hours.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged for each operation is included.

BARBERS, PRINCE ALBERT.—An Order in Council approved May 20, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* May 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the city of Prince Albert and within five miles of it.

The Order in Council to be in effect from June 10, 1938, "during pleasure."

The terms are similar to those of the schedule for barbers at Moose Jaw, as summarized above, with this exception:

Minimum wages for those given full time employment, $14.50 per week of 52 hours or $13 per week of 48 hours, plus 30 cents per hour for all hours in excess thereof or 60 per cent of proceeds from the work of the employee, whichever is greater.

BARBERS, SASKATOON.—An Order in Council, approved May 20, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* May 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the city of Saskatoon and within five miles of it.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from June 10, 1938, "during pleasure".

Hours: the regular working period for all employers and employees in the industry are those during which barber shops are permitted to be open by municipal by-law, but barber shops, may not be open before 8 a.m. nor barber schools before 9 a.m., and neither may be open after 6 p.m. on any day except Saturday or the day before a holiday when they may remain open until 8 p.m. No work on Sundays, on eight specified holidays, nor on Wednesdays after noon except Wednesdays of a week in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wages: for those given full time employment, $13 per week of 48 hours plus 30 cents per hour for all hours in excess thereof or 60 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater; for any person who is given part time or casual employment, 30 cents per hour or 60 per cent of proceeds taken in the employee, whichever is greater, provided that in no case may the hours of employment be less than three consecutive hours; for instructors in a barber school, $18 per week.

Schedules of minimum prices which must be charged customers for each operation in a barber shop and in a barber school are included.

Alberta

Manufacturing: Metal Products

ELECTRIC WELDING AND OXY-ACETYLENE GAS WELDING, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated May 30, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* June 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing all electric arc welding, oxy-acetylene gas welding, cutting or burning (other than automobile fender or body repair work) performed by any welder or burner, carried on by any welding shop, welding contractor, sub-contractor, or any other person, firm or corporation who employs a man or men to perform electric arc welding, oxy-acetylene gas welding, cutting or burning in the city of Edmonton and within a radius of 10 miles of the main post office.

The Order in Council to be in effect from June 25, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours: 9 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first six hours, double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and six specified holidays.

Minimum wages for electric and/or oxy-acetylene gas welders and cutters: holders of first class (Alberta) proficiency certificates 70 cents per hour; holders of second class (Alberta) proficiency certificate 60 cents per hour; holders of third class (Alberta) proficiency certificate 45 cents per hour.

At least one holder of a first class certificate must be employed by each employer in the industry.

One apprentice allowed each bona fide welding contractor or welding shop for each three welders employed, but where less than three welders employed, one apprentice is allowed.

Wages for apprentices to be at least 25 per cent of rate for first class welder in first year, 35 per cent in second year and 45 per cent in third year of apprenticeship.

The International Labour Office has published a report entitled *Problems of Industry in the East* by Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.

The report is based upon the personal impressions of social and economic conditions gathered by Mr. Butler during a journey of three months in Middle Asia in the Winter of 1937-38. The report is divided into four parts with a preface and introduction. One part of the report deals with social-economic conditions in India; another with conditions in French India, Ceylon and Malaya and the third section refers to the Netherlands Indies. The final section sets forth Mr. Butler's conclusions as a result of his visit to the East.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JUNE, 1938

Cost of living, prices of staple articles and index numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was slight. In retail prices the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was somewhat higher in June than in May, a slight decrease in the cost of fuel being more than offset by an advance in food and in rent. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics was lower for the last week in June than at the end of May due mainly to declines in the prices of grain, flour and raw sugar.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.56 at the beginning of June as compared with $8.50 for May; $8.52 for June, 1937; $7.79 for June, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); $11.10 for June, 1930; $10.18 for June, 1922; $16.92 for June, 1920 (the post war peak); and $7.49 for June, 1914. The increase in the month under review as compared with the previous month was due to higher cost of meats, eggs, and potatoes which more than offset declines in the cost of butter, milk and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.43 at the beginning of June as compared with $17.36 for May. Fuel was slightly lower due to lower prices for United States anthracite coal in some cities. Rent averaged higher in several localities. Comparative figures for the cost of the budget on certain previous dates are: $17.20 for June, 1927; $16.33 for June, 1936; $15.41 for June 1933 (the low point during recent years); $20.58 for June, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.27 for June, 1914.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 recorded a small decline during the week ended July 1 following a period of stability since the middle of May. The figures are 79·9 for the week ended July 1, the lowest point recorded since the end of 1936; 80·4 for the week ended June 24; 80·2 for that ended June 17; and 80·3 during each of the preceding four weeks. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for May when the index number was 80·3 as compared with 84·6 for June, 1937; 72·3 for June, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 93·4 for June, 1929; 97·8 for June, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·4 for June, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials, the Vegetable Products group was considerably lower the decline being due mainly to lower prices for grains, flour and raw sugar. The index of the Non-Ferrous Metals group rose from 66·7 about the end of May to 69·5 at the beginning of July there being increases in the prices of copper, lead, zinc and tin. Other groups showed comparatively little change.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of June of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rate for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR

(Continued on page 814)

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	June 1914	June 1918	June 1920	June 1922	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1933	June 1935	June 1936	June 1937	May 1938	June 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	76·8	83·0	63·2	60·4	69·8	76·2	76·0	44·0	49·6	46·6	56·6	53·8	57·0
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·2	55·6	54·2	35·0	33·0	41·2	48·2	48·6	23·8	28·0	25·4	31·4	30·2	32·2
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·1	27·9	27·7	19·1	19·1	21·8	24·5	24·1	11·8	12·9	13·2	14·2	15·6	16·0
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·0	36·3	38·4	29·3	31·4	30·3	31·2	31·9	21·3	21·7	22·6	24·2	24·9	25·8
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·1	37·7	40·4	31·3	30·7	26·3	31·2	30·8	15·7	21·3	21·1	21·8	24·3	24·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	36·4	69·6	72·2	53·6	56·0	51·8	55·0	54·4	30·2	39·2	40·0	39·8	42·8	43·2
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·6	50·7	55·8	41·3	42·6	35·7	39·6	40·3	20·2	30·1	29·1	28·8	32·5	33·1
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·2	73·8	76·4	44·0	48·6	43·6	44·0	42·8	25·4	31·0	31·4	33·8	30·8	30·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	25·8	44·8	56·0	33·5	35·2	36·0	35·1	35·6	19·2	22·6	24·2	25·2	25·9	27·9
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	25·0	38·7	50·1	31·7	31·9	32·3	31·1	31·7	15·3	19·0	20·6	21·3	22·2	23·7
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·6	71·4	88·8	69·0	69·6	70·8	72·0	72·0	54·6	61·2	61·2	64·8	66·0	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	52·4	92·0	119·4	71·4	74·8	79·8	81·2	69·6	41·8	46·6	44·2	50·6	60·2	56·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·2	51·7	66·8	42·0	41·3	43·8	44·7	38·7	23·9	26·3	25·2	28·5	33·3	31·4
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·5	40·4	29·8	§31·6	§32·6	§33·2	§32·6	§19·3	§20·0	§20·3	§22·6	§23·8	§23·8
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	30·5	38·2	26·1	§31·6	§32·6	§33·2	§32·6	§19·3	§20·0	§20·3	§22·6	§23·8	§23·8
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	144·0	103·5	114·0	115·5	115·5	115·5	82·5	88·5	93·0	106·5	108·0	108·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	68·0	84·0	50·0	§53·0	§53·0	§48·0	§49·0	§30·0	§34·0	§34·0	§45·0	§43·0	§42·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·5	42·5	28·0	28·5	32·0	31·0	31·0	23·5	26·0	25·5	29·5	28·5	28·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·8	23·0	33·6	19·6	§21·8	§21·0	§20·6	§20·4	§16·0	§15·8	§15·8	§16·4	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	34·4	24·0	17·8	15·6	17·8	24·0	19·0	8·0	10·6	9·8	15·8	10·8	10·8
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	22·8	29·2	24·1	19·8	21·5	21·5	20·9	14·8	16·0	15·6	15·8	15·6	15·4
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·3	17·6	27·5	19·7	15·8	13·3	13·6	16·4	11·3	12·4	10·9	11·7	10·8	11·0
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·6	90·4	31·2	31·6	32·0	28·4	27·2	31·6	26·0	24·4	26·0	26·0	26·0
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·4	42·0	14·6	15·0	15·2	13·6	13·0	15·4	12·6	12·0	12·6	12·6	12·6
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·0	14·5	16·5	13·7	§18·0	§17·9	§17·6	§15·1	§10·2	§13·0	§13·0	§13·1	§14·7	§14·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·2	13·9	16·9	15·0	§18·0	§17·9	§17·6	§15·1	§10·2	§13·0	§13·0	§13·1	§14·7	§14·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	11·1	15·2	13·5	15·3	15·1	15·1	14·3	9·8	9·4	9·0	8·9	8·7	8·7
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	53·6	60·7	216·9	45·7	100·7	51·7	43·7	90·4	34·4	25·9	56·6	50·9	29·0	31·1
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
All Foods		5·48	5·96	6·95	7·34	7·49	12·79	16·92	10·18	11·06	10·73	10·92	11·10	6·84	7·54	7·79	8·52	8·50	8·56
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	2·9	3·0	3·1	3·2	3·3	4·7	4·9	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	3·8	3·8	3·9	4·0	3·9	3·9
Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	71·8	101·6	107·4	106·6	101·0	100·6	100·1	92·4	88·4	90·2	88·2	89·8	88·6
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	39·4	58·1	72·6	68·2	63·6	63·3	62·7	63·0	58·4	58·1	58·5	58·4	58·7	58·5
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	41·8	67·4	81·7	76·9	76·8	76·6	76·5	76·4	62·0	61·0	59·7	59·0	60·7	60·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·1	49·6	62·1	57·4	55·9	56·6	55·2	54·2	46·3	45·7	45·1	44·9	45·1	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	27·6	36·6	31·2	30·7	31·0	31·1	30·9	26·7	27·4	27·1	26·8	26·7	26·7
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Fuel and light		1·50	1·63	1·76	1·91	1·90	2·75	3·55	3·41	3·34	3·29	3·26	3·25	2·86	2·81	2·81	2·77	2·81	2·79
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Rent	¼ mo.	2·37	2·89	4·05	4·75	4·86	4·77	6·30	6·95	6·87	6·91	6·96	7·06	5·67	5·57	5·70	5·86	6·02	6·04
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
††**Totals**		9·37	10·50	12·79	14·02	14·27	20·36	26·81	20·58	21·31	20·97	21·18	21·44	15·41	15·95	16·33	17·20	17·36	17·43

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·29	12·65	17·04	10·30	11·24	10·61	10·89	11·12	7·11	7·61	7·89	8·47	8·52	8·52
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	7·23	.....	15·08	9·50	10·39	9·77	10·04	10·42	6·75	7·31	7·66	8·08	8·40	8·44
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	6·96	12·51	16·24	10·29	11·28	10·66	10·74	10·89	7·18	7·65	8·05	8·50	8·74	8·66
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·84	12·51	15·99	9·54	10·54	9·85	10·04	10·14	6·23	6·81	7·35	7·73	7·88	7·98
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·11	12·74	17·12	10·08	11·17	10·78	11·80	11·03	6·79	7·51	7·84	8·48	8·41	8·47
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·06	12·45	16·83	9·89	10·27	10·45	10·54	10·88	6·60	7·59	7·42	8·60	8·41	8·39
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·88	12·74	16·47	10·03	10·56	10·85	11·21	11·21	6·70	7·50	7·19	8·43	8·46	8·63
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·14	13·15	17·12	10·02	10·56	10·73	11·21	11·40	6·57	7·53	7·41	8·46	8·39	8·50
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·13	13·65	18·18	11·48	11·81	11·87	12·32	12·46	7·63	8·39	8·59	9·69	9·57	9·65

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·5**	**24·0**	**21·0**	**16·1**	**13·3**	**16·0**	**25·8**	**24·8**	**21·6**	**33·1**	**36·4**	**58·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·5**	**23·2**	**20·8**	**15·5**	**13·2**	**13·5**	**17·5**	**23·4**	**20·2**	**30·0**	**33·3**	**55·5**
1—Sydney	32·8	24·4	21	17·5	14·4	13	.....	25·4	20·3	30·9	34·5	58
2—New Glasgow	28·7	25	20·2	15	14	12	.....	22	19·2	29·4	32·2	52·4
3—Amherst	25·8	20	19·5	15	11·7	14	18	22·3	18·7	29·7	32·9	53
4—Halifax	27·7	21·4	20·8	14·4	12·8	11·7	17	22	19·6	29	31·5	54
5—Windsor	30	25	25	16	14	14	.....	25	21·6	32	35	59·7
6—Truro	26	23·3	18	15	12	16·5	.....	23·7	21·7	29·2	33·5	56
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**25·7**	**22·0**	**20·0**	**14·9**	**13·5**	**12·5**	**25·5**	**25·0**	**19·5**	**30·5**	**34·2**	**53·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·9**	**23·3**	**19·8**	**15·9**	**12·1**	**14·3**	**20·6**	**22·7**	**20·9**	**31·3**	**34·8**	**57·3**
8—Moncton	31·8	23·1	19·8	15·1	12·3	15·5	20	24·6	20·5	31·9	36·5	57·3
9—Saint John	29·7	21·9	22·4	14·4	12·8	11·9	21·7	23·9	20·8	30	33·8	55·8
10—Fredericton	31	23·2	17	16	11·3	14·7	20	22·3	21·6	33·1	34·7	58·7
11—Bathurst	31	25	20	18	12	15	.....	20	20·5	30	34·2	.....
Quebec (average)	**27·4**	**24·1**	**20·4**	**15·9**	**11·1**	**13·3**	**25·5**	**23·2**	**20·3**	**30·0**	**33·5**	**59·1**
12—Quebec	27	24·5	17·6	15·6	10·5	15·5	25·5	23·4	21·1	28·1	32·8	52·7
13—Three Rivers	29·7	24·2	17·8	16·5	10·7	14·7	25·2	23·4	18·9	33·3	36·3	59·1
14—Sherbrooke	30·9	27	22·3	17·2	12	14·9	27·3	24·5	21·1	28·6	31·7	58·8
15—Sorel	22·5	22	19	15	12·2	9	21	21	20·8	33	36·7	60
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·3	19·5	19·5	14	10	14	25	19·7	17·3	29·7	35·6	56·2
17—St. Johns	32	26·5	22	17	10	13·5	27	25	18·8	30·4	32	61
18—Thetford Mines	.....	24	19	15	11	15	22	21·5	20	25	30	65
19—Montreal	30	25·8	24·7	15·5	12·3	9·1	30	24·7	22·6	30·4	33·1	60·7
20—Hull	27·8	23·6	21·4	16·9	11·5	13·7	26·7	25·5	22·1	31·1	33·5	58·8
Ontario (average)	**28·4**	**24·5**	**21·4**	**16·7**	**13·7**	**17·3**	**25·3**	**25·5**	**22·1**	**31·7**	**34·8**	**57·7**
21—Ottawa	29·3	24·8	24·5	18·2	12·9	13·2	26·3	24·2	21·9	32	34·7	59·6
22—Brockville	29·5	25	23·5	16·5	11·2	15	30	25	24	31·7	33·6	58·1
23—Kingston	28	23·3	21·2	15·5	12·4	13	23·8	24·7	21	29·8	33·3	55·7
24—Belleville	22·2	19·5	19·5	15	11	15	26·5	22	20	32	34·7	55·9
25—Peterborough	31·3	25·7	22·6	17·8	14·5	20·1	.....	28	22·5	31·9	35·1	57·5
26—Oshawa	26·6	24·2	20·6	15·7	13·8	18·2	.....	24·7	18·2	29·6	34	57
27—Orillia	26·7	21·7	22	15·5	13·9	18·2	29	27	23·7	32·1	37	60
28—Toronto	29·9	25·5	23·5	16·9	15	17·1	27·6	25·7	23·7	34·4	38·2	60·2
29—Niagara Falls	29	24·4	21·5	17·7	13·2	17·3	.....	23·8	22·4	32	34·4	58·3
30—St. Catharines	29·5	25·1	23·2	17·3	13·3	16·8	26·7	26·1	18·5	28·8	32·2	56·5
31—Hamilton	28·9	25·8	23·5	17·6	15·6	18·3	24	25·1	27·5	30·1	34·4	59·3
32—Brantford	29	25·1	21·7	17·4	12·7	18·6	25	25·4	23	30·5	34·5	57·2
33—Galt	29	24·4	23·4	18·2	15·7	19·4	30	29·3	21	31·7	34·7	58·5
34—Guelph	26·1	24·4	20·1	16·1	14·6	17	22	25	21·6	30·6	34·1	57
35—Kitchener	26·5	24·1	19	17·1	14·6	17·2	.....	23·7	17	31·2	33·6	56
36—Woodstock	29	24·8	19·7	16·1	12·2	18·3	22·5	24·5	23·3	30·2	32·9	56·9
37—Stratford	27·5	24	18·7	16·5	14·6	19	28	24·3	20	31·7	34·3	57
38—London	28·9	24·8	23·5	16·9	14	17·2	21·6	26·4	23·7	31·5	34·8	57·7
39—St. Thomas	29·6	25	22·1	16·2	13·1	17·8	28	27	21·3	31·4	34·3	57·8
40—Chatham	27·1	23·8	21·3	17·3	12·7	18·5	23·5	25·7	20	33·1	36·1	59·4
41—Windsor	29·8	25·7	23·1	18·1	14·3	17·7	20·5	25·6	21·6	28·4	31·1	59·1
42—Sarnia	28·2	24·6	19·6	17·4	14·2	18·1	15	24·9	23·3	30·8	33·5	56·4
43—Owen Sound	25·5	21·8	18·3	15·7	13·2	18·6	15	22	20	31·7	34·9	55·4
44—North Bay	29	24·3	24·3	17·3	13	17·5	.....	25	22·3	33	36·6	55
45—Sudbury	28·4	24·7	20·6	15·8	13·3	14·5	22	25·6	21·8	30·6	34·2	55·3
46—Cobalt	25	24	15	14	14	.....	.....	24	24	32·1	34·3	59
47—Timmins	29·6	26·4	22·4	16·6	14	18·2	30·7	28·5	25	32	35·1	57·6
48—Sault Ste. Marie	28·6	25	21·5	15·7	13	18·4	28·3	26·9	21·7	32·8	35·7	59·1
49—Port Arthur	31	25·5	22·5	18·2	15·7	17	30	27·2	24·3	36·3	39·1	59·2
50—Fort William	32·3	26·2	21	17·1	15·3	16·2	30	27·1	23·2	36·1	39·8	59·2
Manitoba (average)	**30·6**	**23·8**	**22·2**	**16·3**	**14·7**	**14·4**	**25·6**	**26·6**	**21·5**	**37·7**	**41·5**	**59·4**
51—Winnipeg	30·4	23·9	23·7	16	15	13·6	25·6	28·1	21·5	37·2	40·9	60·3
52—Brandon	30·7	23·7	20·7	16·5	14·4	15·2	.....	25	.....	38·2	42	58·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**26·4**	**21·4**	**19·8**	**14·9**	**12·0**	**14·8**	**26·8**	**24·4**	**22·1**	**39·4**	**42·9**	**59·3**
53—Regina	27·2	21·8	20·8	15	13·5	14·5	28·5	23·5	22·3	37·3	40·9	59·4
54—Prince Albert	23	18	18	13	10	14	.....	25	20	42·5	46·6	56·8
55—Saskatoon	26·1	21·6	19·5	14·9	11·8	14·1	24	26	21	40·7	43·4	58·8
56—Moose Jaw	29·4	24·1	20·9	16·5	12·5	16·5	28	23	25	36·9	40·7	62·3
Alberta (average)	**27·3**	**22·9**	**18·9**	**14·5**	**11·7**	**15·0**	**27·8**	**23·6**	**21·4**	**37·9**	**41·0**	**58·5**
57—Medicine Hat	30	25	21·3	16·7	14·4	16·7	28·3	25	19·5	39·4	43·3	58·7
58—Drumheller	24·3	22	17	14	9·5	15	30	22	24·3	37·2	38·2	57·5
59—Edmonton	24	19·8	17·4	12	9·1	13·2	.....	21	21·1	35·4	38·4	57·1
60—Calgary	30·1	24·4	21·2	15·7	14·4	16·4	30·8	27	21	41·3	46	61·1
61—Lethbridge	28	23·2	17·6	14	11·2	13·9	22·2	23·2	21	36·3	39·1	58·1
British Columbia (average)	**30·8**	**25·6**	**22·8**	**16·6**	**16·1**	**19·0**	**30·8**	**27·0**	**23·3**	**38·0**	**41·6**	**59·2**
62—Fernie	25	22	19	16	15	17	22	25	23	37	39·3	60
63—Nelson	28·5	24	21·7	15·5	15	18·2	34	28·2	22·7	37·8	43·2	61·7
64—Trail	29·2	25·4	21·8	16·7	16·3	20	35	29	25·6	38·6	41·4	61·2
65—New Westminster	32·6	26·9	22·1	16·7	17·6	18·2	29·2	27·3	23·7	36·6	40·8	58·6
66—Vancouver	31·7	26·7	24·1	16·8	16·4	17·7	32·1	27·1	24	37	40·5	59·5
67—Victoria	32·7	27·5	24·9	17·2	17·2	19·6	30·3	28·4	23·7	38·4	41·6	57·4
68—Nanaimo	34	27	23	17·1	15·9	19·6	33	26·3	20	38·2	41·7	58·3
69—Prince Rupert	32·5	25	26	17	15·3	22	.....	25	23·5	40·6	44·4	56·9

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·6	**23·1**	**17·5**	**13·5**	**51·1**	**18·6**	**17·6**	**21·6**	**15·3**	**27·9**	**23·7**	**10·9**	**28·0**	**31·4**	
9·9	**22·3**	.....	.....	**42·8**	**13·3**	**13·7**	**15·9**	**15·7**	**29·1**	**25·8**	**10·3**	**29·7**	**34·0**	
6·7	18·7	.....	.....	45·8	13·3	13·7	15·2	15·2	31·6	28	10–12	30	34·1	1
.....	25	.....	.....	45	13·2	.....	18·6	15·6	26·1	22·7	11	29·5	33·4	2
.....	23	.....	.....	42·5	14·2	14	15·6	14·7	25·4	22	8c	28·1	34	3
10	20	.....	.....	37·5	12·3	11·7	14·8	15·2	30·7	25	11·8a	.....	32·6	4
13	25	.....	.....	.....	13	15	16·1	17·6	30	27	10	29·7	35·2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	43·3	13·8	14·3	15	15·7	30·7	30	10	31	34·8	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	**50·0**	**13·2**	.....	**15·7**	**16·1**	**25·1**	**21·5**	**9·0–10·0**	**27·6**	**31·8**	7
12·4	**25·1**	.....	.....	**48·7**	**14·1**	**15·6**	**17·8**	**15·2**	**27·3**	**22·8**	**10·8**	**29·7**	**34·5**	
12·3	22·5	.....	.....	44·3	14·5	15·2	17·1	15·5	29·7	23·9	10	30·8	35·1	8
12	28·2	.....	.....	46·7	14	14·3	20·9	14·8	30·1	25·6	12	29·2	34	9
13	24·5	.....	.....	55	14·9	17·2	18·7	15·3	26·4	23	11	30·3	35·4	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	14·5	15	23	18·7	10	28·6	33·6	11
14·1	**25·2**	**19·9**	.....	**47·5**	**19·4**	**16·9**	**15·2**	**15·3**	**28·8**	**25·0**	**9·5**	**26·7**	**29·3**	
15·2	25·3	18	.....	.....	.....	15·5	15·5	16·5	30·4	27	11	26·7	30·2	12
11·2	23·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	16·4	15·7	28·6	25·9	10	.....	28·8	13
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·3	15	16·9	14·9	31·6	27	10a	26·7	29·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10	14·3	26	22·3	8	.....	28·9	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·3	14·8	26·1	22·3	8b	.....	29·2	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	15·8	14·6	29	24·1	8	.....	28·7	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·5	16·2	25	22	9	25	29	18
15·1	27·5	21·7	.....	45	21	20·4	20·4	14·1	32·7	27·2	10–11	28·8	30·5	19
15	24	.....	.....	50	.....	15	13·7	16·6	30	26·9	11	26·2	28·6	20
14·3	**23·8**	**20·0**	8·8	**56·4**	**17·3**	**16·7**	**25·3**	**14·8**	**28·4**	**24·5**	**11·3**	**28·5**	**31·0**	
15	26·4	20·7	8·3	.....	20·7	17·1	25	14·1	30·2	26·7	11	27·6	30·1	21
.....	25	15	.....	.....	18·5	15	24·4	14·7	25·8	23	10	.....	29·3	22
15	25·7	21·7	.....	50	18	16	23·5	14·5	26·8	23·8	10	26·5	29·3	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	25	14·6	25·5	22·7	10	30·9	30·4	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	24·9	16·8	24·7	20·8	11	27·8	30·1	25
13·7	25	25	.....	.....	17·5	.....	21·7	13·7	28·9	23·2	11	28·5	30·7	26
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	15·4	25·4	21·9	11	28·3	32	27
16·3	26·4	21·1	.....	60	.....	20	30·1	14·4	31·2	27·8	12	.....	31	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	28·9	14·7	28·4	.....	12	30	31·2	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	28·8	13·5	30·1	.....	12	28·6	30·2	30
16·3	27	22·2	8	60	.....	17	30·5	13·5	29·9	26·9	12	29·4	32·2	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	16	29·5	13·8	27·5	23·9	11	29·7	31·1	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·5	14·7	26·4	24·5	11	28	30·3	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·5	15	25·8	14·1	27·8	24·2	11	28·7	30·3	34
.....	21·7	25	.....	50	.....	20	25·3	14·3	27	23·6	11	28	30·8	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·5	13·3	25·2	21·4	11	.....	30·6	36
.....	25	16·3	.....	.....	17	16·8	27·2	13·8	27·1	22·2	11	27	29·9	37
12·2	19·3	18·3	.....	50	15·7	17	27·5	14·3	27·6	22·8	11	28	30·8	38
12·5	22·5	21	.....	.....	17·4	17·5	31	13·8	26·8	24·5	11	31·7	32·9	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	27·3	14	24·5	20·9	11	27·5	30·5	40
13·7	23·3	20	.....	60	15	13	23·1	13·5	28·6	24·6	12	.....	29·8	41
.....	23	20	.....	.....	16·5	15	31	14·9	26·3	23·2	11	29	30·5	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	26·2	13·8	25	23·2	11	29	31	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	16·5	30	.....	12	.....	31·7	44
.....	20	.....	10	52·5	18	.....	19·9	16·6	32·7	28	14	.....	31·5	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	52·5	15	.....	16·4	17	34	32·7	10b	.....	34·5	46
.....	23·9	22·8	.....	62·5	19·4	21·2	15·6	17·6	34·1	28·1	14·3a	30·5	31·6	47
.....	22·5	17·8	.....	67·5	16·8	17	25·6	16·5	30·5	.....	12	25·2	32	48
.....	.....	17·5	.....	.....	20	16·5	19·4	16	31·7	27·5	11	28	32·5	49
.....	24·2	16·3	.....	55	17·5	17·4	22·5	15·9	32·1	25·2	11	28	32·4	50
23·0	**25·7**	**16·9**	.....	.....	**20·5**	**17·3**	**25·4**	**14·6**	**26·9**	**21·7**	**9·2**	**25·9**	**29·3**	
21	26·4	16·9	.....	.....	19·5	18·4	30·2	14·4	29·9	24·4	10	27·5	29	51
25	25	.....	.....	.....	21·4	16·2	20·5	14·8	23·8	19	8·3a	24·2	29·6	52
22·8	**23·5**	**11·3**	**14·2**	.....	**23·4**	**19·2**	**17·0**	**15·1**	**23·7**	**19·8**	**11·8**	**25·6**	**29·8**	
22·1	23·3	11·5	12·5	.....	23·3	18·8	17	15·2	25	19·8	12	25·7	29·2	53
23·5	25	11	.....	.....	25	18	14·8	15·8	24·2	20	11	24·9	30·4	54
22	22	10·8	15	.....	20·3	18·8	16·8	15·3	24·2	20·7	12	24·7	29·3	55
23·4	23·7	12	15	.....	25	21·2	19·4	14·2	21·2	18·5	12	27	30·1	56
22·3	**22·7**	**13·9**	**16·7**	.....	**23·8**	**20·1**	**18·7**	**15·9**	**24·2**	**18·7**	**10·8**	**25·1**	**30·3**	
25	25·7	.....	.....	.....	25	21·2	15	15·7	25	19·7	11	24·7	30·1	57
22·5	22·5	13	16·5	.....	25	18·3	18·7	16·4	21·2	17·5	10	25·7	31·5	58
.....	21	18·7	.....	.....	20	19·6	19·3	15·7	23·9	18·6	11	25·4	29·7	59
21·5	22·6	12·7	16·8	.....	24	21·2	21·8	15·4	26·7	19·3	11	24·8	30	60
20	21·8	11·3	.....	.....	25	20	.....	16·4	24·3	18·3	11	25	30·4	61
16·9	**19·7**	**13·1**	**14·5**	.....	**23·4**	**21·5**	**25·3**	**16·8**	**29·4**	**24·8**	**11·6**	**29·4**	**33·5**	
25	25	.....	20	.....	22·7	24	20·6	17	29·5	23	10	25	33·8	62
20	23·7	12·5	18	.....	24·7	24	29·2	18·5	32·2	25	12·5a	30	33·6	63
22·2	25·8	13·7	18·5	.....	23·5	22·8	27·1	18·3	31·8	.....	12·5a	.....	33·6	64
13·9	15·6	.....	8·3	.....	22·5	16·3	23·3	15·7	27	24	10	30	32·6	65
13	14·8	.....	10	.....	22·5	17·7	24	15·1	27·2	25·5	10	.....	32·6	66
11·4	18·2	.....	12	.....	24·6	20·1	23·4	16	29	26	12·5a	32·7	33·4	67
12·5	17·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	37·8	15·7	28·4	25	11a	.....	34·4	68
.....	16·7	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	16·7	18·3	30	25·2	14·3a	.....	34·2	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·8**	**7·2a**	**15·8**	**4·2**	**5·7**	**8·2**	**10·8**	**11·4**	**11·3**	**11·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·6**	**7·2**	**16·3**	**4·9**	**5·8**	**7·6**	**12·4**	**11·9**	**11·3**	**11·2**
1—Sydney	23·2	8	16	4·7	5·6	7·5	12·2	11·3	11·5	11·6
2—New Glasgow	23·4	7·3	16·7	4·7	5·6	7·6	12·2	11·4	10·9	10·4
3—Amherst	22·2	7·3	15	4·9	5·7	6·9	11	11	11·1	10·7
4—Halifax	23·8	6–6·7	16·7	4·8	5·6	8·1	13·3	12·2	10·7	10·8
5—Windsor	24·2	7·3–8b	17	5·2	6·2	8	12·3	13·2	12	12
6—Truro	24·8	6–7·3	16·6	4·8	6	7·7	13·3	12·4	11·4	11·4
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·4**	**8·0**	**17·0**	**4·9**	**6·0**	**7·8**	**13·5**	**11·8**	**12·2**	**12·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·5**	**7·9**	**17·2**	**4·8**	**5·8**	**7·5**	**13·3**	**12·0**	**11·8**	**11·8**
8—Moncton	23	8	17·7	4·8	5·6	8·6	13·7	12·1	11·8	11·8
9—Saint John	24·1	6–7·3	19	4·6	5·9	7·3	13·4	11·1	11·1	11
10—Fredericton	23·4	8	15	4·8	6·2	7·2	13·1	11·4	11·2	11·4
11—Bathurst	23·6	8·7b	17	4·8	5·6	7	13	13·2	12·9	13·1
Quebec (average)	**21·0**	**5·9**	**13·4**	**4·3**	**5·7**	**6·5**	**10·5**	**9·7**	**10·8**	**10·5**
12—Quebec	21·8	5–9·5c	13·6	4·6	5·9	7	10·5	9·7	10·6	10·2
13—Three Rivers	22·1	5·3–6	13·2	5	5·7	6·8	11·6	9·9	10·5	10·7
14—Sherbrooke	21·4	6	12·7	4·4	6	6·4	10·9	9·9	10·9	10·7
15—Sorel	20·8	4·7	13·5	3·3	.....	6	9·4	9·6	11·2	10·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·5	5·3	13·1	3·8	6	6·7	10·4	9·3	10·7	10·8
17—St. Johns	20·1	4·7	12·8	4·1	5·2	6·3	9·4	10	11	11
18—Thetford Mines	20	6	13·5	4·7	5·5	5·4	10·5	9·3	11·2	10·5
19—Montreal	22	6–7·3	14·9	4·7	5·3	7·2	10	9·6	10·7	10·1
20—Hull	21·1	5·3–7·3	13	4·5	5·7	6·5	11·6	9·6	10	10·2
Ontario (average)	**23·5**	**6·9**	**15·3**	**3·5**	**5·6**	**8·8**	**10·9**	**10·8**	**10·8**	**10·8**
21—Ottawa	22·6	7·3	14·2	4·8	5·6	9·1	10·8	10·4	10·4	10·6
22—Brockville	21·6	6·7	13	4·5	5·6	8	12·1	10·1	10·3	10·6
23—Kingston	21·8	6–6·7	12·7	4·2	5	8·4	10·3	10·1	10	10
24—Belleville	22	6	14	3·1	5·1	8	10·2	9·8	10	10·4
25—Peterborough	23·1	6–6·7	15·1	2·9	5·2	8·7	10	10	9·8	10·2
26—Oshawa	24·5	6·7–7·3	15	3	5·9	8	10	10·4	10·4	10·4
27—Orillia	25·1	6·7	19	3	5	8·8	10·6	11	11·5	11·7
28—Toronto	24·9	7·3	17	3	5·3	8·4	9·9	10·4	10·4	10·3
29—Niagara Falls	23	7·3	16	3·1	5·6	8·8	10·6	10·3	11·3	11·1
30—St. Catharines	23·5	7·3	16·7	3·1	5·8	9·4	11·1	9·9	10·2	10·2
31—Hamilton	27·4	6·7–7·3	16·3	3·1	5·5	8·9	9·8	10·4	10·5	10·6
32—Brantford	24·6	7·3	15·9	2·7	5·5	9·1	9·9	10·3	10·2	10
33—Galt	26·4	7·3	17	2·6	5·6	8·7	10	11·3	11·1	10·8
34—Guelph	24·1	6·7	16·2	2·5	5·5	9·7	10·6	10·4	10·4	10·3
35—Kitchener	24·9	7·3	16·1	2·9	5·4	9·1	10·3	10·5	10·9	10·9
36—Woodstock	23·6	6·7	12·7	2·4	5	8·7	9·7	11·2	10·5	10·2
37—Stratford	22·3	6·7–7·3	15·6	2·6	5·5	9	11·2	11·1	10·2	10·7
38—London	23·3	6·7–7·3	17·4	2·7	5·5	9	10·9	11·5	11·1	10·9
39—St. Thomas	23·6	6–6·7	18	3·1	5·7	9·2	12·3	11·6	11·3	11·1
40—Chatham	20·3	6	14·7	2·9	5·5	8·5	10	11·5	11·6	11·5
41—Windsor	21·9	6·7–7·3	13·5	3·2	5	8·1	9·8	10·6	11	10·7
42—Sarnia	23·8	6·7–7·3	16·4	2·6	5·7	8·9	11·3	11	11	10·8
43—Owen Sound	21·7	6·7	14·4	3	5	8·8	12·5	10·3	10	10
44—North Bay	25	6–7·3	15	4·9	6	9·5	13	11·2	11·2	11·2
45—Sudbury	21·8	7·3	13·5	4·9	6·3	8·4	12·7	11	11·3	11·4
46—Cobalt	23·4	6·7	13	5·4	5·8	8·7	11·8	12·6	12·7	12·7
47—Timmins	23·5	6·7	12·7	4·8	6·6	8·6	11·9	11·2	11·5	11·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	23·4	6–6·7	15	4·8	5·6	9·4	11·2	11·6	11·9	12·3
49—Port Arthur	23·5	6·7–7·3	17·3	4·6	5·8	9·3	10·8	11·1	11	11·1
50—Fort William	22·9	6·7–7·3	15	4·5	6·1	8·6	10·3	11·1	11·4	11·1
Manitoba (average)	**25·8**	**7·0**	**15·9**	**4·5**	**5·7**	**9·6**	**10·3**	**13·0**	**11·8**	**12·2**
51—Winnipeg	26·7	6·4–8	16·8	4·6	5·8	8·9	10	12·3	12	12·2
52—Brandon	24·9	6·4–7·1	15	4·4	5·6	10·3	10·6	13·6	11·6	12·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·2**	**7·3**	**16·6**	**4·5**	**5·9**	**9·3**	**10·8**	**13·3**	**11·6**	**12·1**
53—Regina	24·9	7·2–8	18·5	4·5	6·2	9·7	10·2	13·3	10·5	11·2
54—Prince Albert	24·2	6·4	16·3	4·4	5·5	8·6	11·7	13·9	12·8	12·8
55—Saskatoon	22·5	7·2	.....	4·5	5·8	9·2	10·4	12·7	11	11·9
56—Moose Jaw	25	8	15	4·6	6·2	9·7	10·9	13·3	12·1	12·4
Alberta (average)	**25·9**	**7·8**	**15·7**	**4·5**	**6·0**	**8·4**	**10·0**	**12·6**	**11·9**	**11·9**
57—Medicine Hat	27·8	8	16	4·4	6·4	8·7	10·7	12·6	11·3	11
58—Drumheller	25·5	6·8–8	.....	4·7	5·6	8·2	10·1	12·8	12·6	12·6
59—Edmonton	24·6	7·2–8	16·9	4·5	6·6	8·3	10·1	12·8	12·1	12·1
60—Calgary	26·2	8	15	4·5	5·7	8·5	9·7	12·4	11·6	11·9
61—Lethbridge	25·6	8	15	4·6	5·9	8·1	9·5	12·6	11·7	11·7
British Columbia (average)	**26·7**	**9·5**	**19·2**	**5·1**	**6·2**	**7·5**	**8·5**	**13·0**	**12·3**	**12·7**
62—Fernie	26	10	17·5	5	6·3	7·8	9·3	12·8	13·5	12·6
63—Nelson	27·2	10	.....	5·4	.....	7·5	9·1	14	14·2	13·7
64—Trail	24·7	10	16	5·1	6·5	8·1	8·9	13·3	13·4	13·8
65—New Westminster	26·9	9–9·6	20·4	5	5·8	6·7	7·5	12·1	11·5	11·8
66—Vancouver	26·5	9–9·6	19·7	5	6·1	7	7·8	12	10·5	11·6
67—Victoria	27·5	9	19·5	5	6·9	7·6	7·6	12·7	11·2	11·5
68—Nanaimo	29·8	9	20	5·2	5	7·3	9·4	12·2	11·2	13·1
69—Prince Rupert	25·2	9–10	21·5	5·1	7	7·6	8	14·6	12·7	13·3

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers 'quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1938

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·4	7·0	·934	19·7	22·9	15·4	11·0	17·0	15·2	58·5	17·1	53·4	43·7	
5·5	7·3	1·025	20·7	18·5	14·0	11·7	16·1	15·1	55·8	16·9	57·6	48·2	
4·7	7·3	1·084	22·7	.....	12·9	11·7	15	14·5	49	17·1	.....	46·5	1
4·9	7·2	1·012	20·2	.....	14·2	12·7	15·2	15	49	17·5	.....	47·9	2
5	6·8	·882	18·6	.....	14·3	11·2	16	13·5	.....	14	50	50	3
6·1	7	1·06	20·5	18·5	15	12·2	17·1	17·2	67·5	17	61·7	48	4
6·6	7·6	1·019	20	.....	.....	11·3	17	15	.....	17·9	59	49·7	5
5·4	8·1	1·09	22·2	.....	13·7	11·3	16·3	15·6	57·5	17·8	59·5	47·3	6
5·7	7·9	·792	17·5	22·5	17·5	12·6	16·3	15·5	.....	19·2	49·0	47·2	7
5·4	7·8	·907	18·7	22·7	14·3	11·7	16·2	14·6	53·9	16·4	56·5	48·6	
5·3	7·7	1·043	19·5	20	14·2	12·6	16·8	14·7	59	15·8	.....	51·6	8
5·4	8	1·114	21·9	24·7	13·8	11·2	15·7	13·5	57·5	15·6	50	47·2	9
5·6	8·1	·721	15·6	23·5	15	11·4	16·5	14·5	49	16·4	59·5	45·5	10
5·4	7·2	·75	17·8	.....	14	11·5	15·8	15·7	50	17·8	60	50	11
5·0	7·5	·920	19·1	24·4	14·1	11·4	16·4	14·1	62·4	17·2	57·9	43·0	
5·6	7·9	1·104	21·8	25	13·1	12·3	17·4	15	84	19·6	60·7	43·7	12
5·2	8·3	·854	19·4	25	15·8	11·9	16·2	14·3	65	17	60	45	13
4·6	7·1	1·141	22·6	30	15·3	11·7	17·5	15	48·5	17·9	63	44·8	14
4·3	7·4	·60	14·7	15	13·2	11·3	14	13·6	50	16·1	47·5	41·3	15
4	7·5	·689	15·1	.....	13	12·6	16·3	13·2	51·7	16·6	58	41·2	16
6	7·1	·868	17·5	25	15	11·5	17	14·8	48	15·8	60	44·8	17
4·3	7·4	·955	19·4	.....	13·7	9·4	17·3	12·8	65	16·2	.....	45·6	18
5·7	7·4	1·149	21·6	25·8	13·1	11·6	16·6	13·6	90·5	16·4	57·8	40·3	19
5·1	7·5	·919	19·6	25·1	14·6	10·6	14·9	14·8	59·2	19·6	56	40·4	20
5·1	7·3	·838	17·7	22·6	15·0	11·0	16·9	15·5	56·0	16·1	53·7	42·2	
5	7·7	·992	22·7	26·6	14·6	11	16·7	16·5	62	17·5	56·5	42·7	21
5	7·7	·86	19·4	25	13·7	10·3	17	15·5	50	16·4	60	44	22
5·2	7·4	·904	18·7	26	.....	10·5	17	15	.....	15·5	51·5	41·3	23
5	7	·792	16·1	20	.....	12·1	16·5	14·7	49·7	15	58	41	24
5	7·6	·75	15·1	19	13	10·1	16·7	14·7	51·7	15·7	56·8	40·4	25
5·5	7·2	·692	15·4	.....	.....	11·7	17·2	15·2	.....	15·8	60·7	42	26
5	6·5	·628	14·3	21·5	.....	9·2	16·2	15	69	17	54·5	41·4	27
5	6·8	·957	19·4	22·7	.....	9·3	16·5	15·1	54·7	15·9	55·4	41·9	28
6·4	6·6	1·11	22·5	25	.....	9·7	17·4	15·3	56·5	15·7	46·7	43	29
6·5	7·6	·95	17·7	.....	.....	12·2	16·8	15·5	58·3	14·9	48·5	42·7	30
5·3	7·5	·777	18·7	.....	.....	12	17·2	14·8	.....	14·6	59	41·9	31
4·8	7·4	·697	14	.....	.....	10·7	16·8	14·8	51	15	45	40·8	32
4·7	7·2	·657	15·4	.....	.....	9·5	17·4	15	.....	15·4	55	40·4	33
4·9	6·6	·70	13·8	20	.....	10	17·1	15·5	.....	15·4	59	41·2	34
5·4	7·3	·715	14·9	.....	.....	11·4	16·8	15·5	.....	15·9	.....	41·4	35
5	6·8	·678	15·8	18	.....	11·2	16	14·7	.....	14·9	.....	39	36
4·3	7·1	·591	13·5	20	.....	10·6	16·8	14·5	44	15·7	59·5	40·6	37
4·6	7·4	·781	16·5	22·5	.....	11·5	16·2	14·6	.....	15·2	51·7	40·7	38
4·8	7·7	·85	15·9	19	.....	11·6	17·1	14·9	46·5	18·4	.....	41·7	39
4·3	8·3	1·033	19	.....	.....	10·4	16·8	15·5	.....	15	58·5	41·7	40
4·5	6·1	1·117	19·5	22·7	.....	10·1	15·1	14·8	.....	15·9	43	41·8	41
5·5	7·1	·844	17·4	.....	.....	10	16·6	15·6	45	16·3	.....	42·3	42
4·6	6·2	·57	12·5	.....	.....	11	16·5	14·8	54	17·2	.....	40·7	43
5	8·3	·867	20	25	.....	11·5	17·5	15	65	16·5	49	43·5	44
5	7·6	·835	18·6	.....	16·5	11·6	17·6	17·4	59·7	16·1	54	44·6	45
5	7·6	1·207	25·7	.....	16·7	12·5	18	16·6	64·5	18	53·3	47·6	46
5	7·7	1·246	26·4	.....	16·2	12·5	18·7	17·3	65	17·8	52·4	44·7	47
5·2	7·4	·735	17·5	25	15	11·6	16·9	15·5	59·3	16·2	57	43·5	48
5·1	8·1	·775	18·1	33·3	15·8	11·8	17·2	17·7	58·1	17·3	47·5	43·5	49
5·1	7·4	·841	17·2	15	13·3	11·5	17·8	17·4	55·4	16·3	49	43·9	50
5·9	6·2	·587	13·2	.....	15·6	10·1	17·4	15·4	62·6	17·0	48·1	43·1	
5·9	6·1	·632	14·1	.....	14·6	9·5	17·6	15·1	62·5	16·9	44·3	42	51
5·9	6·3	·541	12·3	.....	16·5	10·7	17·1	15·7	62·7	17	51·9	44·1	52
5·8	6·6	1·065	22·6	.....	17·5	10·7	17·5	15·8	63·2	19·3	51·2	46·7	
6	6·5	1·09	22·1	.....	21	11·5	18·8	14·9	62·4	19·1	51·1	47·1	53
6·1	6·5	1·13	23·6	.....	17·8	10·2	18	16·9	64·8	22	53·8	47·5	54
5·5	5·9	1·02	21·8	.....	15	10·4	17·5	15	62·7	18·4	48·3	45·3	55
5·5	7·5	1·02	22·7	.....	16	10·6	15·5	16·3	62·7	17·7	51·7	46·7	56
5·4	6·4	·731	19·4	.....	15·8	10·4	18·2	15·7	60·4	19·6	51·6	44·4	
5·5	7·1	·857	21·2	.....	.....	10	18·3	15·3	58·2	20	52·8	44·2	57
5	6·7	·875	25	.....	15	10·8	18	16·7	64	18·5	54	46·7	58
6	6·2	·578	15·4	.....	15·6	10·7	17·6	15·4	60·1	19·3	50·3	44·5	59
5·6	6·2	·813	21·8	.....	15	10·8	18·5	15·3	57·6	18·3	48·9	42·3	60
5·1	5·9	·532	13·4	.....	17·5	9·7	18·7	15·6	62	22	52·2	44·2	61
6·6	5·3	1·417	28·1	.....	20·6	10·4	17·7	14·7	59·5	18·6	48·6	42·3	
6·8	6·2	·987	25	.....	20	11·2	19	16·5	62·5	20·7	53·3	46	62
7·5	6·3	1·46	28·3	.....	.....	11·2	19·2	16	66·5	20·5	54·2	47·5	63
7·6	5·1	1·45	31·2	.....	22·5	10·3	19	15·6	62·2	21	53·4	46	64
5·6	4·8	1·31	24·8	.....	.....	9·7	16·7	13·9	55	16·9	43·2	36·8	65
5·5	4·5	1·37	26·7	.....	.....	9·6	16·1	13·7	53	16·1	43·1	38·1	66
6·3	4·9	1·47	27·9	.....	.....	9·5	17·1	13·4	59	15·9	45·7	39	67
7·5	5·2	1·47	25	.....	.....	12·1	16·2	13·6	57·8	16·5	48	42·5	68
6	5·2	1·82	35·7	.....	19·2	9·4	18	15	60	21·2	48	42·5	69

60859—7½

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·5**	**6·3**	**34·7**	**58·7**	**19·6**	**13·8**	**2·6**	**37·0**	**49·6**	**11·7**	**4·9**	**14·181b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·1**	**41·0**	**58·4**	**19·5**	**9·8**	**2·7**	**40·4**	**38·9**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**14·500**
1—Sydney	6·4	6·1	41·2	58·5	20	9·9	2·8	40·3	40·8	12·3	4·9	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·2	6·1	41·3	58·4	19·5	9·6	3	44·4	36	12·8	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·6	6	41·2	60·7	17	10	2·5	40	37·5	12·2	4·9	.....
4—Halifax	6·1	6·1	38·8	55·6	20·8	9·5	2·6	40	44	12·2	5·2	14·50
5—Windsor	6·4	6	41·7	58·2	21·3	9·7	2·6	40	37·5	12·2	5·1	.....
6—Truro	6·6	6·1	41·8	59	18·2	10	2·8	37·6	37·6	12	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	**6·3**	**6·0**	**40·7**	**60·0**	**17·8**	**14·4**	**2·5**	**41·6**	**39·0**	**12·7**	**5·0**	**16·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·5**	**6·1**	**38·6**	**58·5**	**18·9**	**10·1**	**2·7**	**39·6**	**38·0**	**12·0**	**5·0**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6·3	5·9	39·1	60	19·3	9·8	2·8	45·1	38·3	12	5	g
9—Saint John	6·5	6·1	38·4	55·1	18·3	9·9	2·7	40	38	12·2	5·1	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·5	6·2	37·3	60	17·2	9·8	2·5	33·3	35·8	11·6	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·8	6·3	39·7	59	20·7	10·7	2·8	40	40	12·3	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·8**	**33·9**	**57·7**	**20·0**	**12·7**	**2·7**	**41·6**	**51·4**	**10·8**	**4·9**	**13·750**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·8	34·3	65	22·3	15·5	2·6	38·7	60	10·4	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·1	6	30·5	62·6	19·2	15	2·4	42·5	60	12·5	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·8	30	59·9	21·9	10·5	2·9	42·5	49·1	11·1	5	14·50
15—Sorel	5·8	5·6	38·3	60·2	18·8	10	2·6	40	46·7	9·2	4·6	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	34·8	49·6	17·8	12·5	2·9	38·7	48·7	10·5	4·9	13·00
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	30	51·3	19·5	12·5	3	44	48·7	12	5	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·7	36·7	54·5	18·8	13	2·6	45	50	10·7	4·7	.....
19—Montreal	5·8	5·8	35·3	61·6	20·3	13·9	2·5	42·6	49	10·3	4·9	13·50–14·00
20—Hull	6	5·9	35·1	55	21·7	11·8	2·8	40·7	50	10·9	4·9	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·4**	**6·3**	**34·6**	**62·6**	**19·4**	**12·1**	**2·4**	**35·5**	**51·0**	**10·9**	**4·9**	**13·768**
21—Ottawa	6	5·9	35·3	62·7	18·8	13·3	2·8	41·7	57·1	10·3	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6·2	5·9	34	62·1	23·8	10·3	2·7	37·7	48·6	10·6	5·2	13·00
23—Kingston	6·1	5·9	31·7	52·3	17·5	12·2	2·8	38·3	46·7	10·5	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	6·3	6·3	35·7	61·7	19·6	10·5	2·4	32·7	46	10	5·2	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·2	6·1	36·3	59·6	18·4	12·8	2·5	34·5	47·2	10·2	5·2	14·00
26—Oshawa	6·3	6·2	31·2	58·8	19·8	11·4	2·3	29·8	55·3	11·7	4·7	13·25
27—Orillia	6·2	6·2	34·5	65	19·5	10	2·3	36	46·7	9·8	4·7	13·75
28—Toronto	6	5·9	36·9	60·7	17	11·9	2·3	35·8	48·7	9·9	4·6	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·5	6·3	42·4	64	19	12·3	2·2	39·2	60	10·5	4·7	11·75–12·25g
30—St. Catharines	6·5	6·3	32·8	66·1	20·3	11·6	2·4	37·5	45	11·3	4·9	13·00g
31—Hamilton	6·2	6·1	35·6	64·1	19·1	10·7	2	29·7	50	9·9	5·2	12·50
32—Brantford	6·2	6·1	37·2	63·5	19·3	10·7	2·2	34·6	47·5	9·9	5	13·00
33—Galt	6·6	6·4	31·8	60	19·9	11·4	2·6	39	55·4	10·8	5·2	13·00
34—Guelph	6·1	6·1	34	61·7	19·7	10	2·5	37	46·4	10·3	4·9	13·50
35—Kitchener	6·2	6·1	30·7	65·7	19·6	10·9	2·2	36·5	40	10·2	4·7	13·00
36—Woodstock	6·3	6·3	39	60	21	10	2·5	32·5	49·5	10·7	5	12·50
37—Stratford	6·2	6·1	34·2	61·4	18·2	11	2·5	35·6	51·6	10·5	5	13·00
38—London	6·2	6·1	37·1	60·2	17·3	12·2	2·4	36·6	48·7	10	5·1	14·00
39—St. Thomas	6·6	6·6	38·8	63·7	18·6	11·9	2·4	40·4	52	10·8	5·2	13·00
40—Chatham	6·7	6·7	31·8	55	15	12·3	3·3	36·7	60	10	4·8	g
41—Windsor	6	6	30·8	62·8	17	10	1·9	30	48·2	10	4·7	13·75
42—Sarnia	6·6	6·6	34·2	64·2	20·2	10·5	2	35	53	10·4	4·4	13·75
43—Owen Sound	6·3	6·1	36	68·1	20·8	10	2	33·1	50	10·3	4·9	13·50
44—North Bay	7	6·5	42·5	70	20	15	2·6	.....	56	13	6	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·6	6·3	33·7	68·6	20·6	15·4	2·6	39	60	15	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7	7	31·9	63	20	15	2·7	31	48·3	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	6·9	6·8	33·1	67·1	19·1	15·4	2·9	32	.....	.....	4·8	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·5	6·2	29·9	68·2	22	15	2·5	33	55	13	4·6	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·2	6·2	32·7	59·6	20·1	15·5	2·6	33·3	55	12·1	5·1	15·00
50—Fort William	6·6	6·7	31·5	59·3	20·8	13·6	2·3	42·5	.....	11·9	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·8**	**6·8**	**32·7**	**54·3**	**19·1**	**12·7**	**2·5**	**29·9**	**54·8**	**13·6**	**5·0**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·7	6·8	33	53·6	18·3	11·6	2·5	32·3	57	12·9	5·1	18·50
52—Brandon	6·9	6·7	32·4	54·9	19·8	13·7	2·5	27·5	52·5	14·2	4·9	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·1**	**31·2**	**54·7**	**19·8**	**19·0**	**2·7**	**34·1**	**54·1**	**13·9**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·8	7	31·7	57·2	19·3	17·5a	2·7	33·5	57·3	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·3	7·3	32·1	54·1	20·1	20·7a	2·6	38·3	50	14·5	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·4	7·3	30·5	52·9	18·8	19·6a	2·7	30·7	55	14·7	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	6·9	30·4	54·6	20·8	18·3a	2·8	34	.....	13	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**31·6**	**53·4**	**19·5**	**17·8**	**2·9**	**33·3**	**53·2**	**13·7**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·7	30·8	52·8	19·7	20a	2·8	32	55	12·5	4·9	g.
58—Drumheller	7·3	6·7	31	55	23·3	19·9a	3·3	.....	60	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	7	34·5	52·4	19·1	16·9a	2·8	33·1	51	14·3	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·6	6·8	32·5	52·4	17·7	16·4a	2·8	.....	50	12	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	7	6·8	29	54·2	17·7	16a	2·8	34·7	50	14·7	4·4	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·7**	**6·4**	**32·9**	**51·3**	**20·8**	**21·3**	**2·9**	**37·3**	**54·0**	**12·1**	**5·0**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·2	33·7	51	17·5	21·2a	2·7	.....	54	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·1	6·7	36·6	55·6	21·7	24·5a	3·1	45	.....	.....	5	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·7	32·4	52·2	21·6	24a	3·3	34·3	50	14	5·5	.....
65—New Westminster	5·9	5·8	30·9	48·2	18·9	20·2a	2·6	32·6	57·3	12	4·8	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	31·2	48·5	18·1	18·7a	2·6	30·7	55	10·3	4·8	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	34·3	50·2	22·1	20·3a	2·7	38·5	55	11·1	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·4	6·2	32·3	50·5	21·8	19·3a	3·5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·5	6·1	32	54	25	22·5a	3	42·5	52·5	12·5	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50 according to condition and rom mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JUNE, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·359	**12·019**	**9·683**	**11·570**	**7·190**	**8·480**	**7·375**	**26·7**	**9·4**	**24·167**	**17·746**	
7·865	**9·950**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·500**	**29·1**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·90 –7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·3	9·8	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50– 6·75	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·5	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·00	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·5	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50– 9·00	11·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	30	9·2	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·3	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250– 9·900	**11·500**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**28·0**	**10·0**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·125	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·4**	**9·6**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	9·7	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00c	28·3	9·6	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·7	9·4	25·00	18·00	10
9·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·4	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·372	**11·750**	**10·917**	**11·656**	**8·140**	**8·299**	**8·450**	**23·1**	**9·1**	**22·333**	**16·125**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	22	9·7	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	23·7	9·7	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·6	9·2	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·2	8·7	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·4	8·9	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·25	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·4	9·3	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	7·50c	.....	4·50c	.....	25	9·3	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·00	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	25·6	9	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·25	7·50	8·25	.....	24·6	8·5	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·125	**11·888**	**10·167**	**12·333**	**7·819**	**9·625**	**8·458**	**24·9**	**9·2**	**25·821**	**19·161**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	24	9·1	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	8·8	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24	9·3	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·4	9·4	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21·3	8·8	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	9·1	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·50–10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	6·50	7·50	.....	23·5	9·1	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	24	8·7	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00– 8·00g	10·50g	g	g	g	g	g	24g	8·8	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·00–11·50g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	9·4	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·8	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·6	9·3	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00–12·00	11·50	11·00	14·00	7·50	10·00	8·00c	24	9·1	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·3	9·1	23·00–29·00	15·00–23·00	34
8·50–11·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	23·8	9	22·00–32·00	18·00–23·00	35
9·50–11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·7	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–10·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·2	8·9	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·00–11·50	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·3	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·00–11·50	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·4	9·7	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	8·9	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	11·50	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	10·00–12·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·9	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
7·75– 8·75	12·25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	9·5	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	9·2	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	9·75	6·00	7·00	.....	30	10	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	28·8	9·7	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	12·00c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	31·6	9·1	17·50	15·00	46
14·50	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·75	9·75	.....	35	9·7	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·1	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·25	12·50	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	27·5	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
12·00–13·25	12·50	8·25	9·00	7·00	7·75	.....	26	9·4	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·938**	**8·563**	**7·500**	**27·7**	**9·5**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
5·75–12·75h	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–9·75	6·75–10·50	8·00	27·7	9·5	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
5·75–11·00h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	27·6	9·4	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·106	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·906**	**9·000**	**28·4**	**9·9**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·5	9·9	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·8	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·25– 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29·2	9·8	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	28	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**28·2**	**9·7**	**23·375**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·4	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	31g	9·8	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	25g	9·4	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	10	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·250**	**4·825**	**33·3**	**9·8**	**23·063**	**17·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50–8·75	8·50–10·25	4·88– 5·33c	37·5	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·75–7·00	8·00– 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·5	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·6	22·00–27·00	17·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	30·4	10	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	June 1926	June 1928	June 1929	June 1930	June 1933	June 1935	June 1936	June 1937	May 1938	†June 1938
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·1	96·9	93·4	87·7	67·5	71·4	72·3	84·6	80·3	79·9
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	100·6	96·4	84·8	83·0	61·5	66·1	66·9	86·9	79·1	77·4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	100·8	105·8	107·7	97·0	58·5	68·7	69·7	77·5	77·2	78·3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·7	93·9	91·6	82·1	69·9	70·4	69·1	73·9	67·7	67·4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·1	99·1	94·0	89·1	61·7	63·9	68·1	77·7	77·2	76·7
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	100·0	92·7	93·8	91·2	85·3	87·2	87·8	103·2	101·5	101·3
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·7	92·3	98·7	77·8	68·0	69·6	67·7	84·3	69·0	69·5
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·0	91·3	93·0	90·5	82·7	85·1	85·7	86·8	87·1	87·1
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·0	95·2	95·6	93·0	80·8	79·8	77·2	81·8	80·5	80·1
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	100·6	95·4	93·4	89·5	70·4	72·7	73·7	79·2	77·7	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	99·6	98·9	96·7	94·2	63·9	68·6	71·2	80·2	78·4	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	101·2	93·1	91·2	86·4	74·8	75·5	75·4	78·5	77·3	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	100·4	98·8	93·5	85·0	64·6	69·3	68·5	85·8	78·9	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·9	92·4	94·0	91·4	84·8	89·9	90·0	94·3	95·5	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	100·8	99·5	93·4	84·3	62·4	67·0	66·1	84·9	77·1	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	99·5	96·5	98·6	92·2	78·9	81·0	84·8	96·3	89·9	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	101·1	100·2	92·2	82·5	59·6	64·6	62·9	83·0	74·9	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·0	95·2	84·2	80·4	61·6	64·4	64·2	82·0	74·6	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·9	102·6	103·5	92·8	59·9	68·5	70·1	77·3	77·2	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·8	102·5	93·1	86·1	52·5	61·4	64·4	83·7	77·3	75·0
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	99·4	96·7	102·8	94·8	60·3	69·1	67·9	71·5	68·0	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·2	98·9	93·9	89·0	61·9	64·0	68·0	77·5	76·8	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·6	90·8	93·0	87·8	79·8	81·6	82·4	89·5	86·7	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·2	98·3	92·9	84·6	57·6	65·0	66·6	83·3	75·8	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	100·1	95·3	91·1	87·2	70·2	71·5	71·9	80·1	79·4	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended July 1, 1938, monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 806*)

GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	* All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	132
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¾%; Clothing, 18¾%; Sundries, 20%.

in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices continued upward in the average. Beef prices were little changed in the Maritime Provinces, but were higher in most other localities. Sirloin steak averaged 28·5 cents per pound in June as compared with 26·9 cents in May and rib roast 21 cents per pound in June as compared with 20 cents in May. Mutton roast was up from 24·9 cents per pound in May to 25·8 cents in June and fresh pork roast from 24·3 cents per pound to 24·8 cents. Boiled pork ham was 1 cent per pound higher at an average of 58 cents per pound. The price of eggs averaged higher in most localities, the Dominion average for fresh grades being up 2 cents per dozen to 27·9 cents. Milk was fractionally lower, seasonal decreases being reported from several cities, mostly in the province of Quebec. Creamery butter declined from an average price of 33·3 cents per pound in May to 31·4 cents in June. The price in June, 1937, was 28·5 cents per pound. Flour was fractionally lower, averaging 4·2 cents per pound, as compared with 4·3 cents in May and 4·5 cents in June, 1937. The price of onions has been gradually upward since the beginning of the year, averaging 7 cents per pound in June and 5·2 cents in January. Potatoes averaged 93 cents per ninety pounds as compared with 87 cents in May and $1.53 in June, 1937. United States anthracite coal again averaged slightly lower at $14.18 per ton, the price in May being $14.38. Coke was down from $12.20 per ton in May to $12.02 in June. Rent was slightly higher, there being increases in several cities.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $14; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $15 and $14; Quebec, $13.50; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.75; St. Hyacinthe, $14.50; Thetford Mines, $16.75; Montreal, $14.25 and $14.50; Ottawa, $16; Kingston, $15; Belleville, $15.50; Peterborough, $16; Oshawa, $15; Toronto, $15; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $14.50 and $14; Brantford, $16.25; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $19; Timmins, $18.50; Port Arthur, $17.25; Winnipeg, $20.

"Industrial Psychology in Canada" is the title of an article appearing in the summer issue of *Occupational Psychology* published by the National Institute of Industrial Psychology, Aldwych House, London, England.

The article, written by Professor W. D. Tait, of the Department of Psychology, McGill University, and Dr. N. W. Morton, also of Montreal, describes the developments in industrial psychology in Canada during the past few years.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1930=100, was 102·0 for May as compared with 103·1 for April, a decrease of 1·1 per cent for the month. Food prices were practically unchanged but industrial materials and manufactures declined 1·6 per cent during the period. The decline in May continued the almost unbroken fall in prices since July, 1937. Compared with the same month last year the May index showed a decline of 7·9 per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 91·4 at the end of May as compared with 93·5 at the end of April, a decrease of 2·2 per cent for the month. The index of the price of foodstuffs declined 1·1 per cent while the "all materials" index declined 3·1 per cent. As compared with the general index for May, 1937, which stood at 106·2, this month's index showed a decline of 13·9 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base, July, 1914=100 was 155 at the first of June as compared with 156 at the first of May. The index for food prices was 138 as compared with 139 at the first of May, the decrease being chiefly the result of reductions in milk prices, and also the result of a fall in bread and flour prices in some localities, all of which more than offset a rise in prices of potatoes, butter, eggs and tea (following the recent increase in the tea duty).

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number on the base 1914=100, was 643 for May as compared with 619 for April, an increase of 3·9 per cent for the month. The index of food prices increased 4·7 per cent during the same period while the index of prices of industrial materials increased 3·2 per cent. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, showed a decrease of 5·2 per cent.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913=100, was 105·4 for May as compared with 105·6 for April. The prices of agricultural products increased 0·1 per cent; industrial raw materials and semi-manufactured goods decreased 0·5 per cent and there was also a decrease of 0·1 per cent in prices of manufactured goods.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100 was 125·9 for May as compared with 125·6 for April. Both food and clothing prices increased 0·5 per cent while the indexes for rent and sundries were unchanged. There was a decrease of 1·4 per cent in the cost of heat and lighting materials.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 100 for March as compared with 103 for February. The index of prices of all foods was 97 as compared with 102 for the previous month while the index for non-foods was 102 as compared with 103 in February.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933 to June 1934=100, was 105 for April, recording a decline of 1·9 per cent from the figure for March. The index for the food group was 112, having declined 2·6 per cent from the March figure. From November, 1937, to March, 1938, the cost of living index was stationary at 107.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100. was 78·7 for April as compared with 79·7 for March, a decrease of 1·3 per cent for the month. The April index, continuing a decline which began last August, was 10·6 per cent lower than the index for the same month in 1937. Of the ten major groups which make up this index, nine recorded decreases during April, the greatest decline being one of 2·7 per cent in farm products.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923=100 was 86·5 for May as compared with 86·8 for April. All groups making up the index contributed to the decline except the Sundries group which was unchanged.

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Belgium	France		Germany		Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living (h)	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(d)	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	1921	1930	1914	1913-1914		July 1914	July 1914	1911–1913	1928	July 1933 to June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
	$		(c)								(b)	(b)						
1913	7·34	100		100														
1914—July	7·42	(i) 103		(i)102·7	61·3			(a) 100			100	100						628
1915—July	7·74	(i) 107		(i)104·7	61·0						132	125						(a) 676
1916—July	8·46	(i) 124		(i)116·6	65·4						161	148						(a) 724
1917—July	11·62	(i) 143		(i)138·3	77·6						204	180	(f) 141·8					(a) 786
1918—July	13·00	(e) 152		(i)166·9	(e) 90·5						210	203	(f) 183·0					(a) 850
1919—July	13·77	(e) 166		(e)171·1	102·4						209	208	(e) 194·8					(a) 912
1920—July	16·84	(e) 200		(e)211·3	122·6			(g) 363			258	252	(e) 218·8					(a) 1019
1921—July	10·96	(e) 165		(i)174·9	101·3	(a) 100		(g) 295			220	219	(e) 207·9				(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	10·27	(e) 156		(e)169·0	97·2	91·20		(g) 289			180	184	(e) 186·8			(a) 236		(a) 952
1923—July	10·17	(e) 156	100·4	(e)171·8	100·6	107·51		(g) 331			162	169	(e) 173·5			(a) 221		(a) 959
1924—July	9·91	(e) 153	96·0	(e)172·3	100·7	124·21		(g) 367	131·6	126·4	162	170	(e) 173·3			(a) 221		(a) 984
1925—July	10·49	(e) 155	108·0	(e)176·7	104·4	130·37		(g) 401	153·8	143·3	167	173	(e) 179·1			(a) 218		(a) 1004
1926—July	11·07	(e) 157	105·7	(e)178·7	103·4	166·35		(g) 539	145·3	142·4	161	170	(e) 170·9			(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1927—July	10·92	155	103·2	(e)177·7	101·5	199·35		(g) 507	156·8	150·0	159	166	(e) 167·4			(a) 189	(a) 1002	(a) 1001
1928—July	10·80	155	102·1	(e)172·8	100·3	205·36		(g) 519	154·1	152·6	157	165	(e) 170·4			(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	10·98	156	106·5	(e)172·7	100·3	218·01	(a)102·2	(g) 555	155·7	154·4	149	161	(e) 169·0			(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	10·91	156	97·5	(e)170·3	95·8	223·94	(a)100·0	(g) 592	145·9	149·3	141	155	(e) 162·1			(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1931—July	8·11	137	80·7	(e)153·9	86·5	201·59	(a) 98·8	(g) 565	130·4	137·4	130	147	(e) 153·5			(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 891
1932—July	6·78	125	68·3	(e)138·9	77·5	179·53	(a) 87·6	(g) 517	113·8	121·5	125	143	(e) 140·9			130	(g) 796	(f) 821
1933—July	6·95	120	71·0	(e)129·8	75·7	177·84	(a) 82·9	(g) 516	110·5	118·7	118	138	(e) 137·4	72·3		143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1934—July	7·43	122	73·6	(e)136·6	79·3	169·84	(a) 78·0	(g) 511	117·8	122·9	122	141	(e) 139·9	65·9		147	(g) 792	(f) 807
1935—July	7·53	123	80·2	140·1	82·4	173·45	66·6	(g) 469	122·9	124·3	126	143	(e) 135·8	65·7	101	152	(g) 824	(f) 836
1936—July	7·97	126	84·0	143·0	85·2	178·51	73·6	(g) 504	124·0	125·3	129	146		60·8	101	158	(g) 848	
1937—January	8·41	129	84·6		86·9	193·02	88·2	(g) 581	121·4	124·5	136	151	134·1	63·8	104	170	(g) 864	
April	8·54	130	85·6		88·3	191·95	91·4	(g) 606	122·3	125·1	135	151	136·0	61·3	105	172	(g) 866	
July	8·56	131	85·9		88·9	198·70	92·9	630	124·5	126·2	140	155	138·7	61·7	107	172	(g) 876	
October	8·75	132	84·9		89·5	205·94	101·3		121·3	124·8	143	158	139·7	62·0	108	179	(g) 883	
November	8·78	132	83·6		89·0	207·15	102·4		121·2	124·9	146	160	139·7	62·4	107	180		945
December	8·78	133	82·6	147·3	88·6	207·40	104·2		121·1	124·8	146	160	139·4	62·1	107	182		
1938—January	8·68	132	80·3		87·5	208·53	105·9	(g) 688	121·2	124·9	145	159	139·1	61·4	107	185		
February	8·59	132	78·4		86·7	206·86	107·9		121·5	125·2	142	157	138·7	61·2	107	190	(g) 886	943
March	8·69	132	78·6	144·6	86·7	203·52	106·9		122·2	125·5	140	156	137·9	60·8	107	193		
April	8·69	132	79·4		86·8	200·36	106·8		122·3	125·6	137	154	138·2	60·9	105	198		
May	8·50	132	79·1		86·5	200·86			122·8	125·9	139	156			104			
June	8·56	132	80·2								138	155						

(a) Average for year. *(b)* First of month. *(c)* Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. *(d)* Cost of weekly family food budget. *(e)* Figure for previous month. *(f)* Figure for following month. *(g)* Quarter beginning in specified month. *(h)* Highest category workmen's household. *(i)* December.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statist	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	94	126	45	400	200	45	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1926	April, 1914	July, 1914	1913	1930	1867-1877	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
		(c)							(d)			(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0		69·8				100		85·0	100			1125		(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4		67·3			(a) 100			82·4			100	(a) 1090	100		(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915—July	70·3		69·3						106·4	(a) 146			(a) 1204			(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1916—July	81·4		83·4						130·5	(a) 226			(a) 1379			(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917—July	118·6		123·0						176·9	(a) 276			(a) 1583			(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918—July	127·7		132·0						193·1	(a) 373			(a) 1723	(a) 237		(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1						206·4	(a) 304			1810	(a) 222		(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8						254·6	(a) 292			2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4						158·2	(a) 182		178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4		360	332			134·0	164		161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1923—July	98·3	98·54	98·4		504	415			124·8	145		179·0	1395	178	(a)199·1	2052	(a) 1666
1924—July	98·5	95·57	94·9		566	491	127·9		138·4	151		173·3	1404	184	(a)206·4	1855	(a) 1739
1925—July	101·2	101·25	104·3		559	569	142·5		134·3	155		161	1424	158	(a)201·6	1846	1698
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	99·6	876	854	133·1		126·0	141		145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	95·0	845	633	137·6		122·0	151		(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	100·2	841	637	141·6		120·8	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	99·2	858	626	137·8		115·2	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	81·2	739	549	125·1	99·7	94·4	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	67·8	635	466	111·7	85·8	80·2	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	61·4	512	404	95·9	83·1	78·9	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	68·8	506	397	93·9	86·8	81·7	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	76·1	471	361	98·9	87·3	82·4	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	82·2	553	334	101·8	88·1	84·3	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1386
1936—July	74·0	73·92	80·5	83·6	576	388	104·2	93·6	86·8	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
1937—January	81·3	82·95	85·9	91·9	658	513	105·3	102·9	99·2	95	58·4	103·4	1131	104	176·3	1644	1449
April	86·1	87·23	88·0	94·3	696	532	105·8	108·9	104·3	99	60·1	113·0	1109	108	187·4	1657	1481
July	87·5	91·86	87·9	95·2	702	580	106·4	111·5	105·6	98	60·0	112·4	1141	106	180·5	1708	1512
October	84·7	87·01	85·4	91·6	683	611	105·9	110·6	100·7	97	58·4	110·9	1163	105	178·7	1664	1529
November	83·1	84·95	83·3	88·0	663	590	105·5	108·5	96·8	97	58·4	109·6		105	179·5	1605	1564
December	82·7	84·33	81·7	85·5	659	601	105·5	107·6	97·4	96	58·1	109·6		104	182·3	1582	1565
1938—January	83·8	85·71	80·9	84·2	660	612	105·6	107·7	96·5	97	58·1	110·0	1207	104	185·4	1596	1533
February	83·6	85·14	79·8	82·8	657	614	105·7	105·8	96·4	95	57·7	109·4		103	188·4	1600	1528
March	83·1	83·35	79·7	82·5	644	619	105·8	104·1	94·2	93	56·9	108·2		100	190·0	1603	1522
April	82·3	83·44	78·7	80·7	640	619	105·6	103·1	93·5	92	57·2	108·1	1172	101			1519
May	80·3	80·80		80·5		643	105·4	102·0	91·4		56·9						
June	80·1	80·70		80·4													

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1929, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Winnipeg Bylaw Closing Dance Halls on Sunday Declared Valid

A Winnipeg by-law requiring dance halls to remain closed on Sunday was held valid by the Manitoba Court of Appeal on March 14, 1938, in upholding the conviction of the licensee of a dance hall for violation of the by-law. The appeal was a stated case on the question of the correctness of the magistrate's decision that the by-law was not legislation under the head of "criminal law" and so within the exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the Dominion Parliament under the British North America Act.

The Winnipeg Charter gives the city power to make by-laws "for preventing persons carrying on their ordinary trades, callings or occupations on Sunday and the violation of the Sabbath Day," and also "for regulating and licensing all theatres. . . public halls and places of public meetings, including. . . . music and dance halls. . . "

Several judgments dealing with Sunday legislation and laws providing for the licensing of certain businesses were referred to and it was held that while a law merely to require the observance of Sunday was "criminal law," yet since the by-law was a local regulation fixing closing hours for other days as well as on Sunday and the city undoubtedly had power to license and regulate businesses within its borders, such municipal regulation could not be considered "criminal law" in the sense that that subject was reserved to the Dominion Parliament. *Rex v. Bachynski,* 1938, 2 D.L.R. 703.

Injunction Restraining Toronto Fur Workers' Union from Picketing Dissolved

A motion to continue an interim injunction restraining picketing by Toronto locals of the International Fur Workers' Union was refused and the injunction dissolved with costs to the defendants by Mr. Justice Roach of the High Court of Justice of Ontario on June 3 on the ground that the plaintiff, president of the company bearing his name, had not made a full disclosure of the facts to the Court when the interim injunction was granted by Mr. Justice McTague on May 11.

Mr. Justice Roach pointed out that the law requires any party asking for an injunction to bring before the Court "all facts material to the determination of his right to that injunction; and it is no excuse for him to say that he was not aware of the importance of any facts which he has omitted to bring forward. It is quite clear that every fact must be stated, or even if there is evidence enough to sustain the injunction, it will be dissolved."

The plaintiff was a member of the Toronto Independent Furriers' Association which on April 16, 1936, entered into a collective agreement with the local unions of the International Fur Workers' Union. The agreement provides that "no contracting or sub-contracting or piece work shall be permitted inside or outside the factory except in emergency when the Unions' consent will be obtained. No employee shall be permitted to do home work in any case whatsoever." It was also stipulated that there "shall be no strike, lockout or stoppage of work pending the negotiation or settlement or arbitration of any dispute during the continuance of the agreement. The parties agree to appoint a permanent conciliation committee to be composed of two members of the association and two members of the union....and all controversial questions shall be referred to it....."

It appears from the evidence that the plaintiff had leased premises to his brother-in-law under such conditions that the union believed the lease to be merely a subterfuge to circumvent the subcontracting and home work clauses of the agreement. In the opinion of the Court, it was not necessary to determine this point until the trial of the action but it was held that there was sufficient evidence to justify the defendants in believing that it was a subterfuge.

The contention of the plaintiff was that there was no dispute between him and his workmen but that the difficulty arose out of a dispute between two factions of the union, one affiliated with the American Federation of Labour and the other with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The Court found that on the question of home work and subcontracting, there was in fact a dispute. Further, the plaintiff had concealed, on the application for the interim injunction, the fact that the defendants had tried to have the dispute dealt with under the arbitration clause in the collective agreement and shortly after the picketing began the plaintiff agreed to submit the matter to arbitration under the agreement and the pickets were withdrawn. Subsequently, the plaintiff refused to submit to arbitration. In the opinion of the Court, the plaintiff, under these circumstances, had no right to a restraining order. Whether or not one would be granted on a fresh application was not for this Court to determine. *Herman vs. Klig et al,* (1938) Ontario Weekly Notes, 270.

Damages Awarded Quebec Workman who was refused Membership in Union

Judgment was given for the plaintiff in an action brought in the Superior Court of Quebec for $500 damages against the defendant trade union for delaying to re-instate the plaintiff as a member of the union so that he was unable to obtain employment for some three months. The plaintiff was awarded $195 with interest and costs by Mr. Justice Gibsone.

The National Catholic Union of Bakers, defendant in the action, had a closed shop agreement with a firm of bakers in Quebec City. The plaintiff was formerly a member of the union but had allowed his membership to lapse while he was unemployed. At the end of August, 1937, the firm had dismissed from their employ the president of the union for what the Court concluded were personal reasons which had nothing to do with the union as a union. Another man was promoted to his job and the plaintiff was hired for the vacancy on August 28 but was notified by the firm that he would have to join the union. On September 4, he made verbal application, which was a customary method, and on November 20 made written application for reinstatement but was not admitted until December 4.

The Court was satisfied that the plaintiff was a qualified workman and that the delay in accepting his application was entirely due to the desire of the president of the union to be re-engaged and to his influence with the executive of the union. In the opinion of the Court, the rule of the union requiring that an application for membership should be decided by the union at the first meeting following had not been observed. The plaintiff's application had been dealt with by the executive committee and not by the union itself. The firm had been willing to give reasonable time for the plaintiff to be admitted to membership and had hired a baker by the day. At the end of September, however, a permanent man was taken on and the plaintiff informed that even if he were admitted to the union he could not then be employed. *Lemelin v. Union Nationale Catholique des Boulangers-Compagnons du Canada,* June 13, 1938.

Collective Agreement in Quebec Shoe Industry held Valid

On May 10 Mr. Justice Langlais of the Superior Court of Quebec dismissed with costs an action by way of a writ of Quo Warranto brought by the Association of Rural Shoe Manufacturers of Quebec questioning the right of a joint committee of employers and employees to enforce against its members the terms of a collective agreement between la Fédération Nationale du Cuir et de la Chaussure du Canada, Inc., and certain manufacturers which from September 4, 1937, had been made binding by order in council under the Workmen's Wages Act on all employers and employed in the shoe-manufacturing industry in the province.

The only essential point to be determined by the Court appeared to be the validity of section 15 of the statute. This section provides that the publication of an order in council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* declaring an agreement legally binding on all in the industry in the district covered by the agreement "shall bar any contestation alleging the incapacity of the parties to the agreement, the invalidity thereof, the insufficiency of notices and in all other respects; generally, it shall create a presumption, *juris et de jure,* establishing the legality of all proceedings relating to its adoption."

This section was passed in 1937 but even before its enactment the Quebec Court of King's Bench had upheld the judgment of the lower court in the Diva Shoe Company case (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 1050) and declared valid an agreement in the shoe industry in spite of some informality in connection with the issuing of the decree regarding it. With the addition of section 15 to the statute, there was no doubt that the agreement in question was valid and the joint committee had the powers claimed by it.

The Court, however, dealt with certain arguments raised by counsel for the plaintiff and reviewed the history of the Quebec legislation concerning collective agreements, the Professional Syndicates Act, enacted in 1924, which gives legal effect to agreements between employers and professional syndicates registered under the Act and the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1935, providing for the extension of collective agreements to non-parties. The title of the latter statute was changed in 1937 to the Workmen's Wages Act and in 1938 to the Collective Labour Agreements Act. Section 20 of the Act gives to a joint committee, established by the parties to an agreement and to which the Minister may add not more than four members as representatives of the employers and employees who were not parties to the agreement, the right to inspect premises of employers in the industry, to require the latter to keep records and to produce them for inspection and to do other things necessary for the enforcement of the agreement. The Rural Shoe Manufacturers' Association challenged the validity of these powers.

The right of the Province to legislate concerning contracts of employment was beyond dispute. In this connection, the Court referred to the Privy Council decision of 1937 declaring invalid certain Dominion statutes relating to minimum wages and hours of labour of workers in industrial and commercial establishments since these were matters affecting "property and civil rights" and so within provincial jurisdiction. In Mr. Justice Langlais' opinion, the Workmen's Wages Act was a statute for the regulation of wages and was within the powers of the legislature of Quebec.

Counsel for the plaintiff association argued that the decree legalizing and extending the agreement was invalid for several reasons among which were the following: (1) the agreement was entered into by the Syndicat des Travailleurs en Chaussures de Montreal, Inc., as representing the workers and the order in council substituted for this union the federation of shoe and leather workers; (2) the decree applied the agreement to the whole province and not to "a stated region of the province" as the Act provided; (3) a clause of the agreement prohibited home-work, except when permitted by the joint committee, and the Act only authorizes the legalization of provisions relating to wages, hours and apprenticeship.

On the first point, the Court held that since the federation wished to be party to the agreement, it was merely a case of its adhering to the agreement or, in any case, of one decree covering two agreements. In applying the agreement to the whole province, the decree established minimum standards for three different regions of the province and, in the court's opinion, this was tantamount to issuing a decree for each of these regions.

As regards the regulation of home-work, it was pointed out that Article 10 of the Act which is general and provides that the decree may make binding "with or without amendment, the provisions of the agreement respecting the classification of operations and the determining of the various classes of employees and employers and also such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of this Act." It can hardly be said, the Court considered, that it is not in the spirit of the law to distinguish between work in a factory and work at home by fixing different wage rates for such work. Nor is there anything in the Act which forbids authorizing the joint committee to change the classification of operations and to make exceptions. *D'Association Rurale des Manufacturiers de Chaussures de la province de Quebec et al v. La Federation Nationale du Cuir et de la Chaussure du Canada Inc., et al.* Cour Superieur, May 10, 1938.

Damages against Montreal Longshoremen's Union Reduced

The Quebec Court of King's Bench has dismissed the appeal of the National Independent Union of Longshoremen of the Island of Montreal and its business agent against the judgment of the Superior Court on November 30 (Labour Gazette, March, 1938, p. 360), but reduced the amount of damages allowed by the lower Court. It was pointed out that the only financial loss suffered by the plaintiff was four days' wages which, including overtime, amounted to $38, and that any humiliation suffered by him was due to a considerable extent to his own fault and the damages awarded on this head should be reduced by one-half, that is, to $75. *Duchaine v. l'Union Nationale Independante des Debardeurs de l'Ile de Montreal, Inc., et al,* Court of King's Bench, June 29, 1938.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Twenty-Fourth Session of the International Labour Conference

THE Twenty-fourth Session* of the International Labour Conference (League of Nations) was held at Geneva, Switzerland, from June 2 to 22, 1938.

Under the terms of the Treaties of Peace, each Member State is entitled to send four delegates to the Conference, two of whom must be government delegates and the other two must represent, respectively, employers and workpeople. These two latter representatives must be chosen in agreement with the industrial organizations, if such organizations exist, which are most representative of employers or workpeople. Each delegate may be accompanied by advisers not exceeding two in number for each item on the agenda of the meeting, but these advisers may not speak or vote, except as authorized deputies for the delegate.

The decisions of the Conference may take the form of draft international Conventions, or Recommendations to be submitted to the Member States for consideration with a view to effect being given to them by national legislation or other action. A two-thirds majority of the votes cast by the delegates is required for the adoption of any Draft Convention or Recommendation by the Conference. The Draft Conventions and Recommendations are afterwards communicated by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to the countries represented in the International Labour Organizations. Each country is obliged under the Treaties, within the period of one year at most from the closing of the Conference, or if it is impossible owing to exceptional circumstances to do so within one year, then at the earliest possible moment and in no case later than eighteen months from the closing of the Conference, to bring the Draft Convention or Recommendations before the authority or authorities within whose competence the matters lie, for the enactment of legislation or other action.

In Canada, the Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted at each session of the Conference have been examined by the Law Officers of the Crown to determine whether the subject-matters were within federal or provincial jurisdiction, and then, with the Law Officers' reports on the question of jurisdiction, have been brought before the Dominion Parliament and the respective Provincial authorities.

* A session of the Conference has been held annually since the first session in 1919. Two sessions were held in 1926 and in 1929, and three in 1936. A report of each session was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for the year.

Countries Represented at the Conference

Of the sixty-one countries which are members of the International Labour Organization, fifty sent delegates. The attendance was practically equal to last year's record figure. There were 89 Government delegates, 34 Employers' delegates, and 33 Workers' delegates, with 254 advisers, making a total of 409 persons who took part in the work of the Conference.

A list of the countries represented follows: Afghanistan, Albania, Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, British Empire, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Ecuador, Egypt, Estonia, Finland, France, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran, Iraq, Ireland, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxenburg, Mexico, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Panama, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Siam, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

Canadian Delegation

The Canadian delegation to the Conference was made up as follows: —

Government Delegates:

Mr. H. H. Wrong, Geneva, Switzerland, Permanent Delegate of Canada to the League of Nations.

Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Ottawa, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour.

Advisers to Government Delegates:

Mr. H. B. Chase, Montreal, Assistant Grand Chief Engineer and Dominion Legislative Representative, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

Mr. Charles Beattie, Toronto, Vice-President of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour.

Mr. Emile Tellier, Three Rivers, Second Vice-President, La Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada, Inc.

Mr. W. T. Burford, Ottawa, Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour.

Employers' Delegate:

Mr. A. R. Goldie, Galt, President of Goldie and McCulloch, Company, Limited, and Past Chairman of the Industrial Relations Committee of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Adviser to Employers' Delegate:

Mr. J. M. McIntosh, Toronto, Secretary of the Ontario Division, Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Workers' Delegate:

Mr. Percy R. Bengough, Vancouver, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and Secretary of the Vancouver, New Westminster and District Trades and Labour Council.

Adviser to Workers' Delegate:

Mr. Raoul Trépanier, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and President of the Montreal Trades and Labour Council.

Mr. P. E. Renaud, Secretary to the Permanent Delegation of Canada to the League of Nations, Geneva, acted as secretary to the delegation.

Officers of the Conference

The following officers were elected:—

President.—Mr. Waldemar Falcao, Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce of the Republic of Brazil, and Brazilian Government delegate.

Vice-Presidents.—Mr. Aalberse, Government delegate from the Netherlands; Mr. Knob, Employers' delegate from Hungary; and Mr. Hallsworth, Workers' delegate from the British Empire.

Secretary-General.—Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office.

Agenda

The agenda of the Conference comprised the following six subjects, the first five being for preliminary consideration only and will not come up for final attention until next year:—

I. Technical and vocational education and apprenticeship—(*First discussion.*)

II. Regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers—(*First discussion*).

III. Recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers—(*First discussion*).

IV. Regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport—(*First discussion*).

V. Generalization of the reduction of hours of work—(*First discussion*).

VI. Statistics of hours and wages in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture—(*First or single discussion*).

In addition, the Conference had before it for conideration: (1) the annual report of the Director of the International Labour Office; (2) the summary of the annual reports by Member States on the measures taken to give effect to the provisions of Conventions to which they are parties; (3) decennial reports on the working of: (a) Night Work (Bakeries) Convention, 1925; (b) Seamen's Articles of Agreement Convention, 1926; (c) Repatriation of Seamen Convention, 1926; (d) Sickness Insurance (Industry, etc.) Convention, 1927; and (e) Sickness Insurance (Agriculture) Convention, 1927; (4) Standing Orders and procedure; and (5) a number of draft resolutions on various subjects submitted by members of the Conference.

Appointment of Committees

On the recommendation of the Selection Committee, the Conference appointed the following committees:

Committee on Standing Orders.—Twenty members: ten from the Government group and five from the Employers' and Workers' groups respectively.

Resolutions Committee.—Twelve members: six from the Government group and three from the Employers' and Workers' groups, respectively.

Committee on the Application of Conventions.—Fifteen members: five from each group.

Committee on Technical Education.—Sixty members: thirty from the Government group and fifteen each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Indigenous Workers' Contracts.—Sixteen members: eight from the Government group and four each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Migrant Workers.—Forty-four members: twenty-two from the Government group, and eleven each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Hours of Work in Road Transport.—Forty-eight members: twenty-four from the Government group and twelve each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Statistics.—Thirty-six members: eighteen from the Government group, and nine each from the Employers' and Workers' groups.

Committee on Hours of Work.—Sixty-three members: twenty-seven from the Government group, eighteen from the Employers' group and eighteen from the Workers' group.

The Employers' delegate from Denmark, referring to the appointment of the last-named Committee, announced on behalf of the Employers' group that, in view of the objection of that group to proposals for the

reduction of hours, the group (apart from two members) would refuse to take any part in the drafting of a Convention for generalization of the reduction of working hours. It would, however, take part in the general discussion, whether in full sitting or in committee.

The Canadian delegation sought and secured representation on the following five committees:—

Selection Committee:
Mr. Wrong; substitute, Mr. Renaud.

Committee on Technical Eduction and Apprenticeship:
Mr. Wrong; substitute, Mr. Beattie.
Mr. Goldie; substitute, Mr. McIntosh.

Committee on Hours of Work in Road Transport:
Mr. Wrong (Chairman); substitute, Mr. Burford.
Mr. Trépanier, substitute member.

Committee on Statistics:
Mr. Brown; substitute, Mr. Tellier.
Mr. Goldie; substitute, Mr. McIntosh.

Committee on Regularization of the Reduction of Hours of Work:
Mr. Goldie (Vice-Chairman); substitute, Mr. McIntosh.
Mr. Brown; substitute, Mr. Chase.
Mr. Bengough.

Decisions of the Conference

The following is a summary of the decisions of the Conference:—

Statistics of Wages and Hours

It was decided by the Conference to deal with this subject at the present Session after a single discussion. The Employers' group considered that the double discussion method was the right one for the consideration of Conventions but recognized that there were exceptional cases when single-discussion might be wise and in this instance abstained from voting.

The Conference adopted, by 125 votes to nil a draft Convention on Statistics of Hours and Wages in the Mining and Manufacturing Industries and in Agriculture. Supplementing the Convention, were three resolutions,, adopted by the Conference as follows:

(1) concerning Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work in Agriculture; (2) concerning Statistics of Real Wages; and (3) concerning Supplementary Statistics of Wages and Hours of Work. The four Canadian delegates voted in favour of the Draft Convention. The texts of the Draft Convention and Resolutions are given in their proper sequence at the end of this review.

Technical and Vocational Eduction and Apprenticeship

The problem of international regulation of technical and vocational education and apprenticeship has been before the Conference on several occasions. In 1925, the International Labour Office was instructed to undertake preliminary work and necessary investigations and again in 1927, while in 1930 emphasis was laid on the need of enabling children and young persons fully to develop their aptitudes. Finally, in 1935, the discussion on unemployment among young persons showed how urgent, owing to the depression, was the need for re-organizing vocational training, and a resolution was passed requesting the Governing Body "to consider urgently the desirability of placing on the agenda of an early session of the Conference the question of vocational guidance, apprenticeship and technical education of young workers." This question was therefore put on the agenda of the present session of the Conference.

The Conference adopted the Committee's conclusions on this subject, including a questionnaire on which the Governments should be consulted by the International Labour Office, and two resolutions. As regards the questionnaire, before proceeding to its adoption as a whole a record vote had to be taken on Part IV (apprenticeship). In the course of the discussion of this report in plenary sitting of the Conference, the Employers' group made known that they objected to the introduction of trade union control into the field of technical education and for that reason they would vote against Part IV of the questionnaire as determined by the Committee. In supporting this view, Mr. J. M. McIntosh, Adviser to the Canadian Employers' delegate, spoke as follows:—

Address of Adviser to Canadian Employers' Delegate

Nothing would have given me more satisfaction, as a representative of employers authorized by the Government of Canada to attend this Conference, than to be able to say on my return that I had taken some part in the formulation of a list of points

to be used as a basis for a questionnaire on technical and vocational education and apprenticeship, and that the report of this Committee had received the unanimous approval of the Conference. May I say that in Canada for almost forty years employers and workers —not on opposite sides, but working together —have sought for the best in primary and secondary education that a sympathetic public opinion can give us. There has been nothing of a contentious character between us, and both parties down through the years have had an important part in the administration.

The report that is before you, for the most part, is an excellent document. There is much in it that will be helpful to us. There is much in it, I am told, that some other nations not so far advanced are hungry for, but it has points in it that have nothing to do with vocational education and the training of apprentices, and therefore we divide, and the great value that might have accrued from unanimous agreement is lost. What a pity it is. Vocational education is not a matter that is the property of employers or workers, organized or unorganized; it belongs to the public. We who have been interested in its development in Canada have been inspired by a desire to give those who follow us something better than we had ourselves, so that when their turn comes to succeed us in the administration of industry, either as managers or workers, they may do a better job than we have done.

Why should the control of the number of apprentices, the fixing of wages, wages during periods of sickness, holidays with pay, whether apprentices should be members of trade unions or otherwise, be mixed in with a most excellent document on education? Surely these are matters for agreements between the parties concerned. At all events, they are matters in which educational administrators have no concern.

In my country we have a great task ahead of us. I am proud to say that people have come to us from many European and other countries. Many of them came to us with handicaps. They did not know our customs; they could not speak our language. Our educational system has been adapted to meet their requirements. They have been helped to make use of their opportunities. Many of them have achieved high places in public affairs and business. A large percentage of our public men can look back with affection to European home lands, but I am sure from my own personal knowledge of them that they would not join in a Convention that sought to make our great educational system subject, in any degree, to the private contractual arrangements of a minority of the people.

I am sure employers from one end of Canada to the other would go with workers to our several Governments, and join enthusiastically in supporting a Convention that may ultimately emerge from the study we have given to the subject, were it not for the introduction into it of the points to which I have referred.

I have no authority to speak for Workers. I have not consulted with those who are here from Canada. I have not shown the memorandum I have prepared to the Employers. It is my own. But I venture to say that my fellow delegates from Canada will agree in principle with what I am now saying. No one need fear that there is any desire in Canada to exploit apprentices, or to deny them any advantage they may gain from association with others. I am a permanent official of the largest association of employers in Canada. The several Governments of Canada know that they can count upon our active support in the suppression of attempts to take advantage of those who are unable to protect themselves. These are all matters that come within the general laws of the country, but they are not part of the educational system.....

I am informed that in an extensive investigation made in the United States by a thoroughly representative committee—an investigation which has brought to the light of day the mistakes of the past, and has produced a report that points in the direction of a great educational advance—no one has sought to introduce the points on which there is disagreement here.

Without these points, the report which we have will show the way to world-wide achievement. With these in, you have a divided house. I, therefore, as a voice from Canada, knowing very little about matters which concern Europe, plead with you to pause a moment, even at this late stage, so that you may send us a document upon which the whole world may agree.

Part IV was adopted by 125 votes to 29, Mr. Brown, Mr. Wrong and Mr. Bengough voting for, and Mr. Goldie voting against. A vote by show of hands was then taken on the questionnaire as a whole which resulted in its adoption by 94 votes to 0.

It was decided by the Conference by 110 votes to nil that the question of technical education and apprenticeship should be placed on the agenda of the 1939 session with a view to the adoption of one or more recommendations. The text of the conclusions and of the resolutions in question appear at the close of this review.

Regulation of Contracts of Employment of Indigenous Workers

After adopting without opposition the Committee's conclusions, which contain a list of points for the consultation of the Governments by the International Labour Office prior to the second and final discussion, the Conference decided by 100 votes to 24 to place this question on the agenda of the 1939 session with a view to the adoption of international regulations in the form of two Draft Conventions (the first concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers, and the second concerning penal sanctions in all contracts of employment of indigenous workers, whether required to be in writing or not) and possibly a recommendation with respect to the establishment of labour inspec-

torates. The Canadian Government delegates (Messrs. Brown and Wrong) and the Workers' delegate (Mr. Bengough) voted in favour of such action, but the Employers' delegate (Mr. Goldie) voted against it. The text of the Committee's conclusions is given in its proper sequence at the end of this review.

Recruiting, Placing and Conditions of Labour (Equality of Treatment) of Migrant Workers

This important question is of direct interest to all countries affected by migration problems, the South American countries in particular, as they absorb growing numbers of immigrants. The conclusions of the Committee appointed to deal with this subject were adopted by the Conference without opposition. These conclusions contain a list of points covering the various aspects of this problem: information to be given to emigrants; assistance through services organized or controlled by the authorities of the countries concerned; methods of recruiting and placing migrant workers; equality of treatment between nationals and aliens in regard to conditions of employment; the essential clauses to be included in migrants' contracts of employment, repatriation; and questions to be dealt with by collaboration between emigration and immigration countries with a view to facilitating the conclusion of bilateral agreements.

By a vote of 126 to nil the Conference decided to place this question on the agenda of the 1939 session, and the Governments of the member states will be consulted on the adoption of a proposed draft convention and one or more recommendations on the subject. The four Canadian delegates abstained from voting on this question. The Conference also adopted a resolution asking the governing body to resume its study of the question of the simplification of the formalities to be fulfilled by migrant workers previous to their departure from the country of origin, or in the course of the journey, or on arrival in the country of immigration. The texts of the Committee's conclusion and of the resolution appear at the close of this review.

Regulation of Hours of Work and Rest Periods of Professional Drivers (and their Assistants) of Vehicles Engaged in Road Transport

This question is of especial interest owing to the rapidly increasing importance of motor transportation with its attendant problems. The Committee examined in detail the various problems raised in determining the scope and enforcement of regulations, both from the social and from the safety standpoint. The questionnaire which was drawn up and which was accepted without opposition by the Conference will enable Governments to be consulted on a wide basis on the methods of limiting hours of work and fixing rest periods, and thus increase the available information necessary for drafting international regulations.

The Conference decided by a vote of 96 to 27 to place this question on the agenda of its 1939 session for second and final discussion.

The Canadian Government and Workers' delegates voted in favour of this proposal, but the Employers' delegate voted against it.

Generalization of the Reduction of Hours of Work

In 1935, the International Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention whereby every state which ratified it was committed to the principle of the 40-hour week, without any reduction of worker's standard of living, and undertook to apply that principle to different categories of workers by separate conventions. Such a convention was adopted in 1935 for automatic glass-bottle works, and again in 1936 for public works. Yet another was adopted in 1937 extending the application of the 40-hour week to the textile industry. It was felt, however, that this procedure of the application of the 40-hour week industry by industry would take too many years before a result satisfactory to all workers was reached, and as a result of a resolution adopted last year the problem was considered at the present session on a new basis which envisaged the preparation of a limited number of conventions—one or two relating to industry, commerce and offices; another relating to coal mines; and one or more relating to rail, inland water and air transport.

The conclusions of the Committee include a questionnaire to Governments respecting hours of work in industry, commerce and offices, a resolution on the reduction of hours of work in coal mines, and a resolution on the reduction of hours of work in rail, inland water, and air transport.

The questionnaire was adopted as a whole by 79 votes to 26, Mr. Brown, Mr. Wrong, and Mr. Bengough voting for, and Mr. Goldie against its adoption. An amendment to the questionnaire presented by Mr. Goldie on behalf of the Employers' group had previously been defeated by 55 votes to 32, the Canadian Government and Workers' delegates voting against. This amendment read as follows:—

"To insert as first point of the questionnaire to be submitted to the Governments: 'The

effect which a reduction of hours to 40 per week would have, or has had, upon the economic situation of your country.'"

The resolution placing the question of coal mines on the agenda of the 1939 session of the Conference was adopted by 82 votes to 29.

The resolution concerning transport was also adopted by 93 votes to 28.

A final vote was then taken on the placing of the question of the generalization of hours of work (industry, commerce and offices) on the agenda of the 1939 Session of the Conference, and resulted as follows: for, 92; against, 27.

In these last three cases, the Canadian Government and Workers' Delegates voted for the proposals and the Employers' delegate against them.

(The complete texts of the decisions of the conference on this subject are given at the close of this review.)

During the discussion of this whole subject in committee, Mr. Goldie, the Canadian Employers' delegate and Vice-Chairman of this committee, cited as an argument against the 40-hour week, competition by non-members of the I. L. O. and by Germany in particular. Employer delegates from the United States and France were the only ones in support of it. Mr. Bengough, the Canadian Workers' delegate, joined his colleagues from Great Britain, the United States and France in replying to Mr. Goldie's arguments and stated:

"In Canada the workers have gone on record for the forty-hour week in full possession of the facts. The forty-eight hour week did not provide the job opportunities required and the reduction is essential with a view to reducing unemployment. In Western Canada the 40-hour week has been introduced in several industries (building, tramways, etc.) and unemployment has been thereby greatly reduced."

Address of Canadian Employers' Delegate on Reduction of Hours

Later, during the plenary sittings of the Conference, Mr. Goldie spoke as follows:—

On behalf of the great majority of the Employers' group I would like to present some reasons why the report of the Committee dealing with the generalization of the reduction of hours of work should not be adopted.

This question, as is well known by everyone here, is not a new question, having been introduced in 1933, and it has had a rather checkered existence until it now appears on the agenda of this session of the Conference under the imposing title which it now bears.

But it is still the old question of the 40-hour working week. This is amply borne out by the list of questions which the Office proposes should be asked of Governments and also by the discussions which have taken place in Committee and elsewhere. So that, as far as the Employers are concerned, we are discussing the 40-hour week.

At first this question was introduced as a means of reducing unemployment, but now it is being considered by its advocates as a social measure. But even as a social measure the proposition loses its significance immediately the possibility of working overtime with increased remuneration is introduced. This brings the question back to a basis for determinng the amount of wages to be paid. The Employers consider it is not only a social question but an economic one, and we feel that not enough emphasis is being placed on the economic side of the question.

The arguments which the Employers have used from the beginning are still valid. One of these, and it is a most important one, is that a reduction of the weekly working hours to 40, while maintaining the weekly wage, will raise the cost of production and therefore the selling prices of commodities. This has never been successfully disputed—the only answer being that prices are not raised so very much. This rise in prices will tend to reduce sales and in fact will reduce purchasing power; and this in turn will increase rather than decrease unemployment.

That this cycle of events does occur is amply borne out by the experience of the countries which, either by law or by practice, have adopted the 40-hour week principle either in whole or in part.

In the United States of America, prices have risen; people have refused to buy, with the result that there is an industrial depression almost as bad as in 1932; while the number of unemployed (given as approximately 12 million) is as great as, if not greater than, it was in the depths of the previous depression; and that notwithstanding the billions of dollars that the Government has spent in what is called "priming the pump."

In France, notwithstanding statements made to the contrary, it is well known that the 40-hour week is not working satisfactorily, and that industrial conditions in that country are not good.

In New Zealand, there seems to be no doubt that prices have risen considerably and purchasing power has decreased, and that unemployment there is being helped only by the money spent by the Government on public works, house building, etc.; and further, it is well to keep in mind that in New Zealand, while there is a limit to the amount of overtime that can be worked by women and boys, there is no legal limit to the amount of overtime that men can work in industry.

Shorter working hours may come in the course of time; but it will not be by compulsion, as it is now being proposed, but rather when technical progress permits it to be done economically without increase in the costs of production and therefore without injury to the consumer. There is a 48 hour Convention in force now, and very few countries in all have ratified it, and still fewer of the industrial countries; and it does seem strange that such a vigorous effort should be made to promote a 40-hour Convention when apparently so many countries are not prepared to ratify the Convention on 48-hours.

One argument used by the advocates of the 40-hour week is that it would give more leisure time to workers. This, of course, is all to the good, and it is a condition that we would like to see; but we must remember that leisure has

to be secured on an economic basis and if it is not so secured—as we do not believe it would be by the present proposal—it cannot be permanent. Further, as this world is constituted, whether we like it or not, we are not controlled by the law of leisure but by the law of work.

We are limited by the terms of reference and by the decision of the Committee to one or two Conventions. If two, it is presumed that one would be for industry and one for commerce. Can anyone visualize one Convention strict enough to be of any value and general enough to be workable that will take account of the thousand and one variations in industry? Will it take care of the lumberman in the northern woods of Canada and the paper mills in the Southern-States, of the construction industry and its irregular work, and of the bread bakeries that have to work every day? Personally I cannot so visualize it; and perhaps I am supported by the Director in his Report, where he says on page 55: "if it is difficult to make a single law uniformly and universally applicable to the whole industry of a single country, it is even more difficult to draft an international Convention of uniform and universal application." And again, "It is necessary to proceed with method and caution." With all of this I agree.

Of course it is proposed that the reduction in hours shall be done by graduated steps; but this would only delay bringing matters to a head, and the result would eventually be the same.

We have heard a great deal in the Director's Report and in subsequent speeches about the effects that the manufacture of arms and the fear of war is having and will have on industry. This condition is certainly a regrettable one; but as the world is constituted, it has to be constantly borne in mind. It is in order, then, to consider what is happening in two European countries which are not parties to our deliberations. Italy was the country that first proposed the 40-hour working week, but we learn from the publications of the International Labour Office that a working week of 60 hours is now permitted in all industries concerned with the production of war materials.

As regards Germany, the publications of the International Labour Office show that in many of the trades working days of 10 hours are by no means the exception and that in certain exceptional cases hours worked per week were as many as from 63½ to 72. In face of this, how can anyone ask nations that are straining every nerve to be able to keep their place in the world, to adopt a compulsory 40-hour working week. It just won't work.

It may be said that the proposition we are dealing with this year is only the submission of a questionnaire to Governments, and that therefore we need not regard it as of the same degree of importance as the formulation of a Convention. But for a Government to vote this year in favour of the submission of a questionnaire knowing that there is very little chance of their Government ratifying a Convention if passed is only holding out false hopes to the workers, and I trust that this will not happen this year.

Other Resolutions Adopted

The Conference also adopted five Resolutions not relating to items on the agenda but which had been submitted later by different members concerning: (1) the Renunciation of Racial Discrimination which might affect workers of certain races: (2) Improvement of the Situation of Forestry Workers; (3) Fixing the Maximum Weight of Loads to be Transported by Workers; (4) Indemnities due to Workers in case of Dismissal; and (5) Convening of a second Regional Conference of American States which are members of the I.L.O. (These Resolutions are given at the conclusion of this review).

The Conference adopted certain modifications of its Standing Orders and took decisions on several reports.

The Conference approved the conclusions of the Committee appointed to examine the annual reports of Governments on the measures taken to give effect to Conventions ratified by them.

It also had before it the reports which have to be submitted once in every ten years on the application of the following Conventions: Night Work in Bakeries; Seamen's Articles of Agreement; Repatriation of Seamen; and Sickness Insurance for Workers in Industry and for Agricultural Workers.

Opening Proceedings

The proceedings were formally opened by the Chairman of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, Mr. F. W. Leggett, Government delegate of Great Britain. He referred to the profound regret felt at the resignation of Mr. Harold Butler as Director of the International Labour Office, which is to take effect at the end of the year, and stated that the continued and growing success of the work of the Organization constitutes a more eloquent tribute to Mr. Butler than any formal speech. "In the pioneer constructive work," he said, "which made this Organization possible, Mr. Butler, assisted by Mr. E. J. Phelan, played a decisive part. Albert Thomas by his genius gave the Organization the impetus which has enabled it to reach its present standing, and Mr. Harold Butler, who was his loyal collaborator through the first and difficult years, has faithfully maintained and developed this high enterprise. . . . It is a source of great satisfaction to know that Mr. Butler will still be able not only to continue in his own country his work for social betterment, but will also be able still to contribute to the international work by which he will always be remembered."

Mr. Leggett welcomed the large number of delegations and representatives at the Conference as well as the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, Mr. Joseph Avenol, and representatives of the Republic and Canton

of Geneva. He considered it a proof of the vitality of the Organization and the place it occupies that the attendance at the Conference was practically equal, both as regards numbers and the importance of the delegations, to that of last year, which was a record figure. He was particularly glad to welcome the ministers present who are responsible for directing their countries' social policies—e.g., Brazil, Estonia, Finland, Luxemberg and Yugoslavia—and to know that several Ministers of Labour would be attending the Conference.

He referred to the importance of the various subjects coming before the Conference and, with respect to that of hours of work expressed the hope that, with the long history of the consideration of this question before it, the Conference would be able to find a means by which the objective atmosphere which characterizes industrial negotiations day by day would be brought to bear on this problem and a new spirit of co-operation initiated. He hoped that the Conference would also be productive of new friendships and make a new and substantial contribution to the spread of kindliness throughout the world.

Mr. Falcao (Minister of Labour, Brazil) in taking the Chair as President of the Conference, said that in electing him the Conference had paid a tribute to the way in which his country had attacked and solved labour problems. Inspired by a past of faithful devotion to the ideals of social justice, he declared that Brazil always followed the loftiest aims of humanity as reflected in the activities of the International Labour Organization. He considered that the Brazilian Legislature has gone beyond the aspirations of the workers and has provided the country with an advanced scheme of social legislation on all matters concerning labour, social welfare and assistance, land settlement and population. This legislation was adopted without any disputes, strikes or lockouts, and with a lofty desire to achieve justice and harmony, which may be said to sum up the program of the International Labour Organization. He declared that the ideal of international harmony and co-operation which has always pervaded both the studies and the practical achievements of the Organization finds a full echo on the American continent.

He said that a considerable amount of publicity will be given to the work of the Conference on the subject of the generalization of the reduction of hours of work, which is of central importance to every branch of industry, and will be approached this year on the basis of the International Labour Office's very full report on the question. He observed that the cognate subject of the hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers of vehicles engaged in road transport is of great importance to-day on account of the bearing which it has upon the problem of the safety of the public. With respect to two other very important questions to come before the present session of the Conference—viz., technical and vocational education and apprenticeship, and the regulation of contracts of indigenous workers —he pointed out that the first of these relates to one of the great assets of industrial countries, namely, the skill of their workers, while the second is another question of special importance at the present time in view of the increasing rate at which colonial territories are being developed, and of the resulting labour problems involved both for European countries and for countries whose agricultural production resembles that of the colonies. The question of statistics of hours of work and wages in the principal mining and manufacturing industries derives its importance from the desirability of making these statistics comparable internationally. Finally, there was the question of the recruiting, placing and conditions of labour of migrant workers. He thought that at a time when, fortunately, there are signs of a revival of migration, there was no need to emphasize the importance of replacing, by successive stages, the disorder in which this problem has hitherto been left.

In conclusion, he assured the assembly of his heartfelt wish and conviction that its deliberations would prove successful and would result "in a series of measures providing the working masses with the benefits to which they are entitled by the laws of social justice, so that our peoples may enjoy the benediction of peace."

Director's Report, Conference Discussion, and Director's Reply

In his annual report to the Twenty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference, Mr. Harold Butler, Director of the International Labour Office, as in previous years, gives penetrating analyses of the striking aspects of the world economic situation. In it he notes, first of all, that the summer of the year 1937 "marked the summit of the 'boom of the thirties.'" The indices of world industrial production exceeded the figures for 1929, "whose fabulous prosperity had become a distant mirage." The decline in world unem-

ployment, the increase in international trade and all other indices show a similar trend. That "the boom of the thirties" should have reached such considerable dimensions in spite of all the political obstacles in its way is "a remarkable testimony alike to the tenacious optimism of humanity and to the unfathomed possibilities of economic expansion which lie at its door."

This advance has not, however, been evenly distributed among the principal industrial countries: certain of them benefited considerably, while others hardly emerged from the shades of depression. Moreover, the boom itself had always led a suspect existence, because of the rôle played in it by the "mad race in armaments." It is impossible to estimate accurately how far the wave of industrial and commercial activity was due to the abnormal activity of war industries, as information is scanty. Mr. Butler adds:

"What is certain, however, is that genuine prosperity might have been more abundant and its prospects of endurance greater, had not an excessive portion of the national wealth of almost every country been diverted to war equipment."

The Director of the International Labour Office then shows that, in spite of all the national experiments, no matter how successful, a high standard of living cannot be realized by national effort alone.

"Peace as well as prosperity is dependent in large part on international trade. For countries with a large and rich territory at their disposal, trade with other nations is none the less necessary to maintain their standard of life or to raise it still further."

But, as the charts in the Report show, 1937 "was not a year of unalloyed prosperity." And "if the record were carried into the first few months of 1938 the turn in the economic tide would be still more clearly shown." Among the untoward developments which became evident in the spring and summer of last year, the Director notes, in certain countries: a decline on the stock exchanges; a rise in wholesale prices, involving an increase in the cost of living; and a fall in the prices of a number of raw materials, which had been forced to unduly high levels by speculation. Nevertheless, despite a sharp recession in industrial activity in the United States, and a marked reduction in its imports from other countries, the effects on the rest of the world have thus far been comparatively slight. Therefore, from a purely economic point of view, Mr. Butler believes that there would seem to be no obvious reason for pessimism.

Menace of War

However, at the end of this chapter of his Report, which he has headed "Prosperity regained—and lost?", he says that it would be foolish to regard the present situation with any kind of optimism.

"Indeed, by some readers of this Report, the cheerful passages describing the remarkable economic and social achievements of the past few years and the hopeful projects for a better future may be suspected of bitter irony. With war blazing in the Far East and in Spain, with Europe once more an armed camp, with the fear of war obsessing the public mind everywhere, all thoughts and plans of social progress may well seem more appropriate to some other planet. No secret of intense warlike preparations is made in a large number of countries. Progressively the whole national life and the activity of every individual is being subordinated to the requirements of the State in the event of conflict. Every country which feels itself menaced and insecure is perforce driven along the same road. Individual freedom and economic expansion are more and more cramped and distorted by the over-riding necessity of national preparedness. What was last year a darkening shadow now threatens to blot out the light from the whole earth. As will be seen in subsequent chapters, war is already invading the social field. It has already blocked some of the main avenues of advance, and may soon begin to sap the social edifice which this generation has raised. Should another general war break out, a total collapse is practically certain."

After his survey of the general situation, which affords ample evidence of the considerable degree of prosperity which has now been regained, the Director of the International Labour Office sums up the "social balance" of the past year, which gives a sense of positive achievement.

Improvement in Wages

"Judged by the first and most important test, the state of employment, there is no doubt that in most countries the industrial worker was in a far better position in 1937 than at any time since 1929. The index compiled by the International Labour Office for the world as a whole shows that unemployment was just above the 1929 level." Except in Germany, the general increase of prosperity has brought with it a general improvement in wages. The development and the extension of social insurance are successfully continuing. Other signs of progress are found in the wider definitions of decent housing and nutrition for workers.

"If it were possible," says Mr. Butler, "to isolate social phenomena and to consider them in complete abstraction from the economic and political conditions by which they are largely determined, it would be possible to say that on the whole considerable strides have been made in the last few years. Unfortunately, under existing economic and political circumstances the advances made cannot be regarded as secure or permanent. Only when suitable political and economic conditions are restored can they be properly consolidated. For it cannot be too often repeated that without real economic prosperity no lasting social progress is possible and that without real peace between nations, economic prosperity is largely illusory and precarious."

Maintenance of Employment

In his analysis of employment, the director considered it reassuring that the discussion of measures to maintain the volume of employment in times of depression has continued to attract a great deal of attention. He also regarded as significant that, in spite of the high level of prosperity which the country now enjoys, the Government of Sweden has continued its systematic effort to frame plans for meeting the next depression . . . . In this respect, the director observes:

"In view of the success achieved by the Swedish Government in dealing with the last depression, this endeavour to prepare in good time for meeting any further recession is a matter of great general interest. So far, no other country has taken similar measures on a comprehensive scale, but it can hardly be denied that one of the principal lessons of the recent slump has been the value of public expenditure wisely applied as a means of reviving business activity. It is therefore particularly timely that the International Labour Organization should have made a first step towards establishing international co-operation in the matter of public works. In accordance with the recommendations and the resolution adopted by last year's Conference, the Governing Body has decided to set up an International Public Works Committee. Governments have now been consulted as to their willingness to participate in a preliminary meeting of the Committee and to supply information concerning public works in accordance with a uniform plan to be drawn up by the Committee. Favourable replies have already been received from South Africa, Belgium, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Estonia, France, Great Britain, Luxemburg, Norway, Poland, Rumania, Sweden, Switzerland, the United States and Yugoslavia."

Progress of Unemployment Insurance

Dealing with the progress made in providing against the effects of future depressions, the director notes that "unemployment insurance continues to make steady headway in the world." He outlined this progress in various countries as follows:

"In the United States the Social Security program has reached the stage of practical fulfilment. Every State in the Union together with Alaska, Hawaii and the District of Columbia now has an unemployment compensation scheme in force. In Wisconsin payments had already begun in 1937. In 29 States benefit payments are due to commence during the present year and in 21 others they will commence in 1939. It must not be forgotten that to all intents and purposes the United States system consists of 51 separate schemes, many of them covering a territory as extensive as one of the larger European countries. The initial work of organization both in the Social Security Board at Washington and in the various States has been enormous, and the difficulties have not yet been fully overcome. But in spite of all the initial difficulties in its path this gigantic social enterprise is being steadily carried through to success.

"In South Africa an Act providing for unemployment insurance in certain industries came into force on January 1, 1938. In Australia the Commonwealth Government invited an expert from the British Ministry of Labour (Mr. G. H. Ince) to help them in preparing an unemployment insurance scheme for the Commonwealth. Negotiations have been taking place with respresentatives of the States with a view to putting his recommendations into effect. In Belgium Mr. Henri Fuss, Royal Commissioner for the Study of the Unemployment Problem, has presented two reports on the subject and has prepared a Bill which is now under consideration by the Government.

"In Canada the Dominion Government has proposed an amendment to the British North America Act which would bring unemployment insurance within Dominion jurisdiction and has asked the provinces for their observations on it. Six of the nine provinces agreed immediately, but three provinces—Alberta, New Brunswick and Quebec—have raised serious objections. In preparing its scheme the Dominion Government called upon the International Labour Office for assistance. Mr. D. C. Tait was accordingly sent to Canada and took part in the preparation of a Bill for submission to Parliament as soon as the constitutional question is settled.

"In Norway a Bill providing for compulsory unemployment insurance was presented to the Storting in March, 1937, but does not appear to have been adopted. In Great Britain the scope of the scheme has been slightly widened by bringing in groups of workers who had previously been excluded."

Hours of Labour

The important question of the reduction of hours of work is the subject of a special chapter in the Report of the Director of the International Labour Office. It is well known that the generalization of this reform is one of the chief items on the agenda of this year's International Labour Conference, which will have before it a particularly complete documentation on the question. Mr. Butler shows how the reduction of hours of work, which began as an emergency measure to combat the disastrous social consequences of the slump, has now come to be regarded as the next phase in the evolution of social progress.

In actual fact, he remarks, there has not been as overwhelming a landslide towards the 40-hour week as there was towards the 48-hour week in 1919. Indeed, in 1937 the tendency was towards extending rather than curtailing the actual number of hours worked. Hours of work have been lengthened in countries actually at war and also in certain countries where armament or rearmament is being driven forward at high pressure. Thus "hours of work have been lengthened in two countries actually at war—Japan and Spain" . . . and longer hours have also been resorted to "in countries where preparedness for war now overshadows all other considerations."

The Director of the International Labour Office also shows the essential characteristics of the application of the 40-hour week in the countries which have adopted this measure, and pays particular attention to the "French experience."

The conclusion is clear from this survey that the tendency towards shorter hours continues, though checked through certain transitory circumstances. The problem remains, and its solution will be more urgent than ever when the armaments race inevitably slows down.

Progress of I. L. O.

In the next part of his Report, Mr. Butler deals more directly with the activity and progress of the International Labour Organization.

> "It would be idle to deny," he writes, "that the developments of the past two years have caused a good deal of disaffection towards international political institutions among those of short sight and little faith. The reversion to purely nationalistic modes of thinking in the realm of politics might have been expected to produce a similar decline of international co-operation in the social and economic spheres. Yet it may be said with some confidence that despite the departure of Italy, regrettable though it be, there are no signs of weakening in the International Labour Organization. Its stock stands high. Its membership is as representative and powerful as it was five years ago. In every one of the five continents its reputation and its influence are as great now as then."

Re-Distribution of Economic Power

The Director of the International Labour Office draws attention to an important change in the history of the International Labour Organization which the events of the last five years clearly denote. This is, that it is more and more evident that there has been a redistribution of economic power in the world. Europe has lost part of its former economic preponderance to extra-European countries. This shifting balance of power has been progressively reflected in the constitution and activities of the International Labour Organization. Its centre of gravity is slowly being displaced. Mr. Butler stresses, in particular, the growing importance of the Far East from the industrial point of view and the new problems continually arising therefrom. Such developments open larger horizons to the Organization, and are calculated to quicken rather than slacken its rhythm. "A new period of intense and varied activity is opening out before the Organization," concludes Mr. Butler.

> "Its purview is no longer confined to the technical problems of industrial regulation, which it inherited from the International Association for Labour Legislation. Its horizon embraces all those wider questions which are inherent in the vast problems of stabilizing employment and lifting the standard of life to more civilized levels everywhere. These problems are squarely attributed to the jurisdiction of the Organization by its Constitution. They are of the essence of its existence. In the future its work may not be cast in the same conventional moulds. Its Constitution may have to be adapted to meet new circumstances as they arise. Its centre of gravity will become more world-wide as time goes on. It may some day acquire the universality which it has never yet entirely achieved. But whatever its vicissitudes, its future is assured as long as civilization based on the economic dependence between nations and a common aspiration to improve the lot of the great masses of mankind endures."

Discussion of Report

In the discussion of the Director's report, to which seven plenary sittings were devoted, 68 delegates from various countries took part (39 Government, 10 Employers' and 19 Workers'). Among the speakers were the Ministers of Labour of Great Britain, France, Spain and Luxemburg, and the Secretary of Labour of the United States.

Nearly all the speakers expressed a keen appreciation of the breadth of vision, the boldness of expression and the constructive attitude which was characteristic of this report. They also expressed a special regret at the forthcoming departure of the Director from the organization after having been associated with it from its very inception. This regret was tempered with pleasure that he was to be succeeded by Mr. John Winant, distinguished citizen of the United States, and that the Deputy Director was to be Mr. E. J. Phelan, who has given conspicuous service to the organization since its earliest days.

The speakers deplored the present trend of world affairs which hinders the program of social betterment for which the International Labour Organization stands and urged that the efforts to promote social justice and social security, which alone can form a sound foundation for peaceful international relations, should be intensified.

Most of the Employers' delegates who spoke drew the attention of the Conference to the fact that most social questions have an economic aspect, and that only a strong and prosperous economic system can support a sound social policy. They also emphasized the unstable character of social progress carried out under the precarious conditions afforded by the present political uncertainty. They were convinced that the Organization could not but gain in moral authority if public

opinion were to see it occupied in studying the means of avoiding depressions. The opinion was expressed that the fundamental trouble was a diversion of a part of the nation's savings into non-work producing channels. Several referred particularly to loans abroad, to the hoarding of funds in banks or otherwise, and to speculation which, however stimulating it may be while it lasts, eventually collapses, and thus puts billions of bank credit out of circulation and throws men out of work.

Many allusions were made by the Asiatic delegates to the war waging between Japan and China and to the section of the Director's Report entitled "The Growing Importance of the East," and the annex of the Report called "Problems of Industry in the East."

The Latin American delegates shared the Director's view that the Organization should now look beyond the old continent of Europe to overseas countries. They recalled the results of the Santiago Conference and the resolution it had adopted providing for the possibility of convening similar conferences when circumstances showed that it was desirable, and thought that the time for convening such a conference had come.

Address of Canadian Government Delegate

The Canadian Government delegate, Mr. Gerald H. Brown, also addressed the Conference. The text of his speech follows:—

Mr. President, on behalf of the delegation from Canada, I desire to say how much pleased and impressed we are with your efficient control of the discussions in this gathering of nations, and how pleased we are also with your choice for the post of high honour and distinction involving, as it does, a recognition of the growing interests of the New World to which extended reference is made in the Director's Report.

As one of those who worked with Mr. Harold Butler in the first Session of the Conference of this organization in Washington, and again at the first Session held here in Geneva, and who has been in continual touch with the organization since, I desire to bear witness to the high qualities of knowledge, vision and resolute leadership which Mr. Butler brought to this work, in collaboration during successive years with Mr. Albert Thomas, and as Director since Mr. Thomas' regrettable death six years ago. The resignation of Mr. Butler from the directorship came as a great surprise to us in Canada and I take this opportunity of extending to him the expression of our cordial esteem and recognition of the conspicuous services which he has rendered to the cause of world peace in contributing to the removal of the causes of discontent by the formulation of wise measures of social policy.

Our highest esteem extends also to Mr. John G. Winant, who has been designated by the governing body to take up the responsibilities of the directorship in succession to Mr. Butler at the close of the present year. The new Director's name is well known in my country to all who are interested in social betterment, and we are assured that he takes up the work of Albert Thomas and of Harold Butler with a mind well trained both by study and experience for the work.

We are also glad that the conspicuous services of Mr. Phelan, the senior Assistant Director of the Labour Office, have been recognized by his advancement to the post of Deputy Director, in which his collaboration will be of the utmost value to the new Director.

The Canadian Government delegation tenders its congratulations to the Director on the survey made in his Report of the measure of social progress which has been achieved throughout the world during the past year, notwithstanding the difficulties of the times. It is a sad picture indeed that the Director paints of the substantial progress of economic recovery which had been attained through painful effort in various countries being turned so soon into a recession under the black shadow of political insecurity and of restrictive trade policies and exchange controls, born of the hope of national self-sufficiency, or of the fear of national insufficiency in the event of war.

The Director finds the economists in general agreement that a major economic decline is not likely for the present, and observes that the very rapidity of the downward movement in the United States makes an early resumption of normal activity the more probable in that country. It is sincerely to be hoped that his optimism in this respect may prove to be justified, and so far as Canada is concerned we are fortunate indeed to have been able to maintain thus far our accelerated pace of production to the extent we have.

The most recent statistics available show that the physical volume of business in Canada in mining, manufacturing, construction and distribution in the year 1937 was about 10 per cent greater than in 1936, and about equal to that of 1929, but the level at the beginning of 1938 was somewhat lower than at the beginning of 1937. Mineral production was up 15 per cent over last year and higher by 46 per cent than in 1929. The volume of manufacturing was 12 per cent higher than in 1936 and almost up to the level of 1929. The total value of construction contracts was higher by 40 per cent than in 1936, although still below the level of the pre-depression years. A material factor in this improved showing in construction was the financial assistance given under Federal legislation—the Dominion Housing Act and the Home Improvement Loans Act. In a despatch from Ottawa to the London *Times* of Saturday, it is stated that the Minister of Finance gave details to the Canadian Parliament of a new housing program, estimating that loans and other forms of encouragement given by the Federal Government would result in the construction of new houses to the value of 100 million dollars.

The paragraph in the Director's Report on the progress of the Labour Organization during 1937 is indicative of continued momentum and initiative along useful lines in a number of different directions, and the record of ratifications proves clearly that the effort on behalf of social reform and the improvement of labour conditions, so necessary to human happiness and the attainment of peace in the world, is making steady headway alike in the eastern and western worlds.

Before dealing with other matters I would say, in common with many others here, how much I have been struck by the words of Lord Baldwin last year concerning the nervous strain

involved in the highly mechanised industries of the modern world. In this connection may I read a passage from a report which was made by the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the present Prime Minister of Canada, an authority of international repute on social problems, when he was serving as Chairman of a Royal Commission of Enquiry into the conditions of work of telephone operators in Canada more than thirty years ago.

In telephone operating he says: "The operators are always upon the alert. The brain is in constant use, the mind on the *qui vive*. High tension in the special senses is combined with mental worry. There is a drain on the nervous force. The liability to occasional injury from shocks, the irritation caused by intermittent glowing of lights, reflecting the impatience of users, the occasional buzzing and snapping of instruments in the ear, the sense of crowding where work accumulates, the consciousness of supervision, the sense of responsibility in response to calls and the inevitable anxiety occasioned by seeking to make necessary connections whenever a rush takes place, all combine to accentuate the strain upon the nervous energies of an operator." I am sure we shall agree that the observations made by Mr. King in this passage are applicable to many other forms of modern mechanisation.

In an address which was delivered by one of the Government delegates for Canada in the Conference last year, reference was made to most important social and labour legislation which had been adopted in Canada during the preceding twelve months. It is not my intention to develop this topic further to-day, but let me say that the ensuing year has witnessed the continued development of legislation to safeguard and protect workers in their right of association in unions, and for the encouragement of collective agreements, the fixation of minimum wages for those least able to protect themselves, the training of unemployed young workers, and the care of those of more mature years who are still afflicted by lack of remunerative employment.

A comprehensive study of the whole problem of unemployment has recently been made for the Government of Canada by a representative body known as the National Employment Commission, to which I referred in an address delivered before the International Labour Conference two years ago. The Report of this body now before the Government breaks the general problem of unemployment down into its constituent parts and proposes means and methods looking to the solution of unemployment which will be of the utmost help to the Government in the formulation of public policies, and also to the business community in general.

On behalf of the Government of Canada I take this means of acknowledging the most helpful assistance which was given to us on request during the past year by Mr. D. Christie Tait, of the staff of the International Labour Office, in a study of the existing legislation of various countries on the subject of unemployment insurance and the administrative problems arising thereunder, looking to the establishment of a system of unemployment insurance in Canada suitable to the conditions of our country.

In discussions which have occurred in this Conference in previous years attention has been called to the division of constitutional authority over labour matters in Canada between the Dominion Parliament and the respective Provincial Legislatures, which has made it more difficult than otherwise might be the case to secure the effective application of international labour conventions in our country. Mention was made by one of the Government delegates for Canada in this Conference last year of a decision by the British Privy Council as to the inability of the Dominion Parliament to apply the provisions of the 8-hour Convention throughout the entire country by Federal enactment alone. Since that time a Royal Commission of Enquiry has been appointed by the Dominion Government to examine the economic and financial basis of our confederation and the distribution of legislative powers in the light of the economic and social developments of the last seventy years, since the Canadian provinces were brought together. Sittings of this Commission have been held in all of the nine provinces, and it is expected that the report will be presented to the Government in the early future and will doubtless be taken up with the provincial authorities in due course.

Let me conclude by stating that, notwithstanding the problem of the divided jurisdiction of labour matters in Canada, our delegation is happy to be able to inform the Conference that since coming to Geneva last week word has been received by cable that authority has been given by order in council for the ratification of three more Conventions of the International Labour Conference, dealing respectively with seamen's articles of agreement, the marking of the weight on heavy packages transported by vessels, and the protection against accidents of dockers. The instruments of ratification of these Conventions are being sent forward and will therefore reach the International Labour Office very shortly.

Address of U.S. Secretary of Labour

Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor of the United States, who is the first American cabinet member to address any conference in Geneva, observed that the Director in his report had made generous allusions to the world significance of the policy of trade agreements initiated by the U.S. Secretary of State, the Hon. Cordell Hull. She declared that, whereas their remoteness frequently makes them unfamiliar with the political problems involved in some forms of international co-operation, in such fields as the improvement of working and living conditions, in public health and social problems, in studies of nutrition, finance and economics, in the whole area of scientific humanitarianism, the United States finds itself able and glad to co-operate to the fullest possible extent and that they take part in its work with wholehearted conviction.

"We believe," she said, "that the International Labour Organization, avoiding involvement in political matters, can make a real contribution to world economic recovery by aiding in the removal of social and economic malajustments. What was once the need of the workers for better conditions has now become the need of the world of economic life itself. It is in this sense that our membership in the International Labour Organization has real significance in the United States.

"It is a promise of the life and future of the International Labour Office that, faced with the expanding needs in the world, its outlook and its procedures are also expanding. The Director has well referred to the value of the Santiago Conference, which will surely serve as the precedent for future regional meetings. Similarly, the careful analytical approach to the consideration of the broad range of problems of such world-wide industries as textiles and coal promises a wider and a more practical usefulness for the organization. We have learned the value of discussion in tripartite technical conferences, making use of prior economic research by the office. Positive effect should be given to the conclusions of such discussion through continuing committees representative of the industries themselves.

"The tripartite character of the International Labour Organization makes possible those democratic processes of negotiation and conciliation between organized workers and organized employers which are so central to our conception of labour policy in the United States, central but not exclusive."

After dealing with industrial relations, collective bargaining and social legislation in the United States, Miss Perkins said that the task of the International Labour Organization should be to extend the frontiers of social progress throughout the world and fulfil the promise of a better living standard. She considered that the improvement of working conditions up to the limit of present human knowledge in every country in the world was basic to that increased consumption that international trade and stabilization of industrial life so needed for recovery and for security. There should be no cheap or exploited labour as a basis of competition within a country or between the industries of different nations. It was for this reason that the United States supported Conventions setting international minimum standards of work.

Address of British Minister of Labour

Mr. Ernest Brown, Minister of Labour of Great Britain, was welcomed by the President on behalf of the Conference. Mr. Falcao said it was a pleasure to see amongst them the Minister of Labour of a country which was one of the pioneers of labour legislation, and which played an important part in the establishment of the International Labour Organization.

The British Minister of Labour stressed the need for encouraging individual initiative in industry and urged a general government policy of using legislation only as a complement to voluntary labour agreements.

"In Great Britain we attach greatest importance to co-operation between workers and employers. We believe that intervention of the state should be used only where absolutely essential and that, wherever the organization of employers and employed can make arrangements between themselves, it is far better that they should do so than that some system should be imposed upon them by the law: My country rejoices to see this principle being followed on an international scale and it is the general hope that one of the accomplishments of the International Labour Organization will be to continue to bring the employers and workers of the world into the closest possible relation . . . . That does not mean, however, that the law should never be used to assist in improving conditions of labour or in providing safeguards against the inevitable anxieties of industrial life. In Great Britain we regard our voluntary organizations as one of our safeguards for the protection of individual liberty and of human dignity, and our problem is to avoid State action of such a kind as would interfere with, or discourage, the further development of voluntary organizations of employers and workers."

Mr. Brown went on to mention the legislative steps which had been taken in his country recently in the industrial field and said that in these reforms they were ensuring that law shall be used as an ally of voluntary agreements. He declared that the British Government has endeavoured to show its faith in the International Labour Organization and its future by inviting the Governing Body to hold its autumn session this year in London.

Address of Minister of Labour of France

The French Minister of Labour, Mr. Ramadier, after stating that statistics on production, strikes and unemployment showed that the introduction of the 40-hour week had led to successful results in France, concluded his remarks by referring to the great lesson which the French experiment can teach to the Organization.

"The troubles of June, 1936, may have appeared grave and have threatened the very basis of our country, but France easily found its way to salvation, thanks to its democratic system, for democracy prevents violence by showing how unnecessary it is. France owes its salvation also to an energetic policy of social reform. Social reform is not only an element of progress, it is also one of the essential elements of a nation's stability and force. It is a bulwark which protects civilization against weakness and impatience. The French experiment, therefore, despite certain difficulties, has succeeded. It may be of general value to the world. In any case the International Labour Office, which has the duty of promoting social progress throughout the world, should learn the lessons of our experiment. The International Labour Office has accomplished its duty in a vigorous manner with the help of all the great democracies. The names of those it has called to its leadership: our own great friend and leader, Albert Thomas; Harold Butler, who followed the Organization from its cradle to maturity; and now John Winant, who is bringing the very valuable aid of America—these three men symbolize the universality of the action of the International Labour Office. No depression can attack the International Labour Organization without threatening the very basis of our industrial civilization."

Director's Reply

Mr. Butler observed that in energy and enthusiasm the Conference showed no falling away from the standards of previous years and that the debate indicated that there was no slackening in the effort to promote social justice because of the troublous times in which we live.

Question of Shorter Hours

Turning to the Report itself, Mr. Butler said that some speakers had accused him of optimism, others of pessimism and others of a contradictory mixture of the two. He pleaded guilty to all these accusations, because the present situation justified all of them. Unfavourable and favourable factors were inextricably interwoven. "On the one hand, there is an enormous increase in capacity to produce; on the other is failure to put it to the best use. On the one hand is the gradual growth of an international social consciousness, which ran like a golden thread through many speeches; on the other is the exaltation of violence and brutality which characterises the wars actually in progress and which is the psychological assumption underlying competition in armaments."

Mr. Jouhaux (Workers', France), for instance, had reproached him with pessimism in regard to the shorter working week. He did not agree that the mission of the Office would be ended if no international agreement for the reduction of hours of work were arrived at in the immediate future; but he agreed that, although the movement had been delayed by the armaments race, it remained necessary. It appeared to be generally admitted that the intensification of production and the fatigue resulting from it had generated an instinctive movement towards shorter hours. "Mr. Moston has shown that the 40-hour week is working successfully in New Zealand. Miss Perkins has explained how the reduction of hours by collective agreement is likely to be reinforced by Federal legislation in the United States. Mr. Ramadier has shown that the difficulties to which the 40-hour week has given rise in France have been considerably exaggerated, and that, with the necessary adaptations, they will no doubt be overcome. Mr. Culley has told us that the 45-hour week has become general in Australia, largely owing to the adoption of the Forty-Hour Convention by this Conference, while Mr. Lowe, though an opponent of the 40-hour week, considers the establishment of a 45-hour week in his own trade in Ireland as a matter for congratulation."

Armaments or Progress

Turning to the effects of the armaments race the Director said: "You can have excessive armaments or you can have social progress; but in the long run you cannot have both. To say this is not so much pessimism as an economic platitude." In the long run, as Mr. Knob (Employers', Hungary) had said, armaments must reduce living standards, and to that extent the appearance of prosperity which they produced was artificial. Both he and Mr. Watt (Workers', U.S.A.) had emphasized that nothing was more important than planning to prevent the slump which exaggerated expenditure on armaments might be expected to produce in the future, and this was a matter which the Office was not neglecting.

Agricultural Prices and Depressions

One of the outstanding characteristics of the last depression, continued the Director, was the collapse of agricultural prices. "It is impossible to see how the great agricultural countries either in America, Asia or Eastern Europe can maintain their consumption of industrial goods unless they can obtain a reasonable return for their foodstuffs and raw materials. This is an essentially international problem. Unless the great consuming countries of Western Europe and North America can maintain their purchases of rubber, tin, wheat, sugar, coffee, tea, wool, cotton and so on, it is idle to expect any improvement of the standards of living in the countries which produce them. Unless countries like Argentina, Brazil and India can obtain good prices on the world's markets for their primary products, it is idle to expect their wage standards to be improved, either in agriculture or in industry. The agricultural countries are largely dependent for their welfare on the ability to sell their foodstuffs and raw materials to the industrial countries. When a decline in industrial activity occurs, the agricultural countries are the first and greatest sufferers. Nothing can help them more, therefore, than a concerted and determined effort to solve the problem of the business cycle on an international scale. This is perhaps the greatest economic and social problem of our times."

Labour Problems in the East

After referring briefly to certain points dealt with in his Report on Problems of Industry in the East, the Director expressed his agreement with Mr. Kupers (Workers', Netherlands) on the desirability of a regional Asiatic Conference.

Latin America and the Organization

It was extremely encouraging, he said, to note that so many delegates had attributed the progress made in their countries to the influence of the organization. He had been especially pleased to hear the testimony of Mr. Noda (Workers', Venzuela), Mr. Almarza (Workers', Spain) and other delegates from Latin America, and particularly Mr. Garcia Oldini (Government, Chile) as to the beneficial results of the Santiago Conference. He agreed with the proposal for the convening of a second American Labour Conference next year, and hoped it would be successful.

Freedom of Association

When he suggested that the constitution would have to be modified from time to time in the future, he did not contemplate any infringement of its tripartite character. "Mr. Krekitch (Workers', Yugoslavia), Mr. Peyer (Workers', Hungary) and other delegates have said that freedom of association is one of its corner-stones. Without freedom of association and the freedom of expression which goes with it, it is impossible for the workers to make their voices effectively heard, nor could the systems of collective bargaining, upon the social value of which Mr. Ernest Brown and Miss Perkins so strongly insisted, have been built up. The constitution makes no discrimination in favour of organizations of any particular doctrinal complexion or political colour, but it does imply that they should be freely organized and administered by their own members without constraint from outside. That is an essential feature of any effective representation of employers or workers."

Achievements of the Organization

"In conclusion," said Mr. Butler, "after twenty years devoted to the conception, the construction and the guidance of this organization, I may perhaps be allowed to offer a few reflections on its achievement. Its gradual development has been a slow and at times a disheartening process. The initial task of overcoming the scepticism, the indifference and the hostility with which we had to struggle in the early years could probably not have been successfully performed at all without the dynamic qualities and the power of popular appeal which Albert Thomas possessed in such an eminent degree."

The opposition had come mainly from three sources: the dead-weight of conservatism, such as blocks the path of any progressive institution; the suspicion and dislike which, as an international organization, it encountered from all those who could not look beyond their national boundaries and who saw in the nation the final and complete form of human society; and the immense difficulties arising out of the political and economic dislocations and disturbances which the Great War left as its baneful heritage. The organization had never enjoyed a period of tranquillity.

Social Justice and Peace

"It has been beset by wars and revolutions, by economic disasters and social upheavals. That it should have survived at all in the turmoil of the post-war world is remarkable; that it should none the less have grown in strength and authority is astonishing. But, as we have been grimly reminded by the tragic pictures of China and Spain drawn by the Chinese and Spanish delegates, war and social degradation always go hand in hand. When the fruit of man's labour is turned to purposes of destruction, his last state is worse than the first. Social legislation goes by the board, hours are lengthened and real wages are forced down as soon as war takes control of a society. The work of the International Labour Organization cannot hope to prosper in a warlike atmosphere, and might be totally ruined in the chaos which another general war would not fail to bring. It can only live by peace. If peace cannot exist without social justice still less can social justice exist without peace.

"It was therefore right that this organization should have been conceived as part of the machinery of peace. I believe it has already made some contribution to peace and I am sure that it is capable of making a much greater contribution in the future. Perhaps the principal reason for the troubles and upheavals which have afflicted Europe since the war was the failure to supplement a new political organization with a new economic organization of the continent. It was apparently thought that once the political questions were settled, the economic questions would settle themselves. Subsequent events have shown how erroneous was any such supposition. Social and economic dislocations have lent a bitterness to political grievances which they could not otherwise have acquired. It may be doubted, however, whether this mistake will be repeated. It has now been understood that politics cannot be divorced from economics. The problems which now make statesmen uneasy in their beds are not only questions of frontiers and minorities and alliances, but also questions of currency and unemployment, of raw materials and foreign exchanges, of social security and the maintenance of living standards.

Tolerance and Understanding

"These matters now figure prominently in the field of international affairs. They are not susceptible to the old diplomatic technique, but none the less they often contain the germs of stability or upheaval within, and of war or peace without. Their discussion in the non-political atmosphere of this organization has already done something to promote greater tolerance and understanding, not only between employers and workers but also between nations. Every step which promotes the spread of social justice is a contribution, direct or indirect, to the cause of peace. For that reason alone, if for none of the others I have cited, this organization is an indispensable feature of the kind of civilization at which the world is now more and more consciously aiming. I have no fears for its future, and in passing on the torch to my successor I wish him the utmost success in the great task of carrying it another stage forward along the road, which will lead to still greater achievement than it has yet known."

The full texts of the Draft Convention and of the three Resolutions concerning statistics of hours and wages, and also of the conclusion reached by the Conference on the five other items on the agenda are given as hereunder:—

DRAFT CONVENTION CONCERNING STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN THE PRINCIPAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, INCLUDING BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION, AND IN AGRICULTURE

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization,

Having been convened at Geneva by the Governing Body of the International Labour Office, and having met in its Twenty-fourth Session on 2 June, 1938, and

Having decided upon the adoption of certain proposals with regard to statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture, which is the sixth item on the agenda of the Session, and

Having determined that these proposals shall take the form of a Draft International Convention, and

Having determined that, although it is desirable that all Members of the Organization should compile statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked which comply with the requirements of Part II of this Convention, it is nevertheless expedient that the Convention should be open to ratification by Members which are not in a position to comply with the requirements of that Part,

Adopts, this 20th day of June of the year one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight the following Draft Convention which may be cited as the Convention concerning statistics of Wages and Hours of Work, 1938:

PART I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Each Member of the International Labour Organization which ratifies this Convention undertakes that:

(*a*) it will compile as required by this Convention statistics relating to wages and hours of work;

(*b*) it will publish the data compiled in pursuance of this Convention as promptly as possible and will endeavour to publish data collected at quarterly or more frequent intervals during the succeeding quarter and to publish data collected at intervals of six or twelve months during the succeeding six or twelve months respectively; and

(*c*) it will communicate the data compiled in pursuance of this Convention to the International Labour Office at the earliest possible date.

Article 2

1. Any Member which ratifies this Convention may, by a declaration appended to its ratification, exclude from its acceptance of the Convention:

(*a*) any one of Parts II, III, or IV; or

(*b*) Parts II and IV; or

(*c*) Parts III and IV.

2. Any Member which has made such a declaration may at any time cancel that declaration by a subsequent declaration.

3. Every Member for which a declaration made under paragraph 1 of this article is in force shall indicate each year in its annual report upon the application of this Convention the extent to which any progress has been made with a view to the application of the Part or Parts of the Convention excluded from its acceptance.

Article 3

Nothing in this Convention imposes any obligation to publish or to reveal particulars which would result in the disclosure of information relating to any individual undertaking or establishment.

Article 4

1. Each Member which ratifies this Convention undertakes that its competent statistical authority shall, unless it has already obtained the information in some other way, make enquiries relating either to all, or to a representative part, of the wage earners concerned, in order to obtain the information required for the purpose of the statistics which it has undertaken to compile in accordance with this Convention.

2. Nothing in this Convention shall be interpreted as requiring any Member to compile statistics in cases in which, after enquiries made in the manner required by paragraph 1 of this article, it is found impracticable to obtain the necessary information without the exercise of compulsory powers.

PART II.—STATISTICS OF AVERAGE EARNINGS AND OF HOURS ACTUALLY WORKED IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Article 5

1. Statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked shall be compiled for wage earners employed in each of the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction.

2. The statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked shall be compiled on the basis of data relating either to all establishments and wage earners or to a representative sample of establishment and wage earners.

3. The statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked shall:

(*a*) give separate figures for each of the principal industries; and

(*b*) indicate briefly the scope of the industries or branches of industry for which figures are given.

Article 6

The statistics of average earnings shall include:

(*a*) all cash payments and bonuses received from the employer by the persons employed;

(*b*) contributions such as social insurance contributions payable by the employed persons and deducted by the employer; and

(*c*) taxes payable by the employed persons to a public authority and deducted by the employer.

Article 7

In the case of countries and industries in which allowances in kind, for example in the form of free or cheap housing, food or fuel, form a substantial part of the total remuneration of the wage earners employed, the statistics of average earnings shall be supplemented by particulars of such allowances, together with estimates, so far as practicable, of their money value.

Article 8

The statistics of average earnings shall be supplemented, so far as practicable, by indications as to the average amount of any family allowances per person employed in the period to which the statistics relate.

Article 9

1. The statistics of average earnings shall relate to average earnings per hour, day, week or other customary period.

2. Where the statistics of average earnings relate to average earnings per day, week or other customary period, the statistics of actual hours shall relate to the same period.

Article 10

1. The statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked, referred to in Article 9, shall be compiled once every year and where possible at shorter intervals.

2. Once every three years and where possible at shorter intervals the statistics of average earnings and, so far as practicable, the statistics of hours actually worked shall be

supplemented by separate figures for each sex and for adults and juveniles; provided that it shall not be necessary to compile these separate figures in the case of industries in which all but an insignificant number of the wage earners belong to the same sex or age group, or to compile the separate figures of hours actually worked for males and females, or for adults and juveniles, in the case of industries in which the normal hours of work do not vary by sex or age.

Article 11

Where the statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked relate not to the whole country but to certain districts, towns or industrial centres, these districts, towns or centres shall, so far as practicable, be indicated.

Article 12

1. Index numbers showing the general movement of earnings per hour and where possible per day, week or other customary period shall be compiled at as frequent and as regular intervals as possible on the basis of the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Part of this Convention.

2. In compiling such index numbers due account shall be taken *inter alia* of the relative importance of the different industries.

3. In publishing such index numbers indications shall be given as to the methods employed in their construction.

PART III.—STATISTICS OF TIME RATES OF WAGES AND OF NORMAL HOURS OF WORK IN MINING AND MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Article 13

Statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work of wage earners shall be compiled for a representative selection of the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction.

Article 14

1. The statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall show the rates and hours:

(*a*) fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards;

(*b*) ascertained from organizations of employers and workers, from joint bodies, or from other appropriate sources of information, in cases where rates and hours are not fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards.

2. The statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall indicate the nature and source of the information from which they have been compiled and whether it relates to rates or hours fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, or to rates or hours fixed by arrangements between employers and wage earners individually.

3. When rates of wages are described as minimum (other than statutory minimum) rates, standard rates, typical rates, or prevailing rates, or by similar terms, the terms used shall be explained.

4. "Normal hours of work," where not fixed by or in pursuance of laws or regulations, collective agreements or arbitral awards, shall be taken as meaning the number of hours, per day, week or other period, in excess of which any time worked is remunerated at overtime rates or forms an exception to the rules or custom of the establishment relating to the classes of wage earners concerned.

Article 15

1. The statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall give:

(*a*) at intervals of not more than three years, separate figures for the principal occupations in a wide and representative selection of the different industries; and

(*b*) at least once a year, and if possible at shorter intervals, separate figures for the main occupations in the most important of these industries.

2. The data relating to time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall be presented, so far as practicable, on the basis of the same occupational classification.

3. Where the sources of information from which the statistics are compiled do not indicate the separate occupations to which the rate or hours apply, but fix varying rates of wages or hours of work for other categories of workers (such as skilled workers, semi-skilled workers and unskilled workers) or fix normal hours of work by classes of undertakings or branches of undertakings, the separate figures shall be given according to these distinctions.

4. Where the categories of workers for which figures are given are not separate occupations, the scope of each category shall, in so far as the necessary particulars are given in the sources of information from which the statistics are compiled be indicated.

Article 16

Where the statistics of time rates do not give the rates per hour but give rates per day, week, or other customory period:

(*a*) the statistics of normal hours of work shall relate to the same period; and

(*b*) the Member shall communicate to the International Labour Office any information appropriate for the purpose of calculating the rates per hour.

Article 17

Where the sources of information from which the statistics are compiled give separate particulars classified by sex and age, the statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of work shall give separate figures for each sex and for adults and juveniles.

Article 18

Where the statistics of time rates of wages and of normal hours of works relate not to the whole country but to certain districts, towns or industrial centres, these districts, towns or centres shall, so far as practicable, be indicated.

Article 19

Where the source of information from which the statistics of time rates and of normal hours of work are compiled contain such particulars, the statistics shall at intervals not exceeding three years indicate:

(*a*) the scale of any payment for holidays;

(*b*) the scale of any family allowances;

(*c*) the rates or percentage additions to normal rates paid for overtime; and

(*d*) the amount of overtime permitted.

Article 20

In the case of countries and industries in which allowances in kind, for example in the form of free and cheap housing, food or fuel, form a substantial part of the total remuneration of the wage earners employed, the statistics of time rates of wages shall be supplemented by particulars of such allowances, together with estimates, so far as practicable, of their money value.

Article 21

1. Annual index numbers showing the general movement of rates of wages per hour or per week shall be compiled on the basis of the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Part of this Convention, supplemented, where necessary, by any other relevant information which may be available (for example, particulars as to changes in piece-work rates of wages).

2. Where only an index number of rates of wages per hour or only an index number of rates of wages per week is compiled, there shall be compiled an index number of changes in normal hours of work constructed on the same basis.

3. In compiling such index numbers due account shall be taken, *inter alia*, of the relative importance of the different industries.

4. In publishing such index numbers indications shall be given as to the methods employed in their construction.

PART IV.—STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN AGRICULTURE

Article 22

1. Statistics of wages shall be compiled in respect of wage earners engaged in agriculture.

2. The statistics of wages in agriculture shall:

(*a*) be compiled at intervals not exceeding two years;
(*b*) give separate figures for each of the principal districts; and
(*c*) indicate the nature of the allowances in kind (including housing), if any, by which money wages are supplemented, and, if possible, an estimate of the money value of such allowances.

3. The statistics of wages in agriculture shall be supplemented by indications as to:

(*a*) the categories of agricultural wage earners to which the statistics relate;
(*b*) the nature and source of the information from which they have been compiled;
(*c*) the methods employed in their compilation; and
(*d*) so far as practicable, the normal hours of work of the wage earners concerned.

PART V.—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 23

1. Any Member the territory of which includes large areas in respect of which, by reason of the difficulty of creating the necessary administrative organization and the sparseness of the population or the stage of economic development of the area, it is impracticable to compile statistics complying with the requirements of this Convention may exclude such areas from the application of this Convention in whole or in part.

2. Each Member shall indicate in its first annual report upon the application of this Convention submitted under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization any areas in respect of which it proposes to have recourse to the provisions of this article and no Member shall, after the date of its first annual report, have recourse to the provisions of this article except in respect of areas so indicated.

3. Each Member having recourse to the provisions of the present article shall indicate in subsequent annual reports any areas in respect of which it renounces the right to have recourse to the provisions of this article.

Article 24

1. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office may, after taking such technical advice as it may deem appropriate, communicate to the Members of the Organization proposals for improving and amplifying the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Convention or for promoting their comparability.

2. Each Member ratifying this Convention undertakes that it will:

(*a*) submit for the consideration of its competent statistical authority any such proposals communicated to it by the Governing Body;
(*b*) indicate in its annual report upon the application of the Convention the extent to which it has given effect to such proposals.

Article 25

The formal ratifications of this Convention shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration.

Article 26

1. This Convention shall be binding only upon Members of the International Labour Organization whose ratifications have been registered with the Secretary-General.

2. It shall come into force twelve months after the date on which the ratifications of two Members have been registered with the Secretary-General.

3. Thereafter, this Convention shall come into force for any Member twelve months after the date on which its ratification has been registered.

Article 27

As soon as the ratifications of two Members of the International Labour Organization have been registered, the Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall so notify all the Members of the International Labour Organization. He shall likewise notify them of the registration of ratifications which may be communicated subsequently by other Members of the Organization.

Article 28

1. A Member which has ratified this Convention may denounce it after the expiration of ten years from the date on which the Convention first comes into force, by an act communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations for registration. Such denunciation shall not take effect until one year after the date on which it is registered.

2. Each Member which has ratified this Convention and which does not, within the year following the expiration of the period of ten

years mentioned in the preceding paragraph, exercise the right of denunciation provided for in this article, will be bound for another period of ten years and, thereafter, may denounce this Convention at the expiration of each period of ten years under the terms provided for in this article.

Article 29

At the expiration of each period of ten years after the coming into force of this Convention, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office shall present to the General Conference a report on the working of this Convention and shall consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of the Conference the question of its revision in whole or in part.

Article 30

1. Should the Conference adopt a new Convention revising this Convention in whole or in part, then, unless the new Convention otherwise provides

(*a*) the ratification by a Member of the new revising Convention shall *ipso jure* involve the immediate denunciation of this Convention, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 28 above, if and when the new revising Convention shall have come into force;

(*b*) as from the date when the new revising Convention comes into force this Convention shall cease to be open to ratification by the Members.

2. This Convention shall in any case remain in force in its actual form and content for those Members which have ratified it but have not ratified the revising Convention.

Article 31

The French and English texts of this Convention shall both be authentic.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING STATISTICS OF REAL WAGES

Whereas the utility of the statistics of wages and hours of work to be compiled in pursuance of the provisions of the Draft Convention on statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries and in agriculture would be enhanced if information were available as to the real value of wages, as measured by their purchasing power.

The Conference urges the International Labour Office to encourage the compilation and publication of the statistical data required for international comparisons of real wages and to continue and extend its studies on this subject.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK IN AGRICULTURE

Whereas the Fifth Conference of Official Labour Statisticians, in its report of 2nd October, 1937, "considered it very desirable that in view of the special problems connected with the compilation of statistics of hours of work, wages and other factors in the remuneration of agricultural workers, these questions should be discussed at a special Conference of Labour Statisticians to be held in the near future"; and

Whereas the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-fourth Session has adopted a Draft Convention on statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries and in agriculture;

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the advisability of convening at an early date a special technical conference to examine the methods of compiling statistics of the remuneration and hours of work of persons employed in agriculture, with a view to the improvement and amplification of the statistics to be compiled in pursuance of the Convention.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING SUPPLEMENTARY STATISTICS OF WAGES AND HOURS OF WORK

Whereas the Fifth Conference of Official Labour Statisticians prepared a recommendation concerning statistics of wages and hours of work supplementing the provisions of the proposed Draft Convention on statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries and in agriculture, and

Whereas Article 23 of the Draft Convention provides that the Governing Body may communicate to the Members of the Organization proposals for improving and amplifying the statistics compiled in pursuance of this Convention and that each Member shall indicate in its annual report upon the application of the Convention the extent to which it has given effect to such proposals.

The Conference, by this resolution, requests the Governing Body to arrange that the proposals set forth on pages 110 and 112 of the grey-blue report and appended hereto be examined in accordance with the provisions of Article 23 of the Convention and that in the meantime this resolution, together with the appendix, be communicated to the various Governments at the earliest possible date.

Appendix

1. (1) At least once every ten years, the statistics of average earnings and of hours actually worked relating to wage earners employed in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, should give separate figures for each of the principal occupations in each industry.

(2) These statistics:

(*a*) should show the number of workpeople grouped according to the amount of their earnings; and

(*b*) should be given by sex and by age groups.

2. (1) Statistics showing the aggregate amount of wages paid per annum in each of the principal industries in mining and manufacture, including building and construction, should be compiled regularly and where possible at annual intervals.

(2) An approximate indication should be given of the extent to which the returns are representative of all employed persons.

3. Statistics showing average annual earnings of workers employed in each of the principal industries in mining and manufacture, including building and construction, should be compiled at intervals not exceeding three years.

4. The statistics of time rates of wages should so far as possible be accompanied by:

(*a*) indications as to the number of workers covered, and

(*b*) any information which may be available as to the relation between the time rates of wages and actual earnings.

CONCLUSIONS ON TECHNICAL AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION AND APPRENTICESHIP

This Conference,

Having examined the report submitted by the International Labour Office on technical and vocational education and apprenticeship,

Invites the International Labour Office to consult the Governments on the following points:

I. Form of the Regulations

1. Adoption of one or more Recommendations.

II. General Organization

2. (1) Necessity of co-ordinating and developing the various official and private institutions which in each country are affected by the work of vocational training, on the basis of a general program taking into account:

(*a*) the occupational, cultural and moral interests of workers, the labour requirements of employers, and the economic and social interests of the community;

(*b*) the development of general education, vocational selection and guidance, changes in technique and methods of organization of work, the existing position and trend of development in the labour market, and national economic policy.

(2) Creation for this purpose of a central advisory body.

(3) Composition of this body:

(*a*) Representatives of the authorities concerned with matters of vocational guidance and training, general education, placing, economic policy, and the protection of the workers' interests;

(*b*) representatives of the various interested parties and in particular of the occupational organization of employers and workers.

III. Vocational and Technical Education

3. (1) Desirability of providing for all children on reaching a specific age an initiation into occupational life within the framework of the compulsory education system by developing the idea of and the taste for manual work in general and thus ultimately facilitating vocational guidance.

(2) Age of commencement and duration;

(3) Nature of the preparation (kinds of practical work and the importance assigned to it, taking into account the nature of the principal occupations and industries in the district without any vocational specialization).

4. (1) Desirability of providing special preparation for children intending to become apprentices or to enter a vocational school.

(2) Age of commencement and duration (total or partial inclusion of the period of such training in the period of compulsory school attendance):

(i) if the school leaving age is 14 years;

(ii) if the school leaving age is higher than 14 years.

(3) Character of the preparation (relation between theoretical courses and practical work; degree of specialization).

(4) Relation between the duration of the preparation in question and the duration of subsequent vocational training.

5. (1) Desirability of full-time vocational education for young workers before they enter employment (giving indications of the cases in which this system is considered appropriate); or

(2) Desirability of part-time vocational education for workers who are already in employment (giving indications of the cases in which this system is considered appropriate).

6. (1) Where vocational training is given before entering employment:

(i) performance of practical work under conditions as similar as possible to those of an actual undertaking and under the supervision of persons with practical experience of the trade (workshop schools);

(ii) combination of periods of practical work in an undertaking with periods of training in the school;

(iii) form of economic assistance for young workers attending the courses of training.

(2) Where vocational training is given during employment:

(i) means of ensuring the necessary co-ordination by collaboration between workshop and school;

(ii) provision, in undertakings which find it feasible, of separate workshops specially adapted for the purpose of giving training.

7. (1) Necessity of a network of vocational and technical schools, adjusted as regards number, location, and curricula to the economic requirements of each region or locality and affording the workers adequate opportunities for developing their technical knowledge.

(2) Necessity of admission without fees to vocational and technical schools, and of scholarships, to make it possible for young people who could otherwise not afford it to attend such schools.

(3) Measures for counteracting the curtailing of schemes of vocational and technical training in periods of economic depression and financial difficulties.

8. Organization of courses in several grades adjusted for each branch of economic activity, to the requirements for training (*a*) journeymen and similar grades; (*b*) staff in intermediate grades; (*c*) managerial staff.

9. Desirability in the interests of young workers that facilities should be given for transfer from one school or grade to another, including access to the higher technical education of a university or equivalent institution.

10. Measures for protecting the future vocational aptitude of the workers, in particular:

(*a*) development of theoretical knowledge;

(*b*) necessity of avoiding excessive or premature specialization.

11. (1) Inclusion of subjects of general and social educational value in all curricula for vocational and technical education of all grades.

(2) Inclusion of domestic science subjects in the vocational education curricula.

12. Organization of supplementary education:

(*a*) necessity for institutions sufficiently near to the undertakings to be accessible to workers in employment;

(*b*) desirability of including in the normal working hours the time spent in attending courses; necessity of this being included in all cases where attendance is compulsory;
(*c*) adjustment of curricula to the special requirements:
(i) of apprentices;
(ii) of young workers who enter industry at an early age to enable them, in the interests of industry itself, to obtain better posts later;
(iii) of adult workers who wish to acquire a definite technical qualification or to extend or improve their technical knowledge.

13. (1) Desirability of establishing a sufficient number of vocational schools including domestic science schools, for the occupations which mainly employ women and girls.

(2) In all other cases, equal rights of admission for workers of both sexes to all vocational and technical institutions, provided that women and girls are not required to undertake work which they are prohibited by law from performing on grounds of health.

(3) Equal rights for persons of both sexes to obtain the same certificates and diplomas on completion of the same studies.

14. Desirability of collaboration between the competent administrative departments and vocational and technical education institutions, public employment exchanges and the organizations concerned, in particular the occupational organizations of employers and workers, through local or regional committee, for the purpose of:

(*a*) promoting and co-ordinating official and private action in regard to selection, guidance, and vocational training in the locality or region;
(*b*) supervising the curricula and ensuring that they are adjusted to changes in practical requirements;
(*c*) supervising the conditions of work in vocational schools of young persons for admission to employment and ensuring that the work done by them is suitably restricted, is essentially of an educative character, and is not intended for commercial profit;
(*d*) supervising the conditions of work in industry of trainees who spend part time in school and part time at work, and ensuring that the work is suitably restricted and is essentially of an educative character.

15. Desirability of directing the attention to vocational training of a greater number of the more capable pupils who leave the primary schools each year.

IV. APPRENTICESHIP

16. Desirability of measures to make apprenticeship more effective in certain occupations or groups of occupations:

(*a*) by legislation, by regulations, or by decisions of the bodies charged with the control of apprenticeship;
(*b*) by means of collective agreements;
(*c*) by a combination of the systems provided for by (*a*) and (*b*), or by other methods of organizing apprenticeship.

(2) Desirability of a system of apprenticeship preceded by a period of training in a technical school, the duration of which would be taken into consideration.

17. Matters to which such measures should apply:

A. Questions relating to the organization of the training of apprentices:

(*a*) the right and competence of an employer to have and train apprentices;
(*b*) conditions of admission to apprenticeship;
(i) minimum age;
(ii) General educational standard required;
(iii) where necessary, examination of physical and mental aptitude;
(*c*) registration of apprentices;
(*d*) control of number of apprentices employed;
(*e*) transfer of apprentices from one firm to another where advisable for complete training;
(*f*) duration of apprenticeship, including the probationary period;
(*g*) organization of tests of competence and issue of certificates on termination of apprenticeship;
(*h*) designation of the body or bodies responsible for continuous supervision of apprenticeship, in particular as regards:
(i) the observance of the regulations;
(ii) the adequacy of the training.
(*i*) form and registration of apprenticeship contracts.

B. Questions relating to wages and holidays for apprentices:

(*a*) How to fix wages; provision for periodical advancement;
(*b*) Wages during periods of sickness;
(*c*) Holidays with pay;

C. Apprentices as members of trade unions.

18. Representation of the various parties concerned, and in particular of the organizations of employers and workers, on the bodies responsible for the supervision of apprenticeship, or at least collaboration between them.

19. Collaboration of the bodies responsible for the supervision of apprenticeship with the elementary and vocational education authorities, the public employment exchanges, and the labour inspection authorities.

20. Method of enforcing laws, regulations, or other means of organizing apprenticeship.

V. CERTIFICATES, EXCHANGES, TEACHING STAFF

21. (1) Co-ordination and recognition on a national basis of the certificates issued after examination on the termination of vocational education or apprenticeship.

(2) Collaboration of the occupational organizations of employers and workers in the organization of examinations.

22. (1) Organization of regional, national, and international exchanges of students and apprentices who have completed their training so as to enable them to acquire wider knowledge and experience.

(2) Collaboration of the occupational organizations of employers and workers in organizing such exchanges.

23. Qualifications of teachers:

(a) (i) Methods of recruiting technical teachers for theoretical and practical subjects;

(ii) Qualifications required, particularly in respect of industrial experience and teaching ability, for various types of service;

(b) Methods of training teachers recruited from industry and commerce;

(c) Methods of improving qualifications of teachers, and of keeping their knowledge up to date;

(i) by the establishment of contacts between the undertakings and the teacher responsible for giving practical training in the schools with a view, for example, to the realization of regular "refresher" periods of work.

(ii) by courses in educational institutions for individual teachers;

(iii) by travel and research;

(iv) by short vacation courses for groups of teachers.

(d) Methods of granting financial assistance and other facilities such as periods of special leave at regular intervals to teachers for the purpose of improving their qualifications;

(e) appointment to part-time positions as teachers of persons normally engaged in industry and commerce by co-operation between industry and educational authorities.

RESOLUTION ON VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

Whereas the International Labour Conference has on its agenda the question of technical and vocational education and apprenticeship;

Whereas vocational guidance is recognized more and more as a necessary preliminary to vocational education both as a method of determining the individual aptitudes of the future worker and as means of adapting the choice of occupation to the needs of the labour market;

Whereas it appears urgent, in consequence, to supplement the decisions which the International Labour Conference may be called upon to take in 1939 on technical and vocational education and apprenticeship by decisions on vocational guidance.

The Conference ask the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of placing the question of vocational guidance on the agenda of a very early session of the Conference.

RESOLUTION CONCERNING THE VOCATIONAL RETRAINING AND READJUSTMENT OF ADULT WORKERS

Whereas vocational retraining of adult workers whether its object is to facilitate the employment in a new occupation of workers who have no employment owing to lack of sufficient qualifications, or to fit for gainful occupation individuals whose capacity for work has been reduced, or again to place in new forms of activity persons likely to be unable ever again to find fresh employment in their own occupations, constitutes an important aspect of the wider problem of technical and vocational training;

Whereas the list of points proposed by the Office on the question of technical and vocational education and apprenticeship which figures on the agenda of the Twenty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference considers this problem exclusively from the point of view of the vocational retraining of the unemployed;

Whereas it does not appear advisable to detach the special problem of the retraining of the unemployed from the more general problem of vocational readjustment and retraining;

And whereas it is urgent to supplement the decisions which the International Labour Conference may be called upon to take in 1939 on technical and vocational education and apprenticeship by decisions concerning the whole problem of the vocational readjustment and retraining of adult workers;

The Conference asks the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of placing the question of the vocational retraining and readjustment of adult workers on the agenda of an early Session of the International Labour Conference.

CONCLUSIONS ON REGULATION OF CONTRACTS OF EMPLOYMENT OF INDIGENOUS WORKERS

The Conference,

Having examined the report submitted by the International Labour Office on the regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers;

Considers that the question of the regulation of contracts of employment of indigenous workers might suitably be made the subject of two Draft Conventions dealing respectively with (a) the regulation of written contracts of employment and (b) penal sanctions in all contracts of employment of indigenous workers, whether required to be in writing or not, and further that the question of the establishment of labour inspectorates for indigenous workers might suitably form the subject of a Recommendation,

Invites the International Labour Office to consult the Government on the following points:

1. Form of the International Regulations

1. (a) A Draft Convention concerning the regulation of written contracts of employment of indigenous workers.

(b) A Draft Convention concerning penal sanctions in all contracts of employment of indigenous workers, whether required to be in writing or not.

II. Scope and Definitions

2. Application to contracts of employment by which indigenous workers enter the service of an employer

(a) as manual workers,

(b) for remuneration in any form whatsoever; and

(c) otherwise than as apprentices.

Any exceptions to this application.

3. Definition of "employer" as including any individual, company or association, whether non-indigenous or indigenous.

4. Definition of "indigenous workers" as including "workers belonging to or assimilated to the indigenous populations of the dependent territories of Members of the Organization and workers belonging to or assimilated to the dependent indigenous populations of the home territories of Members of the Organization."

III. Contracts Required To Be in Writing

5. Contracts of employment of workers[1] to be required to be in writing

(*a*) when concluded for a period of, or exceeding, a minimum period to be fixed by law or regulations; such minimum period not to exceed
  (i) six months or a number of working days equivalent to six months, or
  (ii) any other period;
(*b*) when the conditions of employment stipulated in the contract differ materially from those customary in the district of employment for similar work;
(*c*) in any other cases.

6. Worker to have right to claim performance of contractual obligations by employer, or damages in lieu thereof, where employer wilfully or by negligence omits to conclude in writing a contract required to be in writing.

7. Responsibility for performance of any contract of employment entered into with any indigenous worker by a sub-contractor, jobber or other person acting as agent of an employer to rest with the employer.

IV. Contents of Contracts

8. Every contract required to be in writing to contain all particulars necessary, in conjunction with the provisions of the law or regulations, to define the rights and obligations of the parties, and to include more especially

(*a*) name of employer or accredited group of employers and, where practicable, of undertaking and of place of employment;
(*b*) worker's name, place of origin and other particulars necessary for identification;
(*c*) nature of employment;
(*d*) duration of employment and how calculated;
(*e*) wages; rates and how calculated, manner and periods of payment, advances and manner of repayment;
(*f*) repatriation conditions;
(*g*) any special conditions of the contract;

but not, by implication, to involve the family or dependants of the worker.

V. Administrative Supervision of Conclusion of Contracts

9. Validity of every contract required to be in writing to be made conditional upon the attestation of a public officer duly accredited for the purpose.

10. Such public officer to be bound to ascertain, before attesting the contract, that the worker has given his consent thereto freely and not under coercion or undue influence or as a result of error or misrepresentation.

11. Such public officer to be bound also to ascertain, before attesting the contract, that

(*a*) the contract is in due legal form;
(*b*) the terms of the contract are in accordance with the law or regulations;
(*c*) the worker understands the contract;
(*d*) the provisions of the law or regulations relating to medical examination have been complied with;
(*e*) the worker declares himself not bound by any previous engagement;
(*f*) any other points.

12. Every contract required to be in writing to be registered by the competent authority.

13. Worker to receive copy of contract or an equivalent document, e.g. work-book.

VI. Medical Examination

14. Conditions as to medical examination of workers concluding contracts required to be in writing

(*a*) to include:
  (i) that, as a general rule, every worker to be medically examined before conclusion of the contract and a medical certificate issued, and
  (ii) that where it is not possible for the worker to be medically examined before the conclusion of the contract, he should be so examined at the earliest possible opportunity; or
(*b*) to be specified in the law or regulations.

15. If the worker has not been medically examined before the conclusion of the contract, the public officer who attests the contract to endorse the contract to this effect.

16. Exception to requirement of medical examination in case of contracts concluded

(*a*) for agricultural work; or
(*b*) for other work

in the vicinity of the workers' homes.

VII. Special Provisions for Conclusion of Contracts by Women and Young Persons

17. Law or regulations relating to contracts required to be in writing not to include provisions restricting the right of women to conclude such contracts; or

Law or regulations to make special provision for conditions under which women may conclude contracts required to be in writing. Such conditions to include

(*a*) married women, except when a policy of restriction would be to their disadvantage, to be permitted to conclude contracts required to be in writing only
  (i) for employment not involving departure from their usual place of residence, or
  (ii) for employment involving departure from their usual place of residence if they are to be employed in the same undertaking as their husbands, or in the same neighbourhood, or as domestic servants;
(*b*) single women to be permitted to conclude contracts required to be in writing
  (i) without any restrictions, or
  (ii) with restrictions, and, if so, what restrictions.

Recognition to female workers of the rights granted by national legislations in regard to maternity benefit and care to be given to babies.

[1] Wherever the word "workers" or "worker" is used in Points 5-48 it means "indigenous workers" or "indigenous worker" as defined in Point 4.

18. Law or regulations to make special provision for conditions under which young persons may conclude contracts required to be in writing. Such conditions to include

(*a*) young persons under an apparent minimum age
  (i) to be fixed by the international regulations, and, if so, what age, or
  (ii) to be fixed by the law or regulations not to be permitted to conclude such contracts;

(*b*) young persons between apparent ages to be prescribed by the law or regulations not to be permitted to conclude contracts except, in the case of female young persons, for employment in domestic service or on light work approved by the competent authority and, in the case of male young persons, for employment on light work approved by the competent authority.

VIII. Length of Contracts

19. Maximum length of contracts required to be in writing to be

(*a*) prescribed by law or regulations, or
(*b*) specified in the international regulations.

20. If to be specified in the international regulations, the maximum length of contracts to be

(*a*) fixed separately for foreign and home contracts, or
(*b*) fixed separately for workers accompanied by their families and for workers not accompanied by their families, or
(*c*) fixed separately where it is the purpose to promote the settlement of workers in the area of employment, or
(*d*) fixed in any other way.

21. To be open to competent authority to exempt from provisions fixing maximum length of contracts any contracts of employment of agricultural workers which are partly tenancy contracts.

22. If contract required to be in writing concluded for

(*a*) a period of more than twelve months or
(*b*) any other period to be fixed by the law or regulations,

provision to be made for an annual leave of absence of sufficient length to allow the worker to visit his home.

IX. Transfer of Contracts

23. (*a*) Transfer of a contract from one employer to another or from one undertaking to another to be permitted only with consent of worker;

(*b*) such transfer to be endorsed by a public officer and to be subject to same administrative supervision as conclusion of a new contract in cases to be prescribed by law or regulations.

X. Termination of Contracts

24. Cases and conditions in which contracts required to be in writing are to be terminable, otherwise than on expiry of the period for which the contract is concluded, to be prescribed by the law or regulations, and to include such termination by reason of the inability of the employer or of the worker to fulfil the contract, by mutual agreement between the parties, and on the application of either of the parties.

25. Termination of contracts, otherwise than on expiry of period for which the contract is concluded, to be subject in the cases to be prescribed by law or regulations to approval of the competent authority.

26. Conditions under which contracts to be so terminable by reason of

(*a*) inability of employer to fulfil the contract,
(*b*) inability of worker to fulfil the contract owing to sickness or accident,

to include provisions safeguarding the right of the workers to wages earned and deferred pay, and his right to repatriation.

27. In the event of the competent authority being satisfied that the termination of the contract is a result of the unjustified refusal or unestablished inability of the worker to fulfil the contract, compulsory provisions freeing the employer from obligation to fulfil the contract.

28. Conditions under which contracts to be so terminable by mutual agreement between the parties to include provision that

(*a*) worker not to lose his right to repatriation unless the agreement otherwise provides, or
(*b*) worker not to lose his right to repatriation, and the competent authority to ensure that the agreement is voluntary and that all monetary liabilities have been settled.

29. Conditions under which contracts to be so terminable on the application of either of the parties to include provisions

(*a*) fixing the period of notice of termination of the contract,
(*b*) prescribing equitable methods of settlement of the monetary and other questions arising from such termination, including the question of the repatriation of the worker.

30. Contracts required to be in writing to be terminated *ipso facto* by the death of the worker, without prejudice to his heirs' or dependants' just claims.

XI. Repatriation

31. Every worker serving under a contract required to be in writing who was brought to the place of employment by the employer or anyone acting on his behalf, and the workers' family if authorized to accompany him to the place of employment, to have the right to be repatriated to his place of engagement or of origin without expense to the worker:

(*a*) on the expiry of the contract;
(*b*) on termination of the contract by reason of the inability of the employer to fulfil the contract;
(*c*) on termination of the contract by reason of the inability of the worker to fulfil the contract owing to sickness or accident;
(*d*) on termination of the contract by mutual agreement,
  (i) unless the agreement otherwise provides, or
  (ii) without this condition;
(*e*) on termination of the contract on the application of either party,
  (i) unless the competent authority otherwise decides, or
  (ii) without this condition;
(*f*) in any other circumstances.

32. Permissive exception to be allowed in cases where competent authority is satisfied that proper allowance has been made for the payment by workers of their own expenses in fixing the rate of wages.

33. Permissive exception to right to repatriation if worker, on expiry of contract, does not wish to be repatriated and has been settled, by his will and consent, at or near place of employment.

34. To be open to law or regulations to determine period on expiry of which, if he has not availed himself of right to repatriation, worker may be deemed to have renounced that right.

35. Worker's family if authorized to be with him at place of employment, to have right to repatriation in event of his death.

36. Expenses of maintenance of worker and of his family between expiry of the contract and date of repatriation to be borne by employer if repatriation delayed otherwise than by worker's own choice and for reasons of *force majeure* and employer has not been able, during the intervening period, to use the service of the worker at the rate of wages provided for in the expired contract.

37. Cost of repatriation to include travelling expenses and subsistence during journey.

38. Application to return journey of repatriated workers and their families of the provisions laid down in Article 19 of the Recruiting of Indigenous Workers Convention (1936) for the journey of recruited workers to the place of employment.

39. Competent authority to ensure that all necessary measures have been taken for welfare of repatriated workers during journey.

40. Contractual obligations regarding the repatriation of the worker and his family to be assumed by the competent authority in the event of the inability of the employer to perform such obligations.

XII. Re-engagement Contracts

41. Maximum length of re-engagement contracts to be

(*a*) prescribed by law or regulations
  (i) provided that the maximum length fixed is shorter than the maximum length permitted for new contracts, or
  (ii) without this restriction, or
(*b*) specified in the international regulations.

42. If to be specified in the international regulations, the maximum length of re-engagement contracts to be

(a) fixed separately for workers accompanied by their families and for workers not accompanied by their families, or
(*b*) fixed in any other way.

43. Conditions for conclusion of re-engagement contracts to include principle that, whenever practicable and desirable worker should not be permitted to conclude re-engagement contract unless he has had the opportunity to return home after the expiry of the previous contract.

44. Re-engagement contracts to be otherwise subject to the same provisions as new contracts, except the provisions relating to administrative supervision of conclusion of contracts and the provisions relating to medical examination.

45. When considered necessary by the competent authority, concise summaries of law or regulations relating to written contracts of employment of indigenous workers to be printed in official languages of territories concerned and in a language known to the workers, and to be made available to employers and workers.

XIII. Penal Sanctions

46. Criminal penalties in respect of all or any of the following breaches of contract on the part of the worker, viz.

(*a*) refusing or failing to commence the service stipulated in the contract,
(*b*) refusing or failing to perform the service stipulated in the contract.
(*c*) absenting himself without valid reason or without permission,
(*d*) deserting,
(*e*) neglect of duty,
(*f*) lack of diligence,

to be abolished in respect of all contracts, whether required to be in writing or not, and the said offences to be actionable only by civil process,

(*a*) immediately, or
(*b*) on the expiry of a period to be fixed in the international regulations, or
(*c*) progressively and as soon as possible.

47. If not generally abolished immediately, such criminal penalties to be abolished immediately in respect of

(*a*) all re-engagement contracts entered into on the expiry of a contract required to be in writing;
(*b*) all contracts entered into by young persons between apparent ages to be fixed by law or regulations;
(*c*) any other cases.

48. If such criminal penalties are not generally abolished immediately, employers to be obliged to employ increasing percentages of workers under other conditions than contracts providing for such criminal penalties.

49. If such criminal penalties are not generally abolished immediately the said breaches of contract to be dealt with where practicable, by a special jurisdiction and procedure, with the object of promoting the transition to the system of judging such breaches of contract by civil process.

50. Competent jurisdiction in cases of breach of contract to be empowered, at its discretion, to suspend the execution of the sentence or to limit such sentence to a warning.

51. Any other provisions relating to criminal penalties for breach of contract.

52. Abolition of criminal penalties for breach of contract to include abolition of criminal penalties for non-repayment by worker, who has committed a breach of contract, of any moneys or goods received from the recruiter or employers as a bonus or an advance of wages in respect of the engagement, or of travelling or other expenses incurred by the recruiter or employer in connection with the engagement, except when it is proved to the satisfaction of the competent jurisdiction that the non-repayment is the result of an intention on the part of the worker to defraud the recruiter or employer.

Supplement Recommendation

53. Establishment of labour inspectorates for indigenous workers in any territories where they do not already exist.

60859—10½

CONCLUSIONS ON RECRUITING, PLACING AND CONDITIONS OF LABOUR (EQUALITY OF TREATMENT) OF MIGRANT WORKERS

The Conference,

Having examined the report submitted by the International Labour Office on the recruiting, placing and conditions of labour (equality of treatment) of migrant workers,

Invites the International Labour Office to consult the Governments on the following points:

I. Form of the International Regulations

1. Adoption of a Draft Convention and of one or more Recommendations.

II. Supply of Information and Assistance to Migrant Workers

2. (1) Prohibition of, and penal sanctions in the case of any unauthorized and in particular misleading propaganda concerning emigration and immigration.

(2) Supervision of advertisements, posters, tracts and all other forms of publicity concerning offers of employment in one country to workers of another country.

3. (1) Establishment or maintenance in each state of a free service for:

(*a*) supplying information to workers and their families, and advising them, in the native language or dialect of the migrant workers on matters relating to emigration, immigration, repatriation, employment and living conditions in the place of destination, and generally speaking to any other question which may be of interest to them in their capacity of migrants.

(*b*) providing facilities for workers and their families with regard to the fulfilment of administrative formalities and other steps to be taken in connection with their departure, journey, admission into the country of destination, residence there, and return to the country of origin.

(2) (i) Responsibility of the authorities for operating such a service; or

(ii) Encouragement of voluntary societies for this purpose, approved by the authorities and subject to their supervision; or

(iii) A combination of the system mentioned under (i) and (ii) above.

4. Suitable measures for facilitating the supply of information to migrants;

(*a*) Fixing of an interval before any modification of the conditions on which emigration or immigration or employment of foreign workers is permitted comes into force, long enough to notify the change in good time to workers and their families preparing to emigrate.

(*b*) Display of the text of the principal measures of this kind or of notices relating thereto in the languages most commonly known to migrant workers, at the places of departure, transit, and arrival.

III. Recruiting and Placing Operations

5. (1) Examination and endorsement by the competent authorities of immigration and emigration countries of applications from employers in one country for engaging and introducing into that country workers who are in another country, with a view to ensuring, in particular, that the interests of the workers are safeguarded and that the employment situation is not adversely affected.

(2) Desirability that the immigration country should not allow the recruitment of workers in a foreign country for work on its territory without having verified whether there are already foreign workers in that territory capable of undertaking the work in question.

6. (1) Bodies to be authorized to recruit or select workers of one country and introduce them into, and place them in employment in, another country:

(*a*) Public employment exchanges or other public bodies;

(*b*) Subject to securing licences for this purpose from the authorities of the countries in which the operations are to take place:

(i) An employer or persons engaged by him and acting only on his behalf;

(ii) Private employment agencies not conducted with a view to profit (companies, institutions, agencies, or other organizations either for securing employment for a worker or a worker for an employer).

(2) Determination by the national laws or regulations concerned or by bilateral agreements, of the conditions for the issue, or renewal, of licences to the bodies referred to in (*b*) above.

(3) (*a*) Official supervision of the operations of these bodies.

(*b*) Methods of exercising this supervision (for example, forms of the guarantees to be furnished by any intermediary authorized in accordance with Point 6 (1) (*b*) (ii) for the payment of compensation to the migrant worker in respect of damages suffered by the latter through the fault of the intermediary.

7. Requirement that every intermediary referred to in Point 6 proceeding, on behalf of an employer in one country, to engage workers in another country be provided with a written warrant by that employer, in the native language or dialect of the migrant workers, setting forth the necessary particulars concerning the intermediary and the nature and scope of the recruiting operations that he has been asked to undertake as well as the nature of the work to be executed and the terms of payment therefor.

8. (1) Approval by the competent authorities of maximum scales for the expenditure that may be charged to the recruited worker or to his employer on account of the expenses of recruitment, admission (including maintenance during the journey), placing and repatriation or other operations connected therewith.

(2) Obligation not to charge the expenditure referred to in clause (1) to the worker.

9. (1) Examination by the competent authorities of the immigration country of migrant workers who have been recruited before their departure, in order to make sure that they will be eligible for admission into the country of destination.

(2) Requirement that a competent official of the emigration country be present when any operations are carried out for the collective recruiting of workers for employment abroad.

(3) Requirement that the examinations and operations referred to in (1) and (2) be carried out as near as possible to the workers' homes.

10. Facilities to be accorded to families of migrant workers desiring to accompany or join them:

(*a*) Priority in respect of leaving or admission or residence permits;

(*b*) Simplification of the formalities and reduction of the payments to be made on leaving or entering or setting up residence in a country.

11. Waiving by the immigration country of the right to levy customs duties on the necessary tools which the workers take with them.

IV. Conditions of Employment

1. *Equality of Treatment*

12. (1) Equality of treatment between national and foreign workers with regard to:

(*a*) conditions of work and, in particular, to all matters relating to wages;

(*b*) special employment taxes, contributions or payments, whether charged to the worker or to his employer;

(*c*) admission to employment of foreign workers authorized to reside in the country in that capacity and of members of their families authorized to accompany or join them;

(*d*) social insurance, by the application of the provisions concerning equality of treatment included in the international Conventions on social insurance;

(*e*) right to belong to trade unions;

(*f*) legal enforcement of contracts of employment.

(2) Application of the principle of equality of treatment specified under (1) above to;

(i) all foreigners irrespective of nationality; or

(ii) nationals of Members which grant reciprocity; or

(iii) nationals of any Member having ratified the proposed Convention.

2. *Contracts of Employment*

13. In the event of the conclusion of a contract of employment between an employer or an agent acting on his behalf and a migrant worker before the latter has left the country of emigration:

(1) Particulars to be specified in all such contracts in addition to any other clauses:

(*a*) exact duration of the contract;

(*b*) exact date on which, and place at which, the migrant worker is required;

(*c*) method of meeting travelling expenses:

(i) for the outward journey;

(ii) for the homeward journey at the end of the term of the contract, or prior to its expiry if the denunciation or the breach of contract is not due to the fault of the worker.

(iii) for members of the workers' family authorized to accompany him or join him later, provision being made for the event of his death either in the course of the journey to the place of employment or during the period of his employment;

(*d*) amount of any sums spent by the employer or his agents in connection with the recruitment, admission, or placing of the worker, the repayment of which they are entitled to claim;

(*e*) nature and extent of housing accommodation available;

(*f*) provision for maintenance of the worker's family in the country of origin, especially to prevent desertion of the family.

(2) Drafting of the contract in the language of the worker as well as in that of the employer.

3. *Labour Inspection*

14. (1) (*a*) Establishment in the labour inspectorate or any other similar administrative department of the immigration country of a special inspectorate *or service* for supervising the conditions of work of migrants whenever this is rendered necessary by their number;

(*b*) or alternatively: specialization of labour inspectors or other officials whose duty it is to supervise the conditions of work of migrant workers.

(2) Desirability of systematic co-operation between such an inspectorate and voluntary societies for the assistance of migrants approved by the authorities.

V. Repatriation

15. Cost of repatriation (payment of dues, transport and maintenance charges up to the final destination including the transport of household belongings) of the recruited worker and of any members of his family who may be with him, if for reasons beyond his control he fails to secure the employment for which he was engaged.

Payment of these expenses by the employer or the recruiting agent or any other party legally liable, in particular, constitution of a common guarantee fund for repatriation to which premiums are paid by employers who receive one or several foreign workers.

16. Repatriation of migrant workers for reasons connected with the employment situation or their lack of means:

(*a*) Undertaking by the country of residence not to expel regularly admitted migrant workers or their families for the above reasons, unless the immigration and the emigration country have agreed to such repatriation.

Or alternatively:

(*b*) (1) Determination of a period of residence on the territory of the immigration country after which the regularly admitted immigrant worker may not be expelled for the above reasons; determination of this period (five years?);

(2) In the event of repatriation for the above reasons of migrant workers not having

completed the period of residence mentioned above on the territory of the immigration country, obligation of that country to ascertain;

(i) that the migrant worker has in fact exhausted all his rights to unemployment insurance benefit;

(ii) that when repatriated he is treated with every consideration (due notice, giving him reasonable time in particular to dispose of his property, transport conditions, etc.) called for in the circumstances;

(iii) that he will be paid the whole cost of his repatriation and that of his family, including the transport of household belongings, if any, to the final destination, or else to undertake this payment itself.

17. Return to their country of origin of migrant workers and members of their families who have retained their nationality:

(*a*) Requirement that the scope of the various measures in force in the country of origin for poor relief and unemployment relief and for promoting the absorption of the unemployed into employment to be extended to cover such repatriated workers by exempting them from fulfilment of conditions as to previous residence or employment in the country or locality.

(*b*) Waiving by the country of origin of the right to impose customs duties on the things which are in daily use by the repatriated worker (tools, clothes, bicycle, household belongings).

VI. Bilateral Agreements

18. Conclusion of special agreements between the countries directly concerned regarding:

(*a*) Supply of information to migrant workers and exchange of information between the competent Government departments;

(*b*) Repression of unauthorized and in particular misleading propaganda;

(*c*) Issue of certificates and identification papers, which the migrant workers are required to obtain, and recognition in either country of the validity of such documents issued by the other country as well as of contracts of engagement of migrant workers concluded in the other country;

(*d*) Methods of recruiting, admitting and placing workers of either of the two countries emigrating to the other;

(*e*) Prevention of separation of families or of desertion of their families by migrant workers; facilities for reuniting families or for securing that heads of families in one country carry out their legal obligations to support their dependants in the other country;

(*f*) Facilities for enabling migrant workers to take any sums of money that they may require out of the country of emigration and to transfer their savings from the country of residence to the country of origin (on the basis of the most favourable exchange rate);

(*g*) Determination of the procedure governing the repatriation of migrant workers and of their families and the methods of covering the cost thereof;

(*h*) Determination of the guarantees under which nationals of one of the contracting States residing in the other may be recruited by undertakings situated in territories outside the latter State but placed under its sovereignty or administration.

(*i*) The settlement of pension rights of migrant workers in old age—invalidity-survivors' insurance in case the maintenance of those rights is not otherwise provided for by the States concerned.

19. Questions concerning procedure of co-operation that may be treated in agreements between the countries directly concerned:

(*a*) Establishment of standard forms of application and of standard contracts to be used in engaging workers of one country with a view to their employment in the other country;

(*b*) Fixing in advance of quotas of workers of one country to be admitted into the territory of the other country in any one year or season, the numbers being determined for different classes according to sex, age and occupation;

(*c*) Co-operation of the countries of immigration and emigration with a view to selection and recruitment in the country of emigration and with a view to the protection of the interests of the migrant workers in the country of immigration; conditions of this co-operation;

(*d*) Periodical meetings of a mixed committee of representatives of the emigration and immigration countries for considering the enforcement or adaptation of proposals or measures for recruiting, introducing, placing, employing, protecting, and, if necessary, repatriating migrant workers and their families.

RESOLUTION

Considering that the importance of the question of the simplification of the formalities to be fulfilled by migrant workers previous to their departure from the country of origin, or in the course of the journey, or on arrival in the country of immigration has for a long time been recognized and that it has already been the subject of numerous studies made by the official international bodies;

Considering, in particular, that the possibility of replacing the numerous and varied papers required of migrant workers by a single document has been examined by Committees set up by the International Labour Organization and by the Communications and Transit Organization of the League of Nations as well as by the International Conference on Emigration and Immigration held at Rome in 1924 and at Havana in 1928, and that, moreover, this problem is being studied from the point of view of the improvement and comparability of international migration statistics, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the International Conference of Migration Statisticians held by the International Labour Office in 1932;

Considering that the migrant workers are subjected to a great deal of hardship by way of loss of time, expense and all kinds of inconvenience on account of the extremely complicated nature of the formalities to be fulfilled and the documents to be obtained and that the simplification of these formalities and documents, the acceleration of the procedure involved and the reduction of the fees charged would result in improving such a situation, which is harmful to the interests of migrant workers and interferes with the proper organization of the migration of workers.

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider how this question might be taken up anew with a view to arriving at a practical solution.

CONCLUSIONS ON WORKING HOURS OF PROFESSIONAL DRIVERS IN ROAD TRANSPORT

The Conference,

Having examined the report submitted by the International Labour Office on the regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport.

Considers that the question of the regulation of hours of work and rest periods of professional drivers (and their assistants) of vehicles engaged in road transport might suitably be made subject of international regulations;

Invites the International Labour Office to consult the Governments on the following points:

I. FORM OF THE REGULATIONS

1. (*a*) Draft Convention;
(*b*) Recommendation;
(*c*) Draft Convention and one or more Recommendations. In this case indication of the points which should be included in the Draft Convention and in the Recommendation or Recommendations.

II. SCOPE

1. Scope as Regards Undertakings

2. Application of the international regulations:
(*a*) to transport of goods by road, to any distance, effected by:
(i) Undertakings engaged in the carriage of goods for hire or reward i.e. in the carrying of goods for others.
(ii) Undertakings engaged both in the carriage of goods for hire or reward, and in the carriage of goods produced manufactured or sold by the same undertaking.
(iii) Undertakings carrying only goods produced manufactured or sold by themselves.
(*b*) Passenger road transport:
(i) trams, trolley cars;
(ii) omnibuses and other stage carriages;
(iii) long distance and other passenger services.
(*c*) Any other classes of undertakings or classes of transport by road for any distance.

3. Possibility of excluding by national laws and regulations the following classes of undertakings or classes of transport:
(*a*) transport by agricultural and forestry undertakings in so far as such transport is necessarily connected with the work of these undertakings. Criteria to be proposed;
(*b*) Transport of sick and injured persons by hospitals, nursing homes and similar establishments;
(*c*) Public transport under the authority of the State or Local Authority in cases of emergency and to maintain public safety.

2. Scope as Regards Vehicles

4. Application of the international regulations:
(*a*) To vehicles used in road transport and propelled by mechanical power including:
(i) internal combustion engines;
(ii) steam;
(iii) electricity;
(iv) other power methods.
(*b*) To vehicles used in road transport and drawn or propelled by any other means,
(*c*) To trailers drawn by vehicles propelled by any of the methods mentioned in clauses (*a*) and (*b*).

3. Scope as Regards Persons

5. Application of the international regulations:
(*a*) To drivers of passenger and goods vehicles;
(*b*) To attendants on passenger and goods vehicles;
(*c*) To other workers engaged in connection with passenger and goods vehicles and their loads, if required to travel.

6. Application of the international regulations:
(*a*) To all persons covered by Point 5;
(*b*) Only to wage-earning staff, to the exclusion of owners, persons operating a concession, managers or directors of undertakings and members of their families.

7. Possibility of exempting by national laws and regulations professional drivers of private vehicles used solely for personal services.

III. NORMAL HOURS OF WORK

1. Hours of Work

8. (*a*) Definition of hours of work to comprise the time during which the worker is at the disposal of the employer or of any person entitled to claim his services.
(*b*) Definition of the factors constituting hours of work.
(i) Inclusion in hours of work of time spent on the vehicle and in any other work done during the running time of the vehicle, as well as subsidiary work, and of periods of attendance or waiting time during which the worker remains at his post in order to meet possible calls or to resume work at the time fixed in the time-table.
(ii) Inclusion in hours of work of breaks for rest not exceeding a duration specified in each country or of rest periods during which the worker is not free to dispose of his time as he pleases.
(iii) Exclusion from hours of work of breaks during which the worker is free to dispose of his time as he pleases.

9. Definition of running time to comprise the time from the moment when the vehicle starts at the beginning of duty until the

moment when it stops at the end of duty, excluding breaks and interruptions of work during which the worker is free to dispose of his time as he pleases.

10. Definition of subsidiary work to comprise all work connected with the vehicle and its load outside the running time of the vehicle, and more particularly:

(*a*) Formalities completed before, during or after service (accounts relating to transport, signing register, handing in service-sheets, checking tickets and pay-in cash, etc.);
(*b*) Taking over and garaging of the vehicle and incidental running of the vehicle during service, including travelling to and from the point where the person signs on or off and the point where he takes or leaves the vehicle:
(*c*) Upkeep and repair of the vehicle;
(*d*) Loading and unloading of the vehicle;
(*e*) Feeding and care of draught animals.

11. Limitation of the hours of work, for example to 40, 44, or 48 hours per week.

12. Principle that the competent authority may authorize normal weekly hours of work exceeding 40 when the work performed is of such a nature as to involve a considerable proportion of subsidiary work, attendance or waiting.

13. Application of this principle:

(*a*) to persons who ordinarily do a considerable amount of subsidiary work, but whose work is not frequently interrupted by periods of attendance or waiting; 44 or 46 hours, for example;
(*b*) to persons whose work is frequently interrupted by periods of attendance or waiting; 48 hours, for example.

14. Limitation of daily hours of work, for example, to 8 hours per day.

15. (*a*) Calculation of weekly hours of work as an average over a longer period than a week;
(*b*) Fixing of the maximum period over which hours may be averaged.

2. *Uninterrupted Driving Time*

16. Definition of uninterrupted driving time, to include the time spent in driving a vehicle between two rest periods (breaks or daily rest period) or between a rest period and some work or duty other than driving.

17. Limitation of the period of uninterrupted driving, for example to 4, 4½, 5, 5½ or 6 hours.

18. Exceptions to this limit by national laws and regulations in cases where stops provided for in the time-table or the intermittent nature of the work ensure adequate breaks for the driver.

3. *Spread of the Working Day*

19. Fixing in each country by the competent national authority, after consultation with the organizations of the employers and workers concerned of the maximum spread of the working day, through the stipulation of the number of hours permissible between the beginning and end of duty.

4. *Making up Lost Time*

20. Making up of time lost as a result of:
(*a*) Accidental causes;
(*b*) Legal public holidays falling on a working day.

21. Fixing of a time limit for the making up of lost time.

IV. Extensions of Hours of Work

1. *Extensions in View of Exceptional Circumstances*

22. Indication of the circumstances justifying extension:
(*a*) Accidents, running repairs, dislocation of services or interruptions of traffic due to *force majeure*, rescue work.
(*b*) Unforeseen delays;
(*c*) Replacement of absent staff;
(*d*) Transport of sick or injured persons when transporting them with the object of providing relief in case of earthquake, flood, fire, epidemic or other calamitous visitation or disaster.

23. Extensions to meet exceptional requirements concerning the,
(*a*) transport of sick and injured persons by hospitals, nursing homes, and similar establishments or by undertakings exclusively engaged in this branch of transport;
(*b*) transport by hotels of passengers and their luggage between the establishment and the station or port of arrival or departure.
(*c*) funeral undertakings.

24. Limitation of extensions to time needed for indispensable work.

2. *Extensions Due to Shortage of Skilled Labour*

25. Extension allowed only in the case of proved lack of indispensable skilled labour.

26. Procedure for the authorization of extension: decision of the competent national authority after consultation with the organization of employers and workers concerned where such exist.

3. *Overtime at Increased Rates of Remuneration*

27. Possibility of introducing overtime on condition that increased rates are paid.

28. Limitation of the maximum annual allowance of overtime by the international regulations:
(*a*) When hours of work are calculated as an average over a period exceeding a week: to 75 hours for example.
(*b*) When hours of work are calculated over a period not exceeding a week: to 150 hours, for example.

29. Procedure: fixing of the allowance by the competent national authority, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist.

30. Fixing by the international regulations of the minimum rate of overtime pay, for example, time and a quarter, time and a half, double time or some other rate, according to the occasions on which or circumstances in which overtime is worked.

V. PERIODS OF REST

1. *Daily rest*

31. Principle of an uninterrupted daily rest in every period of 24 hours.

32. Fixing of the minimum length of the uninterrupted daily rest: at 10, 11, 12, or 13 hours, for example.

33. Reduction in the length of the uninterrupted daily rest:

(*a*) On a specified number of days in the week, provided that the resulting average rest does not fall below the prescribed minimum;

(*b*) When shifts are changed over.

2. *Night work*

34. Possibility of limiting night work.

3. *Weekly rest*

35. Principle of an uninterrupted period of weekly rest in every period of seven days.

36. (*a*) Fixing of the minimum length of the uninterrupted weekly rest, for example, at 30 hours.

(*b*) Fixing of the minimum length of the uninterrupted weekly rest to be comprised within one calendar day, for example, 22 hours.

VI. GRADUAL APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS

37. Principle of reducing hours by stages.

38. Fixing of the maximum length of the transitional period (three years, for example).

39. Fixing of maximum limits during the transitional period exceeding, for example, by two hours the limits contemplated in Points 11, 12 and 13.

VII. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR CERTAIN COUNTRIES

40. Possibility of exempting from the application of the international regulations, in the case of certain countries, the territories in respect of which by reason of the sparseness of their population or the stage of their economic development it is impracticable to create the administrative organization necessary to secure effective enforcement of the proposed regulations.

41. Possibility for certain countries of exempting from the application of the international regulations family undertakings and undertakings employing a number of workers lower than a figure to be specified by these regulations.

42. Exceptions for certain countries to the normal hours of work laid down for undertakings subject to the international regulations:

(*a*) Possibility of fixing, for the travelling staff of undertakings engaged in passenger transport by motor bus or coach on regular routes, a weekly limit for normal hours of work, not exceeding by more than four hours, for example, the limits fixed in Points 11, 12, and 13.

(*b*) Possibility of fixing, in the international regulations, limits higher than those laid down under 42 (*a*) for the driving time and hours of work of persons engaged in other classes of passenger and goods transport.

VIII. SUSPENSION OF THE APPLICATION OF THE REGULATIONS

43. Principle of suspension:

(*a*) In case of necessity for meeting the requirements of national safety;

(*b*) In case of necessity for ensuring the working of a service of public utility;

(*c*) In case of necessity for protecting the national economic system.

44. Obligation to notify the International Labour Office immediately of the suspension of the regulations, with an indication of the reasons which have led to it.

IX. SAFEGUARDS CLAUSE

45. Inclusion in the regulations of a safeguarding clause provising that, in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 11 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, nothing in the international regulations shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensures more favourable conditions to the workers than those provided for in such regulations.

X. SUPERVISION OF ENFORCEMENT

1. *Obligations on employers and drivers*

46. Drawing up by the employer of a roster, to be communicated to the staff and supervisory authorities.

47. Keeping by the employer of a register or individual card for each worker showing the number of hours worked.

48. Issue by the employer to each driver of an individual control book.

49. Keeping by the driver of an individual control book and entering therein of driving time and hours of work.

50. Other methods of control, for example, installation on mechanically-propelled vehicles of instruments registering the effective hours of work of the driver.

2. *Obligations on Governments*

51. Establishment of a standard form for control books.

52. Setting up or maintenance of a system for the supervision of enforcement of the regulations by the labour inspection department, traffic commissioners, police, or other appropriate administrative authority, extending not only to garages, depots and other premises, but also to the roads.

53. Indication in the annual reports under Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization of the action taken for supervision of application of the international regulations, and in particular:

(*a*) The method of averaging for hours of work;

(*b*) The number of hours of overtime worked;

(*c*) Any recourse to the special provisions for the gradual application of the international regulations;

(*d*) Any recourse to the special provisions for certain areas or countries.

CONCLUSIONS ON GENERALIZATION OF REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK

I. Form of the Regulations

1. (*a*) A single Draft Convention, applying to industry, commerce and offices; or

(*b*) Two Draft Conventions, applying respectively to:
(i) industry, and
(ii) commerce and offices.

II. Scope

1. *Method of determination of scope*

2. Determination of scope by enumeration of the categories of undertakings in which are employed the manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, to be covered.

2. *Scope as regards undertakings*

3. Application of the international regulations to the following categories of industrial undertakings:

(*a*) undertakings in which articles are manufactured, altered, cleaned, repaired, ornamented, finished, adapted for sale, broken up or demolished, or in which materials are transformed—including undertakings engaged in the generation, transformation or transmission of electricity or motive power of any kind;

(*b*) undertakings engaged in the construction, reconstruction, maintenance, repair, alteration or demolition of buildings, railways, tramways, airports, harbours, docks, piers, works of protection against floods or coast erosion, canals, works for the purpose of inland, maritime or aerial navigation, roads, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, sewers, drains, wells, irrigation or drainage works, tele-communication installations, works for the production or distribution of electricity or gas, pipe lines, waterworks, or undertakings engaged in other similar work or in the preparations for or laying the foundation of, any such work or structure;

(*c*) mines, quarries, and other works for the extraction of minerals from the earth, excluding mines from which coal, including lignite, is the only or principal mineral extracted;

(*d*) other categories of undertakings which might be covered.

4. Application of the international regulations to the following categories of commercial establishments and offices:

(*a*) commercial or trading establishments, including postal, telegraph and telephone services and commercial or trading branches of any other establishment;

(*b*) establishments and administrative services in which the persons employed are mainly engaged in office work;

(*c*) mixed commercial and industrial establishments, unless they are deemed to be industrial undertakings;

(*d*) establishments, public or private, for the treatment or care particularly of the aged, sick, infirm destitute or mentally unfit;

(*e*) hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, clubs, cafes and other refreshment houses;

(*f*) theatres and places of public amusement;

(*g*) other categories of establishments which might be covered.

5. Application of the general international regulations:

(*a*) to the transport services of the industrial undertakings and commercial establishments covered by Points 3 and 4, where these services are used only to meet the requirements of these undertakings or establishments, are not open to public traffic and do not operate on public roads or waterways.

(*b*) to the parts or services of transport undertakings which have no direct and necessary connection with the operation of the transport services themselves (e.g. large engineering or repair shops, hotels, restaurants, book-stalls, etc., incorporated in the transport undertakings).

6. Possibility of excluding by national regulations the following categories of undertakings:

(*a*) undertakings where only members of the employers' family are employed;

(*b*) small undertakings ordinarily employing not more than six persons.

3. *Scope as regards persons*

7. Application of the international regulations to all manual and non-manual workers, including apprentices, employed in the undertakings covered.

8. Possibility of excluding by national regulations the following categories of persons:

(*a*) Persons occupied:
(i) in a position of management,
(ii) in a confidential capacity; or
classes of persons who by reason of their special responsibilities are not subjected to the normal rules governing the length of the working time.

(*b*) Travellers and representatives, in so far as they carry on their work outside the undertaking;

(*c*) The staffs, or parts of the staffs, of Government services, whether national, provincial or local, other than those employed in industrial or commercial activity (which includes postal, telegraph and telephonic services).

III. Limitation of Normal Hours of Work

1. *Definition of hours of work*

9. (*a*) Principle of the inclusion in the international regulations of a definition of hours of work;

(*b*) Adoption of the following definition:

"The term 'hours of work' means the time during which the person employed is at the disposal of the employer and is not free to dispose of his own time and movements."

2. *General limitation of normal hours of work for not necessarily continuous processes*

10. Limitation of normal weekly hours of work to 40.

11. (*a*) Possibility for the competent authority to permit by regulation the calculation of the normal limit of hours of work as an average over a period exceeding one week.

(*b*) Obligation on the competent authority in cases in which hours of work are calculated as an average to:

(i) consult the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist;

(ii) determine by regulation the period over which the limit of hours may be calculated.

3. *Limitation of normal hours of work for necessarily continuous processes*

12. (*a*) Limitation of normal hours of work to a weekly average of 42 hours, calculated over a period to be determined by the competent authority, for necessarily continuous processes, namely, processes required by reason of the nature of the process to be carried on by a succession of shifts without a break at any time of the day, night or week.

(*b*) Obligation on the competent authority in cases in which a 42-hour average weekly limit is applied to determine by regulation, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist.

(i) the processes in respect of which this limit shall apply;

(ii) the period over which the limit of hours may be calculated.

4. *Special limitation of normal hours of work for certain categories of undertakings or occupations*

13. (*a*) Principle that the competent authority may authorize normal weekly hours of work in excess of 40 in respect of any undertaking or branch thereof, falling within the categories mentioned below, in the cases in which the nature of the work of a considerable proportion of the persons employed is such that it comprises periods of activity interrupted by substantial periods of inactivity or mere presence.

(*b*) Principle that the competent authority determines the categories of persons employed in any such undertaking or branch thereof in respect of whom the longer limit may, owing to the nature of their work, apply.

Retail and service trades

14. Possibility of providing in the international regulations that a normal weekly limit of hours not exceeding 44 may be applied by the competent authority to all or certain persons employed in establishments in the retail and service trades.

15. Possibility of providing in the international regulations that, notwithstanding the above, a normal weekly limit of hours not exceeding 48 may be applied by the competent authority to all or certain persons employed in establishments in the retail and service trades which, owing to their nature, are customarily required by the public to remain open during prolonged periods of the day or week or at unforeseen times.

Hotels, restaurants and similar establishments

16. Possibility of providing in the international regulations that a normal weekly limit of hours not exceeding 52 may be applied by the competent authority to all or certain persons employed in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, clubs, cafes and other refreshment houses.

Curative establishments

17. Possibility of providing in the international regulations that a normal weekly limit of hours not exceeding 48 may be applied by the competent authority to all or certain persons employed in public or private establishments for the treatment or care particularly of the aged, sick, infirm, destitute or mentally unfit.

Theatres and places of amusement

18. Possibility of providing in the international regulations that a normal weekly limit of hours not exceeding 48 may be applied by the competent authority to all or certain persons employed in theatres and places of public amusement.

Other undertakings

19. (*a*) Indication of any other categories of undertakings or occupations for which the international regulations may prescribe that a normal weekly limit of hours in excess of 40 hours may be applied by the competent authority.

(*b*) Indication of such limits.

20. Possibility for the competent authority to permit the calculation of the special limits of normal hours of work, provided for the above categories of undertakings or occupations, as an average over a period to be determined by such competent authority.

21. Obligation on the competent authority to consult the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, before authorizing the use of the provisions found in points 14 to 20.

5. *Making up lost time*

22. Possibility of making up time lost through collective stoppages of work resulting from:

(*a*) accidental causes or cases of *force majeure*;

(*b*) weather conditions;

(*c*) public holidays falling on a working day.

23. Obligation on the competent authority to determine after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist;

(*a*) the conditions under which lost time may be made up;

(*b*) the period within which lost time may be made up; and

(*c*) the maximum extension of weekly hours permitted.

IV. EXTENSION OF HOURS OF WORK

1. *Extensions for certain categories of work or of occupation*

24. Possibility for the competent authority to permit extensions of the normal hours of work in the case of persons engaged in:

(*a*) preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the undertaking, branch or shift;

(*b*) essentially intermittent work such as that of caretakers, night watchmen, doorkeepers, fire services and other staff, which by its nature consists of long periods of inaction during which the persons concerned have to display neither physical activity nor sustained attention, or remain at their posts only to reply to possible calls;

(*c*) work which, for technical reasons, cannot be interrupted at will or which must be completed in order to prevent the deterioration of raw materials or manufactured goods;
(*d*) work required to co-ordinate the work of two succeeding shifts;
(*e*) work necessary for stocktaking and the preparation of balance-sheets, settlement days, liquidations and the balancing and closing of accounts;
(*f*) other extensions.

25. Determinations of the conditions and limits under which the extensions may be granted by regulations issued by the competent authority after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist.

2. Extensions for accidental circumstances

26. Possibility of exceeding the normal hours of work:

(*a*) in case of accident, actual or threatened, or in case of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant, or in case of *force majeure*, but only in so far as may be necessary to avoid serious interference with the ordinary working of the undertaking;
(*b*) in order to make good the unforeseen absence of one or more members of a shift.

3. Extensions for lack of skilled workers

27. Possibility for the competent authority to permit extensions of the normal hours of work in case of proven lack of skilled workers.

28. Determination of the limits and conditions under which the extensions may be permited by regulations issued by the competent authority after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist.

4. Extensions for categories of undertakings whose activity is subject to seasonal fluctuations

29. Possibility for the competent authority to permit extensions for categories of undertakings whose activity is subject to seasonal fluctuations.

30. Determination by the competent authority by regulations issued after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist:

(*a*) of the categories of undertakings considered to be undertakings whose activity is subject to seasonal fluctuations;
(*b*) the conditions and limits under which the extensions may be granted.

5. Overtime with increased remuneration

31. Possibility of working overtime with increased remuneration.

32. Limitation by the international regulations of the annual maximum amount of overtime:

(*a*) when the hours of work are fixed by national regulations as an average calculated over a period longer than a week: 100 hours, for example;
(*b*) when the hours of work are fixed by national regulations on the basis of a period not exceeding one week: 200 hours, for example.

33. Determination of the amount of overtime by the competent authority by regulations issued after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist.

34. Determination by international regulations of the minimum rate of increase of pay for overtime:

For example:
time-and-a-quarter,
time-and-a-half,
double time,
or some other rate

according to the occasion on which or circumstances in which overtime is worked.

V. Gradual Application of the Regulations

35. Principle of reducing hours of work by stages.

36. Determination of the maximum length of the transitional period (three years, for example).

37. Determination of the general limit of normal hours of work during the transitional period at, for example, 44 hours per week.

38. Possibility for the competent authority to authorize during the transitional period after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, special limits of normal weekly hours of work in excess of those indicated in points 14 to 19.

VI. Special Provisions for Certain Countries

39. Possibility of exempting from the application of the international regulations, in the case of certain countries, the areas in respect of which, by reason of the sparseness of their population or the stage of their economic development, it is impracticable to create the administrative organization necessary to secure effective enforcement of the proposed regulations.

40. Possibility for certain countries of exempting from the international regulations in respect either of the whole or of specified parts of their territory, undertakings employing a number of workers not exceeding the figure of twenty, or such lower figure as may be specified in the relevant national regulations in force at the time of the adoption of the itnernational regulations.

41. Possibility for the international regulations to authorize limits of normal hours of work in excess of those laid down in the international regulations (points 10 to 21) in the case of the countries contemplated in points 39 and 40 or of certain classes of undertakings within these countries:

(*a*) determination of the general limits of normal hours of work corresponding to those indicated in points 10 and 12 at, for example, 48 per week;
(*b*) provision that the competent authority may, after consultation with the organizations of employers and workers concerned, where such exist, authorize special limits of normal weekly hours of work corresponding to those indicated in points 14 to 19.

VII. Special Provisions for Underground Mines Other Than Coal Mines

42. Principle of the inclusion in international regulations of a definition of hours of work for workers employed underground in mines other than coal mines, based on the following definition of time spent in the mine:

(*a*) time spent in an underground mine for each worker employed in underground mines other than coal mines shall mean the period between the time when the worker enters the cage in order to descend and the time when he leaves the cage after reascending;

(*b*) in mines where access is by an adit, the time spent in the mine shall mean the period between the time when the worker passes through the entrance of the adit and the time of his return to the surface.

The above provision shall be deemed to be complied with if the period between the time when the first workers of the shift or of any group leave the surface and the time when they return to the surface is the same as the time spent in the mine by each worker. The order of and the time required for the descent and ascent of a shift or of any group of workers shall, moreover, be approximately the same.

43. Limitation of daily and weekly time spent in the mine, for any worker, to:

(*a*) 7¾ hours per day and 38¾ hours per week; or

(*b*) 8 hours per day and 40 hours per week; or

(*c*) 38¾ hours per week as an average calculated over a fixed period consisting of a certain number of weeks of six days and a certain number of weeks of five days, the daily time not to exceed 7¾ hours. Length of period.

(*d*) 40 hours per week on the average calculated over a fixed period consisting of a certain number of weeks of six days and a certain number of weeks of five days, the daily time not to exceed 8 hours. Length of period.

(*e*) 7½ hours per day and 45 hours per week; or

(*f*) other limits.

44. Should the immediate application of the 38¾-hour or 40-hour week as provided in clauses (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of point 43 prove difficult, gradual application of the international regulations, as regards the reduction of hours of work, for all the mines, other than coal mines, of any country or for certain classes of mines, or for certain lining districts, the competent authority being empowered:

(*a*) to establish both a scheme providing for 11 shifts in the fortnight (6 shifts in one week and 5 shifts in the next) of 7 hours 45 minutes or 8 hours each for underground workers; and
an equivalent scheme providing for 6 shifts in the week of 7 hours 6 minutes or 7 hours 20 minutes for underground workers; or

(*b*) to establish both a scheme providing for 11 shifts in the fortnight (6 shifts in one week and 5 in the next) of 7 hours 38 minutes for underground workers and an equivalent scheme providing for 6 shifts in the week of 7 hours for underground workers; or

(*c*) to establish other transitional schemes providing either for the even distribution of weekly hours of work over all the working days in the week, or for the elimination of working days, or for a combination of these two systems.

45. Possibility of extending the length of the shift of each worker employed on operations which must be carried on continuously to 8 hours per day, exclusive of the time spent in the mine by that worker in reaching and returning from his place of work, it being understood that in each case this time will be reduced to the indispensable minimum.

46. Limitation of the number of hours of overtime which may be worked in mines other than coal mines:

(*a*) under the same conditions as for coal mines (other than lignite mines);

(*b*) without distinguishing mines other than coal mines from other undertakings covered by the general regulations.

VIII. Suspension of the Application of the Regulations

47. Principle of suspension:

(*a*) in case of necessity for meeting the requirements of national safety;

(*b*) in case of necessity for ensuring the working of a service of public utility;

(*c*) in case of necessity for protecting the national economic system.

48. Obligation to notify the International Labour Office immediately of the suspension of the regulations with an indication of the reasons which have led to it.

IX. Safeguarding Clause

49. Inclusion in the regulations of a safeguarding clause providing that, in accordance with Article 19, paragraph 11, of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, nothing in the international regulations shall affect any law, award, custom or agreement between employers and workers which ensure more favourable conditions to the workers than those provided for in such regulations.

X. Supervision of the Application

50. Notification by the employer, in a manner approved by the competent authority, by the posting of notices or otherwise:

(*a*) the hours at which work begins and ends;

(*b*) where work is carried on by shifts, the hours at which each shift begins and ends;

(*c*) where a rotation system is applied, a description of the system, including a time-table for each person or group of persons;

(*d*) the arrangements made in cases where the average duration of the working week is calculated over a period exceeding one week;

(*e*) the arrangements made in cases where lost time is made up; and

(*f*) rest periods which are not reckoned as part of the working hours.

51. The keeping by the employer of a record, in the form prescribed by the competent authority, in which shall be included all additional hours worked (Points 27 to 34) and of the payments made in respect thereof.

XI. Annual Reports

52. Indication in the annual reports presented in execution of Article 22 of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization of the measures taken for the control of the application of the international regulations, in particular:

(*a*) exemptions provided in the scope of the regulations and the conditions under which these exemptions are granted;
(*b*) regulations covering the cases in which average hours of work are calculated over a period exceeding one week;
(*c*) the determination of necessarily continuous work for which a 42-hour week is authorized;
(*d*) the determinations by the competent authority concerning the special limits to normal hours of work (Points 14 to 20);
(*e*) measures taken by the competent authority concerning the conditions under which the making up of lost time is permitted;
(*f*) regulations covering the extension of hours of work (Points 24 to 30);
(*g*) regulations covering overtime (Points 31 to 34);
(*h*) any recourse to the special provisions authorizing the gradual application of the international regulations; and
(*i*) any recourse to the special provisions for certain areas or countries.

RESOLUTION ON THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK IN COAL MINES

The Conference,

Having taken note of the Report of the Technical Tripartite Meeting on the Coal-Mining Industry held in Geneva from 2nd to 10th May, 1938, and in particular on the resolution adopted by the meeting:

Taking account of the fact that the question of the reduction of hours of work in coal mines figures on the agenda of the Conference for first discussion as part of the item concerning the generalization of the reduction of hours of work;

Observing that the proceedings of the Technical Tripartite Meeting on the Coal-Mining Industry have provided the Office with all the information and opinions necessary for drafting a questionnaire with a view to the consultation of Governments on the reduction of hours of work in coal mines;

And having taken note of Chapter II of the supplementary report to Part III (Coal Mines) of the report on the generalization of the reduction of hours of work, indicating the changes to be made in the list of points in order to take account of the work of the meeting;

Adopts the list of points contained in Part III (Coal Mines) of the report on the generalization of the reduction of hours of work, with the amendments indicated in Chapter II of the Supplementary Report; and

Decides to place the question of the reduction of hours of work in coal mines on the agenda of the 1939 session of the Conference as a separate item and with a view to final discussion.

This draft resolution was adopted by 73 votes to 36, the Employers' members voting against it with the exception of the French Employers' member who voted in favour.

RESOLUTION ON THE REDUCTION OF HOURS OF WORK IN TRANSPORT

The Committee having decided in principle to refer the question of the regulation of hours of work in transport to one or more Technical Tripartite Meetings, the Government members of the United States of America, the British Empire, Canada, Denmark, France, New Zealand and Norway, submitted the following resolution:

Whereas it has not been possible for practical reasons to consider this year the conclusions of the parts of the Report on the generalization of the reduction of hours of work relating to rail transport, inland water transport and air transport;

Whereas the regulation on hours of work in transport raises special problems which call for particular solutions adapted to the conditions obtaining in this industry;

Whereas special international regulations, which might consist of one or more Draft Conventions, should be contemplated for this industry;

The Conference requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office:

(*a*) to summon in 1938 or 1939 one or more preparatory technical tripartite meetings with a view to studying the bases of international regulations on the reduction of hours of work in transport, including the handling of goods in transit, at docks, quays, wharves, warehouses, airports, etc.;
(*b*) to enter on the agenda of the Conference the question of the reduction of hours of work in transport as soon as it shall have received the results of the work of the preparatory technical tripartite meetings.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS OF THE CONFERENCE

In addition to the above action taken on the six items of the agenda, the Conference also adopted five resolutions as follows:—

Renunciation of Racial and Religious Discrimination

The Conference, noting that in certain states measures have been taken, based on the notion of race or confession, which establish inequalities of treatment among the workers of the same country, especially with regard to conditions of admission to public or private posts, and that similar measures are in contemplation in other countries,

Points out that such measures are in contradiction with the general principles laid down in Section II (Article 41) of the Constitution of the International Labour Organization, and more particularly with point 8 of Article 41, which states that the standard set by law in each country with respect to the conditions of labour should have due regard to the equitable economic treatment of all workers lawfully resident therein;

Invites all Members of the International Labour Organization to apply the principle of equality of treatment to all workers resident in their territory, and to renounce all measures of exception which might in particular establish discrimination against workers belonging to certain races or confessions with regard to their admission to public or private posts.

(*Moved by Mr. Jouhaux, Workers, France*).

Forestry Workers

Whereas forestry plays a prominent, not to say decisive, part in the general economy of a large number of countries and areas throughout the world;

Whereas the increasing importance of wood as an industrial raw material for meeting vital human demands is steadily making the part played by forestry more evident;

Whereas the millions of forestry workers, who in the timber-producing countries proper form a class of workers with special characters of its own, should not be deprived of their fair share of social and cultural progress;

Whereas the remoteness of the work places, the influence of the weather, and the high risk of accident mean special hardships and dangers for this class of workers in carrying on their occupation, hardships and dangers which nevertheless can be much alleviated by systematic action;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the desirability:

Of instructing the International Labour Office at the earliest possible date to organize a world-wide enquiry into the standard of living and conditions of employment of the workers engaged in the production of timber as a raw material;

Of taking steps which may lead to an improvement in the situation of forestry workers, if possible in the form of Conventions and Recommendations, especially in regard to the questions of housing, the accommodation and maintenance given at the workplace, general hygiene, occupational diseases, accident prevention, and the truck system, and also in regard to general questions of wages and hours of work;

Of setting up a permanent joint committee on questions concerning forestry workers, which should consist of representatives of the three groups of the Governing Body, together with representatives of the international bodies concerned and other experts, and should act in an advisory capacity when the International Labour Organization treats any of these questions.

(*Moved by Mr. Gunnar Andersson, Workers, Sweden*).

Fixing of Maximum Weight of Loads to be Transported by Workers

The Twenty-fourth Session of the International Labour Conference:

Considering that it is still the practice in certain countries to require men to carry on their backs sacks or other packages so heavy as to require an effort exceeding human strength or likely to injure the health of the workers;

Considering that some of such sacks and packages are sent all over the world and that consequently the fixing of their maximum weight is a matter of international interest;

Requests the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to consider the desirability of placing on the agenda of an early session of the Conference the question of the fixing of the maximum weight of loads, packages and sacks to be transported by workers. (*Moved by Mr. Dominguez Aspiazo, Workers, Cuba*).

Dismissal Allowances

Considering that the question of the indemnities due to workers in case of dismissal has given rise to considerable difficulties in certain countries;

The Conference requests the Governing Body to consider the desirability of instructing the International Labour Office to make a special study of this question with a view to placing it on the agenda of an early session of the International Labour Conference. (*Moved by Mr. Alamo Ybarra, Government, Venezuela*).

Regional Conference of American States Members

The Conference,

Profoundly impressed by the report laid before it by decision of the Governing Body of 31st May, 1938, concerning the remarkable results which followed the works of the first Conference of American States which are Members of the International Labour Organization, held at Santiago (Chile) in January, 1936;

Considering that the Conference of Santiago, having observed that its meeting had greatly helped to increase the effectiveness of the full and sincere collaboration of the American States in the work of the Organization, had expressed the hope that the Governing Body would consider the possibility of convening, in the future, whenever circumstances make such a step appear desirable, periodical conferences of a similar nature;

Considering that the happy development of the general and regional activities of the Office and the recent progress made in its relations and technical collaboration with the extra-European countries make the convening of a second Regional Conference of the same nature extremely desirable:

Invites the Governing Body of the International Labour Office to examine the possibility of taking the necessary measures to convene, in 1939, a second Regional Conference of the American States which are Members of the International Labour Organization. (*Submitted jointly by a number of delegates of the United States, Argentina, Brazil, British Empire, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Finland, Hungary, India, Ireland, Luxemburg, Mexico, Norway, New Zealand, Netherlands, Panama, Peru, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay and Venezuela.*)

Eighty-fourth Session of Governing Body of International Labour Office

The eighty-fourth session of the Governing Body of the International Labour Office met at Geneva on May 31 under the chairmanship of Mr. Leggett (Great Britain). This session was attended for Canada by Mr. Gerald H. Brown, Assistant Deputy Minister of Labour; Mr. H. Hume Wrong, Permanent delegate of Canada to the League of Nations; and Mr. P. E. Renaud.

The Governing Body considered the report of the Preparatory Technical Meeting on the coal mining industry which was held at Geneva from May 2-10. This meeting had adopted a resolution which the Governing Body decided to transmit to the International Labour Conference. The resolution expressed the opinion "that it would be desirable to provide for the placing of the question of the

reduction of hours of work in coal mines on the agenda of the 1939 session of the International Labour Conference as a separate item and with a view to final discussion."

The Governing Body decided by 20 votes to 6 to publish the records of the Session of the Advisory Committee on Management, held on May 2 and 3, which studied the practical measures to be taken to alleviate the immediate social consequences of certain forms of rationalization on undertakings, and of the rapid and intensive mechanization of production. It also discussed the use of office machinery and its influence on conditions of work for staff. (The meeting of this committee was under the chairmanship of Mr. Hume Wrong).

The Governing Body considered a Report prepared by the Office on the measures taken to give effect to the resolutions adopted by the Conference held at Santiago, Chile, in January, 1936. This Report gave an account of the useful work accomplished in consequence of this first "Labour Conference of the American States which are Members of the International Labour Organization," and suggested that the time had perhaps come to consider the possibility of convening, whenever circumstances may make it desirable, periodical Conferences similar to that at Santiago. It will be for the Governing Body of the Office to take the necessary decisions on the matter.

At a private sitting the Governing Body considered the question of the resignation of the Director of the International Labour Office, and adopted the following Resolution:

> "The Governing Body decides to accept, with much regret, the resignation of the Director, and desires to place on record its sincere gratitude to him and its high appreciation of the very great services which he has rendered to the International Labour Organization since its inception."

Subsequently the Governing Body at a special meeting elected Mr. J. G. Winant as director and Mr. Edward Phelan as deputy director (see this issue on page 722).

Employer-Employee Co-operation

"Incentives and Contentment" is the title of a book written by Patricia Hall, B.Sc., and H. W. Locke, M.A., and published recently by Pitman and Sons.

The book is based on a study made in a British cocoa factory and contains a foreword by B. Seebohm Rowntree. The book is divided into six chapters entitled: The Background of the Inquiry; Nature and Methods of the Enquiry; Satisfaction and Discontent in Workrooms; Motives and Incentives to Work; The Difficult Worker.

The general conclusions reached as a result of the study are given as follows:—

1. Cordial co-operation between workers and the management is an important factor in the success of every business. It can be fostered by making a closer study than is usually made of the conditions which encourage or discourage it. These will vary from one factory to another.

2. The workers must feel that a policy of co-operation will benefit them. There must be no justification for their thinking that the question is being investigated merely to benefit shareholders.

3. A number of factors influence the degree of satisfaction likely to be experienced, foremost of which is the suitability of the worker for his job. This is usually decided by a wasteful system of trying an employee on a variety of jobs until he finds one he can do best. In place of this, the more scientific method of vocational selection is to be recommended.

4. Despite initial selection of this kind, other factors will come into operation to disturb the workers' satisfaction, and constant attention is needed to such matters as the system of remuneration and the earnings received; the security of employment; the health of the workers, and the opportunities afforded them for promotion.

5. Machinery should be set up for discovering grievances as soon as they arise, and they should always be dealt with promptly.

6. Ways should be devised for dealing sympathetically with "difficult" workers, suffering from some psychological maladjustment. Most of these lack an absorbing interest in either life or work.

7. In the appointment of managers and foremen it is essential to select men who have the power of leadership and who can enter sympathetically into the workers' point of view. In this connection it is important to remember that the life of the worker outside the factory is an important factor in his industrial efficiency. The troubles and joys of home life cannot be dropped at the factory gate on arriving in the morning, nor can factory difficulties be put aside when the worker leaves at night. An unsatisfactory home life will reduce efficiency and may even bring about complete unfitness for industry.

8. It is important to give foremen full opportunities to understand the Company's policy, especially as it affects industrial relations.

9. In every factory there are employees of the "born leader" type. It is desirable to consider whether these cannot be given some legitimate channel for their abilities. A system of advertising all jobs which carry promotion in rank has been found efficacious at the Cocoa Works. Where trade unions are recognized, men of this type often find scope as duly elected shop stewards.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] AUGUST, 1938 [NUMBER 8

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of July showed further improvement, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which tabulated returns from 10,791 firms (each employing a minimum of 15 persons) in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. The staffs of these firms aggregated 1,086,773 workers, or 14,650 more than they employed at June 1. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100), stood at 113·5, compared with 111·9 in the preceding month, and 119·1 at July 1 of last year, when a larger advance had taken place. At the same date in preceding years, the index was as follows: 1936, 104·6; 1935, 99·5; 1934, 101·0; 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7 and 1927, 109·7. The increase at July 1, 1938, was not equal to the average gain between June and July in the experience of the last seventeen years.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—Reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour at the beginning of July by 1,876 local trade unions embracing a membership of 221,003 persons, 29,941 of whom, or a percentage of 13·5, were out of work in contrast with a percentage of 13·2 at the beginning of June and with 10·4 per cent at the beginning of July, 1937.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada indicated a gain in the volume of business transacted in June, 1938, over that of the previous month, but a decline from June of last year, these computations being based on the average daily placements effected during the periods under review. All groups, except logging and services, showed gains over May, while the only division to show an increase of any size over June, 1937, was transportation. Vacancies in June, 1938, numbered 33,485, applications, 58,975 and placements in regular and casual employment, 31,828.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.45 at the beginning of July as compared with $17.43 for June; $17.24 for July, 1937; $16.51 for July, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.26 for June, 1930. In wholesale prices the weekly index number calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 declined gradually week by week during July due in large part to lower prices for grains and pig iron. For the week ended July 29 the index number was 78 as compared with 79·9 for the week ended July 1. On a monthly basis the index number was 80·1 for June; 87·5 for July, 1937; 74·4 for July, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 97·2 for July, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 862. The index of the physical volume of business was about 2 per cent lower in June than in the previous month and 14 per cent lower than in June, 1937. Of the principal groups used in the construction of this index number and after corrections for seasonal variation mineral production was substantially lower than in the previous month, exports of copper, nickel, zinc and asbestos showing appreciable declines. The manufacturing group was slightly lower also, production of foodstuffs, tobacco and textiles being in smaller volume than in May while forest products, iron and steel indicated improvement. Other principal groups to show decline in the same comparison were electric power output, carloadings, and imports. Construction and trade employment were higher. All of the above mentioned principal groups were lower in June, 1938, than in June, 1937. Information available for July shows improvement as compared with June in employment, the number of cars loaded and in the value of contracts awarded. All were lower than in July, 1937.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during July was 15, involving 1,423 workers with a time loss of 10,435 man working days, as compared with

62327—1½

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1938			1937		
	July	June	May	July	June	May
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	137,254,532	139,914,284	172,138,336	190,966,327	182,311,289
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	58,946,698	67,123,037	71,995,940	75,668,684	76,707,454
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	66,661,943	67,769,500	99,157,775	113,918,104	103,524,553
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	7,828,826	8,519,770	8,505,885	8,736,170	9,361,519
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,730,577,687	2,461,867,389	2,720,737,779	2,891,916,624	2,768,765,081
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	103,925,690	97,298,721	113,363,675	112,992,378	110,177,504
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,620,819,977	1,625,497,864	1,572,154,385	1,569,815,485	1,573,466,165
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	785,974,554	769,128,651	734,888,808	728,290,407	727,880,132
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	100·0	99·7	133·0	129·4	132·2
Preferred stocks.....	.....	81·8	80·1	99·4	99·3	100·2
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	65·3	65·3	73·1	72·9	74·9
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†78·0	80·1	80·3	87·5	84·6	85·2
(3) Prices, retail, family budget $	17·45	17·43	17·36	17·24	17·20	17·28
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	81·5	77·7	74·2	82·4	83·7
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	80·3	76·2	80·4	81·5	78·9
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	113·5	111·9	107·4	119·1	114·3	106·3
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	13·5	13·2	13·1	10·4	9·5	11·1
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	174,687	171,185	175,782	200,837	194,594	192,535
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	14,176,717	13,702,244	13,909,678	16,662,985	16,091,901	16,870,826
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,465,773	12,429,103	13,420,809	12,900,247
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	10,144,944	10,562,621	12,041,525	11,418,963	11,834,197
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	9,633,535	10,140,502	10,946,067	10,223,852	10,259,978
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,059,060,970	1,919,260,174	1,832,237,278	2,413,309,378
Building permits..... $	.....	6,560,419	6,576,296	5,529,000	6,005,958	5,416,299
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	21,158,200	20,928,100	18,590,000	21,485,000	30,369,600	24,171,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	51,238	64,375	71,602	79,736	78,278	78,147
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	(8) 86,500	109,401	114,859	122,968	118,744	120,843
Ferro-alloys.....tons	4,129	4,068	6,441	6,285	2,635	6,201
Lead.....lbs.	.....	37,934,740	32,408,798	31,321,744	33,276,801	34,183,050
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	31,549,136	35,163,472	36,298,712	35,165,425	30,992,408
Copper.....lbs.	.....	48,489,958	48,429,331	41,710,830	42,549,292	41,561,784
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	16,327,169	18,620,908	15,792,349	20,959,736	18,462,389
Gold.....ounces	.....	390,693	381,089	347,474	344,895	340,125
Silver.....ounces	.....	2,821,218	1,571,437	2,767,983	2,379,448	1,352,580
Coal.....tons	.....	923,113	1,017,337	1,136,651	1,067,684	1,077,669
Crude petroleum imports.....gals	.....	137,600,000	133,040,000	164,720,000	156,150,000	132,740,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	7,264,000	5,701,000	4,359,000	8,489,000	9,379,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	9,545,000	11,860,000	12,324,000	13,342,000	15,329,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	916,000	1,839,000	1,401,000	4,571,000	2,102,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	.....	286,181,871	309,576,821	362,268,902	314,736,968
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	969,207	977,740	1,087,000	1,001,000	900,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	86,226,450	94,408,309	95,504,010	67,278,417	65,774,505	87,559,375
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,174,770	1,923,773	2,056,000	2,226,062	2,239,211
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	65,772,000	67,159,000	70,582,000	75,178,000	74,231,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	35,120,000	29,902,000	32,043,000	37,316,000	31,559,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	201,690	207,680	314,530	310,870	309,230
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	11,014	13,641	12,513	17,919	17,980
(8) Index of Physical Volume of Business.....	.....	108·3	110·7	126·5	126·0	122·0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	109·2	112·5	130·9	130·6	126·1
Mineral production.....	.....	176·6	199·4	215·3	201·3	191·4
Manufacturing.....	.....	103·3	104·7	127·2	125·1	122·3
Construction.....	.....	50·2	49·4	48·4	63·3	55·8
Electric power.....	.....	209·8	210·2	233·7	239·8	232·3
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	105·5	105·5	113·6	112·5	110·4
Trade employment.....	.....	133·4	132·8	133·8	133·5	132·8
Carloadings.....	.....	68·7	71·8	85·8	78·5	78·9
Imports.....	.....	79·8	81·7	97·5	99·6	90·0
Exports.....	.....	96·9	86·4	108·1	121·3	108·8

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended July 29, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds.

(2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations.

(4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending July 30, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending July 16, June 18 and May 21, 1938; July 17, June 19 and May 22, 1937.

(7) MacLean's Building Review.

(8) Index numbers ar cadjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

(a) Preliminary.

19 disputes involving 2,366 workers and time loss of 12,216 days during June. The principal disputes during July involved lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., and restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont., carried over from June, and hat factory workers at Guelph, Ont. In June most of the time loss was due to the strike of lime plant workers at Blubber Bay and to strikes of sawmill workers at Fort Francis, Ont., and hosiery workers at Hamilton, Ont. In July, 1937, the important disputes involved cotton factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., woollen mill workers at Peterborough, Ont. and gold miners at Wells, B.C. The total number of disputes in July, 1937, was 41 involving 7,083 workers with time loss of 67,587 days. Of the 15 disputes recorded in July, 1938, eleven were terminated, five resulting in favour of the workers, one in favour of the employer, with compromise settlements in four cases and one indefinite. Four disputes involving 240 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of July. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month, there was received in the Department the report of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with the dispute between coal operators in the Drumheller district and their employees. This report is given elsewhere in this issue, commencing on page 871.

Other proceedings under the Act are summarized on page 869.

Dominion-Provincial youth training agreements

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, issued the following press release in regard to youth training agreements for the fiscal year 1938-39.

"Agreements under which youth training projects will be carried on in all the provinces of Canada during the present fiscal year, have been approved by the Dominion Government.

"This year an increased appropriation by the Federal Parliament will permit an appreciable broadening of the Youth Training Program. Assuming that the entire estimate is taken up, nearly $3,000,000 will be spent on projects for youth training. Last year, the sum available was approximately a million dollars less. It is anticipated that the increased amount available, coupled with the experience gained last year, will enable the plan to proceed on a larger and more comprehensive scale. The Dominion Government is anxious that training projects should go forward as rapidly as possible.

"These agreements provide for continuation of the valuable work carried on last year whereby more than 50,000 unemployed, young Canadian men and women received beneficial training. Again this year, Dominion and provinces will co-operate on a dollar-for-dollar basis in a wide variety of training projects. These projects are submitted by the provinces, naturally in the best position to determine the kind of undertakings which will meet their peculiar needs.

"The Dominion Government hopes that during the present year there will be a continuation and extension of the valuable work, commenced with last year's program, of training apprentices and learners for skilled and semi-skilled industrial occupations in co-operation with employers and organized labour.

"Last year's experience has indicated clearly the importance of emphasizing certain points in connection with youth training. Obviously, the purpose of the training is to fit young Canadians, men and women, for employment. But the agreements go farther. Not only do they provide training for employment, but they also make provision for placement officers whose function will be to endeavour to place those who have been trained. It is the intention of the Dominion Government this year to emphasize the importance of this placement work. Its importance is fully recognized and everything possible will be done to make it effective.

"The need for co-operation if youth training is to achieve the full measure of success hoped for, cannot be over-emphasized. Co-operation of the Dominion and provinces has produced a workable, beneficial program which is training thousands of young Canadians. If Canadian industry and Canadian agriculture will do its utmost to co-operate by absorbing into useful employment as many as possible of these trained young men and women, a long step toward solving unemployment will have been taken. The Dominion and provinces are bending every effort to the conservation and training of what is Canada's greatest asset, her youth. Success of this effort will require a continuation and extension of the co-operation so generously extended last year by organizations and individuals across Canada."

Statistics of Material Aid Recipients for June

Early figures from the Department's national registration for June, 1938, reveal a continuing reduction in numbers on unemployment aid compared to the same month a year before.

Registration figures issued on August 12 by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, showed that 139,000 fully employable persons were receiving non-agricultural material aid in June, 1938. This was a decrease of over 23 per cent from June, 1937, when the number was 181,689. In comparison with the total for May, 1938, a decrease of 9·7 per cent was indicated. Seventy-two per cent of the total of fully employable persons on aid were reported from the 51 cities of over 10,000 population distributing aid.

When totals of all those in receipt of non-agricultural material aid in June were compared with the corresponding month of 1937, a decrease of nearly 18 per cent was shown. The total number (including totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable, together with all dependents of family heads) was estimated to be 524,000 in June, 1938. This was a decrease of 9 per cent from May, 1938.

A total of 82,000 farmers (resident farm operators), who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 368,000 across the country, was reported as receiving agricultural material aid for subsistence. This figure was a decrease of 3·3 per cent from May, 1938, but an increase of over 39 per cent over June, 1937. Of this Dominion total, 321,000 were in the Province of Saskatchewan, still reflecting the effects of the drought situation in 1937. While the Saskatchewan total showed a drop of 2·3 per cent from the previous month, it still showed an increase of nearly 86·7 per cent from June, 1937.

The grand total of all classes of persons on material and agricultural aid in June this year was 892,000 (preliminary figure), a decrease of 6·7 per cent from May and a decrease of 1 per cent from June of the year before, although as stated, persons on agricultural aid included in this grand total had increased by over 39 per cent in the year. The drop of 6·7 per cent in the grand total from May to June was thus about the same relatively as the decrease from April to May, when the figures declined by 6·6 per cent.

Conference of Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics

The Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics was holding its seventh annual conference at Geneva park, Lake Couchiching, August 6-19, as this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE was in process of publication. Featuring a comprehensive program were sections entitled "Contrasts and Cleavages" and "Dominion-Provincial Relations" under which problems affecting unity were discussed.

The subject of "Labour and Unionization" was also prominent on the agenda in a three-day discussion from August 12-15. Under this heading were listed the following sections:

(*a*) History and development of trade union organizations.
(*b*) Status and legal rights of Trade Unions in Canada (consideration of the right to organize, etc.)
(*c*) Present forms of trade union organization: A. F. of L., National Unions, Catholic Unions, C.I.O.
(*d*) Attitude of Employers to trade union organization.
(*e*) Relations of Government to trade unions and labour questions.
(*f*) What can we learn from British and American experience?

Two other major parts in the discussion program were the "Rehabilitation of Agriculture" and an "Analysis of International Events."

In a later issue it is the intention to give a more extended review of the proceedings of the conference, particularly those sessions dealing with labour.

Legislation on holidays with pay in Great Britain

A summary of the report of the Committee on Holidays with Pay in Great Britain (appointed under the chairmanship of Lord Amulree) was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, page 653. The report was followed by the introduction of legislation which broadly incorporated the committee's recommendations. The Bill, which was given third reading on July 22, is in the category of "enabling" legislation, and according to a press interpretation, "it authorizes but does not compel." The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* in noting the second reading of the Bill observes that it is "to enable certain wage regulating authorities to require the provision of holidays with pay, and to enable the Minister of Labour to assist the administration of voluntary schemes for securing holidays with pay.

"Following upon the recommendations in the Report of Lord Amulree's Committee on Holidays with Pay, the Bill proposes to empower Trade Boards, Agricultural Wages Committees both in England and Wales and in Scotland, and the Road Haulage Central Wages Board which is to be set up when the Road Haulage Wages Bill becomes law, to direct that any workers whose wages they regulate shall be granted holidays, and requires those Authorities to provide that the workers shall receive pay for any period of holiday granted under their direction.

"The Bill also enables the Minister of Labour to assist the administration of voluntary schemes for securing holidays with pay in an industry or branch of an industry. For

this purpose he may issue, on behalf of employers, sums by way of holiday payments, subject to repayment of the sums issued and the expenses incurred by the Minister which are attributable to the schemes."

Its primary object is stated to be for the purpose of authorizing trade boards and agricultural wage committees to provide for paid vacations when fixing rates of wages. At present the power of such boards and committees is limited to determining wages for the time worked and related matters, but they have no power to fix or determine holiday remuneration.

It is understood that the present measure is only a beginning. There is to be a period of two or three years to permit industry to adjust itself. Then, in the 1940-1941 session, it is indicated, there will be legislation making provision for holidays with pay throughout industry and agriculture.

This year, it is estimated, 8,000,000 British workers will receive holidays with pay. This is 42 per cent of the working population.

Co-partnership and profit-sharing in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for July contains a statistical article on profit-sharing and co-partnership in Great Britain in 1937 from which the following information has been extracted.

According to the latest available information, the total number of undertakings in Great Britain and Northern Ireland practising profit-sharing at the end of 1937 was 410. Five firms had each two separate schemes in operation, so that the total number of schemes was 415, as compared with 426 at the end of 1936. About 429,000 workpeople were employed in the 410 businesses concerned, of whom about 264,000 were entitled to participate in the benefits of the schemes.

At the end of 1937 the total number of schemes known to be in operation was only about four-fifths of the number at the end of 1928, although the total number of participating employees was approximately the same at these two dates. The figures given include schemes in co-operative societies as well as those in other businesses.

In schemes, other than those in the co-operative group, there were 261 firms with profit-sharing or co-partnership schemes at the end of 1937. Five of these firms had each two separate schemes, so that the number of schemes in operation was 266, as compared with 271 at the end of 1936.

According to the statistical classification profit-sharing has been tried in a wide variety of industries; in nearly every industry, however, the number of schemes known to have been started is very small in comparison with the total number of firms engaged in the industry; and, in all industries taken together, nearly 60 per cent of the schemes started have come to an end. In the gas industry, however, which accounts for 60 of the 68 schemes in the gas, water and electricity supply group which were still operating at the end of 1937, a considerable proportion of the principal company-owned undertakings have introduced schemes. Comparatively few of these schemes have been discontinued, and nineteen have been in operation for more than twenty-five years.

It may be noted that 177 of the schemes in operation at the end of 1937 are of post-war origin, but only 21 of these have been started since 1930. On the other hand, 19 of the existing schemes commenced before 1901, and 7 of these have been in operation for over 50 years.

For all industries taken together, the number of persons employed by firms with schemes in operation at the end of 1937 was approximately 385,000, of whom about 223,000 were eligible to participate in the benefits conferred by the schemes. At the end of the previous year (when there were 265 firms operating 271 schemes), the number of employees entitled to participate in the schemes then in operation was approximately 222,000 out of a total of about 375,000 persons employed.

The substantial extent to which employees of the firms concerned did not come within the profit-sharing arrangements is in part due to the fact that participation in many schemes rests upon certain qualifications, such as the attainment of a certain age, or employment with the firm for a minimum number of years. To a much greater degree, however, it results from the fact that the figures given include a considerable number of schemes which admit employees to participation in the profits only if they are able and willing to deposit savings with the firm, or to purchase shares in the undertaking; under schemes other than those of this type, over 80 per cent of the employees were entitled to participate.

Profit-sharing schemes in co-operative societies at the end of 1937 totalled 149, as compared with 155 at the end of 1936. The employees of the 149 societies in 1937 totalled nearly 44,000, over 41,000 of these being entitled to participate under the schemes. Many other societies are understood to pay to their employees additional remuneration in the form of bonuses on output, commission on sales,

etc., but such arrangements are not regarded as coming within the scope of the Department's statistics of profit-sharing. The co-operatives with schemes in force are classified as agricultural societies, industrial productive societies and retail distributive societies.

Adoption of health and pensions insurance in Australia

The report and recommendations on health and pensions insurance made by Sir Walter S. Kinnear at the request of the Australian government were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for June, pages 606-7. Following the Kinnear report, a measure, based upon it, was introduced in the Commonwealth Parliament. After five weeks of debate, the Bill was adopted by both Houses of Parliament.

According to press reports, the Prime Minister, Hon. Joseph Lyons, defended the scheme against attacks of Labour members, who maintained the government should provide the money to operate the plan. Mr. Lyons contended Labour's demands would make the scheme actuarily unsound and dependent on the condition of the treasury.

The Premier also defended the plan against attacks of representatives of industry who objected to making their contribution to the tri-partite measure. He succeeded, however, in getting it through both Houses, although the vote on third reading in the House was 33 to 28 when five members of the Country Party voted with Labour in opposition.

The scheme is compulsory and applies to all persons in the Commonwealth over 14 years of age and employed under a contract of service, except persons employed otherwise than in manual labour at more than £365 ($1,442) annually and certain other special classes to whom the scheme is unnecessary or unsuitable.

It is estimated that approximately 1,850,000 workers, earning less than £365 a year, will be insured against sickness and disablement as well as for receiving old age pensions. The cost to the government is reported at £1,000,000 annually for the first five years and thereafter by annual increases it will total £10,000,000 a year. Meantime the existing non-contributing old age and invalidity pensions will gradually decline until benevolence has been replaced by compulsory, contributory insurance. A more detailed review of this legislation will be given in a subsequent issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Youth employment in Western Australia

In 1937 the Government of Western Australia appointed a commissioner to enquire into, and report upon, the position regarding youth employment and unemployment in the State. The enquiry was to include vocational training, apprenticeship, and the absorption of youth into primary and secondary industry. Included in a comprehensive report were a number of outstanding recommendations as follows:

Establishment of a state scheme of unemployment insurance with contributions from the government, employers and workers. (Complementary to this scheme there was advocated a system of state control and labour exchanges with junior and adult branches.)

Establishment of a Bureau of Economic Research to collect and disseminate information regarding the causes and extent of unemployment; to endeavour to improve the relations of employers and workers, and to assist in improving the efficiency of existing, and to develop new enterprises.

Co-operation with the Commonwealth and sister states in the formulation of a scheme for providing credit for new types of industries, the fostering of which is recommended by the Bureau of Economic Research, acting in conjunction with the credit banks established for this purpose.

In a section dealing with education, the measures advocated urged increased attention to elementary studies, increased vocational school facilities for industrial occupations and agriculture, and the continuance of technical instruction in the apprentice trades throughout the term of apprenticeship. The establishment of a vocational guidance bureau under a psychologist was also suggested together with a recommendation that an effort be made to reach an agreement with other States in Australia to raise the school leaving age to fifteen years.

In regard to apprenticeship, there was a strong recommendation for the continuance of the system of indentured apprenticeship under the control of a central body, representing government, educational authorities, employers and employees with the formulation of arrangements governing each trade—i.e., wages, ratio of apprentices, etc.—left to a trade committee in each industry.

United States Senate Approves Ratification of International Labour Conference Decisions

On June 13, 1938, the United States Senate approved the ratification of the following Draft Conventions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-first and Twenty-second Sessions:—

Officers' Competency Certificates Convention, 1936;

Holidays with Pay (Sea) Convention, 1936;

Shipowners' Liability (Sick and Injured Seamen) Convention, 1936;

Hours of Work and Manning (Sea) Convention, 1936; and

Minimum Age (Sea) Convention (Revised), 1936.

On the same date the Senate decided to insert in the Record the Seamen's Welfare in Ports Recommendation, 1936, with the suggestion that it should be referred to the Committee on Commerce for future reference.

The Reduction of Hours of Work (Textiles) Convention, 1937, was submitted to the Senate by a Presidential Message on June 9. The remaining Draft Conventions and Recommendations adopted by the Conference at its Twenty-third Session were submitted to the United States Congress by a further Presidential Message on June 9.

With reference to the Public Works (International Co-operation) Recommendation, 1937, the Message pointed out that the United States Government had already indicated its readiness to co-operate in the work of an international committee and that a representative of the Government would be appointed to attend its first sitting. The various branches of the Government would be prepared to communicate annually to such a committee statistical and other information concerning public works already undertaken or planned.

With reference to the Public Works (National Planning) Recommendation, 1937, the Message stated that the Government has already endorsed the principle of stabilizing public works and is endeavouring to put it into practice, and that the forms of the Recommendation embrace many proposals which the United States is already applying.

Survey of World Unemployment Situation

According to *Industrial and Labour Information* of July 4 published by the International Labour Office, statistics indicate an increase in industrial employment for the second quarter of 1938, and industrial unemployment has diminished as compared with the corresponding period a year ago.

Of the 22 countries for which statistics of employment are published, 18 show an increase and 4 show a decrease (Belgium, Great Britain, Luxemburg and the United States), the decrease being in most cases rather small. A slight increase in unemployment is reported in 9 countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Denmark, France, Iceland, Norway, United Kingdom and the United States). It may be noted that in 3 countries, namely, Canada, France and Norway, employment and unemployment both show an increase; these seemingly inconsistent trends are due to the growth in the working population.

Previous quarterly statistics issued by the International Labour Office dealing with the world employment and unemployment situation have been reviewed in the Labour Gazette (May 1938, page 477; February 1938, page 128, etc.).

In presenting these statistics of employment and unemployment, the International Labour Office emphasizes the limitations of such figures and states that they do not afford any comparison of levels of unemployment or employment in the various countries as methods applied in compiling such statistics differ from one country to another, and the figures only serve as an indication of the trend of employment and unemployment in the countries concerned.

Statistics based on unemployment insurance schemes indicate declines in unemployment over the corresponding period of 1937, ranging from 2·7 in the Netherlands to 0·6 in Czechoslovakia, 1·4 in Switzerland. Increases in unemployment were registered in Belgium 1·6, Denmark 3·1, and the United Kingdom 2·7.

Returns from trade unions show declines in unemployment of 1·7 in Australia, and 0·7 in Sweden, while statistics from this source showed an increase in unemployment of 2·0 in Canada and 6·8 in the United States when compared with the corresponding period of 1937.

Indices of employment computed from statistics obtained from the operation of social insurance schemes register improvement in employment conditions as follows: Czechoslovakia, 4·1; Germany, 5·5; Hungary, 8·3; Latvia, 12·7; Netherlands, 2·9, and Yugoslavia, 7·5. Statistics of employment obtained from this source showed declines of 6·4 in Belgium and 1·5 in Great Britain.

Returns from selected establishments for the quarterly period reflected a general improvement in most countries except the United States, where a decline in the index of employment of 21·5 was recorded and in Luxemburg where a decrease of 1·0 was registered.

The index of employment based on returns from selected establishments in Canada showed an improvement of 0·9 over the corresponding period of 1937. The improvement in other countries was indicated by increases as follows: Australia, 7·0; Estonia, 5·0; Finland, 4·4; France, 3·8; Italy, 10·0; Japan, 14·9; Norway, 1·0; Poland, 7·1; South Africa, 4·8; Sweden, 4·3, and Switzerland, 2·7.

NOTE.—*More recent and detailed statistics dealing with the employment situation in Canada are given in the article (four sections) "Employment and Unemployment in Canada in June, 1938," to be found elsewhere in this issue.*

Mining in Alberta and British Columbia in 1937

Alberta

According to the Annual Report of the Mines Branch of the Alberta Department of Lands and Mines, the output of coal produced from the mine to the province during 1937 was 5,551,682 tons with a valuation of $14,434,969.75, being a decrease of 144,693 tons from the output of 1936.

The disposition of coal during the year was as follows: 1,326,054 tons sold for consumption in the Province of Alberta; 1,855,392 tons sold for consumption in other Provinces of Canada; 41,328 tons sold for consumption in the United States; 2,028,389 tons to railroad companies for locomotive use; 25,402 tons used making briquettes; 99,537 tons used making coke; 145,967 tons used under colliery boilers; 6,022 tons used by colliery railroads; 48,501 tons put to stock; 35,797 tons put to waste. The above tonnages include coal lifted from stock and waste heaps, which is not included in the total output.

There were 303 mines in operation during the year, of which 27 were opened, 16 reopened, and 37 abandoned. In addition to the mines abandoned there were 10 mines temporarily closed, leaving 275 mines in operation as at December 31, 1937.

Labour and Employment.—During the year reviewed by the report, 484 persons were examined for certificates of competency as coal miners, of whom 425 were successful, making a total of 14,735 certificates issued to coal miners as at December 31, 1937. On December 31, 1937, there were 9,356 men employed in the mines of the Province, being a decrease of 600 men compared with the number at the end of 1936. The average number of persons employed below ground totalled 5,805 and the average number above ground, 2,031.

Accidents.—During the year there were 165 accidents above and under ground, 143 of the total occurring under ground, and 22 above ground. The total number of fatal accidents during 1937 was 20 as compared with 11 in 1936. There were also 72 "serious" accidents and 73 "slight" accidents during the year. It is shown in the report that 277,584 tons of coal were mined for each fatal accident.

In 1937 the ratio of accidents per million tons of coal mined and per thousand men employed was 29·72 tons and 21·06 tons respectively. "Haulage" was once again the greatest single factor in the cause of accidents, 40 accidents being attributed to this cause, while "fall of rock" accounted for 39 accidents, out of the total of 165. During the year accident prevention activities were continued and as in other years analysis of mine air and tests of rock-dust for silica content were carried out, as well as tests of mine air with gas detectors.

There were 26 prosecutions instituted under the Coal-mines Regulation Act, of which 1 was an operator, 3 officials, 14 miners, 1 driver, 3 machine runners, and 4 farmers, the latter four cases being withdrawn.

British Columbia

The annual report of the Minister of Mines, British Columbia, again records an appreciable increase in the value of mine production during the year 1937 in comparison with that of the previous year. The value of production in 1937 was $74,475,902, an increase of $20,393,935 over 1936. The report states that the increase is accounted for in the "abnormally high base-metal prices prevailing throughout the greater part of the year."

The total number of shipping-mines also increased in 1937 from 168 to 185, and those shipping over 100 tons increased from 70 to 113.

Employment, Wages and Salaries.—The report states that the number of men employed increased from 14,180 to 16,129, the greatest number employed in any year. Wages and salaries increased from $17,917,221 to $21,349,690, the greatest amount ever paid out in any year, the report states. Of the total number employed, 3,153 were in coal mines, 5,421 were engaged in lode-mining, 1,168 were employed in concentrators, 3,027 in smelters, 1,371 were engaged in placer-mining, 724 in quarries and pits, 327 in plants, and 938 were listed as being engaged in "miscellaneous" employment in connection with mining.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

DURING the month of July four applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour, as follows:—

(1) From 300 employees of the Canadian National Railways on the Montreal Wharf being checkers, freight handlers, coopers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The cause of the dispute was stated to be the employees' request for an increase of 12 cents in the hourly wage rate.

(2) From 350 employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, at Montreal, being gang-foremen, checkers, electric fork lift truck operators, tractor operators, coopers, sealers, truckers and timekeepers, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The dispute relates to the request of the employees for an increase of 12 cents an hour in all hourly wage rates and a corresponding increase in monthly rates; an increase of five cents per hour in the differential for night work; and an increase of $20 per month in the pay of checkers employed during the closed season of navigation.

(3) From employees of the Ottawa Electric Railway Company being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The employees' request for an increase in wages equivalent, or nearly equivalent, to the reduction in wage values in 1931, together with their request for certain changes in working conditions, is stated to be the cause of the dispute. Three hundred and eighty-one employees are directly affected.

(4) From 45 employees of the Winnipeg Electric Company being foremen, troublemen and linemen on emergency truck, subforeman, linemen journeymen and apprentices, meter installers and helpers, meter repairers and helpers, and cable splicers, members of Locals 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. The employees have been pressing for cancellation of all wage deductions, and have submitted to the company a proposed schedule which would leave 3 per cent of the present wage deductions in effect for the year May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, with complete restoration of wage rates for the next ensuing year.

Boards Established

Two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established by the Minister of Labour during July.

The first board will deal with a dispute between the Diamond Truck Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its truck drivers, warehousemen, etc., members of the Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Members of the board have been appointed as follows: on the nomination of the employer, Mr. N. Charbonneau, of Montreal; and on the employees' nomination, Mr. Clinton H. Dowd, of Ottawa. The application for a board in this matter was received during May (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 608).

The second board will deal with an application in relation to a dispute between the United Delivery Limited, Ottawa, Ont., and its truck drivers (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 608). Mr. Clinton H. Dowd, of Ottawa, has been appointed member thereof on the nomination of the employees concerned.

Agreement Effected

A settlement was reached on June 30 in the case of the dispute between the Canadian National Railways and its cartage service employees at Drummondville, St. Hyacinthe and Montreal, in Quebec, and Brantford, Guelph and London, in Ontario. An application for a Conciliation Board in this case had been received during May (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 608). The dispute related to the request of the 250 employees concerned, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, for an agreement respecting wages and working conditions. Officials of the Department conferred with the respective parties to the dispute, and as a result of their mediation negotiations were entered into between the general manager of the company and a committee of the cartage service employees, an agreement being concluded effective July 1, 1938. Board procedure was accordingly rendered unnecessary.

Wage Increase for Winnipeg Civic Employees

During the winter months two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation dealt with disputes involving Winnipeg civic employees.

One board, under the chairmanship of Honourable Mr. Justice A. K. Dysart, dealt with five applications received from the following groups of employees:—

1. Water Works' Operators Union.

2. Water Works' (Diggers) Civic Employees Unit, One Big Union.
3. The Linemen and Underground Mechanical (Civic) Employees' Unit, One Big Union.
4. The Electrical and Mechanical Workers' Unit of the Federation of Civic Employees.
5. The Clerical Branch of the Federation of Civic Employees.

In addition, disputes involving certain classes of civic employees not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were referred to this Board at the request of the employees in question and with the consent of the civic authorities. These additional groups were as follows:—

6. Parks Board employees.
7. City Police Force.
8. Various other classes of civic employees not coming within the direct scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, this group overlapping with No. 5 referred to above.

The report of the board, signed by the chairman and Mr. Marcus Hyman, the board member nominated by the employees, recommended that the wage rates of all classes of employees included in the reference, with the exception of the Police Force, should be increased 5 per cent, effective January 1, 1938. The city's nominee on the board, Mr. Travers Sweatman, dissented from this recommendation. The three members were unanimous in recommending a wage increase of 10 per cent, effective on the same date, for the employees of the Police Department.

The second board, under the chairmanship of Honourable E. A. McPherson, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench of Manitoba, was constituted on the application of the employees of the Winnipeg Hydro system being members of the Winnipeg, Pointe du Bois and Slave Falls Units of the Union of Hydro Electrical Workers. The report of this board, signed by the chairman and Mr. E. Ingles, the member nominated by the employees, recommended restoration as from January 1, 1938, of the balance of the wage reduction made in 1933, leaving in effect only the first reduction of 10 per cent (representing an increase in most cases of 7½ per cent in existing wage rates).

The recommendations of each board were accepted by the employees respectively concerned, with the proviso by some groups that the wage increase recommended be made retroactive to May 1, 1937. The City Council referred the matter to the Committee on Legislation and Reception, but owing to the difficult financial situation of the city the committee was unable to make a decision immediately. A sub-committee was subsequently appointed for the purpose of examining the possibilities of making a further partial restoration of wage rates previously in effect, and its report, dated June 24, contained recommendations as follows:—

1. That the present wages of civic employees be increased by 5 per cent as from June 1, 1938, subject to the following conditions:—

(*a*) That the new rate shall be no greater than 97·65 per cent of the base rate in respect of those employees whose present wage has been exempted, or partially exempted, from the first 10 per cent reduction made in 1932 on account of the $100 per month rule; and 87·88 per cent in respect of all other employees.

(*b*) That those whose rates have been set (or adjusted) since March 1, 1932, without any reference to or adjustment of the base rate, shall not receive any increase.

(*c*) That all cases who fail to receive an increase under the regulations set out in "(*a*)" and "(*b*)" as above be reported by the City Treasurer, with the necessary particulars, to the Committee on Legislation and Reception, who shall recommend to Council any adjustments which it thinks necessary in order to prevent any discrimination as a result of the present restoration. Your subcommittee has considered the cases of linemen, troublemen, cablemen and related groups, whose rates were adjusted to compensate for reductions in hours, and recommends that the 5 per cent increase apply to these groups.

(*d*) That all Boards and Commissions be notified that in future they must observe the Brittain Report classification and ratings (as amended from time to time) and the reductions therefrom currently in effect.

(*e*) That the Heads of Departments be advised that in future only in extraordinary cases will adjustments be made in wages and salaries at any time other than the first of the year.

It is estimated that approximately $65,000 will be required to pay the 5 per cent increase to General Employees of the City from June 1 to December 31, 1938, and that a further $30,000 will be required for the Utility Departments.

It is suggested that the Committee on Legislation and Reception deal just as

expeditiously as possible with the special cases being referred to it.

The report of the sub-committee was adopted by the City Council on June 27.

The employees of the Police Department, for whom the Dysart board had recommended a wage increase of 10 per cent, have accepted the 5 per cent increase under protest.

Quebec Central Railway and its Trainmen

The report of His Honour Judge Albert Constantineau as Commissioner to inquire into an industrial dispute involving the management of the Quebec Central Railway and its train service employees appeared in the December, 1937, issue of the Labour Gazette at page 1316.

The railway conductors and the trainmen for many years had been covered by one agreement regulating rates of pay and rules of service, negotiated on their behalf by the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. That organization in December, 1935, applied to the railway for revision of the agreement, and was subsequently advised that a number of conductors had notified the company of their desire to withdraw from the existing contract and had requested a separate agreement to be negotiated by a committee of the Order of Railway Conductors. The management contended that it could not take part in any negotiations respecting a new agreement until the differences between the two groups of employees had been settled.

The Commissioner, in his report dated November 30, 1937, expressed the opinion that the conductors on the Quebec Central Railway had the right to negotiate a schedule separate and apart from the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, provided the majority of them so desired, and that only those entitled to regular employment as conductors, and those who had worked as conductors at least 50 per cent of their time during the 12 months preceding the taking of the ballot, should be entitled to vote on the subject. He recommended that when the conductors satisfied the company that a majority of their members desired a separate schedule, they should be allowed to negotiate for the same whenever the railway found it proper and expedient to grant their request.

On January 17, 1938, the company proceeded by secret ballot to ascertain the will of the conductors. Before the ballots were opened, however, an injunction was issued at the instance of the chairman of the trainmen's committee (who was a conductor), with the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and three railway conductors, members of the Order of Railway Conductors, *mis-en-cause*, restraining the company from proceeding with the vote. The case was set down for hearing before Hon. Mr. Justice White in the Quebec Superior Court on April 4, and continued until April 7. Judgment was rendered on May 20 dismissing the injunction, with costs. No appeal was entered and the company proceeded to open the seventeen ballots which had been received. Four ballots had not been returned. Sixteen employees voted in favour of the conductors' committee negotiating an agreement with the Quebec Central Railway Company covering the rates of pay and conditions governing the service of conductors, and one voted against.

The company was advised officially on June 17 by the chairman of the trainmen's committee that no further legal action in connection with the dispute was contemplated, and that the committee was prepared to enter into negotiations for a revised agreement covering rates of pay and rules of service for trainmen and yardmen. Separate contracts were subsequently negotiated by the company, one with the trainmen and yardmen and one with the conductors.

Report of Board in Dispute between Coal Operators in the Drumheller District and their Employees

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation established on April 14 to deal with a dispute between various coal operators in the Drumheller district, Alberta, and their employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, reported to the Minister of Labour during July.

The board was composed of Mr. H. A. Dyde, of Edmonton, chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. W. H. McLaws, K.C., and Patrick Conroy, both of Calgary, nominated by the employers and employees, respectively. The dispute related to wages and certain working conditions, about 2,000 miners being directly affected. The coal operators concerned in the dispute were the Alberta Block Coal Co., Ltd., Atlas Coal Co. Ltd., Brilliant Coal Co. Ltd., Elgin Coal Co. Ltd., Empire Collieries Ltd., Hy-Grade Coal Co. Ltd., Maple Leaf Minerals Ltd., Midland Coal Mining Co. Ltd., Monarch Coal Mining Co. Ltd., Murray Collieries Ltd., Newcastle Coal Co. Ltd., Red Deer Valley

Coal Co. Ltd., Rosedale Collieries Ltd., Star Mines Ltd. and Western Gem and Jewel Collieries Ltd.

The report of the board consists of findings and recommendations signed by the chairman, together with a statement by Mr. Conroy in which he joins with the chairman in his decisions and approves the same. Mr. McLaws submitted a minority report.

Report of Board

The chairman of the Board, Mr. Dyde, in his report dated July 5, 1938, states that the board held 12 sittings at Calgary, Drumheller and Edmonton, at which a large number of documents, statistics, plans and records were tendered by the parties, and a brief on a National Fuel Policy was presented by Mr. L. R. Lipsett, K.C. Mr. Dyde then sets down in a brief and summary form the course of events prior to and leading up to the present dispute, and a short general survey of the main features of the coal mining industry in the Drumheller district.

The field was opened up prior to the War of 1914-18 as a result of the construction of a railway into the area. During the war years, the district was under the control of an officer appointed by the Dominion Government, known as the Fuel Commissioner, who fixed not only the wage rate but also the price at which the coal was sold, and this state regulation of the industry extended to the year 1920.

As a result of the resumption of open competition and a general drop in prices, wage difficulties became acute and a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established in 1922 under the chairmanship of Mr. W. E. Knowles. That Board recommended a reduction in the wage rate which was not acceptable, and there ensued a period of nearly three years, to 1925, during which strikes occurred at various times, and the industry was carried along from year to year by the means of temporary agreements. In June, 1925, the employers and the employees finally negotiated an agreement on the basis of a wage rate of $5.57 per day. This rate continued until 1932, when the matter of wages was again referred to a Board under the chairmanship of Mr. A. Macleod Sinclair, K.C. The Board at that time did not recommend a reduction, with the result that the recommendation was not accepted by the employers and in 1933 a new agreement was entered into between the parties on the basis of a rate of $5 per day. This condition prevailed until 1935, when the employees applied for another Board and requested an increase in the wage rate, and a conference to consider certain inequalities alleged to be existing in the industry. As a result, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established under the chairmanship of The Hon. Horace Harvey, Chief Justice of Alberta, and a 5 per cent increase in the wage rate was recommended by a majority of the Board.

The present Board has been established as a result of an application made by the Employers whose original request was for a minimum reduction in wage rates as follows:—

(*a*) Ten per cent in all day and contract rates.
(*b*) Twenty per cent in all dead work.
(*c*) Payment for bone in excess of 4 inches only.

A further request with reference to the incorporation of the Union was originally included in the employers' case, but the Board was informed at its first sittings that this matter was withdrawn.

In reply, the employees made certain requests as follows:—

(1) That the inequalities now existing, also conditions requiring to be adjusted, be considered in joint conference with a view to bringing about an amicable settlement to the end of consummating a uniform contract for the mines you represent.
(2) That all day wage rates and all contract rates, including coal, yardage, timber, and all other day work, be increased twenty percentum.
(3) That the minimum wage rate be adjusted to read Six Dollars and Forty-eight Cents ($6.48) in place of Five Dollars and Twenty-five Cents ($5.25).
(4) That all coal be paid for on the run-of-the-mine basis at the rate of 2,000 pounds to the ton.
(5) That where mechanical mining is being performed on a day wage basis, the rate for this classification shall be increased twenty percentum (20 per cent) over the basic miner's day wage rate.
(6) That all overtime shall be paid on the basis of time and one-half and double time for work performed on Sundays and holidays.
(7) That an annual two-weeks' holidays with pay be granted to all mine workers.
(8) That the work day shall be limited to six hours and the work week to five days.
(9) That no time be specified as to the term of contract, but that it be provided that either party may terminate an agreement on the 30th day of September of any year by giving at least one months' notice.

When it came time for the submission of evidence to the Board, it was found that Item No. 1 of the employees' request was considered by the employees to include a large number of inqualities, most of which had been submitted to the Board presided over by The Hon. Chief Justice Harvey. These inequalities number 41 in all. In addition, the employees argued vigorously that the phrase "Also conditions requiring to be adjusted" should be considered to include a dispute or disputes with regard to the general clauses in the contract. The Board was made aware of the fact that the employees considered these matters to be of equal importance with the wage rate itself, and while there was some hesitation, and in fact disagreement among the members of the Board as to whether the reference was intended to include all these various points, the majority of the Board finally decided to hear such evidence as might be submitted by the employees on the various points involved.

I should like to point out that, at an early stage in the sittings at Drumheller, I expressed the view that there had been apparently a recent tendency to regard a Board of Conciliation and Investigation as a judicial fact-finding body, and that an important interpretation of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, that the Board was established for the purpose of conciliation, was perhaps not receiving the attention it merited.

In an endeavour to conform to the terms of the Act, especially Section 24, the Board adjourned for one afternoon during the sittings at Drumheller, and a round table conference was held with the members of the Board present. The attempt at settlement on such a basis was found to be ineffectual, and it became apparent that there was, at the time at least, very little hope of a compromise or settlement. The Board accordingly resumed its sittings. The conference however, was not entirely wasted effort, at any rate, insofar as it gave the members of the Board an opportunity of hearing informally an expression of opinion from various persons.

As a result of the evidence submitted to the Board, and without yet considering the various points raised before it, it would appear from the larger point of view that the industry in the Drumheller district is in a difficult position. The market for Drumheller coal is limited to parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba, with relatively small shipments to British Columbia, and Ontario, and in the domestic field Drumheller coal must compete with coal from the Edmonton field in Alberta and the Estevan field in Saskatchewan. As a result of this limited market, the mines in the Drumheller district are forced into a position where the mines are able to operate for a limited length of time each year. The Board is of the opinion that this constitutes the central problem in connection with the Drumheller field and, without anticipating the final decision as to the points in dispute, the situation can perhaps most clearly be shown by referring to the evidence of one of the miners who was called to give evidence on behalf of the employees. This witness, who gave his evidence in a clear and reasonable manner, stated that he was a married man, with five children, and had worked every available working day in the season of 1937-1938 as a contract miner. He earned approximately $700, plus a further income from the Union, and found it insufficient to support himself and his family. When asked what he would require for himself and his family to live reasonably and without having to have recourse to relief, his estimate was $2.000. When the details of his earnings were examined, it was found that he had worked for a part of the season on contract work and had earned at such work $7.77 net per day. Had this man been able to work throughout the year at that rate of pay, he would have earned in the year almost exactly the total which he had set himself as being reasonable for the year. Nothing perhaps could make clearer the general difficulty under which operations in the Drumheller field are carried on, and this witness's evidence was rather striking confirmation of the fact that the real difficulty was that the *annual* income of an employee was not sufficient to give him reasonable subsistance. It should be pointed out that it was not argued that this witness was typical. His earnings were not as high as the earnings of a great many miners, nor were they as low as a great many others, but it was not suggested that his total earnings were at or near the average for all miners in the field. In fact, evidence was produced from the coal statistics for Canada to show that this witness's earnings were considerably lower than the average earnings in the field.

The Board also made what inquiries it could with regard to the relief situation in the Drumheller district. Many miners receive relief from Provincial Government sources during the off-season and some receive what is known as emergency relief at times even during the working season. The complaint was made by some of the miner witnesses that they were really working for wages on a relief scale, in that they received relief from the Provincial Government only after inquiry had been made as to the amount of their earnings for the previous mining season, with the result that the miner who had earned a larger amount received less relief, while the miner earning a smaller amount received more. The Provincial Government was, of course, not represented before the Board, and was not in any way a party to the dispute.

Evidence was also offered in this connection to the effect that the miners themselves regarded the work in the Drumheller field as seasonal. It appears that many miners obtain employment of one kind or another during the summer months. Some work on farms while others actually operate farms of their own. Some leave the Drumheller district altogether and seek work in other parts of the Province or of the Dominion, where they feel the chances for employment are greater than in Drumheller itself. The City of Drumheller cannot begin to absorb the miners who are idle during the summer, and farming operations in the immediate vicinity of Drumheller have been disappointing over a period of some years due to drought and low prices.

It now becomes necessary to deal with the specific requests submitted by the parties. It will be most convenient to deal first with the wage rate. The employers presented a well prepared case in support of their request for a reduction. The evidence submitted by them on which they based their argument may be summarized as follows:—

(*a*) The basic wage rate in the Drumheller field is now $5.25 per day as against $5.20 in Lethbridge, and $4.20 in Edmonton. A statement was made that a still lower rate was in force in Estevan, but as there was no actual evidence to confirm the statement I cannot accept it on the same basis as the other figures.

(*b*) That since 1925 the cost of living has declined more comparatively than the wage rate has been reduced, and that the sale price of coal has declined more proportionately than either.

(*c*) That the sales of Drumheller coal have declined over a period of years, while the sales from the competing fields of Edmonton and Estevan have increased.

(*d*) That the mines in the Drumheller field are actually operating at a loss.

A consolidated operating statement of the mines involved was filed as Exhibit No. 20. This statement was questioned to some extent by the representatives of the employees and, at the request of the Board, the operators sub-

mitted to the Board individual financial statements and copies of pay-rolls. From a perusal of these, the Board finds that the consolidated statement affords an accurate picture of conditions as they existed at the time the statements were made. The consolidated statement was made up from statements covering one year periods in all cases but one, although the actual dates to which the statements referred are not in all cases the same, due presumably to the variation in the fiscal years of the different companies. All the statements were for the fiscal period which included the mining season of 1936-37, and not for the mining season of 1937-38.

Exhibit No. 20 shows that coal sales in that period amounted to $2,921,065.10; the total payments in wages to miners apart from payments of salaries and officials amounted to $1,860,525.14; that payments to the Workmen's Compensation Board amounted to $100,925.47, and for actual cash expenses not including depletion or depreciation, $958,570.46. The actual cash position, therefore, shows an approximate balance, but when depletion and depreciation are charged at proper rates, and when some relatively small incidental revenues are taken into account, the statement shows a loss of $209,853.54 in the operations of the period. There has been no return on the capital invested which the evidence shows is approximately $5,364,000.

One at least of the witnesses, called by the employees, stated quite candidly that, in his opinion, the capital invested was entitled to some return.

(*e*) The evidence of one witness, a Mine Manager, who said that the loss the mines have suffered could not be passed on to the market, that each mine has received as much as could be expected under the circumstances, and that he thought a lower sales price was necessary to hold the market they now had, and that an increase would cause a loss in markets.

(*f*) That the employment in the Drumheller field is seasonal, and that there is no annual contract with the miners with the result that they, the miners, are free to seek and accept employment elsewhere in the summer season.

While the above items do not constitute the whole case, nor the only points raised on behalf of the employers, they show substantially the grounds for the employers' argument, which was pressed very vigorously before the Board, that there should be a reduction. Figures showing average wage rates and comparisons between the wages in the mining industry and in other industries were also supplied. The employers argued that, as a result of the excessively high wage scale maintained in the Drumheller field, Drumheller coal has been unable to meet competition from other fields, and that the decline in the output of coal and the loss of markets was attributable to such wage scale and to nothing else.

Had this been the only evidence, it would have been difficult for us to arrive at any conclusion other than a recommendation of a decrease in the scale of wages. There are, however, a number of other important factors which carry a great deal of weight. From the evidence submitted in part by the employers, it appears that the cost of living has increased from an index figure of $7.53 in 1935-6 to $8.38 in 1937-8 (Exhibit No. 7) for the cost per week in Alberta of a family of five of a list of twenty-nine staple foods. According to Exhibit No. 6 which was also filed by the employers, on the basis of an index figure of 100 for 1925-6, the cost of living index in 1935-6 was 66·4 and the corresponding figure for 1937-8 was shown as 73·9. The figures for Drumheller are slightly above the figures of the index in Exhibit No. 7 at both dates. In addition, a number of miners in their evidence gave figures as to their earnings. These range all the way from one who received $645 to one who received $1,060. The earnings of some of these witnesses included receipts from the Union. Some have been in receipt of relief and the statement was made that there were many miners in receipt of relief in the Drumheller area last year. Some miners receive employment in the mines during the summer, it being estimated that about 10 per cent of the whole number are thus employed. The Board also received an estimate of the number of employees who leave the field in the summer to seek summer employment elsewhere, and the statement was made that approximately 35 per cent of the employees leave Drumheller for this purpose. All the witnesses who were called stated directly or indirectly that they did not receive a sufficient income annually to support themselves and their families, and the fact that a large number receive relief seems conclusive that many of them at any rate are not receiving a sufficient income per annum from coal mining to provide a reasonable subsistence throughout the year. It was urged on the Board by the employers that there has never been an annual contract; that the men were free to accept other employment in the summer, and that in fact the industry in Drumheller should be regarded permanently as a seasonal one and wages fixed with regard to the daily wage rate only.

The argument that the industry is a seasonal one cuts both ways. While the summer is admittedly an active season in the labour field, and while it would apparently be possible for some of the miners to obtain gainful employment of one kind or another during the off season, it cannot in any case be a simple matter for a coal miner to move away from Drumheller for the summer period on the chance of finding work elsewhere. If he is a married man with a family and makes coal mining in the Drumheller field his main occupation, the practical difficulties involved in caring for his family during the summer while he seeks work under conditions which are generally known to be difficult, and to have been difficult for a number of years, are very great and I am of the opinion that sufficient allowance has not in the past been made for the difficulties thus created. This in itself might not be sufficient to warrant recommending an increase in the wage rate, but when it is coupled with the fact that there has been a definite increase in the cost of living since 1935, I am of the opinion that the wages should be brought more nearly in line with the living conditions of the employee. I find myself quite unable to agree with the proposal that a miner is justified in demanding from the employers a sufficiently high daily wage rate to bring him a sufficient annual income for all purposes, but it seems to me to be reasonable and fair that some compensation should be made at this time for the difficulties which arise as a result of the

seasonal nature of the individual miner's occupation, together with the increase in the cost of living which has occurred since 1935.

After a perusal of the pay-rolls and after hearing the evidence of some of the witnesses, I am also of the opinion that the miners receiving the lower rates of pay are the men who are having the most difficult time, and that if consideration is to be given to the employees on the ground that living costs have risen on the further ground that the seasonal occupation creates difficulties for the employees, these lower paid men are the ones who are entitled to the greater consideration.

I am of the opinion that the strength of the points brought out by the employees outweighs the admittedly strong case presented by the employers. For the reasons stated, I recommend that an increase of five per cent (5 per cent) in the wage rate be granted in all day and contract rates, subject, however, to the following conditions numbered (1) and (2).—

(1) The said recommendation does not extend in any case to timber rates, and the timber rates will be dealt with elsewhere in this report.

(2) In the case of men who, under the existing scale, are being paid at a rate less than $5, the increase recommended is ten per cent (10 per cent) instead of five per cent (5 per cent).

Having disposed of the question of the wage rate, with the exception of the timber rates, it is necessary to deal with the other points raised by the employees. Request No. 1, dealing with inequalities and conditions requiring to be adjusted, will be dealt with later on in this report.

Requests No. 2 and No. 3 have already been dealt with insofar as the wage rate is concerned, and will be dealt with further hereinafter insofar as timber rates are concerned.

Request No. 4, namely, that all coal be paid for on the run-of-mine basis at the rate of 2,000 pounds to the ton, has been considered by previous Boards and has been rejected. I am unable to come to any other conclusion and cannot recommend that such request be granted.

Request No. 5 will also be dealt with hereinafter.

Request No. 6 is that all overtime shall be paid on the basis of time and a half, and double time for work performed on Sundays and holidays. In view of the peculiar conditions existing in this field, and in view of the recommendations being made elsewhere in this report, I am unable to recommend the granting of such request. I recommend that the clause in the 1935 agreement wherein operators are requested to eliminate overtime and work on Sundays and holidays as far as possible should be continued.

I have reached the same conclusion with regard to Requests No. 7 and No. 8 referring to an annual two weeks' holiday and the limiting of the work-day and the work-week. From the humanitarian point of view, it cannot be said that present conditions in the Drumheller field are such that men are being worked beyond their endurance, and it would not be in the interest of the industry as a whole to make such a recommendation at the present time.

Respecting Request No. 9, I am of the opinion that the fairest recommendation from all points of view that no time be specified as to the termination of the contract, but that it may be terminated on the 31st day of March in any year by the giving of at least one month's notice. It seems to me, from the nature of the market and the general conditions, to be undesirable to fix the termination of the contract in September. The active season is about to begin in September and it seems desirable, so far as possible, to avoid major disputes at that time of year.

It is unecessary to set out in detail the complete list of inequalities submitted by the employees. They number 41 in all, and while some are of less importance than others, they are all apparently points which cause friction in the working out of an agreement between the parties. In fact, I am of the opinion that the existence of inequalities is as fruitful a source of trouble as the wage rate itself—perhaps even more so. On the other hand, and speaking in very general terms, it sems difficult for the Board to go into each one in detail with all the involved technical evidence which is required to deal with the matter fully. I am prepared to recommend that in cases where no actual finding or recommendation is made herein there should be set up a joint committee of practical men representative of both parties, for the purpose of devising ways and means of smoothing out those inequalities causing the greatest irritation, but that in the meantime those points not definitely dealt with in this report should be adjusted on the basis of there being no reduction in the earnings of the employees nor increase in the cost of production to the employers.

Inequality No. 1 is stated to be an inequality arising out of the absence of a uniform contract for the entire field. Insofar as this request is aimed at the differential which exists between the East Coulee field and the remainder of the Drumheller district, I am of the opinion that an absolutely uniform contract is not practicable, but that the inequalities should be reduced to some extent. I therefore recommend that the inequality known as the East Coulee Differential should be reduced from the present 10 cents in rooms and 20 cents in entries to 5 cents in rooms and 10 cents in entries. Insofar as this request relates to timber rates and insofar as it overlaps with the inequality No. 13, I am of the opinion that the timber rates in the Drumheller area are too high and I therefore recommend that the timber rates should be adjusted as follows:—

(*a*) Timber rates are excluded from the recommendation of a general increase in wages as aforesaid.

(*b*) The Drumheller rate should be reduced from 85 cents to 75 cents per set.

(*c*) All other timber rates should be fixed at 61 cents per set. This recommendation will mean an increase in the rate being paid at one of the mines.

The above recommendation does not eliminate the inequality in timber rates, but at least serves to bring about a greater uniformity than at present exists.

Regarding inequality No. 15, which is a request that jack props be paid for at the rate of 6 cents per lineal foot and that all extra pieces over two placed under a boom will constitute a jack prop and will be paid as such, my recommendation is that where jack props have to be put up they shall be paid for at the rate of 3 cents per lineal foot.

Inequality No. 18 is a request that machine picks be delivered to the machine and in the event of trouble where it becomes essential that machine men have to go and get the picks, the same to be paid at company time. My recommendation is that machine picks be delivered at the nearest deliverable point by having them taken in in empty mine cars.

Inequality No. 24 is a request that cars be delivered to and taken from the coal face by the Company; further, that all material be delivered to the coal face. I recommend that this request be granted.

Inequality No. 25 is a request that where a driver has to work two horses or two ponies, he be paid spike team drivers wages, regardless of whether he has to work them as a team or work them separately. I recommend that this request be granted.

Inequality No. 27 is a request that where there is enough water on the floor to make a driver wet, the driver be paid the allowance for working in water. I recommend that where the conditions are such that the driver gets wet, the driver shall be paid the allowance for working in water.

Inequality No. 29 is a request that in places less than 4 feet high, the difference between room and entry tonnage rates be paid. I recommend that in places less than 4 feet high, an additional 4 cents per ton be paid.

Inequality No. 33 is a request that where the long-wall system is in operation, men working in the wall will be changed periodically to allow every man a fair share of time in that part of the wall considered best to work in. I recommend that this request be granted.

With reference to the long-wall system of mining in general, evidence was given that in the change from the short-wall to the long-wall method, the miner on contract was at a disadvantage as in spite of the fact that he actually loaded more coal under the long-wall system, he would not earn the same amount of money. Other evidence was produced to show that in the long-wall system, the miner loading coal was performing work requiring less skill than in the other system, and that it was reasonable that his earnings should be less. The Board was also informed that this particular question had caused very great difficulty in other mining fields, and that in the United States a Joint Commission of representatives of employers and employees was engaged in considering the whole matter and had not come to a conclusion. While this Board does not wish to approve in advance of any conclusion which may be arrived at by such a Commission, it would seem to me that when such Commission brings in a recommendation, it should be at least a valuable guide in arriving at a solution of a similar problem in the Drumheller field. In the meantime, however, and until a decision is arrived at by the said Commission, I recommend that a small differential should be granted as a temporary expedient, such differential to be arrived at by mutual agreement between the parties.

The employers have requested the restoration of the 4-inch exemption in the "bone" clause and a reduction in the bone rate. A large number of examples were quoted to the Board by the employers, such examples being of the methods adopted in other contracts agreed to by the United Mine Workers of America in other jurisdictions. I would like to make a recommendation with regard to this point, but feel that recommendation adopting the request of the employers would not be a practicable one. The bases of the request of the employers are two in number, namely:—

(1) That a reasonable amount of cleaning is expected in any coal seam and is anticipated and provided for in the agreements when rates are made. No mine can afford or should be required to guarantee absolutely no impurities.
(2) Much of the impurity paid for by measurement below ground is loaded out and paid for twice, once by measurement below ground and again when weighed in the coal.

I feel that there ought to be a reasonable and practicable method of providing for what, in my opinion, is a reasonable request, and, if the parties themselves are unable to arrive at a more practicable solution, I recommend that the "bone rate" be reduced to eight and one-half cents (8½ cents) instead of 11 cents as at present.

Finally, with regard to the seniority clauses, the Board is informed that, since the start of the proceedings, the employers have proposed to grant a seniority rule "limited to classes and applying within classes only" and the Board is informed that the employers will accept such a rule, but that there is still difference of opinion as to who is to decide the competency of the employee. I recommend that the decision with regard to competency should be in the hands of the Mine Manager, as contended by the employers, with the proviso that the employees should have leave to appeal if they feel that such decision has been made fraudulently or wilfully or otherwise from improper motives.

In making the above recommendation, I am keenly aware of the fact that these recommendations will not be effective in solving the whole problem which presents itself in the Drumheller field. The question of wider markets, resulting as it inevitably would in an increase in the sale of coal and correspondingly in an increase in the man-days worked, is a matter on which it is impossible for this Board to make a recommendation. Commissions have held sittings in previous years with reference to the larger marketing situation and have found it difficult to make practical suggestions for the betterment of the industry as a whole. Enough evidence has been produced before this Board to convince me that a moderate scaling up or down of the wage rate will not provide a solution either for the employees or the employers. It is extremely difficult to see how an industry which is apparently under present circumstances limited to less than half a year's work in every year, can maintain a healthy and flourishing position. A great deal of the overhead expense of the operation of a mine goes on throughout the year, in which condition of course the mining industry is not different from most other industries. When, however, in addition to that, the productive period is reduced by virtue of a contracted market, the result spells trouble for both employers and employees. I wish to state quite frankly that, with the present recommendations, the wage rate has reached the highest level it can be expected to attain and it is with the greatest hesitation and in the face of very forceful facts

and arguments that I have recommended an increase.

As has been mentioned in an earlier part of this report, a brief was submitted to the Board covering the case for conserving the financial resources of Canada and improving Dominion-Provincial and inter-provincial relations, by means of a National Fuel Policy, which the Board was informed is in the same terms as a brief submitted to the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial relations on behalf of the Western Canada Fuel Association and other interests. Without dealing with the report in detail, the Board wishes to thank Mr. L. R. Lipsett, who presented the brief, and I would respectfully urge the representations contained in it be given careful consideration.

The Board wishes to express its thanks to the representatives of both parties to this dispute, namely, Messrs. L. Patrick, Jesse Gouge and C. C. Cook for the employers, and Messrs. Robert Livett and Angus J. Morrison for the employees, all of whim gave of their best efforts in assisting the Board to arrive at a conclusion, and the Board wishes to thank them not only for the clarity and effectiveness of the representations of their respective cases, but also for their courteousness during the sittings of the Board and throughout the proceedings generally.

Respectfully submitted,
(Sgd.) H. A. Dyde,
Chairman.

Calgary, Alberta,
July 5, 1938.

Mr Conroy's Concurrence in Chairman's Report

Accompanying Mr. Dyde's report is a statement, also bearing date of July 5, by Mr. Patrick Conroy, the board member nominated by the employees, in the terms following:—

Calgary, Alberta,
July 5, 1938.

Honourable Norman McL. Rogers,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

In joining with and approving of the award of Mr. H. A. Dyde, Chairman of the Board, my approval of his decisions is based upon the principle of granting an increase in wages rather than on the context of his award.

The sum total of the award only remotely commences to meet the requirements of the Employees, party to this controversy. They have sought reasonable increases in their wage scales and improvements in their working conditions, not with the view of submitting those as a whole solution to their problem of low earnings but rather as a step in that direction —this from a standpoint of annual earnings.

The contention of the Operators that mining in the Drumheller Valley is only a seasonal occupation and that earnings should be based upon such status is, in my opinion, not well-founded. The miners build their homes and raise their families from a conception that they are attached to the Coal Industry as a permanent occupation.

In addition, from an economic point of view, the assertion of the Operators that mining in Drumheller Valley is only a seasonal occupation is but relative. All other industries, and particularly the basic industry in this country—agriculture, might well be given the same classification. Yet there is no general disposition to conceive of other industries in the same light as that given by the Operators to the domestic industry. The latter is at one, in a varying degree, with all other industries committed to a maximum productive capacity and, in return for the investment of the Employees or their labour power, equally committed to a minimum return of earnings as purchasing power to consume the commodity produced.

Apart from the question of markets, which is not peculiar to the coal industry but may be more aggravated, this is the fundamental trouble with the outlook of the Coal Operators. Committed definitely to a successive deflationary policy, in so far as wages are concerned, and to which there is no apparent bottom, it must be obvious that taking this policy to its logical conclusion means nothing but a drying-up of the channels of purchasing power in the industry and subsequent paralysis thereof.

A forward step for the Coal Industry in the interests of both Employer and Employee would be a reversal of past and present policies of downward spirals in wages. This applies not only in Drumheller but in probably all fields of the Mining Industry. The present desire of intensifying competition at low wage levels should be substituted by co-operation of the Employers in all parts of the Industry and which would bring a degree of stability therein.

The question of markets, mentioned many times in evidence, is predicated on the essential co-operation and organization of the Employers in attempting to bring about a consolidation in the interests of a national asset that has to do with the employment of tens of thousands of workers and involving many more tens of thousands of their dependents, and inter-related channels of business.

As the Representative of the Employees, I cannot see that the policy of the Operators in seeking wage reductions is justified, either from a moral or yet an economic point of view. The fallacy of wage reductions has already been demonstrated by the Operators. They have received successive reductions in wages and are now again asking for still another, projecting the thought that a further wage reduction would save them from the effects of the previous ones and which they held out to the Mine Workers as a solution for their troubles. According to the Operators the position of the Industry has had nothing but bad effects from wage reductions since they now paint a ruinous picture after the successive wage reductions have been taken. In the face of this, wage reductions have not proved to be a solution but only an aggravation of this condition of the Industry and it would seem to be imperative that the Operators consolidate their own interests and attack the problem of markets and stability in the Industry from the standpoint of organization and logical exploitation of a national asset.

With these reservations, I wish to concur in principle in the award of the Chairman of the Board.

Yours respectfully,
(Signed) Patrick Conroy,
Employees' Representative.

62327—2½

Minority Report

Mr. W. H. McLaws, the board member nominated by the employers concerned in this dispute, submitted a minority report on July 9 dissenting from the recommendations of the other members of the board. As in the case of the chairman's report, he gives a brief account of the events leading up to the present dispute and sets forth the proposals of each party. Mr. McLaws continues as follows:

The Mine Operators, who are parties to the dispute, produced to the Board their financial statements for their last fiscal years, which showed that only one mine in the field was operating at a profit. They also produced a consolidated operating account prepared on the basis required by the Dominion Government for income tax purposes by a reputable Chartered Accountant, showing the operations of all the mines in the field during their last fiscal year. This disclosed that the operation of the mines had resulted in a loss of $209,853.54 for the year. The representatives of the union objected to any allowance being made for depreciation and depletion of the coal seams, but even if all such allowances were eliminated, and also eliminating all other revenues of the Mine Operators, the statement shows that the actual cash receipts and disbursements from the production of coal have been as follows:—

Aggregate net amount realized from the sale of coal		$2,921,065 10
Cash disbursements other than wages and compensation:		
Royalties	$110,608 73	
Timber	72,705 90	
Stable and Horses	21,473 18	
Power	82,632 69	
Lease and Surface Rentals	28,040 84	
Rentals	20,482 11	
Taxes	38,560 75	
Insurance	19,521 20	
Repairs and Maintenance Plant and Equipment and Spur Rental	176,104 27	
Demurrage Overloads and Underloads	3,319 94	
Switching and Bridge Tolls	18,490 80	
Salaries and Officials	148,996 51	
Office Expense	17,420 59	
Interest, Discount and Exchange	8,116 39	
Interest on Loans	32,064 80	
Advertising and Selling Expense	74,887 27	
Written Off Development Account	37,935 38	
Miscellaneous General Expense	18,959 83	
Directors fees including travelling expenses	1,434 80	
Bad Debts provision	4,823 42	
Legal Expense	3,960 85	
Travelling Expense	15,259 17	
		$ 955,999 42
		$1,965,065 68
Wages to Workmen	$1,860,525 14	
Workmen's Compensation Board	100,925 47	
		1,961,450 61

This left a balance of only $3,615.07 to provide for depreciation on plants costing over five millions of dollars, depletion of the coal reserves, and for return on the large investment of the Mine Operators. This amount, even if there is added to it the other revenues of the Mining Companies, is inadequate for the proper maintenance of the industry.

It was not disputed that the consolidated operating statement is correct, and a similar statement submitted to the 1935 Board by the same Chartered Accountant indicates that the loss suffered last year extended over the several years preceding, and the loss was not owing to any abnormal conditions existing in that year. No evidence was given of any means whereby the gross receipts of the industry could be increased, but evidence was given that the sale price of the coal could not be increased without the loss of markets. No item in the disbursements (other than wages to miners) was attacked or questioned. Evidence was given that the cost of management was low in comparison with other industries. There was no evidence whatever submitted to the Board to support the allegation of loss through price-cutting, and an Operator gave evidence that the best possible prices were being obtained.

This must, of necessity, dispose of the demand of the miners for an increase in their wages. *The industry, on this evidence, does not produce any moneys out of which any increase in miners' wages could possibly be paid.*

The miners are now receiving practically the entire net proceeds realized from the industry. Had the miners' wages, during the last fiscal year, been even one-half of one per cent higher, that small increase could not have been paid out of the industry—even although no allowance was made for proper depreciation necessary to protect the investment, or for a return to the Mine Operators on the capital invested.

It must be realized by any fair-minded person with any experience whatever in industrial and financial matters that if adequate provisions are not made for the protection of the capital necessarily invested in an industry, the industry cannot continue, but must face disaster. It must also be realized that the coal produced in this industry is produced by the joint efforts of the Mine Operators who have contributed the necessary capital, and the miners, who have contributed the necessary labour, and that there must be a fair division between the two of the net amount realized from their joint efforts, and that it is not only unfair but economically unsound that the miners take as wages the entire net proceeds, without making any allowance even for the protection of the industry and the capital necessary for its continuance, and without permitting any return on the capital invested.

The representatives of the Union did not attempt to oppose a reduction in the present wage scale on any grounds save only the contention that the miners are not now receiving a fair living wage. There was no conflict as to the amount the men are earning. The only conflict is whether or not the earnings are adequate. The evidence showed the average daily earnings of the men to be as follows:—

Company men	$5 03
Contract miners	7 46
Contract machine men	8 75

The average earnings are approximately $8 per day.

Evidence was given of the daily earnings of workmen in other industries in the Province

of Alberta, and this evidence was conclusive that the men employed in the Drumheller mines are paid a higher average daily wage than is paid in any other industry employing labour of a similar class.

Evidence was also given as to the earnings of miners employed to do similar work in other domestic coal fields. The daily base wage in the Edmonton field is $4.20 per day, as against $5.25 per day in Drumheller; that is, the Drumheller daily wage is 25 per cent higher than the Edmonton daily wage for the same work. The following is a comparison of the wages paid in the two fields:—

Occupation	Drumheller	Edmonton
Timberman	$5 25	$4 20
Cager	5 25	4 20
Tracklayer	5 25	4 20
Bratticeman	5 25	4 20
Company Miner	5 25	4 20
Driver, Spike Team	5 62	4 20
Motorman	5 25	3 99
Driver	5 25	3 99
Main and Tail Rope Rider	5 25	3 99
Timberman's Helper	4 41	3 62
Tracklayer's Helper	4 41	3 62
Mucker	4 41	3 36
Pumpman	4 41	3 36
Pusher	4 41	3 36
Unclassified Labour (inside)	4 41	3 36
Boys (inside)	2 75 to 3 85	2 62 to 3 15
Machineman	6 61	4 20
Blacksmith	5 46	4 20
Box Car Loader	4 86	4 20
Car Repairer	4 86	4 20
Hoistman	5 50	4 20
Unclassified Labour (outside)	4 20	3 20
Boys (outside)	2 42 to 3 30	2 10 to 2 62

The evidence was that there was a similar variation in contract rates, but particulars were not given. The wage scale in the Estevan field in Saskatchewan is considerably lower than Edmonton. The wage scale in the Lethbridge field is higher than Edmonton, but lower than Drumheller. *The evidence was conclusive that the miners employed in the Drumheller field are paid on a higher wage scale than miners employed in any other domestic coal field.* No evidence was given of the day wages in the fields producing steam coal, but there was evidence that conditions were so different that no comparison could be made. The miners called by the Union to give evidence admitted that the Drumheller daily wage was adequate. On this evidence it must be held that the Union has failed to establish that the Drumheller daily wage is not adequate or does not provide for a fair living wage. The evidence supports the contention of the Mine Operators that there should be such a reduction as to enable the Drumheller field to compete on a fair basis with the Edmonton field and the Estevan field, which are its principal competitors. There is no reason why Drumheller miners should demand more money for doing the same work that miners in the competing domestic coal fields do for much less money, especially when the condition of the Drumheller coal industry is taken into consideration.

Representatives of the Union are forced to base their contention that the miners are not now receiving a fair living wage, solely on the *annual* earnings. There is again no conflict in the evidence of what the miners receive. During the last year the aggregate wages paid amounted to $1,860,525.14 to 1,965 employees —an average of approximately $950. The Dominion statistics show that in the previous year the output of coal was larger, and the average wage was $1,124. The Union called ten miners to give evidence and stated they were typical of all the men employed in the field. Of these two were weighmen paid by the men; two worked for day wages—the lowest scale—and earned $857 and $645 respectively. The others were contract miners and their earnings were $1,047.44; $849.14; $747.49; $989.99 and $1,060, including Union fees. The contract machine men received the highest scale of wages, but no workmen of that class gave evidence. Summaries of the payrolls were produced which showed that large numbers receive from $1,000 to $2,000, and quite a few over $2,000. This confirms the Government statistics above referred to, if any confirmation is needed.

Evidence was given as to the annual earnings of other similar workmen employed in other industries in this Province, and *this evidence failed to show that the average annual earnings in any other industry in Alberta were in excess of the average annual earnings of the Drumheller miners.* The Drumheller miners receive, for less than 120 days' work during the six winter months, as much as other workmen receiving 45 cents per hour and working 44 hours per week and 50 weeks per year. The winter earnings, without allowing anything for summer earnings, are above the minimum earnings fixed by Government reports as a living wage. The Union has failed to establish that the Drumheller miners are not receiving a fair living wage, even when considered on an annual basis. The earnings of some of the men who do not work steadily or are at work short periods are below the average, but it is only the average, not either the highest or the lowest, earnings that can be taken into consideration in determining whether or not wages are adequate.

I have dealt with the earnings on an annual basis, but the evidence was that coal mining in Drumheller is only a seasonal occupation, and in that case the adequacy of the wages paid should be determined on the wages paid the workmen while engaged in that industry, and not on the earnings of the workmen during the seasons of the year when they are otherwise employed. The evidence was conclusive that the mines only operate during the six winter months, and that during the six summer months the miners are free to engage in other occupations. During the summer months about 10 per cent of the men obtain employment in caring for the mines. About one-third leave the coal field and obtain other employment, and what they earn is not included in the average annual earnings above set forth. The remainder stay idle in the valley during the entire six summer months. Of the ten miners who gave evidence for the Union, as typical miners, one obtained employment during the summer doing development work in the mines; another had done some farm work. The other eight remained idle all summer. One stated that he considered the mining industry owed him a living the entire year, and that he was not prepared to accept any other employment during the summer months. Another stated that he was a miner and did not want to engage in any work other than mining, and would not accept other employment. Others stated that

their homes were in Drumheller, and that they would have to go to other places to obtain summer employment and that they were unwilling to do so. No doubt the Drumheller miners cannot obtain during these summer months other employment paying $8 per day for less than seven hours' work, as that is more than any other industry pays for such labour, and that is largely the cause of their unwillingness to accept other employment. The ease with which they obtain Government relief during the summer is also a factor, as some of the miners who gave evidence expressed the view that increasing their earnings during the coal season by steady work only reduced the relief which they could obtain during the summer. Considering all the evidence it appears that nearly a third of the men do obtain other employment, and that most of those who do not obtain other employment during the summer months are unwilling to accept such other employment if offered, but could obtain other employment, at least during normal times, as they are free to accept such other employment during the six months of the year when such other employment is more easily obtained. Mining coal in Drumheller must therefore be classed as a seasonal occupation unless the miners are justified in refusing to accept other employment during the entire summer, and no reasonable person could accept that view. *The Union must be held to have completely failed in establishing that the Drumheller miners are not now receiving a fair living wage; in fact coal miners are now paid a higher wage than is paid for similar labour in any other industry in the Province, and Drumheller miners are paid higher wages than are paid in any other field producing domestic coal.*

Another matter which should receive consideration is that the Drumheller wage scale has an adverse effect on the Drumheller coal industry. Drumheller coal must be sold in competition with coal from the Edmonton field and from the Estevan field. Wages constitute about two-thirds of the total cost of production which, therefore, depends principally upon the wage scale. The cost of producing coal in Drumheller, and the price at which it can be placed on the market is, therefore, far above the corresponding prices in the two competing fields. The result has been that the Drumheller coal has been unable to maintain its position in the market. Exhibit No. 18 shows the percentage of the total domestic coal produced in Western Canada from the three fields. The percentage of the whole produced in Drumheller has decreased from 41·5 per cent at the end of 1930 to 35 per cent at the end of 1937, while the percentage produced in the Edmonton field during the same period increased from 12·1 per cent to 14·6 per cent, and in the Estevan field increased from 16·8 per cent to 28·4 per cent. Exhibit No. 17 shows that the sale of Drumheller coal in Alberta decreased from 307,690 tons in 1930 to 228,245 tons in 1937, and that during the same period the sale of Edmonton coal in the Province increased from 429,241 tons to 515,028 tons. Exhibit No. 15 shows that in the Province of Manitoba during the same period the sale of Drumheller coal decreased from 338,003 tons to 189,308 tons while the sale of Estevan coal increased from 230,412 tons to 475,649 tons. It appears that there is a direct relationship between the wages paid in the respective fields, and the quantity of coal sold from each field. The wage scale also appears to affect the workmen, as the Dominion statistics put in evidence show that during the past few years the man days worked in the Drumheller field have decreased 27 per cent while they have increased in the Edmonton field 11·8 per cent and in the Estevan field 15·4 per cent. The Union, by forcing higher wages in Drumheller, would, therefore, appear to be largely responsible for the decrease in the work available there. This also appears to largely account for the loss in operations shown by the Chartered Accountant's consolidated operating statement above referred to. The present wage scale at Drumheller is out of line with the variation in the prices realized from the sale of coal and the cost of living since 1925. Exhibit 6 shows that the wage scale now in force in Drumheller is 94·2 per cent of the scale in force in 1925, whereas the living costs during the same period have decreased to 73·9 per cent and the price realized from the sale of coal has decreased to 64·5 per cent.

On the grounds "that the wages now being paid are higher than the wages being paid in any other domestic coal field, and far in excess of the wages paid in the Edmonton and Estevan fields which are the principal competitors of the Drumheller field; (2) that the wages now being paid are higher than the wages paid in any other Alberta industry employing similar labour; (3) that coal mining at Drumheller is a seasonal occupation and that the miners' complaint of low annual earnings is owing to their unwillingness to accept other employment during the six summer months when the mines are closed; (4) that the miners are now receiving more than their fair and proper share of the net proceeds received from the sale of coal produced by the joint efforts of the miners and the Mine Operators; (5) that the Drumheller wage scale has been maintained since 1925 notwithstanding decreases in all other prices and costs; (6) that the excessive wage scale is endangering the industry by not leaving sufficient to provide for necessary allowance for depreciation, etc., and (7) is restricting its markets owing to excessive production costs and thus causing the conditions of which the miners complain," I recommend that the request of the Mine Operators for a reduction in the day wage and the contract rates be granted. After this reduction is made the daily wage scale at Drumheller will still be 15 per cent higher than the daily base wage in the competing Edmonton field, and the difference is even greater with respect to the Estevan competing field. The reduction will only be sufficient to provide for the proper allowances necessary for the continuation of the industry on a permanent basis. The industry will be continued solely for the benefit of the miners, and the reduction asked for will not allow the Mine Operators any return on their large capital investment of $5,364,000 unless there is some improvement in market conditions, of which there is no indication at present.

As the Chairman is recommending an increase in the wage scale, he has given me his report so that I could state herein the grounds on which I dissent. I have carefully studied his report in an effort to ascertain the grounds on which he bases his recommendation for an increase in the wage scale. He finds that "the industry in the Drumheller District is in a difficult position" and that "the consolidated statement affords an accurate picture of the conditions as they existed at the time the statements were made"—the season of 1936-37

—and after quoting from the consolidated operating statement the cash receipts and disbursements, practically the same as I have hereinbefore set forth, he finds "the actual cash position therefore shows an approximate balance, but when depletion and depreciation are charged at proper rates, and when some relatively small incidental revenues are taken into account, the statement shows a loss of $209,853.54 in the operations of the period. There has been no return on the capital investment which the evidence shows is approximately $5,364,000." He refers to the statement of one of the miners that "the capital invested was entitled to some return," and I take it he concurs in that statement. He refers to the case of a miner witness who had to support a family larger than the average (5 children who, with the two parents, made 7), and who had to receive Government relief, and he also states that that was not a typical case (so it can have no bearing), and that his annual earnings were below the average, and that while he worked he received $7.77 per day. He also finds that the miner's complaint is not with his daily wage, but with his annual earnings. His report is not quite definite with reference to the mining of domestic coal being "a seasonal occupation," but he does agree with my finding to the extent of saying—"I find myself quite unable to agree with the proposal that a miner is justified in demanding from the employer a sufficiently high daily wage to bring him a sufficient *annual* income for all purposes," which I take is substantially a finding that he considers it a seasonal occupation. The Chairman finds that the City of Drumheller and the vicinity cannot give employment to all of the miners during the summer months, owing to drought and low prices, and that in the case of a married man with a family there are practical difficulties involved in caring for his family during the summer while he seeks work, and I think the grounds on which his recommendation is based are the sentence following the above finding, which reads—"this in itself might not be sufficient to warrant recommending an increase in the wage rate, but when it is coupled with the fact that there has been a definite increase in the cost of living since 1935, I am of the opinion that the wages should be brought more nearly in line with the living conditions of the employee."

I cannot concur in the recommendation of the Chairman that the wage scale be increased because, in my opinion, he has failed to take into consideration sound economic principles which cannot be disregarded.

1. When it is proposed to raise the wage scale of miners already receiving wages higher than the wages paid in any other domestic coal field, and when it is admitted that the industry is in a difficult position, and that the cash receipts and disbursements now show an approximate balance without any allowance being made for depreciation or for any return on the capital investment, then the first question must be—how is the money for the proposed increase to be obtained? It admittedly cannot be paid out of the industry without some changes being made, and there is no evidence of any change that will produce the additional moneys that must be found if wages are raised. There was no evidence that any of the cash disbursements shown in the consolidated operating statement were unnecessary or could be eliminated or decreased. There was evidence that there had been some increase in the price of coal since the end of the fiscal years referred to in the consolidated operating statement, but the evidence also was that there had been a decrease in the output, and there was no evidence of any improvement in the net result of the operations. There is evidence that the present losses extended back to 1935. As stated in his report, there was evidence that the present loss could not be passed on to the market, and that an increase in price would cause a loss in market. There was no evidence to the contrary. The Chairman's report does not deal with this all-important question, and in my opinion this is in itself a complete answer to the request for an increase in the wage scale, because the evidence is that there is no source from which the additional loss resulting from increased wages can be met.

2. No doubt a married man with a family having to work away from home part of the year does involve some difficulties. However, that applies to all seasonal work. It applies equally to lumbermen, road workers, railway employees, merchant, marine, commercial travellers, and even to the executives of corporations. It even applied to members of the Board when they found it necessary to go to Drumheller to hear evidence. Such difficulties are well known to the workman when he decides to engage in a seasonal occupation, and it is not ground for a subsequent complaint. Coal mining at Drumheller always has been a seasonal occupation, and the miners were fully aware of that condition when they first sought employment there. Changes in the work ordinarily available the other half of the year should not add to the burden of the industry still able to give them employment.

3. It is admitted that the Drumheller coal industry is in a difficult position because it has been unable to maintain its market against the competition from the Edmonton field and the Estevan field. The evidence was that it was unable to maintain its markets because the cost of production was higher in Drumheller than in the competing fields, and that the reason of the higher cost of production is that the wages paid in the Drumheller field are higher than the wages paid in the competing fields for doing the same or similar work. This has also resulted in less man days' work. It is obvious that the industry at Drumheller cannot recover from its difficult position until it is able to compete with Edmonton and Estevan on a basis of equality, and recover its lost markets. A recommendation that the already excessive cost of production be further raised by further increasing the already high wage scale can only further aggravate the already difficult position.

4. The cost of living is only one of the considerations in determining whether or not a wage rate is fair. The cost of living varies from month to month. It would be impractical to vary wages from month to month with the cost of living. There must be stability in the price at which coal is sold, and there must therefore be some stability in the wage rate, particularly in a case such as this where the miners are receiving, as wages, the total net proceeds from the sale of the coal. There has admittedly been some increase in the cost of living since 1935, although there was no evidence bringing the comparison up to date, and it is well known that there has been a substanial decrease in wholesale prices since the beginning of the year. If wages are to be based solely on the cost of living there should be a substantial reduction as a reference

to Exhibits 6 and 7 will show that since 1925 the wage scale has been maintained with very little reduction, notwithstanding a very large reduction during the same period in the cost of living. The miners' wage scale in Drumheller has not, in the past, varied with the cost of living. In the face of these facts a temporary increase in the cost of living is not a sound ground for increasing the wage scale, particularly at a time when the cost of living is going down. Although the Union called several witnesses at Drumheller, no evidence was given with respect to increased cost of living, and while it is mentioned incidentally in the brief of the Union, the Union did not seriously rely on this to support the increase they requested, and the Board has not had the advantage of any arguments from the Mine Operators on this question, as the Mine Operators have every reason to believe that that question is not at issue.

5. The wage scale in any industry must be based on the average earnings. There will always be workmen in any industry who do not work full time, or who cannot command the higher rates. The miner witness referred to by the Chairman as earning approximately $700 worked only 85 days although the mines operate many more days than that in a year. He also stated, in answer to questions asked by me, that he had not attempted to obtain other employment during the remainder of the year as he was a miner and did not feel he was suited to other work and did not wish to leave his family. He stated he needed $2,000 a year, but no industry could pay that amount to a labourer for 85 days' work, and if he is unwilling to seek other employment for the remainder of the year the industry should not be penalized, nor should the industry be penalized if, owing to a temporary period of depression, he is unable to obtain other work. The Union attempted—and apparently were successful—to arouse sympathy for the workmen on the ground that their earnings were low, but it was stated, and not disputed, that it collected from these men $22,500 per annum, which does not appear to be consistent with that contention.

In addition to the above there are the grounds above stated for recommending a decrease in the wage scale which are also reasons why I dissent from an increase.

7. The recommendation for a special increase for Company men earning less than $5 per day, thereby changing the present relative scale of remuneration, was not asked for by either of the parties to this dispute, and neither of the parties had any opportunity of presenting arguments with respect thereto. There was no evidence given to support it. Sympathy for those receiving the lowest remuneration is natural, but it should always be recognized that the more capable workmen should be paid the higher wages, and I have every reason to believe that the variation in the daily wage of Company men is based on their respective capabilities. Any attempt by this Board to interfere without hearing any evidence and without giving the parties an opportunity to present arguments will tend, in my opinion, to create further dissention and dissatisfaction instead of conciliation.

The Chairman evidently realized that wages in Drumheller have been elevated to near the breaking point of the industry because he states that with his recommendation "the wage rate has reached the highest level it can be expected to attain." This is borne out by evidence that during the past year two of the larger mines closed down owing to trouble with the Union, and two others announced they would not open but were induced to do so by the Union agreeing to a reduction of the timber contract rate. It is also evident that the Chairman has doubts regarding his recommendation of an increased wage as he stated "it is with the greatest hesitation and in the face of very forceful facts and arguments that I have recommended an increase." That should be taken into consideration, when the parties come to negotiate an agreement.

The second request of the Mine Operators is for a decrease of 20 per cent for all dead work. The principal contention was with respect to the contract prices paid for timbering, and for handling bone. I believe we are all agreed that these contract prices were excessive. The only question before the Board was the reduction that should be recommended. The evidence was conclusive that under the expiring agreements contract miners are paid much more per hour for the time engaged in erecting timbers, and for the time engaged in handling bone, than for the same time engaged in producing coal. It appears reasonable, in the interest of the industry as a whole, that dead or unproductive work should not be more profitable to the miner than productive work. The reduction that should be made in the contract price should be such that the contract miner will be paid for the time engaged in erecting timbers and in handling bone as nearly as possible the same rate per hour as he receives for mining coal.

The time required for erecting sets of timbers varies in different parts of the field. Considering all the evidence I find the average time required for erecting a set of timbers in the mines in the vicinity of the City of Drumheller to be 35 minutes, and in East Coulee 25 minutes. Timbering is much easier in East Coulee owing to the floor and roof being better, and to the mines being dry. The rate at East Coulee should therefore be lower than the Drumheller rate. On the basis of the average earnings per hour of contract miners, the contract rate in Drumheller should be 70 cents and in East Coulee 55 cents, and I therefore recommend that the contract rate should be reduced to those amounts. The reduction will still leave the contract rates for timbering high in comparison with the Edmonton field, where the contract price under agreements with the same Union, for putting up similar sets of timbers, is 25 cents to 35 cents per set. The Union made a special agreement at the Rosedale and Star mines. There has been no change in conditions since those contracts were made and, while there were objections, there was no evidence of grounds for change, and the rates are still above Edmonton rates for the same or similar work.

The Union asked for a separate contract rate for erecting jack props. Under the existing contract the erection of jack props is included in the contract price for mining coal, the same as other incidental work, such as drilling shot holes, etc. If a separate contract rate is allowed for jack props there would have to be a corresponding reduction in the contract price for mining coal, or else the result of allowing a separate contract price for jack props would simply be increasing the contract price for mining coal by an indirect method. In the other competing domestic coal fields such as

Edmonton, jack props are included in the contract price for mining coal. I have already found that the contract price for mining coal is too high, and I cannot recommend that it be indirectly increased by a separate contract price for jack props.

My understanding of the Chairman's report is that he finds the existing timber rates to be too high, but while he recommends that the 85 cents rate be reduced to 75 cents, his other recommendations, including jack props, amount to a very substantial increase in the existing timber rates. The Chairman's report does not disclose the basis on which he bases his recommendation, and, not knowing the basis on which he has made the recommendation, I can only state that the evidence given before the Board was conclusive that there should be a substantial reduction in the contract rate for timbering, and I know of no evidence that would support the Chairman's recommendation, and I believe it is based on a misunderstanding of mining operations and conditions, and in this case the advice of an independent mining engineer would have been of value. I requested that an independent mining engineer be employed; the nominee of the Union strongly opposed it and the Chairman refused my request.

With respect to the contract rate for handling bone, the evidence was, in my opinion, conclusive that, if the Mine Operators' request for a 20 per cent reduction was granted, the miners would still be earning more per hour for the time engaged in handling bone than for the time engaged in mining coal, and that the 20 per cent reduction would not be sufficient to equalize these contract rates. Evidence was not given to show exactly what reduction would equalize the rates. I recommend that the present rate of 11 cents for handling bone be reduced to 8·8 cents.

The third request of the Mine Operators is that payment be made for bone in excess of four inches only. There are always some impurities in a coal seam, and the contract rate for mining coal includes separating from the coal a normal amount of such impurities. Where the amount of the impurities exceeds a normal amount, extra payment is made to the miners. That appears to be a universal practice at the present time throughout practically all domestic coal fields. It was formerly the practice in the Drumheller field to only pay extra when the bone or impurities exceeded four inches in thickness. Four inches was considered a normal amount of impurities. Witnesses called by the Union admitted that the Drumheller Mine Operators had been forced to pay the miners for all impurities without exception, by the miners intentionally loading into the mine cars an excessive amount of bone which could not all be removed on the picking tables, and which caused serious complaints from customers and injury to the industry. The evidence was that a considerable portion of this bone was, even under the present practice, loaded into the mine cars and weighed and paid for as coal, and after weighing removed by Company men at the picking tables. This amounts to from 2½ per cent to 3 per cent of the total tonnage. For this bone the Mine Operators pay twice. The Union has unquestionably forced upon the Mine Operators a most unfair agreement with respect to bone.

I therefore recommend that the request of the Mine Operators be granted, and that the contracts provide for payment for bone only when the impurities in the seam exceed four inches in width, and for the amount in excess of four inches.

The Chairman in his report finds that the restoration of the four inch exemption in the bone clause is not practical, no doubt because of the methods by which the miners forced the Operators to remove this exemption from the contract. To meet this I would recommend that the contract include a clause providing that loading an excessive amount of bone with the coal shall be grounds for immediate dismissal, and that in any mine where there is an increase in the percentage of bone loaded into the mine cars with the coal, the contract price for mining coal in that mine shall be reduced by a percentage equivalent to the increased percentage of bone.

Of the nine counter-requests made by the United Mine Workers of America, the second and third are requests for an increase in the wage scale, and that has already been dealt with. The fourth is a request for payment on run-of-mine basis. The sixth is a request for overtime. The seventh is a request for two weeks' holidays. The eighth is a request for a six-hour day and a five-day week. The ninth is a request for an alteration in the time when the contracts can be terminated. These requests have always been presented to previous Boards, and none of them were pressed by representatives of the Union, and no evidence was given to support any of them. I recommend that they be not considered for the reasons set forth by the Honourable Chief Justice Harvey as Chairman of the 1935 Conciliation Board.

The fifth request is for an increase in the day wage basis where mechanical mining is being performed. The evidence and argument in support of this request was that, where the long-wall system of mining was being tried out, miners who had previously been working under contract were now being paid the lower daily wage. The Union is unwilling that the men should load the coal on a contract basis because of uncertainty in the work. A conference is being held in an effort to devise a new form of contract. Other miners working in the same mine and doing work requiring greater skill are paid the same daily wage as the coal loaders who complain. Under these circumstances I cannot recommend any change in the present practice, but if a conference between the Operators and miners does result in a mutually satisfactory contract arrangement, it should be adopted.

This leaves only the first request which, in very general terms, asks that inequalities now existing be adjusted.

The Union asks that the agreements be made uniform in all respects in all mines in the field. It was admitted that conditions vary in the different mines, and also that different mining methods were used in different mines. These varying conditions and different methods require special provisions in the agreement. A uniform contract is not practicable.

There is particularly a wide difference between the mines in the vicinity of the City of Drumheller and the mines in the East Coulee portion of the Drumheller field. East Coulee mines the coal from an entirely different seam, and the mining conditions are much better as there is a better floor and a better roof and the mines are dry and are free from gas, whereas the mines in the vicinity of the City of Drumheller have considerable water and

gas, and have considerable trouble with both the floor and the roof. In addition the mines in the East Coulee field are much freer from impurities, and the coal is very easily mined. Company men, that is, men working for day wages, are paid the same in East Coulee, but the contract mining rates in East Coulee are 10 cents lower in rooms, and 20 cents lower in entries. The evidence was conclusive, and not disputed, that the average daily earnings of the contract men working in East Coulee at the lower contract rate are as high, if not higher, than the average daily earnings made by contract men in other parts of the field. There is little, if any, difference in the heating quality of the coal mined from the East Coulee seam, but coal from East Coulee does not ship as well, and as a result dealers have to handle a larger quantity of slack coal in each car, and consequently the East Coulee mines have to sell the lump coal to dealers at 25 cents per ton below the price received by mines in other parts of the field. The differential in the contract rates enables the East Coulee mines to meet this differential in the selling price of their coal to dealers, and the differential does not in any way prejudice the miners working in the East Coulee field. The only evidence given against the differential was that miners should be paid the same price for shovelling a ton of coal, no matter what the conditions, but it was obvious that it was easier to shovel coal in a dry mine, free from gas, and with a good floor and fewer timbers, than in mines in other parts of the field. I think we were all agreed that there should be a differential, and the only contention seriously advanced was that the differential was too great. There was, however, no evidence given to support this contention, and the undisputed evidence that the average daily earnings of the East Coulee miners were as high as the average daily earnings of miners in other parts of the field establishes the fairness of the present differential. I therefore recommend that no change be made in this differential.

The Chairman has recommended that the differential be reduced 50 per cent. He does not state on what grounds or on what evidence he recommends this. The absence of a transcript of the evidence is a serious detriment, but I feel quite positive that no evidence was given before the Board that would support the recommendation.

A long list of other so-called inequalities was attached to the brief of the Union. They all deal with minor disputes which had arisen in different mines. The agreement between the Operators and the Union contains machinery for adjusting all such disputes, and such disputes are from time to time referred to local arbitration. It is therefore my opinion that no recommendation should be made with respect to these, and I would adopt the recommendation of the Honourable Mr. Justice Harvey, as Chairman of the 1935 Board, that such disputes be adjusted between the parties on the basis of not increasing the cost of producing the coal, and of not decreasing the earnings of the miners.

Arguments were also presented before the Board with respect to the provisions of the general contract regarding seniority. I would recommend that provisions be included in the agreement for seniority in classes among men doing the same class of work, but not a rule of seniority whereby a workman doing one class of work might claim preference over the workman engaged in another and different class of work. It is, in my opinion, essential to the safety of the mines and of the workmen employed in the mines, that the Mine Manager should have the final decision as to the competence of any workman. The responsibility for the safety of the mines and the miners rests upon the Mine Manager, and it would be impossible for him to discharge that duty unless he had authority to decide on the competence of any workman he employed to do any particular work. I, however, think there should be protection against a Mine Manager discriminating against any workman for personal reasons, or for any improper reason. It was contended on behalf of the Union that where a miner is guilty of infractions of the Mines Act, such as taking matches into the mine, which would endanger not only the property but the lives of the miners, such miner should not be liable to be discharged, but that an information should be laid against him before a Magistrate, and that he should then be put back to work. Such a contention is so unreasonable and so dangerous that I would recommend that the contract contain special provisions that any miner committing any offence under the Mines Act which would tend to endanger the lives of other miners, should be subject to immediate dismissal.

There are some further observations I think I should make. The Board held its sessions at Drumheller. The Mines were closed, and according to the Union the miners were idle. I am quite sure that less than one per cent of the miners attended the sessions of the Board. That was not showing very much interest in proceedings in which it was alleged they were so vitally concerned. It raises a question as to the extent to which the United Mine Workers of America actually represent the Drumheller miners. The demand of the United Mine Workers of America for an increase at Drumheller is only one of similar demands for increases made by the United Mine Workers of America in every coal field in Alberta and British Columbia. The evidence before this Board was given principally by the heads of local units who receive a salary from the United Mine Workers of America, and were, therefore, naturally under their direction, and their evidence consisted largely of answering "yes" to statements in the form of questions. The United Mine Workers of America is an international organization, controlled outside of Canada, and it is well known that it is closely associated with the C.I.O., an organization against which the Ontario Government took action to protect its industries. The evidence was that, after the general decline in prices and wages following the war, Drumheller miners broke away from the United Mine Workers of America before a satisfactory contract basis was arrived at between the miners and the Mine Operators. Similar action may again be necessary.

Another observation is that the Mine Operators in the Drumheller field appear to be at a disadvantage through lack of organization, and in the absence of a uniform policy throughout the field. It appeared that many of the so-called inequalities which have caused dissatisfaction were owing to the absence of a uniform practice in all mines, and if that was corrected, a lot of the dissatisfaction would disappear. The Mine Operators also appear to be, to some extent, at cross-purposes. I think a closer organization of Mine Operators,

and a definite understanding between them, would make it easier to maintain mutually satisfactory arrangements with the miners.

In conclusion I recommend that the attention of the parties to this dispute be directed to the fact that neither this recommendation nor the recommendation of the Chairman is binding upon them. The Board was constituted and these recommendations made to assist the parties to the dispute in arriving at a mutually satisfactory adjustment of their differences. I have endeavoured to express the grounds on which I base the recommendations I have made. and on which I dissent from the recommendations of the Chairman, without criticizing either his report or his recommendations. I would urge upon the parties that, before any recommendation is accepted, they should carefully consider the grounds on which the recommendation is based, and satisfy themselves whether or not it is based on sound grounds. A recommendation not based on sound grounds cannot be of much value, and may lead to future difficulties. I would urge upon both parties that their interests in the industry are mutual, and that in arriving at an adjustment of their differences they should not lose sight of the fact that the first essential to both parties is to place the industry on a sound economic basis. The adjoining community of Wayne was, not long ago, an active mining centre—it is now referred to as the "ghost town." Two of the larger mines in Drumheller last year were closed and abandoned, not because coal was not available, but because of trouble between the Mine Operators and the Union. Two other of the larger mines had decided to close, but continued under a reduced timber contract, and if the recommendations of the Chairman with respect to timbering are enforced it would seem probable that they would not re-open. It would be a major disaster if the fate of Wayne was forced upon Drumheller because the Operators and the Union were unable to agree upon terms that will enable the industry to be continued on a sound economic basis.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) W. H. McLaws,

Member of Board of Conciliation and Investigation.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for July, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*July, 1938	15	1,423	10,435
*June, 1938	19	2,366	12,216
July, 1937	41	7,083	67,587

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of disputes, the number of workers involved and the time loss were all slightly lower than in June and very much lower than in July, 1937. None of the disputes caused very great time loss. The principal disputes were those involving hat workers at Guelph, Ont., lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., and restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont. In June most of the time loss was due to the lime plant strike at Blubber Bay and to strikes of sawmill workers at Fort Frances, Ont., and hosiery workers at Hamilton, Ont. In July, 1937, there were important disputes involving cotton factory workers at Cornwall, Ont., woollen mill workers at Peterborough, Ont. and gold miners at Wells, B.C.

Five disputes involving 423 workers were carried over from June and 10 disputes commenced during July. Of these fifteen disputes eleven were terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the workers, one in favour of the employer, with compromise settlements in four cases, and one indefinite. At the end of July, therefore, there were four strikes and lockouts on record, namely: lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont., greenhouse employees at Kitchener, Ont., and knitting factory workers at St. Catharines, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, one employer; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto,

Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; shoe factory workers, Perth, Ont., January 6, 1938, one employer; bakery employees, Hamilton, Ont., May 27, 1938, one employer; and cotton factory workers at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., July 11, 1938, one employer. The last two disputes were added to the list this month.

The dispute involving cotton dress factory workers employed by one firm in Montreal, P.Q., commencing November 25, 1937, and the strike of dress factory workers (cutters) employed by three firms in Toronto, Ont., commencing January 21, 1938, which have been carried in the above list for some time, are reported by the unions involved to have been called off by July 1, and have consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A dispute reported too late for inclusion in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE involved thirty workers in the wire department of a steel mill at Sydney, N.S., who ceased work on June 6 in protest against the piece rates set. Work was resumed on June 8 pending adjustment of rates.

A minor dispute in Winnipeg, Man., involved four workers employed by a waste material dealer on July 20 for one day, an agreement with the Salvage Workers' Federal Labour Union with increased wages and reduced hours being secured.

A dispute involved over one hundred longshoremen at Point Edward on July 27, against dismissal of one of the men. The strike was not called by the union and the men resumed work in about an hour, the matter to be dealt with by the union.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to July

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, GALT, ONT.—As noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1938, employees in one factory ceased work on June 22 when certain workers were dismissed following their refusal to undertake machine work in place of hand work, alleging a reduction in earnings would result from such change. The employees returned to work on July 9, the management agreeing to reinstate those who had been dismissed, satisfactory arrangements being made as to wage rates under the new system.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONTARIO.—In connection with the strike noted in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE of employees in three restaurants operated by one company, it was reported in the press toward the end of July that the Ontario Department of Labour had been asked to conciliate but a settlement was not reached, proposals of each of the parties being not acceptable to the other.

Disputes Commencing During July

GREENHOUSE EMPLOYEES, KITCHENER, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment ceased work on July 25 against a reduction in weekly wages. Work was resumed on August 4 with weekly rates unchanged, hours being reduced from 54 per week to 50.

SHOE FACTORY WORKERS, PORT COLBORNE, ONT.—Employees of one establishment, members of the Canadian Shoe Workers Union, ceased work on July 11 alleging that work was being sent out to a non-union factory. Work was resumed after one day when negotiations resulted in a satisfactory settlement.

HAT FACTORY WORKERS, TORONTO, ONT.—Employees in one establishment, members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, ceased work on July 5 when demands for recognition of the union, an increase in piece-work rates and the 44-hour week were refused. An agreement with a shop committee had expired on July 1 and it was stated that the employer refused to negotiate with the union. Work was resumed on July 28 following conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour. Arrangements for wage adjustments were made, hours to be 45 per week with overtime pay. It was reported that the union was to be recognized but the establishment was to be operated under open shop conditions.

TEXTILE FACTORY WORKERS, ST. GREGOIRE DE MONTMORENCY, P.Q.—A number of spinners and doffers on the night shift in one department in one establishment at St. Gregoire de Montmorency near Quebec City ceased work on July 11, followed on the next day by others, demanding increases in wages for the operation of new machines. It was claimed that the management had introduced machines requiring more work without increasing wage rates as a result of the provincial ordinance fixing minimum rates for textile factories. All departments of the factory were closed down on July 14. During negotiations between the management and employees some of the employees outside entered the office and two officials were struck. They were taken to the hospital, one being reported to be seriously injured. The intruders were ejected by the police. Later four men were arrested on charges of assault and remanded for trial. The National Catholic Federation of Textile Workers stated

that the strike was the result of the action of only a small minority of the 2,000 workers in the mill. On July 21 the mill was re-opened except for the night shift of 600 employees. It was stated that work for these would be stopped indefinitely. The dispute is included in the list of those not called off or reported as terminated by the employees affected.

Hat Factory Workers, Guelph, Ont.—Employees in one establishment members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union ceased work on July 13, their demands for recognition of the union, higher wages, reduced hours and better working conditions being refused. It was stated that union workers had been dismissed from time to time, and their reinstatement was demanded. Press reports state that there were several clashes between pickets and the police when workers attempted to enter the plant and when trucks attempted to deliver goods to the plant. A meeting of the parties with the Crown Attorney did not result in a settlement. The strike was settled on July 27 as a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour. An agreement between the company and its union employees to be in effect until May 31, 1939, was signed providing for revision of wages, reduced hours and a shop committee to deal with matters affecting wages and working conditions. It was also provided that there would be no stoppage of work during the period of the agreement and that any disputes will be referred to a Board of Aribtration consisting of a representative of the company, a member of the committee and an official of the Ontario Department of Labour.

Stove Factory Workers (Enamellers), Guelph, Ont.—On July 25 employees in the enamelling department in one establishment ceased work, refusing to work with one of their number who had failed to pay union dues. The strikers were members of the International Moulders' Union which had an open shop agreement with the management. Work was resumed on July 29, when after discussion with the management, the employee

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to July, 1938.				
Manufacturing—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Bakery employees (bakers and helpers), Hamilton, Ont.	1	4	100	Commenced May 27, 1938; against reduction in wages and for renewal of union agreement; employment conditions no longer affected by July 31; in favour of employer.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Galt, Ont.	1	125	875	Commenced June 22, 1938; against discharge of workers following introduction of new system; terminated July 9, 1938; negotiations; compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Hosiery factory workers, Hamilton, Ont.	1	118	236	Commenced June 1, 1938; for wage agreement and against bonus system; terminated July 4, 1938; negotiations; compromise: shop committee recognized and wages adjusted.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Lime plant employees, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	111	2,700	Commenced June 2, 1938; *re* application of Conciliation Board (provincial) award; unterminated.
Service—				
Business, etc.—				
Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.	3	65	1,625	Commenced June 15; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING JULY, 1938*—*Concluded*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during July, 1938.				
AGRICULTURE—				
Greenhouse employees, Kitchener, Ont.	1	10	60	Commenced July 25; against reduction in weekly wages; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Port Colborne, Ont.	1	450	450	Commenced July 11; against alleged practice of sending work to a non-union sub-contractor; terminated July 11; negotiations; compromise.
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Hat factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	15	300	Commenced July 5; for union recognition and increased wages; terminated July 27; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Textile factory workers, (cotton), St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q.	1	100‡	900	Commenced July 11; for higher wage rates on new machines; terminated July 20; shift involved discontinued; indefinite.
Hat factory workers, Guelph, Ont.	1	250	2,750	Commenced July 13; for increased wages, reduced hours, recognition of union and reinstatement of workers; terminated July 27; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Knitting factory workers, St. Catharines, Ont.	1	54	54	Commenced July 30; alleged discrimination against two union members; unterminated.
Metal Products—				
Stove factory workers, Guelph, Ont.	1	50	250	Commenced July 25; refusal to work with defaulting member of union; terminated July 29; negotiations; union dues paid by worker concerned; in favour of workers.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings, etc.—				
Carpenters, Vancouver, B.C.	3	50	100	Commenced July 20; against proposed reduction in wage rate; terminated July 21; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Building trades workers, painters and carpenters, Toronto, Ont.	3	11	10	Commenced July 22; for employment of union members only; terminated July 23; negotiations; in favour of workers.
TRADE—				
Waste material workers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	10	25	Commenced July 1; for union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; terminated July 4; negotiations; in favour of workers.

* In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.
‡ 1,800 indirectly affected.

in arrears had agreed to pay up all dues and remain in good standing with the union.

CARPENTERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—A number of carpenters, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and of the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada, employees of two contracting firms engaged on three contracts, ceased work on

July 20 against a wage rate of 80 cents per hour instead of 90 cents previously paid by members of the contractors' association. The General Contractors' Association had notified the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners that 90 cents could no longer be paid as many union carpenters were working for much less and that 80 cents per hour would be paid on work where no wage schedule was specified. It was reported that a Conciliation Commissioner was appointed under the provisions of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act and that the men returned to work on July 22 while negotiations between the contractors and representatives of the unions were under way and pending the report of the Commissioner. This resulted in the establishment of a rate of 90 cents per hour on the jobs affected by the dispute, negotiations to be carried on as to the rate for work generally.

Waste Material Workers, Winnipeg, Man.—Employees in one establishment, members of the Salvage Workers Federal Union Number 106, affiliated with the Trades and Labour Congress, ceased work on July 1 to secure increased wages, reduced hours, and recognition of union with a signed agreement. Work was resumed on July 5 when an agreement was signed providing for wages from 20 cents to 30 cents per hour instead of 11 cents to 25 cents, and for nine hours per day, five and one-half days per week, instead of ten hours per day. A minor dispute in another establishment was similarly settled as stated elsewhere.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1937. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in this monthly article are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of disputes beginning during June was 65 and 27 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 92 in existence during the period, involving about 20,700 workers with a resultant time loss of approximately 175,000 man working days.

Of the 65 disputes beginning during June, 5 arose out of demands for increases in wages, 2 out of proposed wage reductions and 18 out of other wages questions; 2 arose out of questions as to working hours, 20 out of questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 out of other questions respecting working arrangements and 9 on questions of trade union principle. One small dispute was due to sympathetic action and 2 disputes arose out of the issue of summonses to certain work people for breach of contract.

Final settlements were reached in 60 disputes, of which 12 were settled in favour of the workers, 39 were settled in favour of the employers and 9 resulted in compromises. In the case of 6 other disputes, work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike of about 2,500 coal miners at a colliery in Kent, which began on May 1 in protest against the dismissal of 226 fellow workers (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, page 612) was terminated on June 25. The employers agreed to re-engage as many as possible of the workers (who had been discharged when a part of the colliery was closed) and to discuss with workers' representatives the case of any workers not ultimately absorbed.

On June 9, 3,000 colliery workers near Pontefract, Yorkshire, ceased work in protest against the dismissal of a group of their fellow employees when a section of the mine was closed. The strikers demanded the adoption of a work sharing system. On June 11, they resumed work unconditionally.

At another mine in the same district about 1,800 miners ceased work on June 9, in protest against their employer's action in prosecuting certain haulage hands who had been involved in stoppages of work without previous notice. On June 22, these strikers returned to work unconditionally.

Belgium

During the month of March, 1938, there were 24 strikes directly affecting 8,256 workers

and resulting in a time loss of 31,265 man working days. Of the 19 strikes terminated during the month, only one was settled in favour of the workers, five resulted in compromises and 13 were unsuccessful. Of the 24 strikes in progress during the month, 14 were in the coal mining industry.

During April there were 22 strikes in progress, directly affecting 5,392 workers and resulting in a time loss of 20,601 man working days. Of the 15 strikes settled during the month 8 resulted in compromises, 6 were settled in favour of the employers and one was settled in favour of the workers. During April, 12 of the 22 strikes in progress were in coal mining.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in May, 1938, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 260 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 140 unterminated at the end of April, made a total of 400 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 100,000 and the resulting time loss was 1,000,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month show that there were 352 strikes in progress, involving 80,000 workers with a time loss of 750,000 man working days.

NOTE.—Due to a typographical error in the July issue, the paragraph covering preliminary statistics for April was inserted above the heading "United States." This paragraph should be read as applying to the United States and not to Mexico.

On May 9, 1,450 employees of a firm manufacturing washing machines at Newton, Iowa, ceased work in protest against a 10 per cent wage cut. The workers were members of the United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America, an affiliate of the Committee for Industrial Organization. On July 8, the Governor of Iowa invoked a state law for mediation of labour disputes. The arbitration board, formed as a result of the governor's action, recommended that the employees return at their old wages pending negotiations between the union and the management. The management declined to accept this proposal.

On July 19, in order to avoid serious fighting between the strikers and workers engaged in a "back-to-work" movement, the Governor put the district under martial law and under this authority the National Guard closed the factory.

At about the same time a trial examiner of the National Labour Relations Board began a public hearing in Newton on union charges that the employer was guilty of "unfair labour practices." On July 31, the Governor ordered the National Guard to close the National Labour Relations Board hearings on the grounds that they were "a disturbing factor" and "might be delaying a settlement of the dispute." This action brought a protest from the main office of the National Labour Relations Board who contended that the Governor was attempting to subordinate "national to the State authorities in matters affecting national sovereignty." The board was allowed to reopen its hearings at Des Moines, 35 miles from the scene of the strike.

The company offered to re-employ the strikers, with the exception of 12 ringleaders, at a reduction in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent. While union officials disapproved of these terms they advised workers to return to work in order to protect their jobs. On August 4 most of the strikers returned under the protection of the National Guard.

According to *Social Security* for June-July, 1938, published by the American Association for Social Security, Inc., New York, benefit provisions of the unemployment insurance systems of Indiana and Mississippi became operative on April 1, 1938, making a total of 24 systems which began benefit payments this year. The states of Iowa, Michigan and South Carolina were added to this list on July 1, while Idaho will start to pay benefits in September and New Mexico and Oklahoma in December. With the exception of Illinois and Montana, where the benefit operations are scheduled to begin on July 1, 1939, all the other states will begin to accept claims for benefits on January 1, 1939.

Reports from Indiana reveal that by the middle of June a total of 75,000 unemployed had filed claims for benefits. By June 13, a total of 95,352 checks amounting to over $1,000,000 had been written by the state division, the average check, state officials reported, amounted to $11.16.

LABOUR LEGISLATION ENACTED BY THE PARLIAMENT OF CANADA, 1938

THE Dominion Parliament which met on January 27 and was prorogued on July 1 enacted several laws of labour interest including an Act to provide for the Registration of Shop Cards by Labour Unions, the National Housing Act to aid in the construction of houses for families with low income and Acts to establish a Board of Transport Commissioners, to aid in the relief of unemployment and agricultural distress and to assist municipalities in making self-liquidating improvements. The Civil Service Act was amended and also the Income War Tax Act. A Bill to amend the Lord's Day Act was introduced but withdrawn, and a Bill which also failed to pass would have added to the Criminal Code a section to prevent employers from refusing to employ or dismissing workers for union affiliation.

Registration of Shop Cards

The Shop Cards Registration Act, which is to come into force on proclamation, enables a trade union to register in the office of the Secretary of State any shop card which it has adopted as a design or emblem to indicate that the shop displaying it employs members of that union. Shop cards and union labels are devices for the same purpose, the former being used in shops where services are offered for sale and the latter being affixed to wares or merchandise produced by union labour.

An amendment in the Trade Mark and Design Act in 1927 provided for the protection through registration of both union labels and shop cards but when the Unfair Competition Act, 1932, was enacted to give effect to an international treaty for the protection of industrial property through trade marks, certain sections of the Trade Mark and Design Act were repealed and among them the provisions relating to shop cards.

No shop card registered by a trade union may be used by any other union or person. The Secretary of State may refuse to register a shop card if it is identical with or resembles one already registered, if it appears that it is calculated to mislead the public, or if, in the opinion of the Minister, the registration is on public grounds objectionable.

If the Minister refuses to register a shop card, an amendment made by the House of Commons allows an appeal to the Exchequer Court. Notice of appeal must be sent both to the Registrar of Shop Card and to other unions concerned in the decision within 60 days of the date on which the notice of the decision was sent to the applicant or such further time as the Court may allow. The Court may also require public notice by advertisement or otherwise and the appeal must be brought on for hearing within six months after notice is filed.

A union may authorize the use of any shop card registered by it and such authorization may be cancelled only on twelve months' notice unless it is otherwise specified in the agreement for its use. Any applicant who complies with the rules of the union is entitled to the use of the shop card, but no registered shop card may be assigned. Registered shop cards remain in force for 15 years and may be renewed for a similar period.

A labour union which has registered a shop card may petition for its cancellation which may be allowed by the Minister. The Exchequer Court may also on application direct cancellation of registration where the circumstances justify it and, on the information of the Attorney-General or at the suit of any person aggrieved by any omission or any entry made without sufficient cause make an order to vary it. The Court may refuse or grant leave to a proprietor of a registered shop card who applies to add to or alter it. The application for leave to appeal to the Exchequer Court must be made in the manner prescribed, and the Registrar must transmit to the Minister a copy of any order made. A certificate of registration of a shop card purporting to be signed by the Minister or the Registrar is to be received in court as *prima facie* evidence of the facts.

The Governor in Council is empowered to make regulations for carrying out the objects of the Act and in particular with respect to the form of register and entries to be kept concerning shop cards, form and contents of applications for registration and certificates of registration, as well as the fees for all services under the Act.

Unemployment Relief

The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act follows in general the statute of 1937 with similar title and the Unemployment Relief and Assistance Act, 1936. Power is again vested in the Governor in Council to authorize the execution of such undertakings as he may determine to be in the best interest of Canada, continuing to give employment as far as practicable to relief recipients registered with the Employment Service of Canada in the Province in which the work is to be per-

formed. Where the Dominion is providing financial assistance contracts for undertakings under provincial jurisdiction are to be approved by the Dominion Minister of Labour and the work is to be supervised by a Dominion Government officer.

The Governor in Council may make agreements with any of the provinces for the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress. Provision is also made for continuation of commitments made and agreements entered into under the 1936 and 1937 Acts. No financial assistance is to be granted to any province unless it agrees to furnish such information and permit such examination and audit as the Dominion may deem necessary. The Governor in Council may also make agreements with corporations, partnerships or individuals engaged in industry respecting the expansion of industrial employment, and may make regulations necessary for the carrying out of the provisions of the Act. The Act will expire on March 31, 1939, except as regards the clause authorizing the renewal or consolidation of loans, advances or guarantees, but obligations incurred under the new Act may be discharged.

Provision is made for a report on the moneys expended or loaned, guarantees given and obligations contracted to be laid before Parliament within thirty days after the expiration of the Act, or, if Parliament is not then in session, to be published and made available for distribution by the Department of Labour.

Housing

The National Housing Act is divided into three parts: Part I which was proclaimed in effect from July 26, and which repeals the Dominion Housing Act, 1935, continues with amendments certain provisions of the latter Act to assist in the building of houses by loans to be made by the Minister of Finance and lending institutions or local authorities approved by the Government. Parts II and III became effective on the day of assent.

Part II is designed to give effect to the recommendation of the National Employment Commission for a scheme of low rental housing.

Part III deals with the building of houses by the owners for their own occupation and was stated by the Minister of Finance to be "a direct attack over the next three years on what is believed by many to be the major factor retarding house construction in this country" by authorizing the Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Governor in Council to pay on a house, the construction of which began between June 1, 1938, and December 31, 1940: 100 per cent of such taxes for the first year, 50 per cent for the second and 25 per cent for the third year on condition that the municipality if it owns lots suitable for residential purposes, must offer to sell a reasonable number at a maximum of $50 per lot to persons agreeing to begin building houses for their own use within a year. The cost of construction is not to exceed $4,000; the assessment must be reasonable and the owner must receive the full benefit of the taxes paid by the Minister. Municipalities are required to furnish the Minister with information as regards houses intended to be built under this part of the Act which does not apply to houses built under Part II of the Act.

Under Part II, the Minister of Finance up to March 31, 1940, or an earlier date fixed by the Governor in Council, may make loans up to an aggregate of $30,000,000 to local housing authorities, that is, to any municipality, society, corporation or commission having authority to build and manage houses, including apartment houses, under a scheme undertaken to provide "decent, safe and sanitary housing accommodation, including, incidental commercial space, to be leased to families of low income and which may be leased at less than the economic rental." The "economic rental of a family housing unit" is defined to mean rental at the rate of 9½ per cent per annum of the cost of construction plus an amount sufficient to pay that portion of the annual taxes levied by the municipality on the whole building which is attributable to the family housing unit. A "family of low income" means one receiving a total income which is less than five times the economic rental of a housing unit with sufficient accommodation for the family.

A corporation which is organized to construct and manage houses as a low-rental project in accordance with the Act and which limits the dividends that may be paid on capital stock and the rentals that may be charged for the houses is a local housing authority under the Act. Loans by the Dominion to such corporations may not exceed 80 per cent of the cost of construction or exceed an average of $2,400 for each family housing unit. In the case of other housing authorities, loans may not be more than 90 per cent of the cost or be greater than an average of $2,700 for each family housing unit. A limited-dividend-corporation is required to repay semi-annually 1⅞ per cent of the principal of the loan which bears interest at 1¾ per cent payable half-yearly; other authorities must repay semi-annually 2 per cent of the principal and interest at the rate of 2 per cent.

A local housing project must be approved by the municipality in which the houses are to be constructed and the municipality must agree not to levy taxes on these houses exceeding 1 per cent of the cost of the

property or on the income of the housing authority. The total loans made in any municipality may not exceed an amount proportionate to its population in relation to the total urban population of Canada. The Governor in Council is given power to make regulations laying down standards of construction and supervision during building and other matters necessary for carrying out the Act.

If the minimum rent made possible under this Part of the Act is too high for some families, the Minister may approve an agreement between the municipality or the provincial Government and the local housing authority under which the former undertakes to make additional contributions to a rent-reduction fund to be used by the local housing authority for the purpose of allowing further reductions in rent under conditions approved by the Minister, the local authority and the provincial or municipal government making the contributions.

Part I re-enacts with amendments the Dominion Housing Act of 1935.

Under the old Act the advance by the Minister was not to exceed 20 per cent of the cost of construction of the house or its appraised value, whichever was less; now the maximum advance is 25 per cent. The joint advance made by the Minister and lending institution or local authority is not to be less than 70 per cent or more than 80 per cent of the lending value of the house, except in the case of a single family dwelling constructed by the owner for his own use where the lending value does not exceed $2,500 the advance is not to be less than 50 per cent or more than 90 per cent of it. Provision is made for the Minister to pay losses sustained by the lending institution in certain cases up to a specified amount. Special protection is given for losses incurred through loans in small or remote communities. The aggregate amount of loans to be made and losses and expenses to be paid is not to exceed $20,000,000 less the amount of advances made under the 1935 Act. The former Act made no provision for payment of losses, but advances, salaries and expenses were not to exceed $10,000,000.

Construction Industry

Another new statute designed to provide work for the unemployed is the Municipal Improvements Assistance Act which authorize the Minister of Finance to make loans to any municipality, the aggregate not to exceed $30,000,000, for "constructing or making extension or improvements to or renewals of" a municipal waterworks system, gas plant, electric light system or other municipal project, provided that the project will increase the annual net revenue of the municipality sufficiently to pay the annual charges for interest on and amortization of the loan.

The conditions of the loan are: that the municipality must submit detailed financial estimates to show that the project will be self-liquidating, the work must be urgently needed and assist in the relief of unemployment, it must have the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of the province, and the Provincial Government must guarantee to the Government of Canada the payments for interest on and amortization of the loan. If a loan is for more than $200,000, it must not exceed the proportion of the sum of $30,000,000 which the population of the municipality bears to the population of Canada. Loans are to bear interest at 2 per cent. The municipalities must give security for the amount of any loan and may also be required to give a mortgage or charge on the project to be constructed.

Regulations issued under the Act are noted elsewhere in this issue of the Labour Gazette.

Transportation

The Transport Act, 1938, to come into force on proclamation, provides for a Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada with authority in respect of transport by rail, water and air to replace the Board of Railway Commissioners. A section added by the Senate sets out out that it shall be the duty of the Board to perform its functions "with the object of co-ordinating and harmonizing the operations of all carriers engaged in transport by railways, ships and aircraft."

Miscellaneous

The Civil Service Act was amended to stipulate that no appointment is to be made to a local position in a province and no employee may be transferred from one province to another without examination in English or French, whichever is the language of the majority of the persons with whom he is required to do business.

An amendment in the Income War Tax Act adds to the classes of income exempt from taxation, one-tenth of any lump sum payable by an employer for each of the first ten years after the establishment of an employees' superannuation or pension scheme.

Bills not Passed

A Bill to amend the Criminal Code which failed to reach a vote would have made it an indictable offence for any employer or his agent, whether a corporation, company or individual to refuse to employ or to dismiss from his employment any person on the ground that such person was a member of a trade union or of an association of employees formed for

62327—3½

the purpose of advancing their interests in a lawful manner and of protecting their conditions of work, or for any employer to seek by intimidation, threat of dismissal or by dismissal or by threatening or imposing any pecuniary penalty to prevent workmen from belonging to a trade union or association or to conspire or agree with any other employer or his agent to do any of these things. A maximum fine of $100 or three months' imprisonment was provided for any individual offender and $1,000 for a company or corporation violating the Act. These offences were similar to those set out in the draft Bill of the Trades and Labour Congress on the right of employees to organize.

A Bill to amend the Lord's Day Act by making corporation officials personally liable for its violation, passed the House of Commons with minor amendments, but was so altered by the Senate that the sponsor withdrew it on its return to the House of Commons. The Bill as introduced provided for the fining or imprisonment of "any person, being a director, an officer, a superintendent or an employee of a corporation, to whose directions or orders any employee is. . . bound to conform" who authorizes or directs an employee to violate the Act. On its return from the Senate the Bill contained no provisions for personal liability of officials, the section being amended only to increase the fine to be paid by the corporation for a second or subsequent offence, the minimum penalty remaining unchanged.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER LABOUR LEGISLATION

BELOW are summaries of the regulations issued under a recent Act of the Dominion Parliament to aid municipalities in stimulating the construction industry and of the revised regulations under the Alberta Industrial Standards Act. There is also a review of the existing regulations under the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Dominion Municipal Improvements Assistance Act, 1938

An Order in Council of July 20 approves regulations under this Act. Municipalities obtaining loans from the Dominion Government are required to enforce certain labour conditions on any projects carried out under the Act. All contracts for projects must contain the fair wages and hours clause inserted in contracts for Dominion public works. That is, hours of work are limited to eight a day and 44 a week and the wages paid must be those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district. No person other than a resident of Canada may be employed on such work and there may be no favouritism or discrimination in respect of employment by reason of race, religious views or political affiliations.

The regulations set out the form in which contracts and debentures as well as applications for loans should be made. If the Governor in Council approves of the application for the loan the Minister must forward to the municipality a copy of the agreement which the municipality executes and returns to the Minister in duplicate with a debenture or debentures in the form required.

Alberta Industrial Standards Act

An Order in Council of June 29 makes several changes in the regulations of June 9, 1936, (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1936, p. 663.) Instead of themselves fixing a minimum wage rate for employees handicapped by age or disability the Advisory Boards established under the Act now have power only to recommend to the Board of Industrial Relation a minimum rate for these classes; other changes made by the regulations are consequent on the replacing of the Commissioner of Labour by the Board of Industrial Relations. As before, every employer affected by any schedule must keep records with particulars concerning his employees and working conditions, and a new section applying to such places of business as one-man barber shops where the proprietor himself is the only workman provides that where there is no employer to keep records the responsibility falls on the person who performs the work, or if it be done by a partnership, on one of its members. Every Advisory Committee must now keep minutes of its meetings and furnish a copy of them to the Board of Industrial Relations.

Ontario Apprenticeship Act

The following is a summary of the regulations made under this Act. In 1932, general regulations laid down conditions for all trades and special trade regulations were applied to the trades covered by the Act, carpentry, bricklaying and masonry, painting and decorating, plastering, plumbing and steamfitting, sheet metal work, and electric wiring and installation (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1932, p. 1280). The general regulations were

replaced on June 17, 1936, and amended on January 16 and July 22, 1937. Regulations governing the building trades mentioned above were amended on May 28, 1938. In addition trade regulations have been issued for the two trades brought under the Act in 1936, motor vehicle repair trade, barbering and hairdressing establishments and barbering and hairdressing trade schools.

The general regulations set out the obligations of employer and apprentice under the apprenticeship contract. An apprentice is required to render faithful service, avoid damage and waste of the employer's tools and goods, furnish satisfactory reasons for absences from employment, attend regularly the classes in trade training and related subjects prescribed by the Ontario Industry and Labour Board and notify the Director of Apprenticeship or district inspector immediately when he ceases to be employed with the employer to whom he is indentured. For non-attendance at prescribed day classes he will lose his wages and for wilful failure to attend day or evening classes, where such failure could reasonably be avoided, the apprenticeship contract may be cancelled.

Every employer who is party to a contract of apprenticeship is obliged immediately to notify the director or district inspector when employing a minor or apprentice in any designated trade or making any change affecting the contract of apprenticeship, provide adequate trade training according to the facilities at his disposal and the character of the work, keep the apprentice employed as long as work is available, refrain from employing any person in a designated trade except a journeyman when one or more of his indentured apprentices in such trade are idle, pay the wages fixed in the contract and co-operate with the director or district inspector in the transfer of an apprentice. All changes in contracts must be approved by the Industry and Labour Board. The employer must also submit to the Board an annual report on the progress and conduct of the apprentice.

An application for registration as an apprentice must be made on a prescribed form and sent to the director or local inspector of the Department of Labour. A registered apprentice must be 16 years of age and have completed the work of senior fourth book of an elementary school or its equivalent. He may be required to produce a medical certificate or pass a medical examination. The first three months of apprenticeship are a probationary period during which either party may terminate the contract.

No minor may be employed in any of the building trades mentioned above or in the motor vehicle repair trade and no person may be employed in a barbering or hairdressing establishment for a longer period than three months without entering into a contract of apprenticeship. A minor, however, who has previously served three months at the trade with an employment record satisfactory to the director must be placed under contract within one month after date of commencement.

Triplicate copies of each apprenticeship contract must be forwarded by the employer to the director for the approval of the Industry and Labour Board and for registration. One copy is to be retained by the director, one returned to the employer and the other sent to the apprentice. When an apprentice is permanently transferred from one employer to another, the form of transfer attached to the apprenticeship contract is to be executed in triplicate and the transfer registered in the same manner as a new contract. Temporary transfers may be arranged by the local apprenticeship committees or the director but a permanent transfer must be approved by the Board. An apprentice must carry at all times the identification card furnished by the Board.

The period of apprenticeship, which is to be fixed in the contract, may with the Board's approval, be shortened by the employer where an apprentice has had previous experience in the trade. Where the employer fails to provide at least 32 weeks' employment in each year of the apprenticeship period, inclusive of time spent in day classes, the apprentice must complete this number of weeks of employment before being advanced to the next year. The Board may require that the period of apprenticeship be extended, where, in its opinion, the apprentice has not made sufficient progress. This extension may continue until evidence of competency is adduced or the Board terminates the contract without granting a certificate.

The hours of employment of apprentices are to be the same as those of journeymen engaged in the trade. Overtime may be worked but is not to be counted as part of the period of apprenticeship.

The minimum rates of wages for apprentices, which are to be set forth in trade regulations, are to be fixed by the Provincial Advisory Committee on the recommendation of the local trade apprenticeship committee and are subject to the approval of the Board. Where there is no local apprenticeship committee, the employer is to consult the Board and obtain its approval of the rates to be paid by him. An apprentice must be paid on an hourly basis according to the terms of his contract. The

rates provided in the apprenticeship contract may be revised on written application to the director. On receipt of such an application, the director must notify the parties concerned and convene a conference to hear their representations. Following such a hearing and with the approval of the Board, he may change the wage rates.

Minor disputes between an apprentice and his employer may be settled by the director or the local apprenticeship committee but those not of minor nature or involving a matter of policy must be referred to the Board.

Every apprentice who completes his apprenticeship and the school training prescribed to the satisfaction of the Board is to be granted a Certificate of Apprenticeship.

Building Trades

Wage rates for apprentices in the building trades were fixed for the first time by the amendment to the regulation governing these trades referred to above. This amendment provides that no apprenticeship contract may be approved for any of the building trades designated under the Act in which the rates are such that the apprentice will earn less than $6 per week during the first year; $8 per week during the second year; $12 per week during the third year; $16 per week during the fourth year. It is further stipulated that any decision of the Board regarding the interpretation of this provision is final.

Motor Vehicle Repair Trade

Regulations applying to the motor vehicle repair trade, which were approved by Order in Council on July 16, 1936, relate to persons engaged in the motor vehicle repair trade except gasoline or oil station attendants and persons employed solely as lubricators, polishers, washers, storage attendants, salesmen, tire repairers or in a clerical capacity.

Every motor vehicle repairer who, at the time such a trade became a designated trade under the Act, has had seven or more years' experience in the trade and whose qualifications are satisfactory to the Provincial Advisory Committee and every one who has had more than five and less than seven years' experience but who passes the prescribed examination or who has had more than two and less than five years' experience but who at the end of five years passes an examination prescribed by the Board must be granted a certificate of competency on the payment of the proper fee. If in the last case the motor vehicle repairer is unsuccessful, he may try such another examination at the end of one year.

A Certificate of Qualification must be renewed annually before the 31st day of December and where the holder fails to do this for three consecutive years he is obliged to take a new examination before his certificate can be reissued to him by the Board. The fee for an examination or for a certificate is one dollar. For impersonating another person at an examination or having some one impersonate him or for any improper practice in connection with the trade, the Board may cancel a certificate after giving notice to the holder and allowing 10 days for appeal.

Every certificate of qualification must be posted in the garage or workshop in which the holder is employed and the proprietor of every garage or business engaged in the motor vehicle repair trade must forward to the director any forms required.

Every person between the ages of 16 and 21 years entering the trade after the coming into force of these regulations must enter into a contract of apprenticeship for at least five years including the probationary period. Persons in the trade but with less than two years' experience at the time the trade was brought under the Act are also to be regarded as apprentices but the period of time spent in the trade is to be counted as part of the apprenticeship.

An apprentice who has attended a technical or vocational school, approved by the Board, and has specialized in a course of motor mechanics for at least two years and is certified by the school to that effect must be given credit for serving two years at the trade. For the purpose of determining the age of commencement of apprenticeship where an apprentice is over 21 years of age, time spent in a technical or vocational school may be calculated in the apprenticeship period.

No contract of apprenticeship may be approved which fixes a lower hourly wage than 13 cents during the first year, 17 cents during the second year, 21 cents during the third, 26 cents during the fourth or 34 cents during the fifth and subsequent years.

Subject to the approval of the Board, the proprietor of a garage engaged in the repair of motor vehicles may employ one apprentice where the employer is a mechanic or employs a mechanic, and may employ an additional apprentice for each additional mechanic employed. An apprentice, in this case, includes all motor vehicle repairers except mechanics but does not include an apprentice subject to a temporary transfer.

Barbering and Hairdressing Trades

Regulations for the barbering and hairdressing trades were approved by order in council

of January 16, 1937, and amended on May 28, 1938. "Hairdressing" includes all facial massage, manicuring, etc.

In addition to the rules governing certificates of qualification and examinations, it is provided that all persons carrying on the trade of barbering or hairdressing in premises other than barber or hairdressing shops and who are not holders of Certificates of Qualification for this trade must be registered with the Industry and Labour Board.

Any person who had been engaged as a barber or a hairdresser for three years or more when the Act was applied to the trade and whose qualifications are satisfactory, may be granted a certificate of qualification on payment of the prescribed fee. If his qualifications are not satisfactory to the Provincial Advisory Committee, it may require him to pass an examination subject to the approval of the Board. The fee for each examination may not be less than $1 or more than $5, as determined by the Board.

Any person holding a barber's certificate but not a hairdresser's certificate or vice versa may be permitted by the Provincial Advisory Committee to try an examination for the other trade without serving as an indentured apprentice.

Every person entering the barbering or hairdressing trade after the coming into force of these regulations or who has been in the trade less than three years at the time it became a designated one must enter an apprenticeship contract. The term of apprenticeship in the first case is five years including the probationary period; and in the second it is to be determined by the Advisory Committee. In the case of a person who has received training in a school or elsewhere prior to the commencement of his contract, the apprenticeship period may be shortened as the committee may determine.

Separate wage rates are fixed for apprentices in the barbering and hairdressing trades. A three months' probationary period without pay is permitted in both trades. For barbers, the minimum hourly rates set forth in an apprenticeship contract are 10 cents for the second three months, 15 cents for the second six months, 19 cents for the third six months, 22 cents for the fourth six months and for the third year 50 per cent of the total receipts taken in by the apprentice barber, but not less than 25 cents per hour.

For hairdressers, the minimum rates vary with the size of the municipality. In Toronto, Hamilton, London, Windsor and Ottawa the minimum is 10 cents per hour during the second three months, 15 cents during the second six months, 19 cents during the third six months, 22 cents during the fourth six months and 25 cents during the third year. In cities with a population of 10,000 to 50,000, apprentices may not be paid less than 8 cents per hour during the second three months, 12 cents during the second six months, 15 cents during the third six months, 18 cents during the fourth six months, and 22 cents during the third year. In municipalities with a population of less than 10,000, the minimum rate is one cent less than in cities until the third year when it is 19 cents an hour.

Every proprietor of a barbering or hairdressing shop may, with the approval of the Board, employ one apprentice and where the employer is a master barber or hairdresser or where he employs such a person, an additional apprentice may be hired for each additional five barbers or hairdressers employed.

An order in council of June 29, 1937, approved regulations, effective July 12, 1937, providing for the licensing of all schools professing to train persons for the barbering trade except barber shops training students pursuant to the Apprenticeship Act or schools or colleges subject to the jurisdiction of the Department of Education. Similar regulations applying to hairdressing trade schools came into force on September 1, 1937. Both sets of regulations fix maximum hours of instruction for students, state the sanitary conditions to be maintained in these establishments and provide for the examination of students who have completed the period of training required by the schools by a board of examiners appointed by the Provincial Advisory Committee.

No barbering or hairdressing school may be open to the public before 9 a.m. or after 6 p.m. or on a statutory holiday. In addition, barbering schools must be closed every Wednesday noon. A special permit may be granted to any licensed hairdresser school to operate for the convenience of students who can only attend evening classes. Every student in both classes of schools must be given one hour off for lunch during the day.

Instructors in barbering schools cannot be paid less than $20 per week but no minimum wage is fixed for instructors in hairdressing schools.

According to a press despatch, officials of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, announced recently that 1,988 shares of company stock would be distributed among employees of the plants at Trail, Rossland, and Kimberley. The shares to be distributed have a present-day value of approximately $120,000 it was stated.

FIRST CONFERENCE OF QUEBEC PROVINCIAL FEDERATION OF LABOUR

FEATURED by a representative attendance, the first conference of the Quebec Provincial Federation of Labour since it was chartered (in January, 1938) was held at St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., on July 16 and 17. Following the formal opening conducted by Mr. Ovila Bonnette, president of the St. Hyacinthe Trades and Labour Council, the remainder of the convention proceedings were under the direction of Mr. Raoul Trepannier, president of the provincial Federation.

Among the guest speakers were: Hon. Damien Bouchard, M.L.A., and Mayor of St. Hyacinthe; Mr. T. A. Fontaine, M.P. for St. Hyacinthe-Bagot; and Mr. Cyprien Miron, conciliation officer of the provincial Department of Labour, who brought the greetings of Hon. William Tremblay, provincial Minister of Labour.

At the first session, the delegates were also addressed by Mr. R. J. Tallon, secretary-treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who congratulated the officers of the Federation on the success they had achieved.

The chairman of the Credentials Committee, Mr. Jack Cuppello, submitted a report stating that 187 delegates had presented their credentials and were found to be in order.

Secretary-Treasurer Mr. Gus. Francq presented the reported on legislative activities and the progress and work accomplished along organization lines, also the financial statement of the Federation.

In the discussion on the constitution, the focal point seemed to be the participation or non-participation of the Federation officers in politics. The clause of the constitution pertaining to this matter, which was adopted after considerable debate, was as follows:

"Article 15. Any officer of the Federation desiring to be a candidate in a federal, provincial or municipal election shall before doing so resign as an officer of this Federation; nor shall any officer be permitted to address a political meeting or lend his name or his title to any candidate."

Resolutions Adopted

The 69 resolutions submitted to the conference covered a wide range of social-labour subjects. Many of the resolutions dealt with recent provincial labour legislation, and criticism was directed against some of these measures, particularly Bills 19 and 20 amending the Fair Wage Act and the Act respecting Workmen's Wages; also Bill 88 providing for the incorporation of trade unions.

The conference registered its opposition to the competition of prison labour. It also instructed the Executive to institute an inquiry into the conditions of workers in the textile industry. Another adopted resolution sought the application of the 40-hour week.

The recommendations contained in a number of other resolutions were as follows:

Abolition of slum clearance and construction of workmen's dwellings.

Teaching of French and English in all primary schools.

Reduction in cost of radio licences.

Institution of a special tribunal for labour cases.

Establishment of a system of hospitalization and medical care.

Vacations with pay for all workers.

Labour representation on all government commissions and boards.

Abolition of the Legislative Council.

Granting of the franchise to women with equal civil and political rights.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted in acclamations for Mr. Raoul Trepannier as president, and Mr. Gus. Francq as secretary-treasurer. The General Vice-Presidents elected were: Messrs. J. A. D'Aoust, Hull; Omer Fleury, Quebec, and J. B. Arsenault, Three Rivers.

Regional Vice-Presidents were elected as follows: District of Montreal, Mr. Jack Cuppello; District of Quebec, Mr. J. Michael Walsh; District of Three Rivers, Mr. Emile Lajoie; District of St. Hyacinthe, Mr. O. Bonnette; District of Sherbrooke, Mr. W. M. John; District of Kenogami-Lake St. John, Mr. W. O. Brown; District of Hull-Aylmer, Mr. Fred Dickens.

According to a bulletin published by the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations (Ontario), information supplied by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario indicates that during July there were 4,993 accidents reported to the Board, compared with 6,763 accidents reported in July, 1937. Of the accidents occurring in July 1938, 21 were fatal. Total awards for compensation and medical aid during July amounted to $406,680.21, compared with $423,203.32 expended in the same month of last year. Of this amount $82,309.06 was expended on medical aid.

WORKING HOURS LEGISLATION IN GERMANY

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for July contains a summary of the revised text of the German Working Hours Order, promulgated on April 30, 1938, but which takes effect on January 1, 1939, except in Austria where the date of operation will be subsequently determined. Apart from the exclusion of the working hours of children and young persons from the scope of the new Order its provisions do not differ in principle from the Order of July 26, 1934. The text of the regulation has been simplified and anomalies removed. Extracts from the summary of the recent Order, as given in British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, follow:

Scope.—The provisions of the Order apply to male and female manual and non-manual workers of 18 years of age and over, and to all undertakings and institutions other than those engaged in agriculture, horticulture, forestry, hunting, cattle rearing, fishery and maritime and air transport (except ancillary shore and ground services) and undertakings of an industrial character ancillary to agricultural and forestry undertakings, if working solely on behalf of their primary undertakings. The working hours of the following classes of employed persons are outside the scope of the Order: officials, persons occupying managerial posts, other non-manual workers who are in control of at least 20 members of staff or whose yearly emoluments exceed the limit for compulsory pensions insurance (7,200 RM.), and qualified assistants in chemists' shops. The working time of adult workers in the bakery and confectionery industry and of the nursing staff in hospitals is to continue to be regulated by existing special enactments.

Normal Working Hours.—The normal working time is fixed in the Order at eight hours a day, exclusive of rest intervals. If the working time is regularly curtailed on certain days of the week, working time on other days in the same, the preceding or the following week may be correspondingly lengthened. An unequal distribution of the weekly working time is permissible also in undertakings in which, in the judgment of the Factory Inspectorate, such a distribution is required by the nature of the work. Time lost owing to works' and national or other public holidays may be made up by extensions of working time during five consecutive weeks. No rearrangement of working time may, however, involve employment for more than 10 hours on any day, except with the sanction of the Factory Inspectorate.

Extension of Working Hours.—(The Order sets forth the extensions to the normal working period in various types of work and the conditions under which they are sanctioned).

Rest Periods.—All workers must receive, at the end of the day's work, an uninterrupted rest period of at least 11 hours, or, in hotels and restaurants and the transport industry, 10 hours. Exceptions on grounds of necessity may be sanctioned by the Factory Inspectorate. Male workers employed for a period of more than six hours must be granted a rest interval of half-an-hour or two rest intervals each of a quarter-of-an-hour. The rest periods of women workers are subject to special regulation (*see* below). The working time of shift workers employed on continuous processes in three shifts of eight hours each must be broken by suitable short pauses, which are counted as part of the normal working time.

Emergencies.—The provisions of the Order respecting the limits of working hours and rest periods are not applicable to occasional work necessary in emergencies (especially when danger to raw materials, foodstuffs and other products is threatened), or to the work of a small proportion of the staff who must be employed on particular days on work necessary to prevent damage or loss.

Overtime Payment.—For work in excess of normal hours, other than preparatory or complementary work or work necessitated by accidents or other unavoidable disturbances, an increased rate of payment is prescribed (normally 25 per cent, above the usual wage rates, unless otherwise ordered by the competent authorities or agreed between the parties). Overtime rates are not applicable to extensions of normal hours sanctioned by collective labour regulations or the Factory Inspectorate, if such extended hours regularly include a considerable period of waiting for work. In industries which are regularly subject to considerable seasonal increases of activity, the Federal Minister of Labour may determine that the claim to overtime rates shall lapse in so far as the overtime is balanced by a curtailment of working time during the slack seasons.

Increased Protection for Female Workers.—The normal working hours of female workers of 18 years of age and over are the same as those of male workers of corresponding age. The employment of women is, however, forbidden in certain branches of activity, viz., underground work in mines, the transport and loading of mine products, work at coke ovens, and the transport of materials on building operations. The Federal Minister of Labour

may, moreover, forbid, or impose conditions upon, the employment of women on work involving special danger to health and morals. During pregnancy and lactation, women workers may at their own request be exempted from work in excess of normal hours. On preparatory and complementary work, women may not be employed for more than one additional hour a day. When the period of work exceeds 4½ hours, women workers must be granted rest pauses varying in total duration from 20 minutes to one hour according to the length of the working period, and they may not be employed for longer than 4½ consecutive hours without a rest pause.

Except in the transport industry, hotels and restaurants, hospitals, theatres, etc., female manual workers may not normally be employed between 8 p.m. and 6 a.m., or, in undertakings in which multiple shifts are worked, between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The provisions regulating the working hours and rest periods of women may be modified, on general or particular grounds of necessity, by the Federal Minister of Labour or the Factory Inspectorate, and they are not applicable to occasional work during emergencies.

Closing of Shops.—Shops, other than chemists' shops, must be closed for business between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. Market and railway platform stalls, hawkers, etc., are subject to similar restrictions. The closing hour of all shops, may, however, be deferred until 9 p.m. on 20 days in the year, to be specified by the local police, and food shops may open at 5 a.m. at all times.

General Provisions.—The Federal Minister of Labour may authorize exceptions additional to those provided in the Order, if urgently necessary in the public interest. Infractions of the provisions of the Order are punishable by fine or imprisonment. Undertakings which fail to comply with Orders curtailing working hours in dangerous occupations or restricting the employment of women may be temporarily closed by the Factory Inspectorate. The execution of the requirements of the Order is, in general, subject to the supervision of the Factory Inspectorate, the mining authorities, and, as regards the closing of shops, the local police.

Employees' Welfare Plans of Canadian Companies

Particulars have recently been received regarding employees' welfare plans of John Labatt Limited, and Phillips Electrical Works Limited.

Hospital Insurance Plan Adopted by John Labatt Limited

It was announced recently by Mr. John S. Labatt, president of John Labatt Limited, that the company would assume the cost of employees' hospital expenses. In a circular issued to all employees it was stated in part that "The burden of hospital expenses is, in many cases, a serious load for the individual to carry, and bills resulting from sickness may oftentimes take most of an individual's savings. Therefore, the company have pleasure in offering to all employees a plan of Hospital Insurance."

According to the plan each employee receives an allowance every day for which he is confined to any licensed hospital for sickness and off-the-job accidents, as well as certain indemnities for the use of operating rooms, anaesthetics, etc. The plan has been adopted without cost to the employees, and is supplementary to the contributory Group Life and Sickness and Accident Insurance Plans which have been in force for a number of years.

Pensions and Disability Plan of Phillips Electrical Works Limited

The Phillips Electrical Works Limited, with factories at Brockville and Montreal, has in operation a pensions and disability benefit plan which is non-contributory insofar as the employee is concerned and effects every employee whose service with the company has exceeded two years. Disability Pensions are payable in varying amounts according to earnings and length of service in all cases of sickness and non-compensable accident. In cases of compensable accident, employees receive the difference between their hourly rates and the rate paid by Workmen's Compensation. Any employee with twenty years' service may ask for pension on reaching the age of sixty; in the case of women, at age of fifty-five. Pensions payable are graded according to earnings and length of service, with a minimum of $15.00 and a maximum of $100.00 a month.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, JUNE, 1938

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on July 1 was 10,791, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,086,773 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for June was 1,876, having an aggregate membership of 221,003 persons, 13·5 per cent of whom were without employment on July 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) Employment Situation at the Beginning of July, 1938, as reported by Employers

The industrial situation showed further improvement at the beginning of July according to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The reported increase in employment, however, was not equal to the average gain from June 1 to July 1 in the experience of other years since 1920, so that while the unadjusted index advanced from 111·9 in the preceding month to 113·5 at the beginning of July, there was a slight falling-off in the seasonally-adjusted index, which declined from 111·9 at June 1 to 111·3 at the date under review.

Statistics were received from 10,791 employers whose pay-rolls aggregated 1,086,773, compared with 1,072,123 at June 1. The number in employment was smaller than at July 1, 1937, when the reported additions to staffs had been substantially larger. However, activity at July 1, 1938, was with this exception greater than at the same date in other years since 1930.

The unadjusted indexes at July 1 in recent years of the record are as follows: 1938, 113·5; 1937, 119·1; 1936, 104·6; 1935, 99·5; 1934, 101·0; 1933, 84·5; 1932, 88·7; 1931, 103·8; 1930, 118·9; 1929, 124·7; 1928, 117·7 and 1927, 109·7.

Employment in manufacturing as a whole showed a slowing-up at the beginning of July. There were gains over June 1 in food, lumber, pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone and musical instrument factories and in electric light and power, but leather, rubber, tobacco, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants reported curtailment. The losses in textiles and iron and steel were seasonal in character, but they exceeded the average losses recorded at July 1 in the last seventeen years.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining (except of coal), communications, services, transportation, trade and construction and maintenance indicated substantial improvement; except in construction, the increase in each of these was equal to or slightly in excess of the average gain indicated at July 1 in the years, 1921-1937. On the other hand, there were seasonal losses in logging and coal-mining, while railway construction and maintenance also released employees.

The firms furnishing statements for July 1 of last year had numbered 10,271, and their employees had aggregated 1,134,318, an increase of approximately 45,700 over their June 1, 1937, staffs. Improvement had then been indicated in most of the main industrial groups.

Employment by Economic Areas

The trend was decidedly upward in all provinces except Quebec, where a moderate recession was indicated. Of the increases elsewhere recorded, those in the Maritime Provinces were proportionately greatest, although firms in Ontario reported numerically the largest increase. The index number of employment in Quebec was higher than at July 1,

1937, and other years of the record; in the Maritime Provinces, Ontario and British Columbia, activity was less than at the beginning of July of last summer, but greater than in other years since 1930, while in the Prairies industrial employment generally was quieter than July 1 of either 1936 or 1937, although it exceeded in volume that reported in the early summer of other years since 1931.

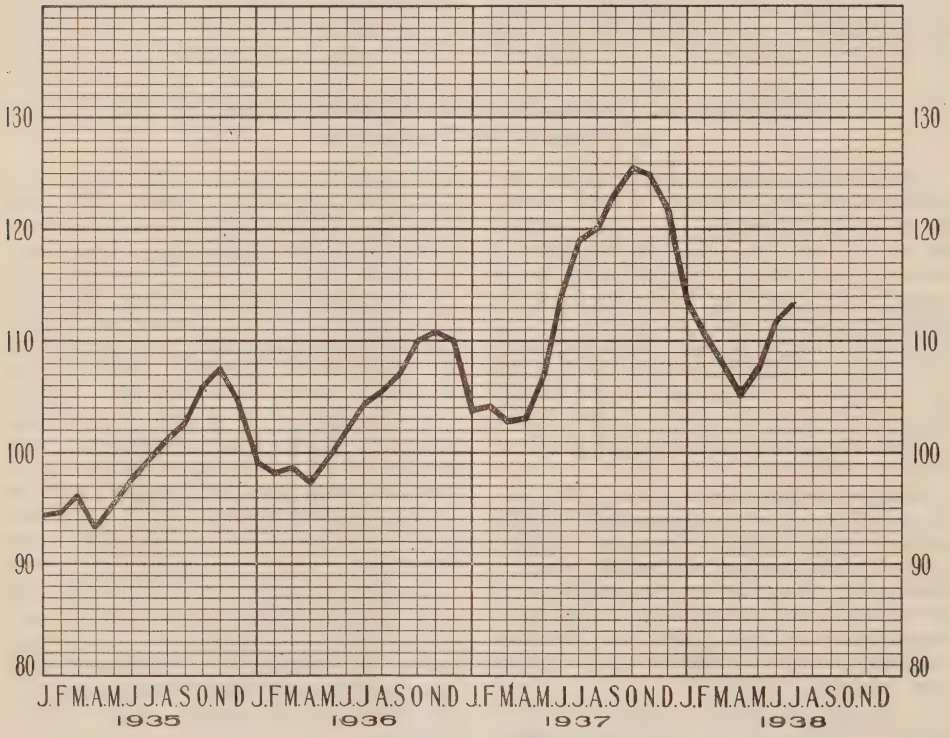
Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 791 firms employing 85,302 workers, as against 81,107 in the preceding month. This increase, (in which the three provinces in this area shared), brought the index to 116·7 at July 1, 1938, when it was over 19 points lower than at the beginning of July in 1937; the gain over the preceding month had then been much larger. Highway construction reported the most pronounced improvement at the date under review, but there were also additions to staffs in lumber, vegetable food and pulp and paper mills, and in communications, railway and building construction and maintenance, services and trade. On the other hand, animal food, textile, chemical and iron and steel factories were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character; logging, coal-mining and transportation also showed curtailment.

The 723 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for July 1, 1937, had reported 98,060 workers as compared with 88,038 in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Manufacturing, on the whole, showed curtailment in Quebec; increases in food, beverage, lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power and some other classes were more than offset by reductions in leather, chemical, iron and steel and textile factories. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, local transportation, building construction and services reported considerably heightened activity. On the other hand, steam railway operation, highway and railway construction and maintenance and logging released employees. The forces of the 2,654 co-operating employers aggregated 336,922 persons, compared with 338,655 at June 1, a decline of 1,733 workers or 0·5 per cent. This loss was

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



contra-seasonal in character, the trend in Quebec having been upward in thirteen of the preceding seventeen years for which data are available. Nevertheless, industrial activity in that province continued at a rather higher level than at July 1 of earlier years of the record. Standing at 119·9 at the latest date, the index was nearly two points higher than at July 1, 1937, when the 2,444 firms making returns had employed 328,614 persons, or some 12,400 more than in the preceding months.

Ontario.—Employment continued to increase in Ontario, where the 4,711 firms whose statistics were tabulated reported 445,081 employees, or 6,130 more than at June 1. The situation at July 1 in previous years has usually, though not invariably, shown improvement over the preceding month, the average change being a moderate increase; the gain noted at the date under review approximated the average, but was much smaller than that indicated at the same date in 1937, when the index was eight points higher. The gain at July 1, 1938, took place mainly in logging, transportation, construction, services and trade, while manufacturing was slacker. The largest losses in the last-named were in the iron and steel industries, but pulp and paper, tobacco and textile factories also released employees. On the other hand, additions to staffs were reported in the food, lumber and some other industries.

The 4,538 employers furnishing statistics for July 1, 1937, had reported 475,745 workers, as compared with 462,573 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—The most important expansion recorded in this area was in construction and maintenance work on the highways, but building construction, services, trade, transportation, communications, mining and manufacturing also showed gains; those in the last-named took place largely in the food and iron and steel groups. On the other hand, logging and coal-mining were seasonally slacker, and railway construction and maintenance provided work for a smaller number of men. Data were compiled from 1,512 employers with an aggregate staff of 127,076 persons at July 1, as against 123,512 in their last return. This gain of 3,564 men and women was not equal to the average increase at July 1 in the last seventeen years. The index, at 99·8 at the date under review, was a few points lower than that of 104·0 at July 1, 1937, when the 1,469 co-operating firms reported 132,494 employees, as compared with 126,535 at June 1, 1937.

British Columbia.—Continued advances were made in British Columbia, where a total working force of 92,392 persons was employed at the date under review by the 1,123 firms whose statistics were received, and who had 89,898 on their staffs at the beginning of June. Manufacturing, (particularly of food and lumber products) was seasonally busier at July 1, 1938, and mining, communications, transportation, building and highway construction also reported considerable improvement; services showed a moderate gain, while slight curtailment was indicated in trade, and logging camps released a large number of men, partly as a result of the bush-fire hazard. The employment situation was not so favourable as at the same date in 1937, but activity was at a higher level than at July 1 in the years, 1936-1931. The 1,097 establishments reporting for July 1, 1937, had employed 99,405 men and women, an increase of 4,095 over their staffs in the preceding month.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Six of the eight centres for which separate tabulations are made—Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg and Vancouver—showed heightened activity, while the tendency was downward in Montreal and Windsor. The largest gains were in Vancouver. Except in Montreal and Quebec, employment in these cities was not so active as at July 1, 1937, and in Ottawa the index was also lower than at the beginning of July in 1936; with that exception, industrial activity at July 1, 1938, was at a higher level in the eight centres whose data are segregated than at the same date in the preceding five or six years.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal showed a moderate falling-off, mainly in transportation and manufacturing; within the latter, leather, textile and iron and steel plants reported contractions, more than off-setting gains in food, beverage and some other factories. Construction and trade also recorded improvement. A combined working force of 162,089 men and women was indicated by the 1,530 co-operating employers, who had 163,767 workers at June 1. An increase had been noted at July 1, 1937, when 1,405 firms had reported a staff of 158,509; the index then was fractionally lower, standing at 105·5 as compared with 106·4 at the latest date.

Quebec.—An upward movement was reported in Quebec City, where statements were tabulated from 183 establishments with 14,832 employees, compared with 14,115 in the preceding month. Employment in trade, services and manufacturing advanced, while other industries showed little change on the whole. The index was higher than at the beginning of July, 1937, when a considerable

increase in employment had also been indicated by the 179 employers whose data were then received, and whose payrolls aggregated 14,204.

Toronto.—There was continued improvement in industrial activity in Toronto at July 1, when transportation, construction and trade were brisker. Little change on the whole, was shown in other divisions. The 1,606 firms furnishing data enlarged their staffs by 1,082 workers to 134,634 at the beginning of July. At the same date of last year, the 1,540 co-operating business concerns had increased their working forces by 949 persons, to 136,277; the July 1, 1937, index stood at 109·5, compared with 107·4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Statistics were received from 200 employers with 14,085 men and women on their paylists, or 84 more than in the preceding month. There were slight increases in manufacturing, transportation, construction and trade. A much larger gain had been indicated at July 1, 1937, when 204 firms had reported 15,249 employees. Employment then was brisker than at the date under review.

Hamilton.—There was an important advance in Hamilton, where 1,051 workers were added to the forces of the 298 establishments furnishing information, bringing them to 35,185 at the beginning of July, 1938. Manufacturing showed improvement, notably in the textile and iron and steel divisions, and building and trade also showed increased activity. For July 1 of last year, 289 returns were tabulated showing a combined working force of 37,478, as compared with 36,820 at June 1, 1937; activity was then at a higher level.

Windsor.—A decline of 2,351 was recorded in the staffs of the 188 co-operating employers, who had 17,590 men and women in their employ at the date under review; the loss took place mainly in the iron and steel industries, but construction was also quieter. The index was considerably lower than at July 1, 1937, when a much smaller contraction had been indicated; the payrolls of the 178 firms then furnishing data had included 20,458 employees.

Winnipeg.—Communications, transportation, construction and trade registered moderate advances, while little general change occurred in manufacturing. An aggregate working force of 40,913 persons was reported by the 494 firms making returns; this was 1,008 more than at June 1. The improvement noted at the same date of a year ago had involved a rather larger number of workers, and the index of employment then was higher, standing at 99·2, as compared with 95·2 at July 1, 1938. The reports tabulated at the beginning of July of last summer, numbering 482, had shown a staff of 42,525.

Vancouver.—The trend of employment in Vancouver continued favourable, according to information from 467 establishments employing 36,128 persons, as against 34,638 in the preceding month. There were increases in all groups except trade, which showed a falling-off; the gains in manufacturing (which took place mainly in food and lumber factories) were most pronounced. Expansion on a somewhat smaller scale had been recorded by the 450 concerns co-operating at July 1, 1937, whose employees had numbered 37,069. Employment was then in greater volume than at the latest date.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufacturing showed a slight decline at July 1, repeating the downward movement indicated in seven of the seventeen years for which data are available; improvement over June 1 was, however, recorded at July 1 in the remaining years since 1920, and the average change from June to July in this period has been a very slight increase. The 6,180 establishments making returns at the latest date reported 569,570 employees, as compared with 572,121 at June 1. The unadjusted index declined from 112·3 in the preceding month to 111·8 at July 1, 1938, and the seasonally-corrected index also showed a recession, from 110·2 at June 1, to 109·5 at the date under review. While the situation was not so favourable as in the early summer of last year, employment was brisker than at the beginning of July in earlier years since 1929.

An analysis of the data for July 1, 1938, shows pronounced improvement in the animal and vegetable food, lumber and pulp and paper groups, with smaller gains in the musical instrument, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-metallic mineral product, miscellaneous manufacturing and electric light and power industries. On the other hand, fur, leather, rubber, tobacco, chemical, textile and iron and steel plants were slacker. The greatest losses were those of a seasonal character in the textile and iron and steel divisions, in both of which the decreases were unusually large for the time of year.

At July 1 in recent years, the unadjusted indexes in manufacturing are as follows:—1938, 111·8; 1937, 119·0; 1936, 104·7; 1935, 98·5; 1934, 93·8; 1933, 83·0; 1932, 85·4; 1931, 97·2; 1930, 111·3; 1929, 120·3; 1928, 113·1 and 1927, 106·8.

The manufacturers furnishing statistics at July 1, 1937, had numbered 5,977, and their employees had aggregated 604,936, which was an increase of 5,570 over the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Additions to staffs were recorded in this group, 822 persons being taken on by the 326 establishments making returns, which had 26,862 in their employ. Considerable improvement was noted in fish-canning in British Columbia, and there were also gains in dairies. The index at July 1, 1937, was slightly higher than at the date under review, when the indicated increase was on a rather smaller scale.

Leather and Products.—Statements were received from 307 manufacturers in this division, employing 21,158 workers, as compared with 21,544 in the preceding month. The bulk of this seasonal decrease took place in boot and shoe factories, and occurred mainly in Quebec. The general situation was not so favourable as that recorded at July 1 of last year, although a larger decline had then been reported.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills showed substantially heightened activity, and employment in furniture and container factories was also brisker. The general increase in the lumber group, however, was not so large as that noted at July 1, 1937, when the index stood at 99·4, as against 89·9 at July 1, 1938. A combined working force of 47,796 employees was reported by the 904 firms co-operating at the date under review; this was 1,947 more than at the beginning of June. All provinces except Saskatchewan shared in the upward movement, but the gains in Ontario and British Columbia were greatest.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument works considerably increased at July 1; 35 manufacturers employed 1,509 persons, or 221 more than in the preceding month. The situation was not so favourable as at the beginning of July, 1937, although a smaller increase had then been noted.

Plant Products, Edible.—The resumption of operations in fruit and vegetable canneries caused an important advance, which greatly exceeded that registered at July 1 of a year ago, when the index was slightly lower. Returns were received from 517 manufacturers of vegetable foods, having 36,681 operatives, as against 33,797 in their last report. The improvement took place mainly in Ontario and British Columbia.

Pulp and Paper Products.—There was a moderate decline in printing and publishing houses, while pulp and paper mills were busier. The 621 co-operating employers in the Dominion reported 65,021 workers, compared with 64,164 at June 1. A larger gain had been indicated in the group as a whole at July 1, 1937; the index of employment was then seven points higher.

Rubber Products.—Curtailment was registered in rubber factories, in which employment was slacker than in the summer of last year. Statistics were tabulated from 52 firms with 12,219 employees at the date under review, as compared with 12,596 in the preceding month.

Textile Products.—A further and larger contraction was reported by the 1,138 co-operating textile manufacturers, who employed 100,476 workers, or 2,827 fewer than at the beginning of June. The greatest losses were in cotton, silk, headwear, knitting and garment and personal furnishing factories, and occurred mainly in Quebec. A somewhat smaller decline had been indicated at the corresponding date in 1937, and the level of employment was then higher than at the date under review. The decrease was seasonal in character, the tendency having been downward at July 1 in thirteen of the seventeen preceding years for which statistics are available.

Tobacco.—Employment in this division showed a falling-off, according to data from 46 establishments employing 8,033 persons, compared with 8,456 in the preceding month. A small gain had been noted at the same date last year, when the index was about three points higher.

Beverages.—Further improvement was noted in the beverage industries; 140 establishments reported 9,241 workers, an increase of 370 over their June 1 staffs. Activity in those industries was at a higher level than at the same date last summer.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—There was a decline in the personnel of chemical factories; 292 firms had 17,591 employees, compared with 18,224 at June 1. The Maritime Provinces and Quebec reported most of the reduction in staffs. A minor loss had been shown at the beginning of July, 1937, when the employment index was fractionally lower.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Further improvement was indicated in building material plants, the 213 co-operating establishments enlarging their forces by 228 persons to 10,555 at the date under review. There were moderate gains in Ontario and the Western Provinces. The level of employment was not so high as at July 1 of a year ago, when the trend had also been upward.

Electric Light and Power.—An increase was registered in electric current plants, 98 of

which reported a combined working force of 16,983 persons, as against 16,197 at the beginning of June. The index was considerably higher than at the same date in 1937, when there had also been a gain.

Electrical Apparatus.—There was an increase of 176 in the staffs of the 126 manufacturers furnishing data, who had 18,692 employees at July 1. Firms in Ontario reported most of the improvement. The number engaged in the production of electrical apparatus was much smaller than at July 1 in the preceding year, when a larger advance had been made.

Iron and Steel.—The trend in iron and steel factories was seasonably downward; the losses were on a much greater scale than those indicated at July 1 of a year ago, when employment was much more active. Curtailment at the date under review was noted in nearly all the various groups of this industry, those in automobile, railway car and locomotive shops being most pronounced. Returns were compiled from 909 employers whose forces aggregated 130,838 workers, as against 137,063 in the preceding month.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—A further moderate decrease was registered in non-ferrous metal products; the 180 co-operating manufacturers employed 24,583 operatives, or 100 fewer than in the preceding month. A gain had been reported at the same date of last year, when the index was some five points higher.

Mineral Products.—Continued improvement was shown in this division, in which the index, at 160·0, was several points higher than in July, 1937. Statistics were received from 104 employers whose staffs rose from 13,273 at June 1, 1938, to 13,371 at July 1.

Logging

There was a further shrinkage in logging, 2,153 persons being laid-off from the staffs of the 338 reporting firms, who employed 24,838 at July 1. The losses occurred in Quebec

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
July 1, 1921	88·6	99·9	83·1	89·1	94·0	82·2
July 1, 1922	92·2	103·9	83·9	95·0	99·0	88·0
July 1, 1923	100·7	113·4	95·8	103·5	100·7	90·2
July 1, 1924	97·1	101·6	95·9	97·4	98·4	93·8
July 1, 1925	98·0	111·6	96·4	97·8	95·2	95·8
July 1, 1926	105·0	102·2	107·5	103·3	106·5	104·8
July 1, 1927	109·7	112·8	109·6	108·9	110·7	109·1
July 1, 1928	117·7	116·2	113·6	117·7	129·8	114·0
July 1, 1929	124·7	117·9	119·4	127·2	136·7	118·2
July 1, 1930	118·9	141·1	116·8	116·9	120·4	113·5
July 1, 1931	103·8	109·4	103·2	102·7	108·9	97·9
July 1, 1932	88·7	96·4	86·6	89·2	90·5	83·7
July 1, 1933	84·5	89·9	83·0	85·0	85·0	81·8
July 1, 1934	101·0	100·4	94·1	109·9	94·1	94·1
July 1, 1935	99·5	106·7	94·8	102·7	96·3	99·5
July 1, 1936	104·6	111·7	101·6	106·2	101·9	104·8
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
April 1	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
May 1	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
June 1	111·9	110·9	120·4	112·5	97·0	105·1
July 1	113·5	116·7	119·9	114·0	99·8	108·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at July 1, 1938	100·0	7·8	31·0	41·0	11·7	8·5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

and British Columbia; in the latter, they partly resulted from the closing of camps on account of bush-fires. Improvement had been noted at the same date in 1937, when the index of employment was decidedly higher.

Mining

Coal.—There was a small, seasonal decrease in employment in coal-mines, 104 of which employed 23,225 men, as compared with 23,415 in their last report. There were gains in British Columbia, while lowered activity was indicated in the Maritime and Prairie Provinces. A smaller decline had been noted at July 1 of last year; but the employment index was then slightly lower.

Metallic Ores.—Another advance was reported in metallic ore mines; statements were tabulated from 220 operators employing 39,046 persons, or 291 more than at June 1. Most of the improvement occurred in Quebec and British Columbia. The general index, at 318·4, was several points higher than at July 1, 1937.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—There was a further increase in the pay-rolls of the 105 co-operating non-metallic mineral mines, which employed 9,218 workers, or 540 more than in the preceding month. Employment was not so brisk as at the beginning of July a year ago, although a smaller gain had then been made.

Communications

Continued improvement was indicated in this group, according to the reporting companies and branches, which had 23,284 persons on their pay-rolls, compared with 22,637 at June 1. Employment on both telephones and telegraphs was in greater volume. A similar increase on the whole had been recorded at July 1, 1937, but the index in this division was then fractionally higher.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
July 1, 1922	89·4	.....	97·7	.....	.....	.....	95·0	84·3
July 1, 1923	97·1	.....	98·9	117·4	96·2	.....	89·8	86·8
July 1, 1924	96·0	.....	92·7	108·9	86·0	.....	87·6	85·8
July 1, 1925	96·9	100·0	96·8	107·0	90·5	86·8	87·6	92·2
July 1, 1926	105·9	102·7	100·2	107·8	102·7	109·9	100·6	99·8
July 1, 1927	106·3	114·0	107·7	115·2	105·1	82·7	104·4	106·1
July 1, 1928	110·4	131·6	112·8	123·0	109·0	150·2	110·9	107·6
July 1, 1929	120·3	128·8	123·7	128·4	133·9	156·0	114·0	112·8
July 1, 1930	116·0	130·1	117·8	129·4	115·0	134·9	109·6	110·2
July 1, 1931	105·1	122·2	109·0	121·0	98·4	94·2	99·9	106·0
July 1, 1932	88·6	104·8	94·6	99·3	84·4	89·6	87·0	88·7
July 1, 1933	81·5	99·4	87·7	91·5	77·2	80·5	80·3	83·4
July 1, 1934	86·7	96·1	94·1	102·4	87·5	100·6	82·7	89·8
July 1, 1935	86·8	99·0	97·7	106·2	93·9	113·4	89·1	99·9
July 1, 1936	93·5	94·5	101·4	110·0	99·4	113·0	92·7	106·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
April 1	100·6	100·4	106·0	101·7	106·4	148·9	89·6	104·6
May 1	104·5	103·8	106·3	103·0	107·2	148·9	91·6	105·9
June 1	107·3	103·8	106·7	106·3	106·6	146·0	92·8	106·4
July 1	106·4	109·1	107·4	106·8	109·9	128·8	95·2	111·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at July 1, 1938	14·9	1·4	12·4	1·3	3·2	1·6	3·8	3·3

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—Activity in the local transportation group showed a gain, 251 firms having 27,471 workers in their employ, as against 26,149 in the preceding month. A smaller advance had been noted at the same date in 1937, when the index was slightly lower.

Steam Railways.—Statistics tabulated from 99 companies and divisional superintendents in the steam railway operation group showed that they employed 58,406 workers at the beginning of July, or 256 more than in the preceding month; improvement was shown in Ontario and the Western Provinces. Expansion on a greater scale had taken place at July 1 of last year, and employment was then above its level at the time of writing.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—There was a further increase in the number engaged in water transportation, 121 companies having enlarged their staffs by 158 employees, bringing them to 18,040 at July 1. The index stood at 98·6, compared with 100·6 at the beginning of July, 1937, when a much more pronounced gain had been recorded. At the date under review, there were moderate advances in Ontario and British Columbia.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Continued improvement in employment was noted in building construction, but the gain was not equal to that indicated at July 1, 1937, and activity in this group was then at a higher level. The 817 co-operating contractors employed 25,220 workers, as compared with 22,597 in the preceding month. Expansion was noted in all five economic areas, that in Quebec and Ontario being most pronounced.

Highways.—The number of men engaged on road construction and maintenance substantially increased at the date under review,

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
July 1, 1921	88·6	87·6	63·9	96·5	92·3	92·0	77·7	90·2	92·0
July 1, 1922	92·2	91·1	56·7	98·7	86·5	100·8	96·6	87·2	90·0
July 1, 1923	100·7	101·3	87·4	106·3	88·8	103·6	103·5	96·2	91·6
July 1, 1924	97·1	94·9	78·4	104·5	96·0	101·6	108·0	102·3	91·4
July 1, 1925	98·0	96·4	69·0	101·7	96·7	98·1	115·0	102·7	93·1
July 1, 1926	105·0	103·1	80·0	99·8	101·5	102·9	133·0	105·3	97·6
July 1, 1927	109·7	106·8	69·9	106·6	106·0	107·0	144·2	113·1	106·0
July 1, 1928	117·7	113·1	69·5	113·1	108·7	109·2	154·3	130·8	115·3
July 1, 1929	124·7	120·3	80·1	119·5	123·8	117·5	164·5	145·4	127·7
July 1, 1930	118·9	111·3	82·1	113·8	119·7	108·0	170·1	142·7	129·5
July 1, 1931	103·8	97·2	38·5	104·1	104·8	97·7	137·1	130·8	124·0
July 1, 1932	88·7	85·4	34·2	95·0	93·1	85·9	93·3	119·9	115·4
July 1, 1933	84·5	83·0	49·5	93·1	84·0	80·5	78·2	111·5	111·8
July 1, 1934	101·0	93·8	86·3	107·0	80·1	82·6	140·6	119·7	119·1
July 1, 1935	99·5	98·5	82·2	121·5	80·8	82·7	101·1	123·6	122·1
July 1, 1936	104·6	104·7	93·4	134·1	82·4	87·1	97·4	131·7	127·3
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
April 1	105·0	110·8	115·0	151·3	82·5	78·5	71·6	129·8	127·1
May 1	107·4	110·6	97·5	149·7	82·5	83·9	88·2	131·9	131·3
June 1	111·9	112·3	93·6	153·3	84·7	84·9	114·5	135·3	131·5
July 1	113·5	111·8	86·1	154·5	87·2	86·3	124·9	146·1	133·3
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at July 1, 1938	100·0	52·4	2·3	6·6	2·1	9·6	13·7	2·8	10·5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

when the 414 employers furnishing data had 95,343 employees, or 10,509 more than at the beginning of June. There were considerable advances in all provinces, except Quebec, but those in the Maritimes and Ontario were greatest. Employment in this group was brisker than at July 1, 1937, although the gains then indicated were on a larger scale.

Railways.—A combined working force of 28,643 persons was reported by the 37 contractors and divisional superintendents whose statistics were tabulated, and who had 29,175 employees at June 1. The largest losses were in the Prairie Provinces. Important additions to staffs had been noted at July 1 a year ago, and the index then was over 18 points higher than that of 71·6 at the date under review.

Services

Continued expansion was shown in the service group, according to returns from 508 employers with 30,797 persons on their staffs, as compared with 28,474 in the preceding month. The opening of the summer-hotel season caused most of the improvement, which was more extensive than that reported at July 1, 1937; when employment was in less volume. The tendency at the date under review was favourable in all five economic areas, the largest increases being in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces.

Trade

The trend of employment in wholesale and retail trade was upward, the gain in personnel in the latter, especially, being marked. Statements were tabulated from 1,512 firms having 113,672 employees, as against 112,265 at the beginning of June, 1938. Employment was in practically the same volume as at the same date last summer, when rather greater improvement had been indicated by the co-operating trading establishments.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are shown in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "relative weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada at the date under review.

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

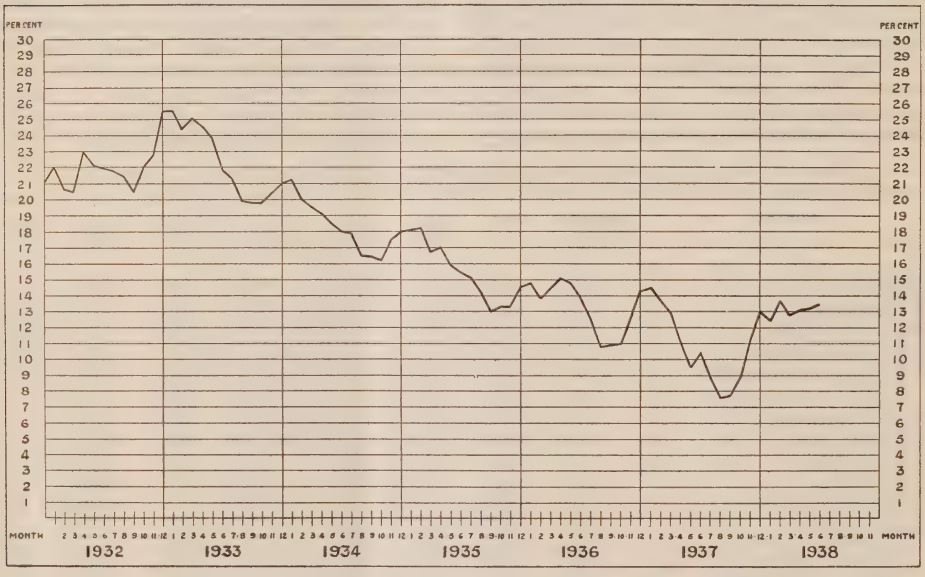
Industries	[1]Relative Weight	July 1 1938	June 1 1938	July 1 1937	July 1 1936	July 1 1935	July 1 1934	July 1 1933
Manufacturing	52·4	111·8	112·3	119·0	104·7	98·5	93·8	83·0
Animal products—edible	2·5	139·0	134·8	142·3	134·4	125·7	132·7	130·2
Fur and products	0·2	97·7	103·6	105·1	97·1	96·8	89·4	95·8
Leather and products	1·9	103·4	105·3	113·6	106·0	102·8	95·4	94·0
Boots and shoes	1·3	106·9	109·5	115·4	106·3	105·5	99·7	101·5
Lumber and products	4·4	89·9	86·3	99·4	86·8	80·8	74·7	63·7
Rough and dressed lumber	2·6	84·6	79·2	94·8	81·3	75·8	68·1	55·2
Furniture	0·6	81·6	79·9	89·3	81·8	73·3	72·5	69·1
Other lumber products	1·2	113·6	114·2	121·9	108·2	102·4	97·1	85·7
Musical instruments	0·1	52·8	45·1	56·4	44·7	35·1	33·0	22·0
Plant products—edible	3·4	120·9	111·5	119·4	112·7	103·3	107·0	97·2
Pulp and paper products	6·0	106·7	105·3	113·7	102·4	96·6	95·8	86·4
Pulp and paper	2·7	97·5	94·4	110·5	95·0	87·8	88·9	74·5
Paper products	1·0	130·9	130·8	135·4	120·6	108·8	105·2	98·5
Printing and publishing	2·3	110·4	110·7	110·3	105·8	104·2	101·9	98·5
Rubber products	1·1	97·8	100·8	109·2	97·3	91·8	95·0	79·8
Textile products	9·2	116·0	119·3	126·0	115·9	110·4	107·5	95·6
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·4	124·1	126·1	140·3	131·1	125·3	122·0	103·9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	95·4	97·8	105·4	94·5	87·5	90·2	75·4
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	125·9	124·0	141·7	135·4	130·4	114·7	108·5
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·7	425·5	432·5	523·1	507·8	502·8	481·7	377·5
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	118·9	121·2	127·6	122·3	118·8	118·2	108·5
Garments and personal furnishings	3·1	112·3	116·5	118·3	104·4	98·5	93·3	86·4
Other textile products	0·9	98·6	104·2	103·1	95·7	89·7	90·2	77·9
Tobacco	0·7	97·4	102·5	100·2	93·6	106·3	99·7	102·3
Beverages	0·9	174·7	167·7	154·1	137·9	129·5	123·3	112·6
Chemicals and allied products	1·6	155·6	161·2	154·6	139·5	132·0	121·0	111·3
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	94·9	92·9	101·5	87·9	81·2	75·6	57·0
Electric light and power	1·6	134·2	128·0	124·0	118·3	113·5	109·5	110·0
Electrical apparatus	1·7	138·0	136·8	149·2	128·4	110·6	103·1	85·5
Iron and steel products	12·0	100·0	104·8	111·1	89·3	83·4	74·2	62·4
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·5	124·8	130·9	142·8	104·6	100·7	85·7	65·1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	122·1	123·4	133·2	105·6	91·2	80·5	63·9
Agricultural implements	0·5	67·4	67·6	76·6	63·1	59·6	42·5	38·9
Land vehicles	5·1	92·3	99·6	102·6	86·4	82·7	75·1	66·6
Automobiles and parts	1·8	132·7	152·6	160·3	124·2	131·0	105·4	73·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·3	84·4	84·5	82·2	64·1	58·5	51·9	37·7
Heating appliances	0·4	131·2	130·3	133·0	108·2	98·3	85·8	68·2
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	123·6	124·2	130·0	87·5	76·1	63·5	50·1
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	100·4	110·5	123·4	92·2	91·3	84·7	63·3
Other iron and steel products	1·8	99·6	101·5	111·9	90·3	81·8	76·9	64·7
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	156·2	156·8	161·3	135·1	122·6	111·4	87·0
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	160·0	158·8	155·5	142·2	138·1	137·3	125·4
Miscellaneous	0·6	147·0	142·3	144·8	132·3	123·8	116·0	98·7

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table III.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the close of June, 1938

The term unemployment, as used in the following report, has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle due to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with subsequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



There was little variation in the volume of unemployment recorded among local trade union members at the close of June from the preceding month, though the trend was toward lessened activity, the percentage of idleness standing at 13·5 in comparison with a percentage of 13·2 in May. This was apparent from the June returns received from a total of 1,876 labour organizations covering a membership of 221,003 persons, 29,941 of whom were without work on the last day of the month. Losses in employment were manifest also from June last year when the percentage of inactivity stood at 10·4. Conditions for Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta members were nominally better during June than in the previous month. In New Brunswick and Manitoba, however, some falling off in employment was apparent, Quebec and British Columbia showing but minor declines in work afforded. Ontario unions recorded the same percentage of unemployment as in May. When contrasted with the returns for June last year New Brunswick members were considerably slacker during the month reviewed particularly in the iron and steel trades and in railway operation, while noteworthy curtailment was evident among Manitoba, British Columbia and Ontario unions, the majority of trades and industries in these provinces participating in the less favourable movement. Activity was also somewhat retarded in Quebec, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Nova Scotia unions alone showed improvement which was on a rather small scale.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Of these, Saint John members reported a considerable drop in work available during June from the preceding month and moderate contractions in activity were evident among Edmonton and Winnipeg members. The situation also declined in Halifax, Vancouver

and Toronto. Montreal unions, however, showed a better trend of activity though the variation from May was quite slight. Regina members maintained an unchanged percentage of idleness in the two months compared. Conditions in Saint John and Vancouver were decidedly less active during June than in the corresponding month a year ago, and in Toronto, Winnipeg and Edmonton important employment losses were recorded.

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
June, 1919	2·7	2·4	4·0	1·8	1·2	2·5	1·7	3·4	2·6
June, 1920	·6	·4	3·1	1·6	1·4	2·2	1·2	5·8	2·1
June, 1921	14·3	11·7	20·7	6·7	8·0	6·8	9·4	24·4	13·2
June, 1922	7·2	3·5	5·4	3·9	6·7	5·0	7·1	7·1	5·3
June, 1923	2·2	1·0	5·7	1·6	5·6	1·3	4·5	4·0	3·4
June, 1924	6·4	5·2	9·4	4·9	4·9	2·3	3·7	2·2	5·8
June, 1925	3·4	3·4	10·2	3·8	4·3	2·4	10·8	4·1	6·1
June, 1926	3·8	1·6	8·9	1·9	2·6	·8	4·9	2·6	4·1
June, 1927	1·8	2·3	4·0	3·1	2·6	1·1	4·6	2·7	3·2
June, 1928	·5	·8	5·6	2·4	2·1	1·1	3·3	3·6	3·2
June, 1929	3·3	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·1	2·8	4·3	2·6	2·9
June, 1930	3·3	2·8	17·5	7·4	9·2	8·9	14·3	8·4	10·6
June, 1931	7·2	6·5	20·0	16·2	14·1	13·5	21·7	15·6	16·3
June, 1932	9·6	12·0	27·1	23·4	18·1	14·4	23·4	22·3	21·9
June, 1933	13·8	13·0	26·2	23·3	19·4	14·9	24·5	18·6	21·8
June, 1934	11·4	7·3	22·9	15·9	17·0	12·1	24·8	17·2	18·0
June, 1935	12·2	8·1	21·9	12·0	13·7	9·4	20·1	13·2	15·4
June, 1936	6·7	7·8	19·0	13·3	8·4	6·4	17·2	10·5	13·9
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	19·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·0	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan., 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb., 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
March, 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April, 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May, 1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June, 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5

Halifax unions, however, showed more moderate recessions and slight declines were apparent in Montreal and Regina.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1932, to date. There was an almost imperceptible variation in the level of the curve during June from May, unemployment remaining in much the same volume during these two months. An upward tendency was reflected in the curve from June of last year, denoting increased idleness during the period surveyed.

The manufacturing industries showed a slight adverse change in conditions during June from the preceding month according to the returns compiled from 532 organizations with an aggregate membership of 83,159 persons. Of these, 13,898, or a percentage of 16·7, were without work on the last day of the month in contrast with 15·8 per cent of inactivity in May. Some falling off in employment was also apparent from June last year when 11·9 per cent of the members reported were idle. Hat, cap and glove workers were much quieter during June than in May, and activity for paper makers showed noteworthy curtailment. Declines in employment of less than one per cent were registered by brewery, iron and steel, and jewellery workers, printing tradesmen and bakers and confectioners. Of the gains which were of a largely offsetting nature, the most important were indicated by glass and garment workers, general labourers and meat cutters and butchers. None of these, however, were particularly outstanding. Employment advancement of slight degree was recorded also by cigar and tobacco, textile and carpet, leather and wood workers, and metal polishers. Fur workers reflected an unchanged situation from May. When a comparison is made with the returns for June a year ago wood, and hat, cap and glove workers reported heavy increases in unemployment during the month reviewed and paper makers and leather workers were considerably quieter. Iron and steel, and jewellery workers showed recessions of more moderate proportions and the situation declined slightly for textile and carpet, and garment workers, and bakers and confectioners. Fur and glass workers, however, indicated employment expansion on a large scale, and conditions were somewhat improved for meat cutters and butchers, cigar and tobacco, and brewery workers, general labourers, metal polishers and printing tradesmen.

Coal miners indicated a slightly better level of employment during June than in either the previous month or June a year ago,

11·8 per cent of the members being reported out of employment as compared with percentages of 13·4 in May and 14·1 in June, 1937. Reporting for June were 54 unions in the coal mining industry with a membership numbering 21,021 persons, 2,474 of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month. Unions in Nova Scotia and Alberta combined in effecting the more favourable employment movement noted in coal mining, as a whole, from May. In British Columbia, however, the tendency was toward retarded activity though the change was very slight. Contrasted with the returns for June, 1937, improved conditions were manifest in Nova Scotia coal areas which were in some small measure offset by the curtailment evident in Alberta and British Columbia. Some short time work continued to be reported among the miners during June.

Unemployment in the building and construction trades showed a minor increase during June from the preceding month, the percentage of idleness standing at 31·2 as compared with a percentage of 30·9 in May. This was apparent from the reports received from 208 associations including 22,530 members, 7,024 of whom were idle at the close of the month. Tile layers, lathers and roofers, and bridge and structural iron workers whose combined membership was rather small were much better engaged than in May, while among bricklayers, masons and plasterers noteworthy employment advances were shown. Fractional gains only were recorded by steam shovelmen, and plumbers and steamfitters. On the contrary, hod carriers and building labourers, and painters, decorators and paper hangers suffered substantial losses in activity, and employment declined slightly for carpenters and joiners, electrical workers, and granite and stone cutters. The situation in building and construction, as a whole, during June was also less favourable than in the corresponding month of 1937, when 24·6 per cent of the members reported were out of work. In this comparison steam shovelmen, carpenters and joiners, and bricklayers, masons and plasterers showed a large drop in the volume of work afforded and lesser declines were manifest by hod carriers and building labourers, and electrical workers. Granite and stone cutters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, on the other hand, reflected a much higher level of employment than in June last year and important gains were shown by painters, decorators and paper hangers. Heightened activity, on a small scale, was evident among bridge and structural iron workers, and plumbers and steamfitters.

Conditions in the transportation industries varied very slightly during June from May though the trend was toward greater employment, the 833 unions making returns at the end of the month with a membership embracing 64,294 persons showing that 4,953, or a percentage of 7·7 were out of work as compared with a percentage of 7·9 in May. Employment recessions on a small scale, however were noted from June of last year when 5·2 per cent of inactivity was recorded. Steam railway employees, whose returns involved nearly 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and street and electric railway employees showed a fractional increase in work available from May which was counteracted in part by the slowing up in activity apparent in the navigation division and among teamsters and chauffeurs. In making a comparison with the returns for June, 1937, steam railway employees reported moderate curtailment in work afforded during the month under survey and in navigation and among teamsters and chauffeurs the trend of activity was downward. Street and electric railway employees, however, showed some slight improvement in conditions.

Adequate work was provided for all retail shop clerks reported at the close of June as was the case in both the preceding month and June a year ago. This was apparent from the returns compiled from 4 associations of these workers with an aggregate of 1,632 members.

An unchanged situation was reflected by civic employees during June from the preceding month, 0·5 per cent of idleness only being registered for each of these months. A fractional gain in activity was recorded from June last year when 0·8 per cent of the members reported were out of work. Forwarding reports for June this year were 80 associations of civic employees with a membership numbering 10,263 persons.

The 132 unions from which returns were compiled in the miscellaneous group of trades at the close of June involving a membership of 9,908 persons showed that 926 or a percentage of 9·3 were idle as compared with percentages of 7·5 in May and 6·7 in June last year. All groups reflected a lowering in the employment volume from May, hotel and restaurant employees, and stationary engineers and firemen showing moderate recessions while among theatre and stage employees, barbers and unclassified workers the situation declined slightly. When contrasting with the returns for June last year, hotel and restaurant employees were somewhat quieter during the month reviewed and retarded activity was evident among stationary engineers and firemen, theatre and stage em-

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
June, 1919	0	....	·6	3·3	2·3	1·6	1·6	1·6	....	4·1	·0	1·5	1·0	....	·2	4·5	2·2	9·9	0	....	4·7	1·5	3·7	1·5	·7	·1	·1	....	·8	2·1	0	4·1	2·6
June, 1920	·2	....	·4	2·7	8·0	·7	0	1·1	....	1·1	·6	0	1·8	....	3·8	3·4	0	27·2	0	·6	4·3	·8	3·1	1·0	·1	·1	·1	....	·6	1·9	0	3·1	2·1
June, 1921	25·3	53·3	16·7	20·9	23·6	1·5	0	2·3	....	1·8	46·6	2·3	68·6	....	2·0	23·5	23·2	28·2	14·5	3·4	13·4	5·0	4·0	6·2	·4	·4	·4	....	1·5	2·3	0	6·6	13·2
June, 1922	26·7	·9	7·9	6·5	13·0	3·8	2·3	4·3	....	4·4	5·3	5·6	5·1	....	13·0	7·7	13·3	20·9	·3	3·5	5·2	4·3	5·2	4·7	·4	·4	·4	....	·5	3·7	2·6	6·7	5·3
June, 1923	0	4·9	7·5	5·4	3·2	3·5	·1	5·2	....	9·4	7·0	1·4	8·8	0	9·5	6·0	·2	6·6	0	0	3·1	2·1	3·4	1·7	3·3	·4	·4	....	·7	1·5	·1	5·1	3·4
June, 1924	0	0	6·6	10·3	5·8	6·2	10·6	3·6	....	4·7	22·7	12·2	25·0	0	2·2	8·0	16·6	29·7	0	1·7	10·6	2·6	2·9	3·1	·1	·0	·0	0	2·2	1·7	·1	6·4	5·8
June, 1925	0	25·0	10·9	10·0	2·8	4·9	1·7	6·7	....	10·9	26·6	19·3	28·7	5·4	2·9	5·8	13·8	49·8	0	2·3	8·4	3·2	9·1	3·7	·5	·1	·1	0	1·9	2·7	1·8	5·0	6·1
June, 1926	1·4	0	6·4	8·3	2·1	4·1	3·0	4·5	....	6·5	31·4	19·0	33·2	19·8	·1	2·4	3·5	23·0	0	0	4·4	2·0	7·2	2·2	·0	·1	·1	0	·2	·9	0	3·4	4·1
June, 1927	·7	0	3·9	3·8	4·5	1·8	·6	2·4	....	5·7	3·7	2·6	2·4	27·7	7·5	4·4	5·3	42·7	0	0	8·0	2·2	7·9	2·3	·5	·1	·1	0	·2	1·8	·5	5·0	3·2
June, 1928	0	16·6	2·6	6·4	3·1	2·4	3·4	1·9	....	8·0	20·9	0	22·6	30·7	6·6	2·9	0	36·3	0	9·3	3·9	1·4	7·1	1·4	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·8	0	3·8	3·2
June, 1929	2·6	0	4·6	2·3	2·4	1·8	1·3	2·0	....	4·6	·8	0	·8	....	6·2	1·9	1·6	40·7	0	9·0	7·5	1·5	8·0	1·5	·2	·0	·0	0	·5	1·9	·5	3·5	2·9
June, 1930	1·3	2·3	6·9	12·2	3·8	3·7	2·6	4·1	....	19·5	34·0	29·1	34·8	16·7	12·3	8·0	10·5	43·1	.....	22·9	26·2	6·0	25·5	6·0	·6	1·9	2·0	0	0	4·7	·4	10·0	10·6
June, 1931	1·5	27·9	13·1	18·4	7·1	14·2	26·3	8·7	....	33·7	41·5	11·3	43·2	37·9	12·4	12·5	66·5	19·8	0	22·6	38·6	9·5	17·0	10·8	1·2	6·6	6·7	0	·4	7·9	·4	17·2	16·3
June, 1932	7·6	48·7	12·4	24·2	10·3	13·3	13·6	13·1	0	44·6	31·3	22·1	32·5	17·5	27·8	26·8	24·6	14·4	0	34·0	60·8	11·8	35·4	13·0	1·4	10·8	11·0	0	2·3	11·4	5·1	21·2	21·9
June, 1933	1·2	24·1	14·6	24·5	8·4	14·0	12·7	14·5	0	26·8	18·9	10·6	20·7	·8	20·9	30·6	14·0	36·8	0	46·9	62·5	12·0	31·0	13·6	1·0	10·1	10·3	0	1·4	12·9	6·3	23·4	21·8
June, 1934	2·2	3·0	20·9	17·2	6·0	8·3	6·7	11·6	0	17·6	18·1	13·7	21·2	6·2	9·8	18·6	20·0	15·6	0	62·3	57·8	9·3	43·0	9·1	·9	12·3	12·6	0	6·2	7·1	3·0	14·9	18·0
June, 1935	1·2	5·1	18·2	15·9	10·2	7·3	4·3	9·5	0	5·1	23·4	16·8	24·7	10·0	14·4	15·6	17·6	47·3	0	44·9	44·5	7·7	27·2	8·6	·8	11·3	11·5	0	10·3	6·9	2·8	14·7	15·4
June, 1936	1·7	3·8	18·4	13·7	9·9	5·4	2·1	8·3	0	10·3	25·5	2·9	27·7	39·4	17·9	10·9	24·5	39·5	0	34·7	40·5	6·3	35·6	6·4	·6	9·5	9·7	0	3·5	5·4	2·0	10·2	13·9
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·1	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·5	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·0	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September ,1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September ,1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5

ployees and unclassified workers. Barbers indicated an unchanged level of activity from June, 1937.

The fishing industry was quite active during June according to the returns compiled from 3 locals with 632 members. Of these, only 4 or a percentage of 0·6 were idle as compared with a percentage of 0·8 in both the previous month and June, 1937.

Lumber workers and loggers showed a tendency toward retarded activity during June, the 594 members reported indicating that 37 or a percentage of 6·2 were out of work, in contrast with percentages of 4·9 in May and 1·6 in June last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for June of each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and for each month from June, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

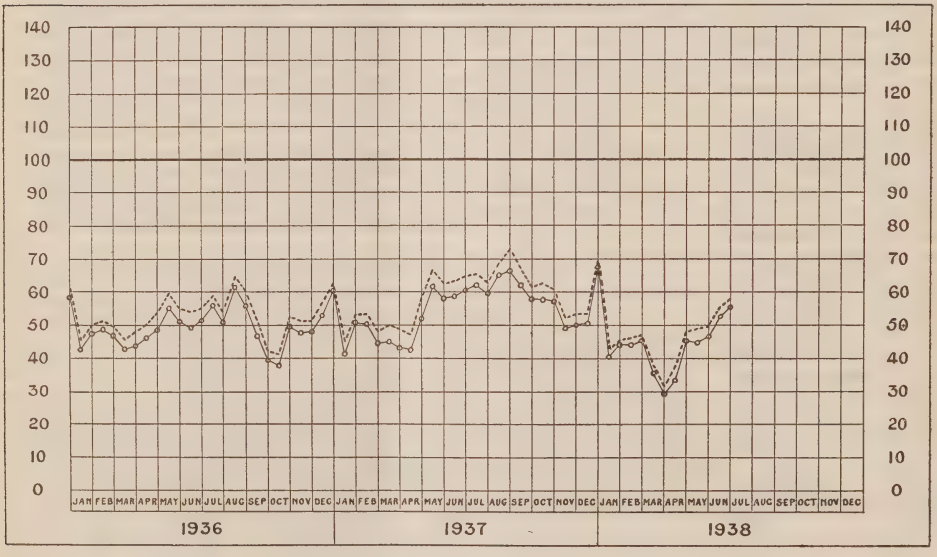
(3) Employment Office Reports for June, 1938

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada for the month of June, 1938, as shown by the average daily placements effected, was nearly 18 per cent more than that of the previous month, but 2 per cent below that of the corresponding period a year ago. All industrial divisions, except logging and services, showed gains over May, the most substantial increases being noted in construction and maintenance and farming. A fairly large loss was recorded in services, but that in logging was nominal only. In comparison with June a year ago, declines were shown in logging, manufacturing, farming, construction and maintenance and services, while additional placements were registered in transportation, trade and mining, although the gains reported in the two last named groups were not very large.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment from January, 1936, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, computations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications showed a marked upward trend throughout the month, but at the close were still several points below the levels attained at the end of June, 1937. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 55·5 during the first half and 58·0 during the second half of June, 1938, in contrast with ratios of 63·2 and 64·7 during the corresponding periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 52·6 and 55·4, as compared

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications ———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements o—o—o—o—o—o



with 58·5 and 60·3 during the corresponding month of 1937.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during June, 1938, was 1,340 as compared with 1,162 during the preceding month and with 1,401 in June a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,359, in comparison with 2,347 in May, 1938 and with 2,189 in June last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during June, 1938, was 1,274, of which 798 were in regular employment and 476 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with the total daily average of 1,083 during the preceding month. Placements in June a year ago averaged 1,300 daily consisting of 942 placements in regular and 358 in casual employment.

During the month of June, 1938, the offices of the Service referred 32,880 persons to positions and effected a total of 31,828 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 19,951, of which 15,158 were of men and 4,793 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,877. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,169 for men and 10,316 for women, a total of 33,485, while applications for work numbered 58,975, of which 44,131 were from men and 14,844 from women. Reports for May, 1938, showed 29,033 positions available, 58,674 applications made and 27,063 placements effected, while in June, 1937, there were recorded 36,411 vacancies, 56,903 applications for work and 33,794 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (6 months)	102,320	52,649	154,969

Nova Scotia

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Nova Scotia during June, were nearly 21 per cent less than in the preceding month and nearly 22 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 22 per cent when compared with May and of nearly 23 per cent in comparison with June, 1937. The decrease in placements from June of last year was due to a decline in the highway division of construction and maintenance. There was a small loss in logging, but gains in services and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 83, construction and maintenance, 334 and services, 552, of which 374 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 211 of men and 152 of women.

New Brunswick

There was a decrease of 18 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in New Brunswick during June when compared with the preceding month and of over 12 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 17 per cent less than in May and nearly 11 per cent below June, 1937. The decline in placements from June of last year was due to a decrease in logging. Small losses were also reported in manufacturing and services. The only group to show improvement was construction and maintenance, there being an increase in the highway division of this group. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 63, construction and maintenance, 185 and services, 666, of which 506 were of household workers. During the month, 101 men and 105 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

There was a decline of over 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Quebec during June when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 27 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 7 per cent less than in May, but over 37 per cent above June, 1937. Substantial placement gains over June, 1937, were reported in transportation, construction and maintenance and services, and there was also a smaller increase in trade. The improvement shown in these groups, however, was slightly offset by moderate declines in

manufacturing and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 252, farming, 204, transportation, 857, construction and maintenance, 3,432, trade, 227 and services, 2,771, of which 2,246 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 4,234 of men and 1,658 of women.

ONTARIO

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Ontario during June were over 26 per cent more than in the preceding month, but 30 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of over 27 per cent when compared with May, but a decrease of nearly 26 per cent when compared with June, 1937. Except for nominal gains in trade and finance, all industrial divisions showed declines in placements when compared with June of last year. The most noteworthy reductions were in the highway division of construction and maintenance and in logging, but very substantial decreases were also reported in services, farming and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 573, logging, 735, farming, 2,167, construction and maintenance, 4,640, trade, 313 and services, 3,655, of which 2,286 were of household workers. There were 7,348 men and 1,456 women placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Manitoba during June, was fractionally less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 4 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of nearly 1 per cent when compared with May, and of over 21 per cent in comparison with June, 1937. Placements in logging and construction and maintenance were considerably fewer than during June of last year, but in services they were higher. The changes in all other groups were quite small. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming, 416, construction and maintenance, 214 and services, 724, of which 573 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 690 of men and 276 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

Positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Saskatchewan during June were nearly 9 per cent more than in the preceding month, but 35 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 11 per cent in placements when compared with May, but a decline of nearly 35 per cent in comparison with June, 1937. With the exception of a moderate gain in mining, there were fewer placements made in all industrial groups than during June, 1937. The only important loss, however, was in the highway division of construction and maintenance. Placements by industrial divisions included farming, 343, mining, 68, construction and maintenance, 181 and services, 688, of which 474 were of household workers. There were 583 men and 378 women placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during June called for nearly 1 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and nearly 13 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 2 per cent when compared with May and of over 11 per cent in comparison with June, 1937. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with June of last year, gains were reported in farming, services and logging, the largest increases being in the two first named groups. Losses were reported in construction and maintenance, fishing, transportation and manufacturing, that in construction and maintenance being the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing, 74, logging, 58, farming, 585, construction and maintenance, 498 and services, 595, of which 439 were of household workers. During the month, 1,081 men and 413 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was an increase of nearly 150 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia when compared with the preceding month and of 43 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were nearly 152 per cent higher than in May and over 43 per cent above June, 1937. The increase in placements over June of last year was entirely due to highway construction, as a moderate gain in logging was offset by declines in services and farming. Trade also showed a small loss. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 64, logging, 307, farming, 231, mining, 89, construction and maintenance, 3,647 and services, 676, of which 470 were of household workers. There were 910 men and 355 women placed in regular employment.

REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,111**	**69**	**1,334**	**1,054**	**363**	**692**	**2,113**	**835**
Halifax	332	46	446	290	96	194	977	465
Kentville	69	0	165	69	48	21	307	.....
New Glasgow	297	23	290	282	188	95	326	301
Sydney	413	0	433	413	31	382	503	69
New Brunswick	**970**	**4**	**1,044**	**978**	**206**	**772**	**1,159**	**417**
Chatham	162	0	162	162	10	152	43	21
Moncton	361	4	409	364	111	253	481	277
Saint John	447	0	473	452	85	367	635	119
Quebec	**9,011**	**889**	**15,766**	**8,699**	**5,892**	**1,929**	**6,062**	**4,937**
Bagotville	146	16	177	139	139	0	33	.....
Chicoutimi	397	0	768	397	392	5	195	399
Hull	629	2	977	638	636	6	292	759
La Tuque	255	1	369	255	250	5	81	.....
Matane	214	6	436	221	178	43	236	.....
Montreal	3,530	445	7,842	3,344	1,995	702	3,860	2,805
Quebec	2,013	330	2,642	1,802	1,331	314	511	296
Rouyn	390	13	697	383	360	17	579	178
Sherbrooke	225	40	350	265	217	8	71	341
Three Rivers	1,062	30	1,138	1,098	261	809	36	159
Val d'Or	150	6	370	157	133	20	168	.....
Ontario	**12,464**	**279**	**24,774**	**12,291**	**8,804**	**3,392**	**47,169**	**12,158**
Belleville	194	0	264	194	127	67	636	211
Brantford	571	3	588	573	501	72	927	641
Chatham	300	0	361	300	153	147	540	211
Fort William	186	0	226	184	144	40	752	577
Guelph	214	16	337	232	70	141	951	55
Hamilton	708	3	1,310	708	396	269	3,462	657
Kenora	215	0	396	215	169	46	402	394
Kingston	661	25	781	660	629	31	635	714
Kitchener	206	2	406	206	156	43	833	137
London	649	61	828	633	439	179	1,676	480
Niagara Falls	149	6	214	145	114	31	984	203
North Bay	893	0	995	894	844	49	805	837
Oshawa	193	0	327	193	62	131	1,866	79
Ottawa	947	2	1,334	945	661	282	2,776	642
Pembroke	339	0	466	335	265	70	60	243
Peterborough	357	0	445	357	336	21	883	368
Port Arthur	555	2	496	528	516	12	361	796
St. Catharines	341	9	463	332	125	207	1,904	269
St. Thomas	132	1	170	133	114	19	289	246
Sarnia	321	8	388	316	232	84	555	180
Sault Ste. Marie	182	1	403	186	103	78	144	316
Stratford	263	0	364	264	257	7	1,106	182
Sudbury	122	0	653	123	99	24	313	473
Timmins	525	0	1,326	526	242	284	1,169	379
Toronto	2,512	132	10,152	2,383	1,589	793	15,273	2,399
Windsor	437	7	774	441	257	184	7,498	469
Woodstock	292	1	307	285	204	81	369	.....
Manitoba	**1,484**	**48**	**3,051**	**1,495**	**966**	**502**	**20,251**	**1,457**
Brandon	116	26	127	106	79	27	766	71
Dauphin	55	7	80	48	43	5	32	.....
Portage la Prairie	40	0	40	40	40	0	0	.....
Winnipeg	1,273	15	2,804	1,301	804	470	19,453	1,386
Saskatchewan	**1,413**	**103**	**1,816**	**1,373**	**961**	**410**	**12,866**	**1,476**
Estevan	26	3	66	26	22	4	254	172
Melfort	4	0	4	4	4	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw	301	31	302	290	156	132	2,216	214
North Battleford	37	1	33	32	16	16	332	58
Prince Albert	172	18	233	153	117	36	611	221
Regina	363	4	643	373	288	85	5,091	432
Saskatoon	234	0	292	240	213	27	3,262	169
Swift Current	53	22	42	46	34	12	612	42
Weyburn	78	14	56	65	53	12	202	60
Yorkton	145	10	145	144	58	86	286	108
Alberta	**1,957**	**58**	**4,064**	**1,875**	**1,494**	**381**	**8,158**	**1,365**
Calgary	627	34	1,658	566	492	74	3,750	471
Drumheller	147	0	364	143	111	32	140	43
Edmonton	724	3	1,389	721	645	76	3,356	675
Lethbridge	169	15	373	162	154	8	597	83
Medicine Hat	290	6	280	283	92	191	315	93
British Columbia	**5,075**	**14**	**7,126**	**5,115**	**1,265**	**3,799**	**13,902**	**1,806**
Kamloops	85	1	255	80	37	43	284	73
Nanaimo	326	1	369	323	314	9	531	199
Nelson	182	0	195	180	47	133	43	92
New Westminster	54	0	177	55	50	5	810	67
Penticton	104	1	138	103	73	30	187	51
Prince George	9	1	40	8	8	0	46	160
Prince Rupert	66	0	73	66	7	59	213	27
Vancouver	3,767	10	4,892	3,818	448	3,319	10,320	854
Victoria	482	0	987	482	281	201	1,468	283
Canada	**33,485**	**1,464**	**58,975**	**32,880**	**19,951**	**11,877**	**111,680**	**24,484***
Men	23,169	175	44,131	23,168	15,158	7,903	92,144	19,971
Women	10,316	1,289	14,844	9,712	4,793	3,974	19,536	4,513

* 33 Placements effected by offices since closed.

Movement of Labour

During the month of June, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 19,951 placements in regular employment, 10,600 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 572 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 558 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 14 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway company to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour in Quebec during June originated at Hull and comprised the transfer of 3 bushmen to the Pembroke zone. Offices in Ontario issued 419 certificates for reduced transportation during June, 418 of which were provincial and one interprovincial. The latter was granted at North Toronto to a plasterer bound for the Rouyn zone. Provincially, the Port Arthur office transferred 311 bush workers, 22 building construction workers, 9 mine employees, one labourer and one laundry worker, and the Fort William office, 57 bush workers, one fireman, one blacksmith, and one domestic to various sections of their respective zones. From Sudbury, 2 hotel cooks were sent to Port Arthur, and 3 bush workers, one caretaker and one cook to centres within the district covered by the Sudbury office. Receiving certificates at Toronto 2 hotel porters and one auto mechanic went to North Bay, while from Timmins 2 mine workers were conveyed to Fort William. In addition, under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan 2 domestics secured certificates at the Oshawa office for transportation to Preston. The Winnipeg office was instrumental in the despatch of all persons travelling at the reduced rate from Manitoba centres during June. These were 24 in number, of whom 14 were destined to provincial situations and 10 outside the province. Within the province the transfers were entirely to the Winnipeg zone and included 9 farm hands, one farm domestic, 3 highway construction workers and one cook. The interprovincial movement comprised the transfer of 4 bush workers, 2 domestics, one highway construction labourer, one sawmill labourer, one hotel cook and one farm hand to centres in the Port Arthur zone. In Saskatchewan during June, one certificate was granted at the Regina office to a teacher proceeding to employment within the same zone. Reduced rate certificates were issued in Alberta during June to 117 persons travelling to centres within the province. At Edmonton, 73 Dominion Park employees, 8 mine workers, 6 fish company employees, 5 building construction workers, 5 transportation company employees, 4 teamsters, 3 bush workers, 3 labourers, 3 waitresses, one domestic, one cook and one garage mechanic secured certificates for transportation to employment at various points within the Edmonton zone. In addition from Edmonton, one sawmill engineer journeyed to Calgary. On certificates granted at Calgary one farm hand was carried to Drumheller, and 2 highway construction cooks to employment within the Calgary zone. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in British Columbia during June, 8 persons were transported to provincial employment. The Vancouver office was responsible for the despatch of 4 mine workers, 2 farm hands, and one farm housekeeper within its own zone, while from New Westminster one miner was shipped to Penticton.

Of the 572 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during June, 164 were carried by the Canadian National Railways, 399 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 7 by the Pacific Great Western Railway, and 2 by the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway.

(4) Building Permits issued in Canada during June, 1938

The value of the building represented by permits for construction taken out in 58 cities during June was $6,560,419; this was very slightly less than the May total of $6,576,296, but was higher by $554,461, or 9·2 per cent than in June, 1937, when the authorizations had amounted to $6,005,958.

The building authorized in the first six months of the present year was estimated to cost $25,781,207; this was a reduction from the aggregate of $28,056,942 reported in the period January-June, 1937, but the total exceeded that for the first six months of any other year since 1931. The half-yearly total in each of these seven years was substantially below the average of $57,507,332 recorded in the first six months of the years, 1920-1937. The wholesale prices of building materials have been lower in the first half of 1938 than in the same period of 1937; while the index was higher than in January-June of the preceding six years, it was below the average for the years since 1920.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for June, 1938, showing that they had issued nearly 540 permits for dwellings valued at approximately $2,000,000 and some 2,500 permits for other buildings, estimated to cost almost $4,000,000. In May, authority was given for the erection of about 660 dwellings and 3,000 other buildings, valued at approximately $2,250,000 and $3,800,000, respectively.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta recorded increases in the value of the building permits issued during June as compared with the preceding month, the largest gain of $639,635, or 279·2 per cent, taking place in Manitoba. The remaining provinces showed declines, that of $551,566, or 30·7 per cent, in British Columbia being most pronounced.

As compared with June, 1937, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia registered increases, of which that in Manitoba was greatest, amounting to $510,797, or 142·7 per cent. In Prince Edward Island, Quebec and Ontario, there were reductions, the greatest, of $304,538, or 23·4 per cent, being in Quebec.

Of the four largest cities, Toronto recorded an increase in the value of the building represented by the permits taken out as compared with May, 1938, and June, 1937. Winnipeg showed an increase in the first, but a decrease in the second comparison; in Vancouver, on the other hand, there was a decline from the preceding month, but a gain as compared with the same month of last year, while in Montreal, the June total was smaller than in either May, 1938, or June, 1937. Among the other centres, the following showed improvement in each of these comparisons; Halifax, Sydney, Fredericton, Moncton, Fort William, Guelph, Kingston, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, Stratford, St. Thomas, Sarnia, St. Boniface, Regina, Edmonton, Medicine Hat and Prince Rupert.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during June and in the first six months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first six months of the same years are also given.

Year	Value of permits issued in June	Value of permits issued in first six months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first six months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first six months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1938	6,560,419	25,781,207	32·7	90·5
1937	6,005,958	28,056,942	35·6	94·9
1936	4,656,689	18,322,884	23·3	84·4
1935	5,104,855	24,640,511	33·8	81·2
1934	2,411,460	10,411,377	13·2	82·8
1933	3,589,204	10,315,899	13·1	78·9
1932	5,028,324	24,341,044	30·9	76·8
1931	8,593,958	58,950,508	74·8	83·5
1930	18,621,487	85,413,985	108·4	95·0
1929	27,816,592	124,609,267	158·2	99·2
1928	22,751,960	102,036,987	129·6	95·9
1927	18,363,239	80,842,719	102·6	96·0
1926	18,718,050	78,760,419	100·0	101·0
1925	14,915,884	65,899,717	83·7	103·1
1924	13,967,006	60,674,154	77·0	110·8
1923	14,286,252	73,047,496	92·7	111·4
1922	17,052,582	71,281,674	90·5	108·0
1921	14,240,934	55,771,684	70·7	132·0
1920	14,113,794	61,754,710	78·4	144·5

The value of the building represented by the construction permits issued by 58 cities was 8·1 per cent lower than in 1937, but it was higher than in the same period in other years since 1931. As already stated, the aggregate for January-June in each of the last seven years has been decidedly lower than in any other year since 1920, being also much below the eighteen-years' average. As compared with 1937, there has been a decline of 4·4 points in the index number of wholesale prices of building materials, the mean for the first half of 1938 being also below the average for the period, 1920-1937.

Provincial Totals of Building Permits Issued by 58 Cities in First Half-Year, 1934-1938

Provinces	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
	$	$	$	$	$
Prince Edward Island	38,310	101,140	70,600	96,325	47,100
Nova Scotia	849,348	827,709	597,255	324,295	374,600
New Brunswick	360,456	287,433	85,011	141,017	210,740
Quebec	4,740,274	5,418,604	3,894,008	5,873,941	2,462,677
Ontario	10,297,441	13,901,771	7,883,866	12,678,819	5,094,136
Manitoba	1,517,750	1,058,013	664,830	2,355,065	348,986
Saskatchewan	308,439	469,005	238,832	233,030	209,840
Alberta	1,787,502	923,590	1,095,038	1,162,981	585,785
British Columbia	5,881,687	5,069,677	3,095,038	1,775,038	1,077,513
Canada	25,781,207	28,056,942	18,322,884	24,640,511	10,411,377

The provincial totals for the first six months in the years, 1934-1938, are shown in the table on page 919. The aggregates in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia were higher in 1938 than in 1937; those in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Alberta value those reported in the same period of and British Columbia were also greater than in 1936, 1935, 1934 or 1933, while in Quebec and Ontario, the authorizations during the first six months of the present year exceeded in 1936, 1934 or 1933, but were lower than in 1937 or 1935. In Saskatchewan, the 1938 total exceeded that for 1934, 1935 or 1936, although it was below the 1937 aggregate for the half-year.

The following table shows the January-June aggregates for the four leading cities in the last five years:—

City	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934
	$	$	$	$	$
Montreal	3,200,564	3,923,810	2,297,855	4,421,415	1,607,905
Toronto	3,793,723	4,219,755	3,166,190	5,315,395	2,523,471
Winnipeg	763,350	963,400	618,100	2,262,450	298,100
Vancouver	4,684,760	4,377,055	3,050,825	1,331,880	700,094
Total	12,442,397	13,484,020	9,134,970	13,331,140	5,129,570

Except in Vancouver, the estimated value of the building represented by the permits granted in these cities during the first six months of 1938 was smaller than that for the same period in 1937. The aggregate in each of these centres was greater than in January-June of 1936 or 1934, but only in Vancouver did it exceed the 1935 figure. Approximately 48

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	June, 1938	May, 1938	June, 1937	Cities	June, 1938	May, 1938	June, 1937
	$	$	$		$	$	$
P. E. Island—							
Charlottetown	13,210	9,900	16,600	*St. Catharines	45,463	24,455	52,870
				*St. Thomas	21,800	21,737	2,004
Nova Scotia	255,453	159,484	168,990	Sarnia	29,813	23,945	14,630
*Halifax	207,998	122,379	145,785	Sault Ste. Marie	24,340	35,200	39,375
New Glasgow	4,410	2,145	8,755	*Toronto	1,052,233	979,432	1,049,582
*Sydney	43,045	34,960	14,450	York and East York Townships	93,524	276,350	415,280
New Brunswick	117,140	132,484	67,686	Welland	17,867	12,239	41,173
Fredericton	22,325	18,950	16,875	*Windsor	26,279	118,588	54,585
*Moncton	71,265	40,943	17,495	Riverside	6,025	10,860	22,550
*Saint John	23,550	72,591	33,316	Woodstock	17,138	6,423	22,687
Quebec	998,549	1,248,455	1,303,087	**Manitoba**	868,755	229,120	357,958
*Montreal—				*Brandon	2,850	5,400	3,375
*Maisonneuve	686,734	755,105	931,575	St. Boniface	663,905	32,070	24,533
*Quebec	136,295	273,730	49,085	*Winnipeg	202,000	191,650	330,050
Shawinigan Falls	41,795	66,050	181,700				
*Sherbrooke	61,600	78,200	88,750	**Saskatchewan**	115,395	40,576	74,645
*Three Rivers	53,075	57,570	12,027	*Moose Jaw	9,155	2,773	10,155
*Westmount	19,050	17,800	39,950	*Regina	100,010	31,153	50,275
				*Saskatoon	6,230	6,650	14,215
Ontario	2,644,980	2,728,480	2,783,576				
Belleville	8,815	5,400	11,350	**Alberta**	304,408	233,702	268,232
*Brantford	19,890	23,050	34,055	*Calgary	58,388	55,657	129,142
Chatham	18,575	28,300	90,210	*Edmonton	230,795	146,685	111,300
*Fort William	228,465	87,710	22,470	Lethbridge	13,675	30,960	27,375
Galt	29,192	27,120	36,940	Medicine Hat	1,550	400	415
*Guelph	48,510	15,860	11,207				
*Hamilton	165,994	148,738	279,500	**British Columbia**	1,242,529	1,794,095	965,184
*Kingston	86,055	43,640	14,306	Kamloops	2,575	2,250	6,045
*Kitchener	50,330	93,543	48,568	Nanaimo	30,475	8,650	31,385
*London	99,315	112,425	41,910	*New Westminster	45,700	58,450	38,230
Niagara Falls	154,130	11,365	113,804	Prince Rupert	116,169	630	10,654
Oshawa	[1]	15,960	5,905	*Vancouver	989,940	1,612,045	827,955
*Ottawa	195,615	280,345	294,495	North Vancouver	9,625	11,330	6,070
Owen Sound	8,585	9,680	855	*Victoria	48,045	100,740	44,845
*Peterborough	35,820	33,542	18,559				
*Port Arthur	151,269	278,893	38,440	Total— 58 cities	6,560,419	6,576,296	6,005,958
*Stratford	9,938	3,680	6,266	Total—*35 cities	5,232,701	5,930,119	4,860,792

[1] Report not received in time for tabulation.

per cent of the total value of the building permits issued by the 58 cities in the months January-June of the present year was reported by the four largest centres, practically the same proportion as in 1937.

The table on page 920 gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during May and June, 1938, and June, 1937. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "x".

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS AT THE END OF JULY, 1938

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of July was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Continuous rain in the Maritime Provinces threatened to destroy growing crops and in some cases had done so, but recent fine weather had counteracted in a measure the damage sustained. Grain was ripening slowly but the hay crop was heavy and garden produce abundant. Some activity prevailed in pulpwood cutting and peeling and numerous lumber shipments were made overseas. Fishing was fair. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from three to six days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from three to five days. Some idleness was reported in the iron and steel group and at Saint John operations in nearly all manufacturing plants were below normal. Elsewhere, however, business was steady. All buildings under construction were progressing favourably and a large number of men found employment on the highways. Tourist travel was heavy and freight traffic good. Trade was rather quiet. The usual number of requests for household workers was received by the Women's Division and placements were made accordingly.

Considerable improvement was noted in farming in the Province of Quebec and harvest prospects were excellent. Logging was very quiet and no men were being taken on in this industry, with the exception of a few fire fighters in the district about Val d'Or. Active mines were operating at full capacity, but prospecting was nil and the production of minerals in the Eastern Townships had decreased considerably. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Chicoutimi and La Tuque —pulp and paper mills slack, but aluminium and sash and door factories very busy; Hull and Matane—all factories active; Montreal—manufacturing in general, dull; Quebec City—leather normal, but clothing quiet; Rouyn—level of activity below that of last year; Sherbrooke—metal industries reduction in personnel, and production likewise lowered in cotton, woollen and silk mills; Three Rivers—all factories slack. Building construction recorded improvement throughout the province and many men also were hired for highway work. Transportation, both freight and passenger, by rail, motor and water was heavy, except at Three Rivers, where harbour work was affected by the depression in the paper industry. Trade was somewhat less favourable. In the Women's Division the season was rather poor, due to the fact that many regular employers had left the cities for the summer months. There was also a decline in the requests for hotel and restaurant employees, although many registered applicants were available.

Farm orders in Ontario were numerous, particularly for experienced men and a number of casual workers was sent out for harvesting, in addition to those hired by the month. In the Niagara Falls and St. Catharines' zones cherries and plums were nearly all picked and early peaches would be ready in the near future. There was little demand for pulp cutters, but sawmill staffs continued at a high level. Mining was quiet. Manufacturing in almost all lines was below par; a number of firms were closed for vacation. Fruit and vegetable canneries, however, were busy preparing for the season's activities. Building construction recorded improvement and skilled building mechanics were fairly well employed. Highway construction also afforded work for a number of men. Transportation was more active, especially at Fort William, where hundreds of freight cars were leaving the Lake Head for Western points, in readiness for the grain haul. In the Women's Division regular placements continued steady in household service, although casual work was slow, owing to the summer season. There were, however, few openings for women in other fields of work at the present time.

A keener demand prevailed for harvest help in the Prairie Provinces, as warm dry weather was rapidly maturing the crops. Heavy damage from rust and grasshoppers was reported in some localities, although the demand for help, even in those districts, remained fairly good. Logging and mining were quiet. Manufacturing was somewhat better. Building construction was more active and highway construction afforded a fair amount of employment in the rural communities. Trade was fair. Suitable applicants

were difficult to obtain for both country and town positions listed in the Women's Division of household service.

Farming in British Columbia was quiet. Logging operations suffered serious curtailment due to fire hazard and saw and shingle mills were running on short shifts. Mining was slack. A little more work was available for men in building construction, and highway construction continued, a start having been made at Vancouver on the new Pacific highway. Some workers also were called to fight forest fires in different parts of the province. New Westminster and Prince Rupert reported the waterfronts busy, but Vancouver, quiet. At Prince Rupert, drydocks and shipyards were slack, but at Victoria, conditions were much better than they had been for some time previous. Placements in the Women's Division of household service were fewer in number. At Penticton, orders for domestic help were difficult to fill, as a number of women had found work in packing houses and canneries.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, July, 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

It is estimated that at June 13, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,333,000. This was 42,000 less than at May 16, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 326,000 as compared with June 21, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at June 13, 1938, was 13·4 compared with 13·0 at May 16, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 5·3 at June 13, 1938, and 6·6 at May 16, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at June 13, 1938, was 13·0 as compared with 12·7 at May 16, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at June 13, 1938, as compared with June 21, 1937, of about 3·7 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 3·5 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 3·6 between these dates.

At June 13, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,268,566 wholly unemployed, 468,756 temporarily stopped, and 65,590 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,802,912; this was 24,107 more than at May 16, 1938. This increase was mainly accounted for by temporary stoppages, due partly to local holidays on the day of the count and partly to extensions of the Whitsun holiday. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 500,000 as compared with June 21, 1937, in the total number of persons on the registers.

The total of 1,802,912 persons on the registers at June 13, 1938, included 1,073,755 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 530,763 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 50,800 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 147,594 other persons of whom 32,962 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at June 13, 1938, was 1,894,548 as compared with 1,868,760 at May 16, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase at June 13, 1938, of about 526,000 as compared with June 21, 1937.

United States

On July 22, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labour, announced that there had been a further decline of about 100,000 in non-agricultural employment in June, due primarily to reductions in factory working forces. In other major lines of activity employment was reported as stable except for seasonal changes.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate the employment situation in the United States was as follows:

The estimated decline of 100,000 workers in private industry and regular government work was smaller than the reductions which occurred in April and in May. These figures do not take account of workers in agriculture or on Works Progress Administration projects and other Federal emergency projects.

In manufacturing, it is estimated that about 140,000 wage earners were laid off between mid-May and mid-June, a reduction of 2·2 per cent. Factory pay rolls were reduced by 3·2 per cent, or approximately $4,500,000 a

week. Ordinarily factory employment and pay rolls decline by about 1 per cent from May to June. Since June 1937, when factories were operating near peak levels for the recovery movement, the number of wage earners in factories has been reduced by one-fourth, and weekly pay rolls by 35 per cent.

The most marked declines in manufacturing employment were again reported by the heavy industries, in particular, machinery, steel products, automobiles, and railroad repair shops. The durable goods industries as a group reduced employment by 3·7 per cent from May, while the nondurable goods industries reported a decline of 1 per cent. In this group of industries there were greater-than-seasonal increases in the manufacture of foods, tobacco, and woollen textiles. Since last year at this time, the durable goods industries have laid off one-third of their workers and the nondurable goods industries about one-sixth.

Employment changes were small in the nonmanufacturing industries, for the most part. Class I railroads reported a net addition of 9,200 men, because of increased maintenance work. This is the first increase since July 1937. Mining employment was generally curtailed, except for anthracite mines, which added 4,500 men. About 10,000 bituminous miners and 4,000 metal miners were laid off, as business slackened. Retail and wholesale firms reduced their staffs by 14,000 and 5,000, respectively, largely because of seasonal declines in sales, and year-round hotels had 6,000 fewer employees. Public utility companies as a group reported little change; telephone companies reduced their forces by 2,000 employees, while light and power companies added 2,000.

Private building contractors had about the same number of men at work as in May, although a small increase is usual. Public construction financed by Federal funds expanded, however, with an estimated net addition of 45,000 workers in the construction industry as a whole, including road work. As a result of expanded building activity in June, employment in certain manufacturing industries supplying building materials, notably mill work, cast-iron pipe, plumbers' supplies, cement, and marble and granite, added some employees in June.

Most of the larger industrial States of the East and North reported smaller employment in June, including Michigan, Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania. Among the industries contributing to the decline were automobiles, steel, machinery, shoes, and certain textile and clothing industries.

Eighteen States reported employment gains. In Oregon, Washington, and California, the improvement represented mainly the seasonal hiring of workers by canneries; in North and South Carolina the gain was largely in cotton mills.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR PERIOD APRIL TO JUNE, 1938

EMPLOYMENT conditions, as indicated by the work of the Employment Service of Canada during the quarter April to June, 1938, were less favourable than those reported during the corresponding quarter of 1937, as there was a decline of nearly 15 per cent in vacancies offered and of over 13 per cent in placements effected in regular and casual employment. This was chiefly due to a very heavy loss in logging, followed by other declines of marked proportions in construction and maintenance, manufacturing and farming. Services also recorded a fairly large decrease, but that in trade and in mining was nominal only. The only gain was in transportation and this was of moderate proportions. All provinces, except New Brunswick and Quebec, registered fewer vacancies and placements than were recorded in the corresponding quarter of last year, the heaviest decline being shown in Ontario. The gain registered in Quebec was noteworthy, but that in New Brunswick was quite small. The accompanying table gives the vacancies and placements of the Employment Service of Canada by industrial groups in the various provinces during the period April to June, 1938.

From the chart on page ** which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Offices for the month of June, it will be seen that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed a sharp upward course throughout the quarter, but at the close of the period the level of vacancies was about 7 points and that of placements 5 points below the levels recorded at the end of June, 1937. During the period April to June, 1938, there was a ratio of 49·7 vacancies and 46·4 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 60·2 vacancies and 55·2 placements during the corresponding period a year ago.

The average number of positions offered daily during the quarter under review was 1,184, of applications registered, 2,383, and of placements effected, 1,106, in contrast with the daily average of 1,350 vacancies, 2,245

applications and 1,240 placements in regular and casual employment during the same quarter of 1937.

During the three months April to June, 1938, the offices reported that they had made 85,429 references of persons to positions and had effected a total of 81,780 placements, of which 52,207 were in regular employment and 29,573 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 38,479 were of men and 13,728 of women. A comparison with the corresponding period of 1937, shows that 94,234 placements were then made, of which 65,655 were in regular employment and 28,579

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**53**	**43**	**10**	**36**	.....	**36**	**756**	**516**	**190**	**1,419**	**999**	**390**
Animal products, edible	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	32	11	25	15	10
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	25	18	5
Lumber and its products	38	34	4	5	.....	5	21	9	10	86	68	16
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3
Pulp and paper products	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	37	146	96	69	22
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	4	7
Textile products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	26	3	109	80	16
Plant products, edible	4	4	.....	10	.....	10	72	45	18	257	89	167
Plant products, n.e.s.	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	16	14	.....	31	16	14
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	26	.....	57	36	20
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	8	.....	38	18	18
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	264	261	3
Electric apparatus	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	47	46	.....	56	47	10
Iron and steel products	7	3	4	5	.....	5	76	64	1	288	225	62
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	171	171	1	17	13	4
Mineral products	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	16	19	19	.....	16	10	6
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	11	.....	39	29	7
Logging	**284**	**264**	**4**	**86**	**86**	.....	**1,040**	**1,150**	.....	**2,092**	**1,902**	**13**
Fishing and Hunting	**8**	**8**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**5**	.....
Farming	**109**	**86**	**23**	**13**	**13**	.....	**392**	**358**	**26**	**4,645**	**4,277**	**302**
Mining	**132**	**132**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**34**	**33**	.....	**106**	**84**	**9**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	132	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	10	.....	106	84	9
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Communication	**4**	**1**	**3**	**1**	.....	**1**	**2**	**2**	.....	**10**	**7**	**3**
Transportation	**6**	.....	**6**	**22**	.....	**22**	**1,278**	**143**	**1,123**	**288**	**50**	**235**
Forwarding and storage	6	.....	6	20	.....	20	23	20	3	269	36	235
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shipping and stevedoring	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1,254	123	1,120	18	14	.....
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**963**	**158**	**779**	**636**	**147**	**489**	**10,545**	**10,247**	**272**	**8,372**	**7,173**	**1,164**
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	14	.....	87	80	11
Highway	948	150	772	601	142	459	6,693	6,636	49	6,018	5,510	507
Building and other	15	8	7	35	5	30	3,838	3,597	223	2,267	1,583	646
Services	**2,082**	**436**	**1,544**	**2,219**	**312**	**1,910**	**12,431**	**5,359**	**2,910**	**12,589**	**4,536**	**7,430**
Governmental	17	.....	17	1	1	.....	50	18	32	217	90	127
Hotel and restaurant	57	27	28	13	10	3	482	377	8	928	713	161
Professional	205	7	182	2	.....	2	172	98	25	241	140	87
Recreational	6	1	3	4	3	1	88	54	20	465	118	328
Personal	357	9	348	547	13	534	565	351	195	2,878	257	2,624
Household	1,436	388	966	1,651	284	1,370	11,069	4,459	2,630	7,852	3,210	4,103
Farm household	4	4	.....	1	1	.....	5	2	.....	8	8	.....
Trade	**72**	**8**	**64**	**85**	**4**	**81**	**477**	**379**	**74**	**798**	**238**	**560**
Retail	50	5	45	85	4	81	266	177	68	683	211	470
Wholesale	22	3	19	.....	.....	.....	211	202	6	115	27	90
Finance	**1**	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**1**	**30**	**27**	.....	**25**	**11**	**14**
All Industries	**3,714**	**1,136**	**2,434**	**3,099**	**562**	**2,540**	**26,985**	**18,214**	**4,595**	**30,349**	**19,282**	**10,120**
Men	1,994	699	1,264	1,438	268	1,170	15,356	13,402	1,945	20,857	15,081	5,448
Women	1,720	437	1,170	1,661	294	1,370	11,629	4,812	2,650	9,492	4,201	4,672

in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 130,292 men and 45,995 women, a total of 176,287, in contrast with the registration of 170,562 during the same period of 1937. Employers notified the Service during the quarter April to June, 1938, of 87,590 vacancies, of which 55,488 were for men and 32,102 for women, as compared with 102,595 opportunities for work offered during the corresponding period a year ago. In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the Employment Offices for the month of June, 1938.

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—APRIL-JUNE, 1938

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
76	**39**	**37**	**73**	**30**	**43**	**197**	**174**	**21**	**171**	**108**	**63**	**2,781**	**1,909**	**790**
4	4	.....	13	4	9	18	17	1	10	8	2	121	81	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1	.....	1	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	24	6
2	2	.....	8	4	4	86	86	.....	39	36	3	285	239	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	3
10	6	4	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	294	116	172
.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	1	15	5	10
7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	2	2	.....	161	115	22
4	1	3	1	1	.....	12	6	6	6	5	1	366	151	205
1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	49	31	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
5	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	.....	93	66	24
3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	6	2	4	58	32	22
4	1	3	.....	.....	.....	8	4	4	8	3	3	290	275	13
5	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	111	95	16
23	12	11	24	7	17	38	29	9	40	4	36	501	344	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	28	2	216	212	7
3	.....	3	1	.....	1	21	21	.....	27	16	11	103	66	37
4	3	1	22	12	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81	55	18
215	**253**	.....	**27**	**17**	**10**	**110**	**110**	.....	**392**	**365**	**27**	**4,246**	**4,147**	**54**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**30**	**30**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**43**	**43**	.....
1,310	**1,303**	**15**	**1,620**	**1,590**	**12**	**1,959**	**1,938**	**21**	**475**	**444**	**27**	**10,523**	**10,009**	**426**
2	**7**	.....	**78**	**78**	.....	**34**	**33**	.....	**146**	**143**	**2**	**532**	**510**	**11**
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....
2	7	.....	78	78	.....	22	22	.....	140	137	2	491	470	11
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	.....	6	6	.....	36	35	.....
.....	.....	.....	**6**	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**1**	**1**	.....	**24**	**17**	**7**
6	**5**	**2**	**27**	**1**	**26**	**195**	**146**	**49**	**73**	**17**	**56**	**1,895**	**362**	**1,519**
3	1	2	27	1	26	70	21	49	45	5	40	463	84	381
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	1	4	2	1
3	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	125	.....	25	10	15	1,427	276	1,137
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
373	**355**	**19**	**308**	**217**	**86**	**1,185**	**581**	**598**	**5,403**	**988**	**4,415**	**27,785**	**19,866**	**7,822**
.....	.....	.....	123	114	9	115	99	10	4	4	.....	343	311	30
280	274	6	109	79	30	879	417	462	5,220	912	4,308	20,748	14,120	6,593
93	81	13	76	24	47	191	65	126	179	72	107	6,694	5,435	1,199
2,497	**851**	**1,541**	**2,071**	**1,109**	**829**	**2,175**	**1,256**	**604**	**1,975**	**777**	**1,187**	**38,039**	**14,636**	**17,955**
8	8	.....	4	3	1	5	3	2	36	2	34	338	125	213
135	115	30	74	66	1	164	150	7	82	53	27	1,935	1,511	265
35	16	20	136	127	24	64	48	14	87	16	73	942	452	427
41	8	36	24	.....	24	25	5	20	15	11	1	668	200	433
212	13	199	281	13	268	276	17	259	357	18	339	5,473	691	4,766
1,893	558	1,256	1,291	700	510	1,226	703	302	1,392	670	713	27,810	10,972	11,850
173	133	.....	261	200	1	415	330	.....	6	7	.....	873	685	1
64	**13**	**51**	**37**	**4**	**35**	**72**	**15**	**57**	**47**	**6**	**41**	**1,652**	**667**	**963**
37	6	31	17	1	18	49	12	37	43	6	37	1,230	422	787
27	7	20	20	3	17	23	3	20	4	.....	4	422	245	176
3	.....	**3**	**5**	.....	**5**	**1**	**1**	.....	**4**	**2**	**2**	**70**	**41**	**26**
4,546	**2,826**	**1,668**	**4,252**	**3,052**	**1,046**	**5,958**	**4,284**	**1,350**	**8,687**	**2,851**	**5,820**	**87,590**	**52,207**	**29,573**
2,207	1,981	283	2,512	1,964	524	4,083	3,055	1,021	7,041	2,029	5,006	55,488	38,479	16,661
2,339	845	1,385	1,740	1,088	522	1,875	1,229	329	1,646	822	814	32,102	13,728	12,912

62327—5½

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and resasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for buildings and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted

in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of Fisheries

Construction of a dwelling at Grand Lake Ponds, Wellington Station, Halifax Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. R. K. Steeves, Fletcher's Crossing, Wellington Station, N.S. Date of contract, July 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,428. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators: Gas. or electric	0 40
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Watchman	0 25

Department of National Defence

Contract for dredging and an extension to the concrete apron at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $35,468. The dredging contract contained the General Fair Wages Clause, and the con-

struction contract included a fair wages schedule as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Powder men	0 50
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators: gas	0 50
Steam shovel operators	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Watchman	0 35

Repointing stonework and brickwork on a portion of the exterior walls of the Armoury at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Michael Connell, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, July 12, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,250. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 90
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 60
Labourers	0 40

Construction of a radio building at Fort Resolution, N.W.T. Name of contractor, Mr. William Brown, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, July 13, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,998. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 85
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters	0 85
($0.90 per hour from July 1st, 1938)	
Electricians	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 90
Lathers, wood	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Watchman	0 40

NOTE.—Workmen hired locally are to receive 25 per cent in excess of the rates specified in this schedule.

The contractor shall provide free transportation, sleeping accommodation and meals for all persons taken to the work from outside points, and the full hourly rate of their classification shall be paid while travelling to the work. The same conditions shall apply on the outgoing trip provided, however, that the workman does not voluntarily leave the work before its completion. The contractor shall provide board and lodging and may make a deduction of 80 cents per day for this service in each instance where the workman receives a full day's pay. When work is not available due to circumstances over which the workman has no control no deduction for board and lodging shall be made. The same conditions shall apply to teams taken in from outside points, except that no deduction shall be made for board.

Should any person taken to the work from an outside point at the expense of the contractor leave the work of his own accord within a period of 30 days the contractor may deduct from wages due such person the actual expense of the inbound trip, provided, however, that the supervising Government engineer agrees that such person is attempting to take an unfair advantage of the contractor.

Construction of a Receiving Station and an addition to the Men's Living Quarters at Fort Smith, N.W.T. Name of contractor, Mr. William Brown, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, July 13, 1938. Amount of contract, $12,400. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	0 85
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters	0 85
Electricians	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 90
Lathers, wood	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Watchman	0 40

Subdividing and altering the basement of Barrack Block No. 1, Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Thos. A. Andre, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, July 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,300. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 80
Labourers	0 40

Paving of roadways at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,400. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt raker and finisher	$0 55
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Road grader operators—gas.	0 50
Tractor operator	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a gun shed at the Drill Hall at Walkerton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Edwin H. Faelker, Hanover, Ont. Date of contract, July 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,058. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 55
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 45
Cement finisher	0 55
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 45
Electricians	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Lathers, wood	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 45
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a carpenter's quarters for the Royal Canadian Air Force, Kamloops, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. H. J. Davies, Kamloops, B.C. Date of contract, July 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,965. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finisher	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Compressor operators, gas. or elec	0 50
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam: single or double drum	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators: gas. or electric	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters & glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators, gas.	1 12½
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 74⅛
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Welders on steel erection	1 12½
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a Torpedo Sub Depot at H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Luney Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, July 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $34,260. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners:	
Up to and including Aug. 31, 1938	0 75
On and after Sept. 1, 1938	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or electric	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Electricians	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drum	0 70
Double drum	0 90
Hoist operators	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65

	Per hour
Linoleum layers	0 65
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters—spray	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, composition	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 50
Tile setters	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Welders on steel erection	1 12½
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a Boom Defence Building at H.M.C. Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Parfitt Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, July 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $47,557. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Clearing and grubbing a portion of the Royal Canadian Air Force Aerodrome, Truro, N.S. Name of contractors, Municipal Spraying and Contracting Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $68,400. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmits' helpers	0 40
Dragline operators	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Tractor operators—gas	0 45
Watchman	0 30

Erection of six Travelling Cranes in six of the Naval Buildings at the Joint Service Magazines, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractor, John T. Hepburn, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 27, 1938. Amount of contract, including the cranes, $4,660. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Machinists	0 75
Painters	0 65
Structural steel workers	1 12½

Clearing and grading at the Royal Canadian Air Force Aerodrome, Patricia Bay, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Mannix & Davidson, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $69,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 50
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blackmiths' helpers	0 50
Dragline operators	1 12½
Dragline firemen	0 74⅛
Dragline oilers	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Road grader operators—horse-drawn	0 50
Road grader operators—including team	0 90
Road grader operators—gasoline	0 60
Steam shovel operator	1 12½
Steam shovel firemen	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 74⅛
Steam shovel oilers	0 60
Tractor operators—gas	0 65
Team and scraper	0 85
Team and plow	0 85
Watchman	0 45

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of repairs to the P. O. Lobby and Working Space in the Federal Building, Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Allan & Viner Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,586. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering Mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Concrete mixer operator, steam	0 90
Concrete mixer operator, gas. or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Drivers, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers, team and wagon	1 00

	Per hour
Electricians	1 00
Hoist operators	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers—metal	1 00
Lathers—wood	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 65
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers	0 50
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 85
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor Kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and 1 to 2 ton truck	1 50
Motor truck drivers and 3 ton truck	2 00
Motor truck drivers and 4 ton truck	2 50
Motor truck drivers and 5 ton truck	3 00
Ornamental Iron Workers	1 12½
Painters—Spray	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers	0 50
Roofers—Composition	0 55
Roofer—felt and gravel, patent	0 50
Roofers—sheet metal	1 00
Roofers—Shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 90
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Stonecutters	1 00
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo Labourers	0 50
Tile setters	1 12½
Tile setters' helpers	0 50

Removal of rock at Nitinat Lake, B.C. Name of contractors, McKenzie Barge and Derrick Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 16, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,950. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Foreman	$0 75
Powderman	0 50
Drill runner	0 50
Compressor operator (gas.)	0 50
Blacksmith	0 65
Labourer	0 45

Construction of improvements to the North Arm jetty at Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Quarries, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 2, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $26,100. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month
Tugboat Captain—Class A	$200 00
Tugboat Captain—Class B	190 00
Tugboat captain—Class C	180 00
Tugboat engineer—Class A	190 00
Tugboat engineer—Class B	180 00
Tugboat engineer—Class C	170 00
	Per hour
Tugboat fireman	0 56½
Tugboat deckhand	0 54
Derrick engineer	1 12½
Derrick fireman	0 68¾
Tugboat deckhand	0 54
Labourers	0 45
Gasoline engine runner	0 60
Launch operator (work boat)	0 50
Piledriver foreman	1 25
Piledriver engineer	1 12½
Piledriver fireman	0 68¾
Piledriver bridgeman	1 00
Piledriver booman	1 00
Piledriver man	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Moving of Post office building and construction of a new foundation, Rigaud, P.Q. Name of contractors, La Cie de Construction Interprovinciale Inc., Rigaud, P.Q. Date of contract, June 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $17,301.40 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Drivers, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Lathers, metal	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a public building at Foam Lake, Sask. Name of contractors, Poole Construction Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, June 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $19,400 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 45
Cement finishers	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Lathers, metal	0 70
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90

	Per hour
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 30

Rebuilding, repairing and widening wharf at Grande Riviere, Gaspé Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. P. and A. Belanger, Sayabec, P.Q. Date of contract, July 16, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $49,665.58. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmith's helper	0 35
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 55
Fireman, stationary	0 35
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinist	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck drivers and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of a harbour at Wood Islands, P.E.I. Name of contractors, Dominion Construction Corporation Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 8, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $254,143.85. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Acetylene or electric welders on steel erection.	$0 75
Blacksmith	0 55
Compressor operator (gas. or electric)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Drill runners (machine)	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen (stationary)	0 40
Hoist operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters	0 55
Pile driver engineers	0 60
Powdermen	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a public building at Quebec West, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph E. Tremblay, Rivière Mailloux, P.Q. Date of contract, July 20, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,775 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator (gas. or electric)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	$1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, asphalt shingles	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Stone masons	0 80
Stone masons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 35

Repairs to Breakwater at Chockfish, Kent Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Laflamme & Laflamme, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 22, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $27,805.35. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Motor boat operator	0 35
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Compressor operator (gas. or electric)	0 40
Engineer, operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 55
three or more drums	0 65
Fireman, stationary	0 35

	Per hour
Hoist operator (gas. or electric)	0 40
Machinist	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Watchman	0 25
Driver	0 30

Construction of a new power house, pump house equipment, machine shop, etc., at Lorne Dry Dock, Lauzon, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1938. Amount of contract, $213,186. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 55
Compressor operators—gas. or electric	0 50
Crane operators—gas. or electric	0 55
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runners	$0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Patternmakers	0 65
Pipe fitters (surface-temporary work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 65
Stonemasons	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 65
Terrazzo labourers	0 45
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 80
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 60
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 75

Construction of a public building at North Head, N.B. Name of contractors, Stewart Construction Co., Ltd., Sherbrooke, P.Q. Date of contract, June 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $28,282 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or electric	0 40
Cement finishers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Lathers, metal	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Marble and tile setters	0 70
Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Stonecutters (granite, sandstone, limestone)	0 60
Structural steel workers	0 75
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo layers' helpers	0 55
Terrazzo labourers	0 35
Watchman	0 25

Construction of wharf repairs at Queen Charlotte City, Skenna District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, June 20, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,108.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver firemen	0 68¾
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver man	1 00
Labourer	0 45
Watchman	0 45

Reconstruction of portions of west pier at Port Stanley, Elgin Co., Ont. Name of contractors, J. E. Wainright Construction Co., London, Ont. Date of contract, July 18, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately

$36,823.12. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finisher	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator: gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators—gas. or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineer, operating, steam—single or double drum	0 65
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Machinist	0 60
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Pile driver bridgeman	0 42
Pile driver boommen	0 42
Pile driver men	0 42
Timber men and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of improvements to Breakwater at Escuminac, Northumberland Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, July 4, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $56,399. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring and scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Motor boat operator	0 35
Driver	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 ton	1 35
3 tons	1 85

Construction of alterations to the Heating system at the Military Hospital, Christie Street, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Reg. H. Steen Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $27,058. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Perhour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 05
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 55
Boiler makers	0 80
Carpenters and joiners	0 95
Cement finishers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Electric	0 60
Drivers	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 65
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 80
Three or more drums	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Labourers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 55
3 tons	2 05
4 tons	2 55
Ornamental iron workers	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 90
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 97½
Structural steel workers	0 80
Welders on structural steel	0 80
Watchman	0 40

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at North West Cove (Tancook), Lunenburg Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Robert A. Douglas, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, July 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $9,970. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmith' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Drivers, team and wagon	0 55
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25
Driver	0 30

Construction of breakwater repairs and improvements at Brooklyn, Queens Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Foundation Maritime Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 16, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $177,280. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$ 0 50
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Crane operators—(gas. or electric)	0 45

	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part tame)	$14 00
Diver's tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runners, machine	$0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Firemen stationary	0 35
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor boat operators	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 45
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver men	0 37½
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Powdermen	0 40
Watchman	0 25

Construction of alterations in the third floor etc. of the Old Examining Warehouse on Common Street, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. A. A. Leclair, Dupuis, Limitee, Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 9, 1938. Amount of contract $11,630. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Drivers, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 75
Lathers, wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 55
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Terrazzo labourers	0 40
Waxers and polishers	0 45
Watchman	0 35

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work.*

NOTE.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging work in Harrison River, B.C. Name of contractors, McKenzie Barge and Derrick Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 16, 1938. Amount of contcart, approximately $11,125.

Dredging work in Courtenay River, B.C. Name of contractor, Northwestern Dredging Company, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, July 22, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $8,066.

Dredging at Ile Perrot, P.Q. Name of contractors, Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $931.

Dredging in the Ottawa River at Hawkesbury, Ont. Name of contractors, Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,366.

Dredging work at Grenville, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Southern Working Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $3,127.95.

Dredging work at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractors Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $9,480.

Dredging work at Wade's Landing, South Bay, Lake Nipissing, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,619.

Dredging work at the mouth of the Thames River, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $22,500.

Dredging work in the Thames River, at and below Chatham, Ont. Name of contractors, Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date

of contract, July 18, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $16,370.

Dredging work at Oshawa, Ont. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 15, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $103,950.

Dredging work at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, June 21, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $13,300.

Dredging the turning basin at Digby, N.S. Name of contractor, The Saint John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, July 18, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $33,222.

Dredging work at Bear River, N.S. Name of contractors, Saint John Dredging Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, June 30, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $19,049.

Dredging work at Parry Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Dredge and Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $11,866.32.

Dredging work at Byng Inlet, Ont. Name of contractors, Consolidated Dredging Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $53,729.

Dredging work at Manitou, Ontario. Name of contractors, Consolidated Dredging Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,016.

Dredging work at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, The Canadian Dredging and Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, July 11, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $8,725.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction of this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Blue serge, No. 3..	Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Blue serge, No. 52..	Slingsby Mfg. Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Shirts and drawers..	Mercury Mills, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Warm greatcoats..	Earl Clothing Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Mop cloths..	Tarbox Bros., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Steel Lockers, Barrack room..	Western Steel Products Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Drab serge..	Firth Bros., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Folding tables, 6 ft..	Green Valley Lumber Co., Ltd., Eastview, Ont.
Sun helmets..	Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tents and tent flys..	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mattresses, G.S...	Simmons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Drab serge jackets, R.C..	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Embroidered badges and Chevrons..	Raoul Vennat, Enr'g, Montreal, P.Q.
Camp cooking ranges.. ..	Galt Stove & Furnace Co., Preston, Ont.
Parts for camp cooking ranges..	Otaco Ltd. (Tudhope-Anderson) Orillia, Ont.
Steel barrack room lockers.	Dennisteel Corp., Ltd., London, Ont.
Caps..	Wm. Scully, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Folding chairs..	Globe Furniture Co., Ltd., Waterloo, Ont.
Gauges..	Dominion Die & Tool Co., Reg'd, Montreal, P.Q.
Ratchet and tongs..	Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Projectile boxes..	Murawsky Furniture Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Soap..	Royal Crown Soaps, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Eyepiece discs for respirators..	Duplete Safety Glass Co., Oshawa, Ont.
Serge doublets, drab.. ..	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue serge jackets..	Firth Bros., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Jerseys, naval..	Regent Knitting Mills, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
White flannel..	Paris Wincey Mills Co., Ltd., Paris, Ont.
Radio Masts with erecting gear..	Canadian Car & Foundry Co,. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Target frames..	Mis-Canada Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mechanics' Wireless Benches..	Arthur A. Sills, Belleville, Ont.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Khaki Frieze Overcoating for Penetentiaries..	Horn Bros. Woollen Mills, Lindsay, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Metal dating stamps and Type, cancellers, etc.. ..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and weights..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping machine parts..	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q
Mail bagging, fittings, etc..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc..	Walter H. Wickware, Ottawa, Ont.

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Miner Rubber Co., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Yamaska Garments Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Kitchen Overall & Shirt Co., Ltd., Brantford, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Tayside Textiles Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Horn Bros. Woollen Co., Ltd., Lindsay, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms.	Spittal Bros., Ltd., London, Ont.
Letter boxes and locks..	Engine Works & Trading Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter boxes and locks..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter boxes and locks..	Canadian Repair Shop, Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Brown serge..	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Brown serge jackets..	The Workman Uniform Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of five sets of Skis, main, complete, and five sets of Skis, tail assemblies, complete. Name of contractors, Noorduyn Aircraft Ltd., St. Laurent, P.Q. Date of contract, July 16, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,047.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Engine assembly—	Per hour
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitters' helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35

	Per hour
Air frame construction and assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Appentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Forty new type Carburettors, suitable for Mercury VIII Engines, including installing, hangar testing, tuning and preparing for storage. Name of contractors, British Aeroplane Engines, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $20,479.20. The preceding fair wages schedule was included in this contract.

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT

Erection of living quarters for the radio staff at Rivers, Man. Name of contractors, Messrs. Macaw & Macdonald, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, July 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,200. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators: gas	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers—shingle	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of living quarters for radio staff at the Intermediate Aerodrome, Porquis Station, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. G. Theobald, Cochrane, Ont. Date of contract, July 4, 1938. Amount of contract, $15,340. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operator—gas	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers—shingle	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

Erection of living quarters for the radio staff at Killaloe, Ont. Name of contractors, M. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, July 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,974. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator: gas	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers—shingle	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 30

Erection of a single dwelling at Eddy Point, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Jas. P. Kelly, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, July 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,498. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 30
Carpenters	0 50
Painters	0 50
Roofers—shingles—wood	0 50
Plumbers	0 55
Plumbers' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Watchman	0 25

Erection of living quarters for radio staff at the Intermediate Aerodrome, Earlton Junction, Ont. Name of contractors, Hill-Clerk-Francis, Ltd., New Liskeard, Ont. Date of contract, July 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $13,425. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators—gas	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers—shingle	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of living quarters for the radio staff at Ekapo (Broadview), Sask. Name of contractors, P. W. Graham & Sons, Ltd., Moose Jaw, Sask. Date of contract, July 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,822. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Concrete mixer operators—gas	0 65
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Roofers—shingle	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 30

Home Improvement Loans

According to statistics issued by the Department of Finance, the total number of Home Improvement Loans reported by the lending institutions to June 30, 1938, in cities and towns of Canada with a population of 5,000 and upward was 32,164, amounting in value to $13,214,005.60.

In cities of 40,000 and over, 17,766 loans were made amounting to $6,984,743.07; in cities of 20,000 to 40,000 a total of 3,585 loans were made, totalling $1,404,532.02; in communities of 10,000 to 20,000 population 4,963 loans were made amounting to $2,293,764.03; while in towns of 5,000 to 10,000 a total of 5,850 loans amounting to $2,530,966.48 were made.

The Department has been notified that Mr. R. H. MacKay has recently been appointed Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of Nova Scotia, replacing Mr. E. B. Paul who has resigned.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

Toronto, Ontario.—Merchant Tailors' Association of Toronto and The Journeymen Tailors' Union of America, Local 132.

The agreement came into effect May 1, 1937, and was amended May 1, 1938. It is to continue in effect to May 1, 1939.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on holidays, double time.

Wages: a schedule of piece work wage rates forms part of the agreement.

Employers who give out work to contractors to register same with the union and no work to be given to other than registered contractors, and there shall be no sub-contracting. The contractor to provide a sanitary workshop and employ union help only. Except for work so given out to registered contractors, all work to be done on the employer's premises where a sanitary workshop must be furnished.

Work to be divided as equally as possible in slack seasons.

Provision is made for arbitration of any disputes or grievances.

Winnipeg, Manitoba.—Certain Manufacturers of Overalls, Shirts, Pants, Sport Apparel, Etc. and The United Garment Workers of America (Local 35).

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938.

Only union members to be employed and no discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activity

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter; work on legal holidays, time and one-half.

Wages are according to a piece work schedule which is reported to be a 5 per cent increase over the rates in effect previously.

No temporary help may be employed unless there is a full week's work for the permanent employees. All temporary help to be paid the piece worker's average wage plus 10 per cent.

During the slack seasons, work to be divided as equally as possible.

Provision is made for arbitration of disputes.

Vancouver, B.C.—Certain Ladies' Cloak and Suit Manufacturers and The International Ladies' Garment Workers Union (Local 602).

Agreement to be in effect from June 25, 1937, to June 25, 1939.

Only union members to be employed. In each shop, a shop chairman to be elected who will negotiate with the employer for the adjustment of disputes or grievances.

Overtime not permitted until all union members are employed, and then limited to one hour per day for four days a week and must be paid at time and one-half.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Wages: minimum wage for cutters, $35 per week, lining cutters $18 per week. Increases in wages of from 10 to 15 per cent were provided for all week workers covered by the agreement. Piece work wage rate for certain operations are also included in the agreement and other piece work prices are to be settled between the employer and the union.

No new apprentices to be engaged until all unemployed union members are employed, and then only with the consent of the union.

During slack season, work to be divided as equally as possible.

Manufacturing: Pulp and Paper

Sheet Harbour, N.S.—A Certain Pulp Manufacturing Company and The International Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 301).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to May 1, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The agreement was renewed from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice, with minor changes.

Any employee who is now a member or who later becomes a member must maintain his union membership and when hiring new employees union members to be given preference; any others employed to become union members.

Hours: 8 per day for tour workers, day workers and maintenance workers, but additional hours may be worked in cases of emergency.

Overtime: "Overtime at the rate of time and one-half the established rate will be paid for all work performed on Sunday and holidays, provided however, that no overtime shall be paid: (1) to tour workers substituting for one another beyond their regular eight-hour shift nor in case of unnecessary absences; (2) to day workers or maintenance workers unless and until they have worked ten hours, in any one day, excepting Sundays and holidays." Holidays are: Good Friday, Dominion Day, Labour Day and Christmas Day.

Wages per hour: grindermen 45 cents; wet machinemen 41, 45 and 48 cents; balermen 45 cents; pulp storage 34, 35 and 37 cents; wood pickers 37 cents; bale weighers 37 cents; grinder foreman 45 and 52 cents; oilers and cleaners 49 and 52 cents; electricians 67, 69 and 84 cents; carpenters 47 and 62 cents; mechanics 37, 50 and 56 cents; barkermen 37 cents; boom men 37 cents; slashermen 34 cents; wood fore-

man 44 cents; storekeeper 40 cents; truck drivers 40 cents. The classification of switchboard operators at 50 cents was added in the May 1, 1938, amendment as well as the provision that truck drivers' licences be paid by the company on renewal January 1, 1939.

Disputes to be taken up by the adjustment committee of the union with the company and later, if necessary, by the international president of the union with the company president. If they cannot agree, the matter will be referred to an arbitration board. If the representative of the company and the representative of the union cannot agree on an impartial chairman, the premier or acting premier of the province of Nova Scotia will be asked to appoint one. The decision of the arbitration board to be final and binding.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 34) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 73) AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to May 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the unions as bargaining agencies for their membership. Every employee, as a condition of employment, is to maintain his union membership and any new employees must join one of these unions. All other considerations being equal, preference in choosing new employees is to be given to union members.

Hours: for other than tour workers, 8½ hours from Monday to Friday and 6¾ hours on Saturday, a 48-hour week.

Overtime: for other than tour workers, time and one-half.

Wages per hour: wood yard and conveyor workers, 40 to 50 cents; pulp handling—tractor operators 45½ and 47½ cents, labourers 40 cents; riggers—labourers 43 cents; clean-up crew—labourers 40 cents; locomotive—engineer 57½ cents, brakemen and track foreman 45½ cents, labourers 40 cents; wood room—foreman 54 cents, knife grinder and chippermen 46 cents, chip loft 42½ cents, others 41 cents; sulphite mill—millwright 67½ cents, millwright helper 47½ cents, cooks 74 cents, acid maker and wet room stock runner 59½ cents; oiler and blow pits, etc. 56 cents, others 41 to 44 cents; groundwood mills—foreman 65 cents, repairman 48½ cents, grinder men 47 cents, others 40 to 43 cents; paper mill beater room—beater engineers 83 cents, coreman and size man 49½ cents, beater men, mixer men and saveall men 45 cents, cleaner 43½ cents, others 40 cents; paper mill machineroom—tour foreman $1.34 and $1.40, machine tenders $1.03 to $1.15, back tenders 87 to 99 cents, winder men 76 to 80 cents, fourth hands 56 to 60 cents, fifth hands 55 to 59 cents, oilers 44 and 47 cents, basement oiler 41½ and 43½ cents; paper mill finishing room—shipping scale 56½ cents, scale man 51 cents, finishers and truckers 44½ cents, cleaner and sample boy 40 cents; paper mill cutter room—rewinder man 70 cents, rewinder helper 47½ cents, cutter man 58½ cents, finishers, loaders and sheet lifter 44½ cents, sheet girls and sheet boys 30½ cents; board mill beater room—colour man 55 cents, beater man 42 cents, others 40 and 42½ cents; board mill machine room—machine tender 90 cents, back tender 76 cents, third hand 66 cents, fourth hand 50 cents, fifth hand 47 cents, clothing man 53½ cents, others 40 to 47 cents; board mill finishing room—car checker 45½ cents, finishers 42 cents, others 41 cents; mechanical department—machinists 67 to 80 cents, roll grinder and fitter 72 cents, helpers 45½ to 56½ cents, welder 68 cents, welder helper 45½ cents; paper mill millwrights—56½ to 61 cents, helpers 45½ cents; blacksmiths 56½ cents and 61 cents, helpers 45½ and 46½ cents; pipefitters—56½ to 61 cents, helpers 45½ cents, pipe machine 59 cents; board mill millwrights—millwrights 56½ to 61 cents, helpers 45½ cents; painters—45½ and 47½ cents; steam department—turbine operator 64 cents, firemen 48 to 55 cents, turbine helpers 43 cents, bricklayer 68½ cents, steamfitter 61 cents, engine fitter 61 cents, engine helper 43½ cents, labourers 40 cents; electrical department—electrician 63½ and 66 cents, helpers 45½ cents, operators 55 cents, motor tenders 47 cents; control department—groundwood testers 42 cents, paper testers 44 cents; watchmen $3.20 and $3.50 per day; stores—truck drivers 42 to 47½ cents, store man's helper 40 cents.

Meetings to be held monthly if possible between representatives of the company and the union to discuss matters of mutual interest. Disputes and grievances which cannot be settled by the local union with the management, will be taken up by the international president of the union or his representative with the company, and if this fails, the matter will be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final and binding.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN MANUFACTURER OF PAPER BAGS, ETC. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 245).

Agreement to be in effect from November 20, 1937, to April 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Preference in employment to be given to union members. Permanent employees are expected to maintain membership in the union.

Wages per hour: printing department—composing room 38 and 49½ cents, pressmen 31, 36, 50 and 55 cents, feeder 31 cents, rewinder 28 and 30 cents; finishing department—bundlers 31 to 44 cents, pressmen 23 to 26 cents, label boys 23 cents, general works 23 and 30 cents; machine shop—machinists 59 to 69 cents, machinists' helper 34 and 36 cents; cardboard box department—press feeder 26 cents, make ready 44 cents; shipping department—truckers 35 and 37 cents, shipper 34 cents, rewinder 37 and 42½ cents, general labour 26 to 36½ cents, waxed operator 23 and 34 cents, roll wrappers 26 cents, sheet cutter 23 cents, press cutter 26 and 37 cents, embossing machine 23 cents; specialty department—operators 31 to 55 cents, machine tender 25 to 31 cents; wax machines department—operator 53 cents, helper 34 cents; cups department—operating 30 to 38 cents, machine tender 23 and 32 cents.

A mutual interest board to be formed to discuss matters of employees' welfare, safety, etc.

Disputes which cannot be settled by the management and the local union, will be referred to the vice-president of the company and the international president of the union, and then if necessary to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final and binding.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CANADIAN AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS, STEAMFITTERS AND SPRINKLER FITTERS (CANADIAN AUTOMATIC SPRINKLER FITTERS UNION, No. 379).

This agreement covers the installation of automatic sprinkler systems or systems used for fire extinguishing purposes, throughout Canada.

The agreement came into effect May 1, 1932, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1932, page 611. It continues from year to year subject to notice. In 1933, the wage rate for journeymen sprinkler fitters was reduced from 85 to 75 cents per hour, but in October, 1937, the 85 cent rate was restored and the agreement continues from year to year, subject to notice of change by either party.

CERTAIN ELEVATOR MANUFACTURERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS (LOCALS NOS. 101 AT QUEBEC, 89 AT MONTREAL, 96 AT OTTAWA, 50 AT TORONTO, 90 AT HAMILTON, 102 AT WINNIPEG AND 82 AT VANCOUVER).

This agreement, which came into effect October 1, 1934, to remain in effect to September 30, 1939, with addenda in 1934 and October, 1936, which provide for a 10 per cent reduction in wage rates for mechanics engaged on contract elevator maintenance and partial maintenance work.

Hours are 44 per week except in any city where five of the seven principal building trades work a five day week when elevator constructors will also work only a five day week, though service or emergency work may still be done at regular rates on Saturday morning.

Overtime: double time for all overtime including Saturday afternoons, Sundays and legal holidays.

Wages are computed by the average wage rate of the five highest of seven named building trades. The local unions who have reported their wage rates at June 1, 1938 are: local 101 of Quebec City reports elevator constructors at Quebec and Saint John, N.B. 75 cents, elevator constructors at Halifax 85 cents, mechanics on repair and service work at Quebec, Saint John and Halifax 67½ cents, mechanic's helper on construction work 53 cents at Quebec and Saint John, 60 cents at Halifax, mechanic's helper on service work at Quebec, Saint John and Halifax 49 cents; local 96 of Ottawa reports 85 cents for mechanics on construction work, 76½ cents on repair and service work and 59½ and 53 cents respectively for mechanics' helpers; local 50 of Toronto reports a rate of 98 cents for mechanics and 68 cents for helpers; local 90 of Hamilton reports 85 cents for mechanics and 60 cents for helpers at Hamilton, Kitchener, London and St. Catharines.

HALIFAX, N.S.—CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE, INC. AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, No. 83.

The terms of this agreement which came into effect the day it was made effective under the Industrial Standards Act (July 30, 1938) are summarized on page 947 of this issue.

62327—6½

HALIFAX, N.S.—CONSTRUCTIVE MECHANICAL TRADES EXCHANGE AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL No. 56.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938 to April 30, 1939 and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The terms of this agreement relating to hours, overtime and wages are the same as made binding under the Industrial Standards Act and summarized on page 947 of this issue.

Apprentices to serve five years. Not more than one apprentice to each three journeymen employed.

A joint conference board to be formed which shall meet when necessary to deal with matters submitted for their consideration. Any dispute which cannot be settled by this board will be referred to the general office of the international association and no strike or lockout to occur until the general office has rendered a decision.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 249.

Agreement to be in effect from May 2, 1938 to April 30, 1939.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; double time thereafter; work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen carpenters: 80 cents per hour.

Wages and conditions for apprentices to be as stipulated by the Ontario Apprenticeship Board.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE CONTRACTING PLASTERERS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE LATHERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, No. 97.

Agreement to be in effect from March 31, 1938 to March 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed and the union agrees to give preference to the contractors parties to the agreement when supplying men and also agree that no union member will work for less than the wage rate of the agreement.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40 hour week. No union member to work over 40 hours in any one week, including overtime. Employees required to set hangers in connection with the pouring of concrete on Saturdays may do so and will be paid straight time for the morning and time and one half for Saturday afternoon and evening. When necessary to have two or three shifts daily, those working on the second and third shift to be paid time and one seventh.

Overtime: time and one-half, work on Saturdays, Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 75 cents per hour for all nail on lathng on wood furring, 90 cents for all other lathing, such as metal furring, tie-on simplex, tri-seal, etc. Foremen must be union members and be paid $1 per day over the regular rate.

For work outside the "metropolitan area of the city of Toronto," transportation to be

paid by the employer and travelling time not exceeding 8 hours per day.

A joint arbitration committee to be formed who shall meet on request and whose decision will be binding on both parties.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CONTRACTING PLASTERERS SECTION OF THE BUILDERS EXCHANGE AND THE HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABOURERS' UNION, NO. 781 (PLASTERERS' LABOURERS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1938, to March 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Employers will accept orders for union dues when signed by the members affected.

Hours: when necessary to work two or more shifts daily, such shifts to be not more than 8 hours between 1 a.m. Monday and 8 a.m. Saturday, and for the second or third shifts time and one-seventh to be paid.

Overtime: time and one-half, but overtime only to be paid while attending plasterers who are on overtime.

Minimum wage rate for plasterers' labourers: 60 cents per hour and no union members will work for less.

A joint arbitration committee to be formed for the settlement of any disputes.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABOURERS' UNION, LOCAL 756 (WRECKERS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1938, to March 1, 1939. Any proposed changes must be submitted 30 days before expiration date.

Only union members to be employed for all general work in connection with the wrecking business.

Hours: 8 per day, Saturday 6 hours. Whenever there is any need of special work, 9 hours may be worked at the regular rate.

Overtime: all work over 9 hours in any day, to be paid at time and one-half.

Each firm agrees that a shop steward be selected at a shop meeting of their employees and any complaints which the firm may have as to the carrying out of the agreement or as to any individual worker will be taken up by the shop steward with the workers concerned or with a union representative, if necessary.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO AND DISTRICT SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC AND SANITARY ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 46.

Agreement to be in effect from May 26, 1938, to March 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1936, page 830 and August, 1935, page 776, with these exceptions:

All overtime work of an emergency repair nature where life may be endangered or property damaged, to be done at regular wage rates up to two hours, and if the work takes less than one hour and it is necessary to call the worker from his home, he will be paid travelling time to and from his home.

Minimum wage rate: for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 90 cents per hour to June 1, 1938 (which is the same as the previous agreement) and $1 per hour thereafter; for junior mechanics 65 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents).

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CUT STONE CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE TORONTO LOCAL UNION OF THE JOURNEYMEN STONE CUTTERS' ASSOCIATION.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1932, page 819, July, 1933, page 733, and September, 1936, page 830, with this exception:

The wage rate for journeymen stonecutters is increased from 87½ to 95 cents per hour.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' SECTION OF THE WINNIPEG BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, NO. 1 OF MANITOBA.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1937, page 1032, with these exceptions:

Wages for bricklayers and masons: $1.10 per hour (an increase of 5 cents per hour).

Men hired in Winnipeg and sent to jobs out of town to have their transportation paid to and from the job and 15 cents per hour extra over the prevailing rate for bricklayers and masons in the locality where the work is being done, to cover cost of board, lodging and other expenses.

REGINA, SASK.—REGINA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE AND THE BRICKLAYERS', MASONS' AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 1, SASKATCHEWAN (BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1938, to March 1, 1939.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1270, and July, 1935, page 693.

Wages per hour for journeymen bricklayers and stone-masons continue at $1.10 per hour, with a 44-hour week.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 170.

Agreement to be in effect from July, 1938, to January 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive, a 40-hour week, but for emergency work, forced construction jobs or jobbing work, work may be done on Saturday mornings at regular rates.

Overtime: time and one-half for overtime, including work on Saturdays (except as provided above for Saturday morning); work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time. In case it is necessary to work more than one 8-hour shift per day on any job, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Minimum wage rates: journeymen plumbers and steamfitters, $1 per hour, helpers 50 cents;

junior plumbers and steamfitters who do not come under the Apprenticeship Act to be paid $6 per day, with increase of 50 cents per day each six months.

For work out of town, journeymen to have their board and transportation paid by the employer and travelling time up to 8 hours per day.

Apprentices to be employed in accordance with the provincial Apprenticeship Act, one apprentice allowed each shop employing one journeyman plumber and one additional apprentice for each additional five journeymen.

A joint conference board to be formed for the settlement of disputes. If this board cannot settle a dispute, no action to be taken until the matter has been referred to the international head office of the union for a decision.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:—

Men's and Boys' Hat and Cap Industry, Montreal (amendment).

Building Trades, Three Rivers.

Building Trades, Montreal.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in the article on page 947 of this issue:—

Nova Scotia

Carpenters, Halifax and Dartmouth.
Plasterers, Halifax and Dartmouth.
Plumbers, Halifax and Dartmouth.

Ontario

Loggers, Timmins.
Barbers, Toronto.

Saskatchewan

Carpenters, Regina.
Hairdressers, etc., Regina.

Alberta

Welding Industry, Calgary.
Lathers, Calgary.
Plumbers, Calgary.
Structural Steel Workers, Edmonton.
Taxi and Bus Drivers, Banff.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May issue of the Labour Gazette, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the

agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting building trades at Three Rivers and Montreal; the amendment by Orders in Council of agreements affecting the men's and boys' hat and cap industry at Montreal, barbers and hairdressers at Montreal; the cancellation by Order in Council of the agreement affecting the building industry of Victoriaville. Requests for the extension of new agreements affecting the bakery, retail trade and hotel industries at Magog and the jewellery industry in the Quebec district were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 16, embroidery workers at Montreal in the issue of July 23 and bakers at Granby in the issue of July 30. In addition, Orders in Council were published in the July 9 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette* approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees, and in the July 30 issue requiring competency certificates in the shoe repairing trade in Montreal.

Manufacturing: Textiles, Clothing, Etc.

MEN'S HAT AND CAP WORKERS, MONTREAL AND DISTRICT AND HULL.—An Order in Council approved July 2 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 9, amends a previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, page 102).

The industrial jurisdiction as set forth in this amendment covers all manufacturers producing as a main industry or as an addition to their main industry all manner of men's and boys' hats, caps and headwear for children of either sex.

The territorial jurisdiction is defined as the Island of Montreal and territory within fifty miles of its limits as well as the city of Hull.

The amendment also gives definitions of certain trades.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council approved July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 9, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors and L'Union Nationale Catholique des Charpentiers-menuisiers, Inc. des Trois Rivières, (the National Catholic Union of Carpenters and Joiners, Incorporated of Three Rivers), L'Union Nationale Catholique des Journaliers, Inc. (The National Catholic Union of Labourers, Inc.), L'Union National Catholique des Electriciens, Inc. des Trois Rivières (the National Catholic Union of Electricians, Inc. of Three Rivers), L'Union Nationale Catholique des Mecaniciens de Machines Fixés Inc. des Trois Rivières (the National Catholic Union of Stationary Engineers, Inc. of Three Rivers), L'Union Nationale Catholique des Peintres Inc., des Trois Rivières, (the National Catholic Union of Painters, Inc. of Three Rivers) and L'Union National Catholique des Briqueteurs, Plâtriers et Maçons, Inc. des Trois Rivières (the National Catholic Union of Bricklayers, Plasterers and Masons, Inc. of Three Rivers).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from July 9, 1938, to July 8, 1939 and will automatically renew itself unless all the parties thereto wish to repeal or modify it. This Order in Council replaces those previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1935, page 26 and May, 1935, page 421.

The territorial jurisdiction consists of the city of Three Rivers. (The previous order in Council had included in addition, several neighbouring counties).

The industrial jurisdiction of the present Order in Council comprises all building, repairing, maintenance, demolishing works and transportation of immoveables and buildings and works pertaining to roads, bridges, dams, streets, wharfs, sidewalks, earth, supporting walls, sewers, viaducts, tunnels, wells, boats, canals, locks, parks, playgrounds, aqueducts, gas, electric or telephone lines, fences and every other work having any connection with these. Repair works the cost of which is $2,000 or less are exempt. The pulp and paper industry is also exempt.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one-half after 8 hours per day. No work on Sundays, Catholic holidays, Good Friday, St. John Baptist's Day and Labour Day except when permission is granted by the Labour Inspection Service for which days, double time will be paid.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES

	Wage per hour
Bricklayers	$0 70
Masons	0 70
Plasterers	0 70
Carpenters-Joiners	0 55
Painters	0 50
Painters, spraying machines	0 60
Labourers (non-qualified workers)	0 40

	Wage per hour
Electricians	0 50
Stationary enginemen	0 50
Enginemen—mixers	0 45
Enginemen—compressors	0 45
Enginemen—hoists	0 55
Millwrights	0 60
Machinists	0 60
Blacksmiths	0 60
Marble, terazzo, celanite, tile and mosaic setters	0 60
Lathers—metal	0 45
Lathers—wood	0 50
Lathers—wood	3 00*
Joint pointers, cement finishers	0 50
Plaster pourers	0 40
Mortar mixers	0 40
Hod carriers	0 40
Celanite mixers	0 40
Drillers	0 40
Riggers	0 45
Whitewashers	0 40
Paper hangers	0 50
Truck drivers	0 40
Carters (two-horse vehicle)	0 60
Carters (one-horse vehicle)	0 50
Horse drivers	0 35
Sprinkler fitters	0 85
Structural iron erectors	0 75

*Per thousand.

(These are increases of 5 cents or more per hour for some trades, and no change for other trades.)

Permanent employees engaged in the maintenance of churches, colleges, hospitals, etc. may be paid 20 per cent less than the above rates.

No employer shall have the right to employ more than: one apprentice per five journeymen bricklayers, masons, or plasterers, one apprentice for each journeyman electrician, nor more than one apprentice per three journeymen of the other trades covered by the agreement.

The term of apprenticeship for electricians is four years at rates ranging from 15 cents per hour in the first year to 35 cents per hour in the fourth year. In the other trades covered by the Order in Council the term of apprenticeship is three years, with wage rates ranging from 15 cents to 40 cents in the case of bricklayers, masons or plasterers and from 15 cents to 35 cents in other trades.

Building Trades, Montreal and District.—An Order in Council approved July 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 9, and a correction published in the issue of July 30, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Builders Exchange, Incorporated, and Le Conseil des Syndicats des Métiers de la Construction de Montréal (the Building Trades Council of Montreal) and the Building and Construction Trades Council of Montreal and Vicinity.

This Order in Council replaces previous Orders (Labour Gazette, June, 1937, page 693 with amendments in September, page 1034 and December, page 1387) but does not cover as wide a territory as the previous agreement which covered the whole of the Island of Montreal and fourteen neighbouring counties.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939 and shall continue in force after that date for another period of thirty days, pending the adoption of an Order in Council that will replace the present one.

The territorial jurisdiction is divided into two zones: zone I, the cities of Montreal, Verdun, Westmount, Outremont and the municipalities or towns of Hampstead, Montreal-East, Montreal West and Mount Royal; zone II the municipality of Lachine.

The professional and industrial jurisdiction comprises all engineering works, public building construction, including landscape work (with the exception of maintenance landscape work) and works of installation, rebuilding, maintenance and demolishing of public buildings. Repair works whose cost does not exceed $2,000 are exempt, as are agricultural enterprises and earthworks in cemeteries.

Hours: For skilled workers: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week with the exception of landscape workmen, shovel operators, team drivers and general trucking, carters and hauling employees who may operate on a 55 hour week basis without daily limitation of hours; mastic floor layers may work an hour a day extra at the regular rate when their employers deem it necessary. Hours for labourers: 9 per day, 5 on Saturday, a 50 hour week.

Overtime: any work done in excess of daily limits shall be paid at the rate of time and one half; work on seven specified holidays, double time.

Minimum Hourly Wages

	Wages per hour Zone I	Zone II
Asbestos coverers	$0 60	$0 50
Bricklayers	0 80	0 70
Caulkers (construction)	0 45	0 45
Carpenters-joiners	0 70	0 60
Erectors of screens, (wood or metal) sashes, windows, steel partitions	0 70	0 60
Weather strippers	0 70	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55	0 50
Cork insulation mechanics	0 60	0 55
Electricians	0 75	0 65
Enginemen (hoisting)	0 60	0 50
Steam mixer operator	0 55	0 50
Gas mixer operator	0 50	0 45
Compressor operator	0 50	0 45
Firemen (construction)	0 50	0 40
Hod carriers	0 45	0 45
Labourers (common)	0 40	0 40
Landscape workmen	0 40	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 75	0 65
Lathers (wood)	0 55	0 50
Marble setters	0 80	0 70
Masons (stone and cutters on the field)	0 80	0 70
Painters, spraymen, decorators and glaziers (on the field or in the shop)	0 66	0 55
Painters (structural iron)	0 66	0 55
Plasterers (ordinary or ornamental)	0 80	0 70
Plumbers, steamfitters and pipe fitters:		
Journeymen	0 75	0 75
Apprentices of fifth year and junior mechanics	0 60	0 60
Joiners, concrete forms (shop or field)	0 70	0 60
Roofers:		
Slate or tile	0 65	0 60
Composition	0 50	0 45
Mastic floors layers	0 65	0 60
Mastic floors finishers	0 50	0 45
Kettlemen	0 55	0 50
Sheet metal workers (erection)	0 65	0 60
Terazzo layers	0 60	0 50

	Wages per hour Zone I	Zone II
Men charged with machines for the polishing of terrazzo:		
Dry polishing	0 50	0 50
Water polishing	0 45	0 45
Sprinkler fitters	0 85	0 85
Tile setters	0 70	0 65
Shovel operators (steam, gas or electricity): per week	40 00	30 00
Erectors of structural iron (all categories except painters)	0 75	0 75
Boiler makers	0 75	0 75
Night watchmen: per week	15 00	15 00
General trucking, cartage and hauling	0 30	0 30
Horse drivers	0 30	0 30
Riggers	0 50	0 50
Timekeepers and material checkers, per week	18 00	16 00
Concrete metal brace erector	0 55	0 50

(For zone I, the wage rates are the same as in effect under the last Order in Council, except for sprinkler fitters who received an increase of 10 cents per hour in accordance with their union agreement which covers Canada, and except that a number of additional classes have been added to the wage schedule. The city of Lachine now comprising zone II was included in zone I in the previous Order in Council.)

Workers hired in zone I and working in zone II shall receive the wages established in zone I.

Contractors who do not employ qualified workers but themselves perform work covered by the agreement shall receive an hourly rate of wages at least 25 per cent more than the regular rate for the trade. In the plumbing trade the rate for such contractors shall be $1 per hour.

Permanent maintenance men working in churches, colleges, convents, hospitals, etc., to be paid $22 in zone I and $19.80 in zone II for journeymen, and $15.40 in zone I and $13.20 in zone II for labourers.

Maintenance men in public or office buildings, dwellings, hotels, manufacturing establishments and stores shall be paid $24.20 in zone I, $19.80 in zone II for journeymen, and $17.60 in zone I and $15.40 in zone II for labourers.

Hours for maintenance men: 48 per week, and overtime to be paid at regular hourly rates for the trade concerned.

If a maintenance man is lodged or fed in the employer's establishment, $3 per room per month and a maximum of 25 cents per meal may be deducted.

Apprentices: An employer shall have the right to hire one apprentice in one or more trades for each ten journeymen in the trade for which the apprentice is appointed, but this section does not apply to the plumbing, heating and electricity industries.

The period of apprenticeship is four years in most trades, three years in some other trades and two years in the structural steel industry.

Rates of wages paid to apprentices shall be based on the minimum wages paid to qualified workers as follows: for trades requiring four years of apprenticeship from 30 per cent of journeyman's wage during first year to 75 per cent during fourth year; for trades requiring three years of apprenticeship, from 45 per cent during first year to 75 per cent during third year; for the structural steel industry, 50 per cent during first year and 75 per cent during second year; for the plumbing industry, (including the installation of heating and automatic sprinkling systems) the minimum hourly rate for apprentices is from 25 cents per hour in zone I and 20 cents in zone II during first year to 40 and 35 cents during fourth year; landscape apprentices to be paid 30 cents per hour in zone I and 25 cents in zone II during first two years of apprenticeship and 5 cents per hour higher during third and fourth year of apprenticeship.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council approved July 2 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 9, extends the period of a previous Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 631, October, 1935, page 953 and January, 1936, page 89) after June 29, 1938, until a new decree is adopted, but for a period not to exceed three months.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the July 9, issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette*:

Longshoremen (coastal navigation) Montreal.
Barbers and hairdressers, Missiquoi County.
Shoe repairers, Montreal.
Automobile garages and service stations, Montreal.
Men and Boy's Cap Industry, Montreal.
Dairy Industry, Quebec.

Certificate of Competency

The certificate of competency was made obligatory by Order in Council as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, July 30, for the following trade:

Shoe repairing trade, Montreal.

Honourable Michael Dwyer, Nova Scotia Minister of Mines and Labour, announced recently that Mr. Arthur Petrie of Dominion, N.S., had been appointed a member of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia. Mr. Petrie's appointment fills the position vacated by Mr. John T. Joy of Halifax, who resigned a few months ago.

At the convention of the Canadian Nurses' Association held recently in Halifax reports and discussions of the conference strongly supported the proposal of an eight-hour day for nurses.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Nova Scotia, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him, call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the Labour Gazette, as follows: Ontario, in the issues of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507.

Nova Scotia

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Carpenters, Halifax and Dartmouth.—An Order in Council, dated July 7, and published in *The Royal Gazette*, July 20, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the carpentry industry in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth from July 30, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice of change being given by either the employers or the employees. (The previous schedule was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1936, page 832.)

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, to be worked between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m., except Saturdays when hours are 8 a.m. to 12 noon. When necessary to work two or more shifts in a day, the men employed between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. to be paid at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter double time. Work on Sundays and on ten specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: 65 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents over the rate of the previous schedule) and no carpenter shall work for less. A special minimum rate may be established by the advisory committee for handicapped workers.

Plasterers, Halifax and Dartmouth.—An Order in Council dated July 7 and published in *The Royal Gazette*, July 20, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the plastering and cement finishing industry in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth from July 30, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice of change from either the employers or the employees.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those summarized above for carpenters at Halifax and Dartmouth, with this exception:—

Minimum wage rate for plasterers and cement finishers: 75 cents per hour, and no plasterer shall work for less.

Plumbers, Halifax and Dartmouth.—An Order in Council, dated July 7, and published in *The Royal Gazette*, July 20, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing industry in the city of Halifax and town of Dartmouth from July 30, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice of change from either the employers or the employees. (The previous schedule was summarized in the Labour Gazette, September, 1936, page 832.)

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week to be worked between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. except Saturday when hours are from 8 a.m. to 12 noon.

Overtime: time and one-half until 10 p.m.; thereafter and all work on Sundays and nine specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wages for certified plumbers and steamfitters: 85 cents per hour (an increase of 10 cents per hour over the rate of the previous schedule).

Men sent by a firm to work out of Halifax, to have their fare and board paid and travelling time up to 5 p.m.

Ontario

Logging

LOGGERS, TIMMINS.—An Order in Council, dated June 24, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 2, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the logging industry which includes: cutting pulp, cutting timber, saw logs, peeling, skidding, river driving, tie making, loading, cutting of piling, maintenance of men in camps, cooking, etc.

The schedule is to be in effect from July 12, 1938, to June 1, 1939, in the Timmins zone.

The terms of this schedule are the same as that for loggers in the Port Arthur Forestry Division, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 579. (The previous schedule for loggers at Timmins was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1389.)

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council, dated July 13, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, July 23, continues in effect "during pleasure," the same schedule as was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, page 816.

Saskatchewan

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CARPENTERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council, dated July 5 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, July 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the carpentry industry in the city of Regina and within ten miles of it from July 15, 1938 "during pleasure."

The terms of this schedule are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, page 817, continuing the 44-hour week and the 75 cent per hour wage rate for journeymen carpenters.

A wage schedule for apprentices is now included with rates varying from 35 cents per hour during first year to 65 cents during fourth year.

Service: Business and Personal

HAIRDRESSERS, ETC., REGINA.—Orders in Council, dated July 5, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, July 15, cancel the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1938, page 216) and make binding the terms of a new schedule for the "beauty culture" industry from July 25, 1938 "during pleasure."

Hours and overtime: regular hours, 45 per week, but overtime to the extent of five hours may be worked in any one week. Shops and schools may be open from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m., except Saturday or the day before a holiday when the shops may remain open until 8 p.m.

No work on Sundays, on nine specified holidays, nor on Wednesday afternoon except Wednesday of the week in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wages for employees in the beauty culture industry: those given full time employment, $13 per week of 45 hours, plus 30 cents per hour for all time in excess thereof, or 40 per cent of all charges for permanent waves and for dyes performed by the employee and 60 per cent of all charges for other work, whichever is greater; for those given part time or casual employment, 30 cents per hour or the same percentages of charges for work done by the employee as above, whichever is greater; for instructors employed in a beauty culture school, $18 per week of 45 hours and 50 cents per hour for hours in excess thereof. The scale of minimum charges for work performed in the industry is included in the schedule and also maximum charges for services which may be charged in a beauty culture school.

No deduction may be made from minimum wages for materials supplied or operating expenses of any kind.

Alberta

Manufacturing: Metal Products

WELDING INDUSTRY, CALGARY.—An Order in Council, dated June 16, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for all electric arc welding, oxy-acetylene gas welding; cutting or burning (except automotive work) performed by any welder or burner, carried on by any welding shop, welding contractor, sub-contractor, owner or any other person, firm or corporation who employs a man or men to perform electric arc welding, oxy-acetylene gas welding, cutting or burning in the city of Calgary.

The Order in Council to be in effect from July 15, 1938, to July 14, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first six hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and on six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wages for welders: holders of first class Alberta proficiency certificates 70 cents; holders of second class Alberta proficiency certificates 60 cents; holders of third class Alberta proficiency certificates 50 cents.

All work outside the city to be "country" work and to be governed by the same wages and working conditions as in the city. Welders engaged in Calgary and sent out of town to have their board, lodging and transportation provided by the employer.

Any employer paying a higher rate of wages than the above or operating with a lesser number of hours than 44 per week may not increase the hours nor decrease the wage rates.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

Wood and Metal Lathers, Calgary.—An Order in Council, dated July 27, and published in the *Alberta Gazette*, July 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the wood and metal lathing industry in the city of Calgary and within 25 miles of the Calgary post office, from August 9, 1938, to August 8, 1939.

The terms of the schedule are the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1937, page 924, with a 40-hour week and wage rates of 90 cents for metal lathers and 75 cents for wood lathers.

Plumbers, Calgary.—An Order in Council, dated June 10, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing and steamfitting industry in the city of Calgary and surrounding district, from July 15, 1938, to July 14, 1939.

The terms of this schedule are similar to those of the schedules previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, June, 1937, page 697 and April, 1936, page 373.

The minimum wage rate is unchanged at 95 cents per hour with a 40-hour week.

Structural Steel Workers, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated June 16, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, June 30, makes binding in the city of Edmonton and within 20 miles of the post office the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for structural steel workers engaged on erection work but does not include shop work.

The Order in Council to be in effect from July 15, 1938, to July 14, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. If required to work on night shifts, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for structural steel workers: 95 cents per hour.

A bona fide contractor allowed one apprentice for each five steel workers customarily employed for the greater part of the season.

Wage for apprentices: 60 cents per hour.

Men engaged in the city of Edmonton and sent to work out of town to have their transportation paid both ways.

The advisory committee to determine and define the classification and requirements of the different types of work.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

Taxi and Bus Drivers, Banff.—An Order in Council, dated June 16, and published in *The Alberta Gazette*, June 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the taxi livery and bus transportation industry in the Banff National Park, from July 15, 1938, to September 30, 1938.

Hours for all regularly employed chauffeurs, 12 consecutive hours per day, less a one-hour rest period, for seven days a week for a period not exceeding three consecutive weeks. Days of rest to be provided on a basis of one day in seven. Hours of work to be computed from the posted time of starting a shift.

Wages: regularly employed chauffeurs to be paid a guaranteed sum of $14 per week of 66 working hours plus a bonus to drivers of touring cars of 4 cents per mile and to bus drivers of 5 cents per mile for all mileage in excess of 350 miles in such week. Temporary chauffeurs to be paid minimum rates *pro rata* of the above; they may not be employed for fewer than four hours per day and the minimum rate for such temporary employment is 40 cents per hour.

The advisory committee to determine and define the classification of work, monetary responsibility of chauffeurs, etc.

Plans for Rating Employees

The National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, has published another in its serious of studies in personnel policy (No. 8) entitled "Plans for Rating Employees".

The report is based upon information received from 94 companies in the United States, employing 618,127 persons, that have formal plans for the periodic rating of employees. The report indicates that 47, or 50 per cent of the companies have had formal rating plans for 10 years or less, although 11 companies have had rating experience for 20 years or more. It is shown by the report that most companies make periodic appraisals of employees in the lower position levels of wage earners and clerical workers, but over one-half of the firms rate foremen and supervisors and nearly one-third rate executives. Approximately 73·2 per cent of the total reported employment is periodically appraised by management.

In 73, or 77·7 per cent of the companies, ratings are made once or twice annually although new employees are frequently appraised at shorter intervals. Seventeen per cent of the companies reported that employees were rated more often than twice a year. In 82, or 87·2 per cent of the total companies, employees know that they are periodically appraised and 63 firms permit employees to challenge the ratings.

The report states that most of the 17 companies having labour agreements as well as many others without union contracts, find that a rating plan is helpful in adjusting grievances which arise when ability is considered as one factor of seniority. It is also stated that the practice of rating is a definite aid to management in promoting fairness and better understanding in regard to many of the decisions which affect the status and progress of employees.

The report is divided into 4 main sections under the following headings: Introduction, Fundamentals of Employee Rating; The Rating Form and Current Practices and Policies in Rating Procedures. A bibliography is also included in the report along with specimen rating sheets.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, JULY, 1938

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

IN retail prices the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent in July was little changed from the previous month while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices declined due in large part to lower prices for grains.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.57 at the beginning of July as compared with $8.56 for June; $8.56 for July, 1937; $7.97 for July, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years; and $10.91 for July, 1930. The most important changes during the month were an advance in the cost of eggs and a decrease in the cost of butter. Fresh pork, bacon and potatoes also cost slightly more than in the previous month while veal, mutton, milk, flour and sugar were lower. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.45 at the beginning of July as compared with $17.43 for June; $17.24 for July, 1937; $16.51 for July, 1936; $15.48 for July, 1933; $21.26 for July, 1930; $20.67 for July, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.17 for July, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged in July as compared with June.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 declined about 2½ per cent during the month, the figures being 78 for the week ended July 29 and 79·9 for the week ended July 1. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for June when the index number was 80·1 as compared with 87·5 for July, 1937; 74·3 for July, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 97·2 for July, 1929; 98·7 for July, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 64·4 for July, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials, the Vegetable Products group, recorded the largest decline, six per cent, due mainly to lower prices for grains. The Iron and Its Products group was three per cent lower influenced by lower prices for pig iron and rolling mill products, wire and nails. All the other principal groups recorded slight declines also with the exception of Non-Ferrous Metals which advanced due mainly to higher prices for copper.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of July of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison

(*Continued on page 958*)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	132
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 8½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL, AND LIGHTING, AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	July 1914	July 1918	July 1920	July 1922	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1933	July 1935	July 1936	July 1937	June 1938	July 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·4	79·6	84·0	64·2	62·0	71·4	76·4	75·0	44·4	50·6	46·8	58·6	57·0	56·8
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	33·6	57·8	54·4	35·6	34·4	42·6	48·6	46·8	24·0	28·0	25·4	32·4	32·2	32·2
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·4	28·3	28·1	19·1	19·7	22·5	24·4	23·9	12·0	12·9	13·3	14·4	16·0	15·7
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	36·8	37·3	28·0	30·7	30·1	31·7	30·8	20·5	21·4	22·5	24·7	25·8	24·7
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·2	37·7	40·7	31·8	32·3	28·0	31·6	30·1	16·1	22·5	21·9	22·6	24·8	26·2
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	70·4	74·0	54·2	58·0	52·2	56·0	53·8	30·0	40·2	40·2	40·2	43·2	43·8
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·5	51·0	57·0	42·5	44·7	37·2	39·4	40·4	20·4	30·2	29·5	29·1	33·1	34·2
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	73·8	75·8	43·6	49·8	44·0	44·0	42·6	25·4	31·0	30·6	33·8	30·6	30·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	26·9	49·3	59·2	33·9	38·2	38·5	36·0	36·2	21·1	24·7	27·2	27·0	27·9	31·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·9	43·1	52·6	31·4	34·7	34·2	32·1	32·7	17·1	21·2	23·4	22·8	23·7	26·7
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	51·0	70·8	88·2	69·0	68·4	70·2	72·0	72·0	54·6	60·6	61·2	64·2	65·4	64·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	49·8	91·4	118·8	70·2	74·4	77·2	79·4	65·8	39·8	42·8	44·6	50·0	56·0	52·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	30·0	51·7	66·3	42·0	42·0	43·3	44·1	36·3	23·8	24·8	26·2	28·9	31·4	30·0
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	33·4	40·6	30·0	§31·6	§32·6	§33·2	§31·6	§19·4	§19·9	§20·7	§23·0	§23·8	§23·8
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·4	30·6	38·4	26·2	§31·6	§32·6	§33·2	§31·6	§19·4	§19·9	§20·7	§23·0	§23·8	§23·8
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	63·0	117·0	144·0	105·0	114·0	117·0	115·5	114·0	84·0	88·5	93·0	105·0	108·0	108·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	33·0	68·0	84·0	49·0	§53·0	§53·0	§48·0	§48·0	§31·0	§33·0	§34·0	§45·0	§42·0	41·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	21·5	40·5	44·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	31·5	31·0	23·5	26·0	25·5	29·0	28·5	28·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	11·6	23·2	34·2	19·8	§21·8	§21·0	§20·6	§20·2	§16·0	§15·6	§15·8	§16·2	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	11·8	34·2	22·2	17·6	15·8	18·2	23·8	19·0	8·2	10·8	9·8	15·6	10·8	10·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·1	22·9	29·1	24·9	19·8	21·9	21·3	20·7	14·9	16·0	16·2	15·8	15·4	15·2
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·4	18·0	27·2	19·8	15·8	13·5	13·7	15·9	11·7	12·4	10·9	11·8	11·0	11·0
Sugar, granulated	¼ "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	22·0	43·6	93·6	33·6	31·6	32·0	28·4	26·8	31·6	25·6	24·4	26·0	26·0	25·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	10·2	20·4	43·4	15·8	15·0	15·0	13·6	12·8	15·4	12·6	12·0	12·6	12·6	12·4
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·1	14·6	16·4	13·9	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§15·0	§10·4	§13·0	§13·0	§13·4	§14·7	§14·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·3	14·1	16·8	15·2	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§15·0	§10·4	§13·0	§13·0	§13·4	§14·7	§14·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·4	11·2	15·4	13·4	15·4	15·1	15·1	14·2	9·9	9·3	8·9	9·0	8·7	8·7
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	66·0	197·4	43·9	85·9	48·2	48·3	87·3	38·6	25·4	65·1	47·9	31·1	32·7
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·42	$ 13·00	$ 16·84	$ 10·27	$ 11·07	$ 10·80	$ 10·98	$ 10·91	$ 6·95	$ 7·53	$ 7·97	$ 8·56	$ 8·56	$ 8·57
Starch, laundry	¼ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 5·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·2	73·8	105·0	105·8	106·2	100·8	100·6	100·0	91·0	88·7	90·2	87·6	88·6	88·6
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	38·0	58·7	76·6	68·8	63·2	62·6	62·8	62·8	57·6	57·9	58·4	58·3	58·5	58·7
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·5	69·2	82·2	77·0	75·7	75·7	76·5	76·4	61·1	60·8	60·0	59·5	60·5	60·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·8	50·8	63·3	58·5	55·9	55·9	55·1	54·2	46·3	45·4	45·1	44·7	44·9	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·5	27·8	37·2	31·3	30·8	31·0	31·1	30·8	26·9	27·3	27·0	27·0	26·7	26·6
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·80	$ 3·64	$ 3·41	$ 3·32	$ 3·26	$ 3·26	$ 3·24	$ 2·83	$ 2·80	$ 2·81	$ 2·77	$ 2·79	$ 2·79
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·83	$ 4·81	$ 6·38	$ 6·95	$ 6·87	$ 6·91	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·67	$ 5·57	$ 5·70	$ 5·87	$ 6·04	$ 6·04
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·17	$ 20·66	$ 26·92	$ 20·67	$ 21·30	$ 21·01	$ 21·26	$ 21·26	$ 15·48	$ 15·94	$ 16·51	$ 17·24	$ 17·43	$ 17·45

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·24	13·14	17·09	10·31	11·12	10·76	10·97	10·98	7·21	7·61	8·00	8·40	8·52	8·68
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·59	11·38	14·52	9·29	10·06	9·73	10·05	10·15	6·81	7·13	7·40	8·09	8·44	8·49
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·07	12·81	16·63	9·99	11·21	10·54	10·61	10·97	7·26	7·62	8·18	8·46	8·66	8·64
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	6·92	12·91	16·03	9·72	10·32	9·91	10·13	10·02	6·39	6·88	7·58	7·74	7·98	8·06
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·29	13·05	17·05	10·28	11·23	10·87	10·85	10·81	6·93	7·52	8·04	8·64	8·47	8·52
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·52	12·75	16·54	10·02	10·47	10·29	10·67	10·64	6·68	7·50	7·53	8·55	8·39	8·22
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	7·99	12·90	16·25	9·82	10·55	11·02	11·32	11·08	6·65	7·31	7·25	8·36	8·63	8·47
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·78	13·01	16·70	9·86	10·77	10·79	11·35	11·20	6·60	7·44	7·49	8·61	8·50	8·34
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	8·78	13·86	18·23	11·30	11·90	11·78	12·40	12·26	7·69	8·41	8·79	9·57	9·65	9·71

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·4**	**24·2**	**21·1**	**16·1**	**13·2**	**15·7**	**24·7**	**26·2**	**21·9**	**34·2**	**37·7**	**59·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·1**	**23·9**	**19·7**	**16·0**	**13·3**	**13·4**	**19·0**	**25·2**	**20·6**	**31·7**	**35·1**	**56·5**
1—Sydney	32·7	25·2	20·8	17·1	14·5	10	.....	26·8	20·7	31·6	35·4	60·3
2—New Glasgow	28·7	25	20·7	16	14·2	11·5	.....	23·3	19·7	30·6	33·5	52·6
3—Amherst	25	20	17	15	12	15	20	27	19	31	33·8	53·3
4—Halifax	29·2	23·3	21·7	15·7	13·8	12·3	18	25·4	20·7	32·1	36·1	56·2
5—Windsor	29	25	19	16·5	12	16·5	.....	22·5	21·5	33·3	36·5	59·7
6—Truro	30	25	18·7	14·7	13·3	15	.....	26	21·7	31·7	35·5	57·1
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·0**	**23·5**	**19·0**	**15·2**	**15·0**	**11·0**	**28·0**	**30·0**	**19·3**	**31·3**	**35·3**	**54·8**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·0**	**23·5**	**21·9**	**16·5**	**12·5**	**14·8**	**20·0**	**24·4**	**20·7**	**32·3**	**35·9**	**59·0**
8—Moncton	30·5	22·8	20	14·7	12·6	17·7	20	24·4	20	33	36·9	59·5
9—Saint John	30·6	22·6	23·3	15·1	13	12·3	20	25·7	20·8	31·9	34·9	58·4
10—Fredericton	28	23·7	.....	18	12	11	.....	22·5	22·4	35·2	36·9	60
11—Bathurst	31	25	22·5	18	12·5	18	.....	25	19·6	29	35	58
Quebec (average)	**26·6**	**24·4**	**20·9**	**16·2**	**10·9**	**14·4**	**25·2**	**23·9**	**20·9**	**31·4**	**35·4**	**60·7**
12—Quebec	26·8	23·2	17·8	16·2	10·1	16	27·3	24·6	22·1	31·6	35·2	57·6
13—Three Rivers	26·8	23·9	19·5	16·3	10·4	15	25	24·6	18·7	34	37·4	60·3
14—Sherbrooke	29·7	26·6	24·1	17·7	12·1	14·7	30·3	24·2	21	29·5	33·5	60·1
15—Sorel	23·7	22·3	19·7	15	12·2	11·7	22	22	21·5	34·3	36	60
16—St. Hyacinthe	20·5	21	20·7	14·5	9·2	14·9	22·5	20·7	18	31	35·6	60
17—St. Johns	32·7	27·7	17·5	18	12	15·7	.....	22·7	20	31·2	36·2	61·9
18—Thetford Mines	21·7	24	21	16·3	8·7	16	20	22·7	20	27·3	35	62·5
19—Montreal	31	26·4	26·3	16·2	12·8	11·6	27·3	27	23·6	31·6	34·8	64·7
20—Hull	26·9	24·1	21·4	15·7	10·7	14·1	27·3	27	22·8	32	34·6	59·6
Ontario (average)	**29·3**	**25·3**	**22·0**	**17·0**	**13·9**	**17·2**	**24·9**	**26·9**	**22·5**	**33·4**	**36·2**	**59·9**
21—Ottawa	30·2	25·9	25·3	19·1	13·5	14·2	29	25·7	23·9	33·7	36·9	61·6
22—Brockville	29·7	24·3	22·3	14·7	12·8	12·3	30	24·3	21·7	34	36	61·3
23—Kingston	27·8	23	21·5	16	11·9	12·6	25·2	25·3	21·2	32	34·7	58
24—Belleville	23·4	20·2	18·8	13·8	10·9	16·5	23·7	22·4	23	32·8	35·2	56·7
25—Peterborough	30·1	25·1	23·5	16·8	14·3	19	27·5	28·3	24	34·1	37·7	59·1
26—Oshawa	26·5	25	19·8	16·5	14·1	17·2	.....	23·7	18·7	33	36	61
27—Orillia	27·7	23·7	23·3	17	14·3	20	30	29·3	24·3	35·2	37·4	60
28—Toronto	31·2	26·2	24·1	17	15·5	16·8	27·4	27·7	21	35	39·5	62·7
29—Niagara Falls	29	24·7	22·8	17·2	13	17·7	.....	25·3	22	33·5	35·7	60·1
30—St. Catharines	29·4	25·7	22	17·2	12·9	15·1	22·5	28	16·3	31·5	34·3	57·1
31—Hamilton	29·8	26·2	25	18·1	15·8	19·4	.....	27·3	26·4	32·4	36·1	61·6
32—Brantford	29·8	26·1	22·2	17·1	12·8	18·2	20	26·7	21·5	33·2	37·4	60·8
33—Galt	31	26	23	18·7	15·7	20·7	.....	28	.....	34·3	36·1	61·1
34—Guelph	26·4	24·8	20·7	16·6	15	17·3	.....	25	21	32·1	35·3	58·3
35—Kitchener	27·3	25·4	20·4	16·9	14·6	16·8	20	25·5	25	33·1	35·2	59·3
36—Woodstock	29·4	25·6	21·6	16·5	13	17·5	20	26·2	23	30·7	33·8	59·4
37—Stratford	28·2	25·2	19·2	17·5	14·2	17·7	20	28·2	.....	34	36·2	60·7
38—London	29·8	26·2	23·9	17·3	14·7	17·4	22·4	26·4	25·1	33·6	36·8	60·4
39—St. Thomas	30·4	26·1	22·4	16·5	14	17·1	.....	29·6	21·3	34·1	36·6	62·2
40—Chatham	27·7	25·7	21·1	17·4	12·4	18·6	21·7	26·2	22·3	32·6	36	60·3
41—Windsor	32·4	27·4	23·2	17·6	14·8	19·2	.....	27	19·5	31·1	33·6	61
42—Sarnia	29·5	25·3	18·5	17·2	14·3	18·2	22·5	27	23·4	32·1	35·7	59·3
43—Owen Sound	28	23	19	16·2	13·3	17	.....	25·2	22·5	32·8	36·6	55·5
44—North Bay	29·5	25·5	24·2	17·5	13	16·7	.....	27	22·3	33·1	34·6	61·2
45—Sudbury	27·7	24·7	19·7	15·8	13·2	16	.....	28	20·3	31·4	33·9	52·5
46—Cobalt	.....	25	18	16	15	.....	.....	27	24	33	35·2	58·7
47—Timmins	30·8	27·6	23·8	19	14·3	17·6	26·2	30·1	24·8	34·1	36·5	59·9
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·2	26·1	22·6	16	11·3	16·7	30	26·6	22·2	34·2	37·1	59·6
49—Port Arthur	32	26·2	23	20·2	15	17·5	25	29·5	24·4	38·2	40·6	63·1
50—Fort William	33·8	28·2	24·6	17	16·5	16·7	30	29·7	23·9	36·5	39·7	64·4
Manitoba (average)	**27·2**	**22·4**	**21·7**	**15·1**	**14·4**	**14·1**	**22·7**	**26·3**	**20·6**	**38·9**	**42·2**	**61·1**
51—Winnipeg	31·1	25·1	24	15·9	15	13·6	25·4	30·1	20·6	39	42·6	62·6
52—Brandon	23·3	19·7	19·3	14·2	13·7	14·5	20	22·5	.....	38·7	41·7	59·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**25·7**	**20·9**	**19·2**	**13·1**	**11·2**	**12·6**	**21·4**	**25·2**	**22·4**	**39·0**	**43·9**	**61·8**
53—Regina	26·4	20·9	19·5	13·6	12·5	12·7	22	23·8	22·7	37·1	41·9	62·3
54—Prince Albert	22	18	18	10	9	10	.....	28	20	38·3	46·8	59
55—Saskatoon	24·5	20·8	19·4	13·3	11·5	13·7	19·2	25·5	21·7	41·3	44·7	60·6
56—Moose Jaw	29·7	23·9	20	15·4	11·8	13·9	23	23·5	25	39·2	42	65·4
Alberta (average)	**25·3**	**20·5**	**18·2**	**14·1**	**11·3**	**14·1**	**23·0**	**24·5**	**19·7**	**36·2**	**41·1**	**59·8**
57—Medicine Hat	30	25	21	17	14·2	16	22·5	25	19·3	38·3	41	63·7
58—Drumheller	21·5	15	15	12	7	12·5	.....	24	19	35·2	40	56·2
59—Edmonton	21	18	17·4	12·2	9·5	12·9	.....	23·2	21	35·4	40	57·3
60—Calgary	28·1	22·2	19·7	15·4	13·8	14·8	22·2	27·4	20·7	37·9	44·1	62·7
61—Lethbridge	25·8	22·2	18	13·7	11·8	14·1	24·2	22·8	18·5	34·3	40·2	59·2
British Columbia (average)	**29·8**	**24·9**	**21·5**	**16·1**	**15·3**	**17·8**	**28·4**	**29·1**	**24·1**	**39·2**	**42·5**	**61·3**
62—Fernie	25	22	16	15	12·5	16	20	25	23	37·5	39·3	60
63—Nelson	28	23·5	19	15·5	15	17	25	31	25	39	43·7	65
64—Trail	31·2	26	22	17·5	16·6	19·6	35	30	25·2	39·7	42·3	66·1
65—New Westminster	30·7	25·7	21·4	15·1	16	14·7	29·8	29	22·8	37·5	41·1	60
66—Vancouver	32·8	26·9	24	16·6	17	17·2	31·3	30·2	25·9	40	43·2	61·6
67—Victoria	32·9	28·1	25·7	17·5	17·1	18·2	29	30·6	24	41·1	44	59·4
68—Nanaimo	30·4	24·6	22·4	16·6	14·6	19·6	32	29·5	23·5	40·7	43·9	60
69—Prince Rupert	27·5	22·5	21·5	15	13·7	20	25	27·5	23·7	38·4	42·1	58·1

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·7	**23·7**	**17·4**	**13·8**	**49·9**	**18·6**	**18·0**	**21·4**	**15·3**	**31·0**	**26·7**	**10·8**	**26·3**	**30·0**	
10·3	**22·0**	.....	.....	**42·9**	**13·6**	**13·3**	**16·1**	**15·8**	**34·0**	**28·7**	**10·3**	**27·4**	**32·1**	
7	20	.....	.....	44·7	14·4	14	15·1	15	36·2	29·7	10–12	.....	31·4	1
10	23·3	.....	.....	46·7	13·2	.....	18·6	15·5	30	24·8	11	27·7	31·7	2
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·7	15	14·4	15	31·2	27·3	8c	26·2	32·3	3
11	22	.....	.....	40	12·1	11·7	16·8	15·1	35·7	29·6	11·8a	27	31·1	4
13	22·5	.....	.....	.....	13·2	12	16·5	18·3	35	30	10	27·5	32·8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·7	14	15·3	15·6	35·8	30·7	10	28·8	33·1	6
11·0	.....	.....	.....	**50·0**	**13·2**	.....	**17·4**	**15·6**	**25·3**	**22·0**	**9·0–10·0**	**25·7**	**29·9**	7
13·5	**26·0**	.....	.....	**45·8**	**14·2**	**15·2**	**19·0**	**15·1**	**32·2**	**26·4**	**10·8**	**25·8**	**31·5**	
15	23·2	.....	.....	45	14·4	15	18·3	15·2	35·7	28·9	10	24·8	31·9	8
12	25·7	.....	.....	42·5	13·8	14·3	20·3	14·8	33·4	27	12	27·8	31·4	9
.....	29	.....	.....	50	15·4	16·4	22·9	15·2	29·4	25	11	27·7	32·7	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	14·4	15	30·3	24·8	10c	23	30	11
14·8	**28·5**	**24·3**	**6·9**	**45·0**	**18·2**	**16·2**	**15·1**	**15·4**	**32·0**	**28·3**	**9·5**	**25·9**	**28·6**	
18	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·7	18·1	16·3	33·2	29	11	26·2	29·9	12
11·8	26·5	.....	.....	40	18	17·7	18	15·1	32·6	29·6	10b	.....	28·5	13
15	28	.....	.....	.....	20	15	14	16·1	34·7	30·6	10a	25·9	28·8	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11·4	15·2	29·5	25·5	8c	.....	28·1	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·9	14·7	29·2	26·7	8b	.....	28·3	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	13·4	14·7	31·5	28·4	8	.....	28·2	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·3	15·5	30	28	9	24·7	28·4	18
14·4	28·1	24·3	5·8	50	19·9	19	22·2	14·4	34·1	28·4	10–11	27·5	29·6	19
.....	32	.....	8	.....	.....	15	12	16·9	32·8	28·5	11	25·3	27·4	20
14·7	**25·0**	**19·6**	**12·5**	**55·4**	**17·1**	**17·5**	**24·8**	**14·6**	**31·1**	**27·2**	**11·3**	**27·2**	**29·7**	
15	28·5	14	8·3	.....	20·2	16·5	23·7	14·5	33·2	29·7	11	27·3	29	21
.....	25	15	.....	.....	20	.....	23·7	15	27	24·6	10	.....	29·2	22
15	25·5	18·3	.....	55	18	15	23·2	14·3	32·1	28·2	10	25	28·9	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	25·4	14·4	28·2	25	10b	30·2	28·9	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·9	16·7	29·1	25·7	11	26·1	28·8	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	17·5	24·9	13·6	32	29·5	11b	28	29·6	26
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	26·3	15·7	27·4	23·5	11	27·2	30	27
16·1	27	19·6	.....	60	.....	20	29·9	14·5	32·5	27	12	.....	30·5	28
.....	.....	24	.....	.....	16	16·5	25	14·5	33	28·7	12	29	29·9	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	29·1	14·9	32·2	.....	12	28·6	29·3	30
15·7	28·2	22·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	13·6	32·7	28·9	12	28·6	30·6	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	29·9	13·2	30·4	26·9	11	29·3	29·8	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27·3	14·5	29·8	26·5	11	28	29·9	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	24	14·1	30·4	25·8	11	26	29·8	34
.....	25	.....	.....	50	.....	20	26·3	14·3	29·9	26·1	11	26·8	29·8	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	13·2	26·2	23·6	11	28	29·8	36
.....	25	22·5	.....	.....	.....	15	25·1	13·1	28·7	23·7	11	.....	28·8	37
12·5	19·3	16·2	.....	50	15	.....	29·6	14·3	29·1	26	11	24·3	29·5	38
.....	22	20	.....	.....	17·2	17·7	31·6	13·8	29·1	25·3	11	28·5	30·8	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·1	13·8	27·2	23·7	11	26	28·9	40
13·7	23·3	19	.....	60	.....	.....	24·8	13·8	30·4	27·2	12	.....	28·2	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	15	27·9	14·1	29·8	26·3	11	28	29·5	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·2	14	26·3	23·4	11	27·5	30·1	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	17·5	14	35·3	34·3	12	25	29·7	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	18·6	16·3	33·2	30	14b	27	30·4	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	15	.....	18·2	16·7	35·4	31·5	10b	.....	31·6	46
.....	23·2	24·7	10	63·7	18	20	15·7	16·2	35·8	30·1	14·3a	.....	29·6	47
.....	.....	19·3	19·3	50	18	.....	22·5	15·4	33·5	.....	12	25·2	30·1	48
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	20	17·5	19·9	15·9	36·2	32	11	.....	29·8	49
.....	27·5	16·5	.....	55	16·2	16·5	24·6	15·5	35·9	28·3	11	26·5	30·2	50
22·0	**26·0**	**19·4**	.....	.....	**21·3**	**18·0**	**24·0**	**14·7**	**28·0**	**23·1**	**9·2**	**23·3**	**28·0**	
19	27	19·4	.....	.....	20	18	30·5	14·4	30·3	24·8	10	.....	27·8	51
25	25	.....	.....	.....	22·5	.....	17·5	15	25·6	21·3	8·3a	23·3	28·1	52
22·8	**24·1**	**12·5**	**15·6**	.....	**24·1**	**19·5**	**16·6**	**15·2**	**25·6**	**20·7**	**11·0**	**23·1**	**28·5**	
21·8	23·2	13·5	12·5	.....	23	18·6	16·7	15·5	26·4	19·4	11	21·7	28	53
23·5	26·5	11	20	.....	25	20	14·9	15·7	24·3	20·9	11	23·2	29·6	54
21	22·2	10·3	15	.....	23·3	17·7	16·8	15·4	27·1	22	11	22·6	27·7	55
25	24·6	15	15	.....	25	21·7	18	14·1	24·5	20·3	11	25	28·7	56
20·1	**21·0**	**12·3**	**17·6**	.....	**22·9**	**20·1**	**19·5**	**15·9**	**27·6**	**22·1**	**10·8**	**23·0**	**28·7**	
22·5	20	.....	.....	.....	25	20·7	17·7	16·3	30·8	25·2	11	21·4	28·3	57
18	22	10	.....	.....	22	20	16·1	17·5	23·2	18·7	10	23·1	29·8	58
20	19·7	14·5	15·2	.....	20·7	19·9	20·5	15·3	26·4	21·9	11	24·4	28·1	59
21·2	23·2	12·2	20	.....	24·3	20·5	27·5	14·9	28·4	21·8	11	23·2	28·7	60
19	20	12·5	.....	.....	22·5	19·5	15·5	15·4	29·3	23·1	11	.....	28·4	61
17·3	**19·6**	**15·2**	**14·1**	.....	**23·7**	**21·2**	**24·7**	**17·0**	**33·6**	**30·0**	**11·6**	**27·7**	**32·2**	
25	25	.....	20	.....	23·5	25	18·5	17·3	33	29·2	10	23·5	32	62
20	24	.....	17·5	.....	25	22	24·5	17·7	37·2	34	12·5a	26·7	32·4	63
21·8	25·6	15·2	19	.....	23·7	21·8	21·7	18·9	36·6	32	12·5a	.....	32·6	64
13·6	14·2	.....	8·3	.....	22·5	16·5	25·2	15·4	30·9	.....	10	30	31	65
13·7	15·3	.....	10	.....	23·1	17·7	27·1	15·6	31·4	29·3	10	.....	30·6	66
12	19·1	.....	10	.....	24·6	19·2	23·5	16	33·8	31·5	12·5a	30·5	31·8	67
15	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	34·5	16·5	32·1	26	11a	.....	33·2	68
.....	16·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	22·6	18·7	33·5	27·7	14·3a	.....	33·8	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·8**	**7·2a**	**15·8**	**4·1**	**5·7**	**8·2**	**10·7**	**11·3**	**11·2**	**11·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·4**	**7·2**	**16·3**	**4·9**	**5·8**	**7·9**	**12·2**	**11·8**	**11·3**	**11·4**
1—Sydney	23·7	8	16	4·8	5·7	8	11·9	11·4	11·9	11·8
2—New Glasgow	22·4	7·3	17·3	4·6	5·6	7·4	11·9	10·3	10·5	10·2
3—Amherst	22	7·3	16	4·8	5·8	7·2	11·7	10·7	10·7	10·7
4—Halifax	24·5	6–6·7	16·7	4·9	5·5	8·6	11·7	12·3	10·9	10·8
5—Windsor	23·6	7·3–8b	16	5·1	6·3	8·3	12·5	13·2	12·2	12·4
6—Truro	24·3	6–7·3	15·7	4·9	6	8·1	13·3	12·6	11·8	12·3
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·4**	**8·0**	**18·0**	**4·7**	**6·0**	**7·5**	**13·5**	**11·5**	**12·2**	**12·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·5**	**7·9**	**16·5**	**4·6**	**5·7**	**7·3**	**13·6**	**11·8**	**11·4**	**11·4**
8—Moncton	23·1	8	15·3	4·5	5·5	8·7	14	11·7	11	11·2
9—Saint John	24·3	6–7·3	18·6	4·6	5·7	7·3	13·8	11·1	10·8	11·1
10—Fredericton	22·9	8	.....	4·8	6	6·8	13·6	11·4	11·1	11·4
11—Bathurst	23·7	8·7b	15·5	4·6	5·6	6·5	13	12·8	12·5	12
Quebec (average)	**21·2**	**5·9**	**13·2**	**4·2**	**5·6**	**6·4**	**10·8**	**9·6**	**10·7**	**10·4**
12—Quebec	23·2	5–9·5c	13·7	4·6	5·9	7·1	10·6	9·8	10·8	10·4
13—Three Rivers	22·9	5·3–6	12·2	4·9	5·7	7·3	13·1	10·1	11·4	10·6
14—Sherbrooke	21·7	6	13·7	4·1	5·5	5·8	11·3	10	10·1	10·6
15—Sorel	20·6	4·7	14	3·3	5	5·9	9·7	9·5	11	10·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	19	5·3	12·5	3·8	6	6·6	10·6	9·1	10	10
17—St. Johns	20·3	4·7	12·8	3·6	5·2	6·9	10	9·7	11·5	10·7
18—Thetford Mines	21·7	6	13·3	4·6	6	5·2	10·3	9·5	11·3	10·8
19—Montreal	21·3	6–7·3	14·3	4·5	5·4	7·3	10	9·5	10·3	10·1
20—Hull	20·2	5·3–7·3	12·7	4·3	5·6	5·5	11·7	9·5	10·1	10·3
Ontario (average)	**23·7**	**6·9**	**15·2**	**3·4**	**5·5**	**8·8**	**10·7**	**10·7**	**10·6**	**10·7**
21—Ottawa	.....	7·3	13·3	4·9	5·8	9	11·1	10·2	10·4	10·6
22—Brockville	22·2	6·7	11·7	4·7	5·2	8	11·6	10·2	10·5	10·5
23—Kingston	22·1	6–6·7	13·3	4·4	5·1	8·2	11·4	10·5	10·2	10·1
24—Belleville	21·7	6–7·3	14·5	3·1	5·2	8	10·1	9·8	9·7	10
25—Peterborough	23·5	6–6·7	15	2·7	5·2	8·6	10·4	9·6	9·9	10·1
26—Oshawa	24·5	6·7–7·3	15	2·7	5·7	7·9	10·1	10·3	10·5	10·2
27—Orillia	24·8	6·7	20	3·1	5·2	8·2	10	10·7	10·9	10·7
28—Toronto	24·8	7·3	17·2	3	5·4	8·8	10	10·4	10·4	10·3
29—Niagara Falls	23·9	7·3	15·2	2·8	5·7	9	9·5	10·2	10·1	10·4
30—St. Catharines	24	7·3	17·7	3·1	5·8	9·2	11·2	9·9	10	10·3
31—Hamilton	27·8	6·7–7·3	13·8	3·1	5·4	8·5	9·6	10·5	10·4	10·3
32—Brantford	24·4	7·3	16·6	2·6	5·4	9·6	10·4	11	10·5	10·3
33—Galt	26·9	7·3	17	2·7	5·8	9·2	10·2	10·5	10·6	10·8
34—Guelph	25·3	6·7	16·5	2·5	5·5	9·6	10·6	10·6	10·8	10·4
35—Kitchener	25·1	6·7	16·3	2·6	5·4	9·3	10·4	10·5	10·7	10·8
36—Woodstock	23·2	6·7	12·7	2·3	5	8·7	9·7	10·7	10·5	10·7
37—Stratford	22·3	6·7–7·3	16	2·5	5·6	9·3	11·6	11·2	10·3	10·9
38—London	23·1	6·7–7·3	17·5	2·6	5·3	9·2	11·1	11	10·8	10·5
39—St. Thomas	23·8	6–6·7	18·1	3	5·4	9·3	11·8	11·4	10·9	10·8
40—Chatham	21·6	6	14·3	2·8	5·2	8·6	10	10·5	10·6	10·7
41—Windsor	21·3	6·7–7·3	14·4	3·1	5·2	7·7	10·1	10·4	10·2	10·5
42—Sarnia	24·3	6·7–7·3	16	2·7	5·6	8·8	10·8	11·4	11·1	11·4
43—Owen Sound	23·6	6·7	14·7	2·9	5·2	8·6	11·8	10·2	10·2	10·3
44—North Bay	24·2	6–7·3	12·7	4	5	8·6	10·2	11·1	11·1	11·1
45—Sudbury	21·3	7·3	15	4·9	7·3	9	11	11·7	12	11·9
46—Cobalt	23·6	6·7	13	5·4	5·2	8·9	11·7	12·3	12·1	12·1
47—Timmins	23·1	6·7	14	4·9	6·2	8·9	11·4	11·2	10	11·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	23·3	6–6·7	14	4·6	5·3	9·7	11·1	11·1	11·6	11·6
49—Port Arthur	23·8	6·7–7·3	17·5	4·6	5·8	9·3	10·6	11·1	11·1	11·2
50—Fort William	22·9	6·7–7·3	15	4·6	6·1	8·5	10·1	10·8	11·3	11
Manitoba (average)	**26·4**	**7·0**	**15·7**	**4·5**	**5·8**	**9·6**	**10·5**	**13·0**	**12·1**	**12·2**
51—Winnipeg	26·1	6·4–8	16·4	4·5	5·8	9·2	10·2	12·3	12·4	12·5
52—Brandon	26·7	6·4–7·1	15	4·4	5·8	9·9	10·7	13·6	11·8	11·8
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·4**	**7·3**	**17·8**	**4·6**	**6·0**	**9·5**	**10·8**	**13·2**	**11·9**	**11·9**
53—Regina	25·7	7·2–8	18·5	4·6	6·2	9·5	10	13·1	10·5	10·7
54—Prince Albert	24·5	6·4	17	4·6	5·9	9·3	12·2	13·7	13·3	12·9
55—Saskatoon	22·5	7·2	20·5	4·4	5·8	9·6	10·2	12·8	11·6	12·4
56—Moose Jaw	25	8	15	4·6	6·1	9·6	10·6	13·3	12·3	11·5
Alberta (average)	**25·3**	**7·8**	**16·2**	**4·5**	**6·0**	**8·2**	**9·9**	**12·4**	**11·5**	**11·6**
57—Medicine Hat	25·4	8	15	4·6	6·3	8·5	10·2	12·9	10·9	10·9
58—Drumheller	24·2	6·8–8	.....	4·4	5·8	8·1	10·5	12·6	12	12·1
59—Edmonton	24·3	7·2–8	16·2	4·5	6·3	8·2	10·2	12·7	12·3	12·3
60—Calgary	28·7	8	17·3	4·5	5·5	8·3	9·5	12·3	10·9	11·8
61—Lethbridge	24	8	.....	4·6	.....	8·1	9·2	11·7	11·5	11·1
British Columbia (average)	**26·1**	**9·5**	**18·6**	**5·1**	**6·5**	**7·7**	**8·5**	**13·1**	**12·6**	**12·5**
62—Fernie	26	10	17	4·9	6·7	8	9·3	12·8	13	12·6
63—Nelson	23·7	10	17	5·4	7	7·5	9	13·5	14	13
64—Trail	24·6	10	16	5	6·3	8·5	8·7	13·1	13·5	13·8
65—New Westminster	26·8	9–9·6	18·6	4·9	5·9	7·2	8·2	12·3	11·8	11·8
66—Vancouver	25·8	9–9·6	20·3	4·9	6·2	7·1	7·9	12·4	11·2	11·5
67—Victoria	26·8	9	19·8	5	6·5	7·6	7·8	12·7	12	12·3
68—Nanaimo	30	9	20	5	6	7·9	9	13·4	12·1	11·9
69—Prince Rupert	24·8	9–10	20	5·3	7·3	7·5	7·8	14·2	13·2	13·3

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1938

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·3	7·0	·980	20·5	28·9	15·2	11·0	16·9	15·2	57·7	17·0	53·4	43·7	
5·6	7·3	1·240	24·8	33·7	13·7	11·9	16·2	15·2	55·6	17·0	58·8	49·0	
4·7	7·1	1·278	25·9	.....	13	11·7	15·3	15	49	17·9	65	49	1
5	7·2	1·33	27·1	.....	12·7	11·9	15·3	14·7	55	16·7	.....	45	2
5·4	7	·98	23	25	15	11·4	16	14	50	14·5	59	52·5	3
6·2	7	1·295	24·2	37	.....	13·1	16·8	16·6	70	18·2	61·7	50	4
6·5	7·6	1·087	19	.....	.....	11·3	17·3	16	49	16·7	49	49·5	5
5·5	7·6	1·472	29·4	39	14	12·1	16·4	15·1	60·7	18·1	59·5	47·7	6
5·7	8·1	·925	20·1	.....	20·0	12·0	15·8	14·7	.....	18·1	49·0	46·8	7
5·2	7·9	·953	21·4	37·0	14·6	11·3	16·4	15·2	57·0	16·2	54·8	48·9	
5·3	7·7	1·158	23·2	.....	13·5	12·7	16·5	14·7	.....	16	.....	53·7	8
5·6	7·8	1·001	22·2	37	14·6	10·2	15·7	14·2	57	15·9	50	46·5	9
5·1	8·5	·842	18·9	.....	15	11·8	17	15·7	.....	16	54·5	46	10
4·7	7·4	·81	21·2	.....	15·3	10·5	16·2	16	.....	16·7	60	49·3	11
5·0	7·6	·965	20·2	29·0	14·1	11·2	16·7	14·1	63·7	17·5	57·6	42·6	
5·9	8·1	·912	20·6	.....	13·4	12·1	17·7	15·1	89·8	21·6	64	43·9	12
4·8	8·3	·883	20·4	26·7	15·8	11·4	16·8	14·7	51	18·4	59·5	44·7	13
4·8	7·3	1·184	24·1	35	14·5	11·2	18	14·9	47·5	17·9	59·2	43·8	14
4·5	8·6	·78	17·7	.....	14	11·2	16	14	.....	15·7	.....	41·8	15
4	7·4	·982	18·6	.....	13	12	16·3	13·7	52·5	16·7	54	41·5	16
5·7	7·2	·84	18·6	.....	14·6	11	15·6	14·4	61·2	17·7	60	43·1	17
4·4	7·1	·983	20·1	.....	14	9·6	17·5	13·1	62	16·6	.....	44·2	18
5·4	7·3	1·156	22·5	27·5	13·4	11	17·1	13·3	91·3	16·8	56·9	40·3	19
5·2	7·2	·967	19·2	26·7	14·3	10·9	15·1	14	54·2	16·1	49·7	40·3	20
5·0	7·1	·846	18·3	26·8	14·9	11·0	16·7	15·7	54·9	16·1	54·2	42·4	
5·2	7·7	1·047	23·4	29·7	13·5	11·1	16·7	16·5	54·8	17·3	56·5	42·8	21
4·9	8·3	·75	18·2	25	15	11	16·8	15·6	50	17·2	60	43	22
5·7	7·7	1·014	19·2	.....	12·5	11·6	16·9	15·4	45	15·3	55·6	41·8	23
4·9	7·1	·887	19·1	.....	.....	11·1	16·1	15	45	16·1	49	41·2	24
5	7·1	·85	17·7	.....	13	10·2	16·9	15	57·2	16·7	54·2	40·5	25
4·9	6·7	·90	20	.....	.....	12·1	17·1	15·2	.....	16·3	57	42·8	26
4·6	6·9	·67	14	16·7	11·2	9·3	16·2	14·9	47	16·2	52·5	41·2	27
5·1	6·6	·90	19·4	19·3	.....	9·8	16·1	14·9	61·7	15·9	54·5	42	28
5·9	6·2	·862	23·2	.....	19	10·5	18·2	16·1	61	14·5	52·5	44·2	29
6·2	7·5	·944	20·2	.....	.....	10·7	16·8	15·2	63·3	14·5	43·5	43·3	30
5·5	7·1	·74	13·3	35	.....	10·2	16	15·1	.....	14·7	59	41·6	31
4·8	7·7	·85	16·9	.....	.....	11·9	17·2	14·8	57	16·5	50	41·7	32
4·9	7·3	·69	16·9	.....	.....	11·4	17·5	15·4	53·5	14·7	58	41	33
5·2	6·9	·692	15	.....	.....	10·3	16·9	15·2	55	15·6	59	40·8	34
5·2	7·3	·694	15·5	.....	.....	11·2	17·1	15·7	.....	15·7	.....	40·6	35
4·9	6	·717	15·3	.....	.....	11·5	15·5	14·4	.....	14·1	.....	39	36
4·5	6·4	·595	12·6	.....	.....	9·8	17	14·9	44	15·2	59	40·7	37
4·9	7·2	·833	18·6	20	.....	10	16·2	14·7	.....	15	52·8	40·9	38
5	7·5	1·085	20·1	.....	.....	11·3	17·1	14·9	44	17·3	.....	41·4	39
4·4	6·2	·933	17·2	29·5	.....	10·3	15·3	14·6	.....	15·8	59	40·6	40
4·5	5·7	1·167	21·2	.....	12·5	10·8	15·1	15·4	45	15·2	.....	42	41
5·2	6·6	.....	20	.....	.....	10·6	16	16·5	55	16	55	42·3	42
4·4	6·2	·70	15	.....	.....	12	16	14·5	54	17·6	45	40·1	43
5·1	7·7	·69	15	35	15	11·2	16·5	17·3	66·5	17·5	59	44·5	44
4·9	7·1	·835	20·2	.....	20	13	17	17·5	56·2	17	62	45·5	45
5	7·2	·96	23·8	.....	15·7	12·8	17·2	16·5	64·3	18·5	54·7	47	46
5	7·9	1·329	27·3	25	15·7	11·8	17·4	17·4	66·2	17	52·6	45·7	47
5	6·7	·629	15·1	30	16	11	17·2	15·8	57·2	16	52	46·8	48
5	8·4	·777	18	29·3	15	11·5	17·2	17·7	57·8	16·9	48·2	43·4	49
4·9	7·9	·786	16·6	.....	14·5	11·3	17·7	17·4	55·9	16·2	48·5	43·5	50
5·9	7·4	·616	13·6	.....	13·0	10·0	17·7	15·4	61·2	17·0	48·5	43·1	
5·7	7	·649	14·4	.....	13	9·3	17·6	15·1	59·4	17	45·3	42·2	51
6	7·7	·583	12·8	.....	13	10·7	17·8	15·7	63	16·9	51·7	44	52
5·7	6·6	1·081	22·3	.....	17·2	10·9	17·3	15·8	62·7	18·8	50·6	46·2	
5·4	6·6	1·04	23·6	.....	18·8	11·7	18·9	15·4	61·2	18·7	51·5	46·9	53
6	6·7	1·24	23	.....	19	10·5	18·3	16·8	64·1	21,8	51·5	46·1	54
5·6	5·9	1·10	22·6	.....	16	10·8	17	15·1	62·1	17·9	49·3	44·8	55
5·7	7·2	·943	19·8	.....	15	10·5	15	15·8	63·3	16·6	50	47	56
5·5	6·6	·717	17·6	.....	16·4	10·3	17·6	15·1	57·6	18·8	49·6	43·3	
5·2	7	·757	20	.....	18·7	10·7	18	16·2	59·4	18·6	54·4	45	57
5·6	6·9	·86	22·5	.....	15	10	16·9	15·7	61·2	20·1	52·5	46·2	58
5·9	6·4	·68	16·9	.....	15·5	10·3	17·1	15·1	59·8	19·5	49·6	44·3	59
6·1	7·2	·717	18·6	.....	.....	9·7	17·8	15·1	57·8	19	47·1	42·1	60
4·7	5·7	·513	10	.....	.....	10·7	18	13·5	50	17	44·5	39	61
6·4	5·8	1·516	28·0	.....	19·8	10·7	17·8	14·4	58·6	18·3	49·0	41·9	
6·6	6·9	·90	22·5	.....	20	12·3	19·2	16	62·5	20·7	55	47·2	62
7	7	1·35	30	.....	.....	13	19	15	62·5	19	57·5	47·5	63
6·8	7	1·32	27·5	.....	.....	10·6	19·2	15	63	21·2	52·3	44	64
5·3	5	1·49	25	.....	.....	9·5	17·3	13·4	52	16	41·2	36·5	65
5·6	5·1	1·95	30·7	.....	.....	9·1	16·1	13·7	53·5	15·7	43·7	38·1	66
6·2	4·9	1·54	25	.....	.....	9·4	17·1	13·2	58·9	16·7	45·5	38	67
7·8	5·2	1·38	30	.....	.....	11·7	16·6	14	56·6	16·7	47·6	42	68
6	5·3	2·20	33·3	.....	19·6	9·8	17·8	14·7	60	20·1	49·2	42	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**34·9**	**58·6**	**19·3**	**13·8**	**2·6**	**36·4**	**48·7**	**11·6**	**4·9**	**14·181b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·0**	**40·4**	**58·4**	**18·7**	**9·6**	**2·9**	**40·2**	**39·6**	**12·4**	**5·1**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·5	6·2	39·2	59·3	21·3	10·2	2·9	42·7	42·7	12·7	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·2	6·2	41	58·8	20·3	9·5	3·1	42	35·7	12·7	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·4	6	40	60	15·6	9·4	2·8	37·5	35·8	11·8	4·8	.....
4—Halifax	6·3	5·9	37	57·2	20·8	9	2·8	40	40	12·4	5·4	15·00
5—Windsor	6·3	6	43·5	55·8	16	9·7	2·9	40	48	12·3	5·3	.....
6—Truro	6·6	5·9	41·7	59	18·2	10	2·8	38·7	35·6	12·4	5·3	.....
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	**6·3**	**5·9**	**42·8**	**57·8**	**20·0**	**15·0**	**2·7**	**41·7**	**37·5**	**12·6**	**5·0**	**16·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·4**	**6·1**	**41·1**	**59·3**	**18·3**	**9·8**	**2·7**	**39·4**	**37·8**	**12·0**	**5·1**	**13·500**
8—Moncton	6·1	5·9	42	59·5	18·7	9·4	2·7	40·7	38·7	11·3	5·2	g
9—Saint John	6·4	6	40	57·2	19·3	9·7	2·9	43·3	38·5	12·5	5	13·50
10—Fredericton	6·5	6	40	60	17·5	10	2·4	33·7	35·7	12	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·7	6·6	42·2	60·6	17·5	10·2	2·8	40	38·3	12·3	5	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·8**	**33·5**	**59·0**	**19·7**	**13·2**	**2·9**	**40·8**	**48·8**	**10·4**	**4·9**	**13·857**
12—Quebec	5·8	5·7	33	64·2	20·9	15·8	3·2	38·7	60	10·2	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·1	5·9	33·7	66·9	20·9	16	4·5	42·5	50	11·2	4·9	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·9	31·7	58·1	21·1	11·9	2·9	41·2	46	10	4·9	14·50
15—Sorel	5·8	5·7	32·2	56·4	16·6	10·7	2·1	38·7	47·5	10	4·7	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	34·8	50·7	17·5	12·8	2·6	38	40	11	4·8	13·50
17—St. Johns	5·9	5·9	31·8	51·3	18·8	13·4	3	40	50	10·7	5	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	5·9	5·6	33	59·2	20	12·5	2·6	42	45	10	4·8	.....
19—Montreal	5·7	5·8	35·7	64·6	18·9	13·7	2·5	43·7	50·5	10·5	4·9	13·50–14·50
20—Hull	6	5·9	36	59·4	22·5	12	2·7	42·4	50	10·3	4·9	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**35·0**	**62·2**	**19·0**	**12·0**	**2·4**	**34·7**	**48·8**	**10·8**	**4·9**	**13·777**
21—Ottawa	6	5·8	35·9	62·3	19·4	13·6	2·7	38	56·7	10·4	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6·2	6·2	35·9	60·8	21·2	10·8	2·5	38·3	47	10·8	5	13·00
23—Kingston	6	5·8	35·5	52·7	17·7	11·8	3·1	36·7	43·3	10·4	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	6·2	6	35·6	60·1	19·1	10·3	2·5	31·9	46·7	10·4	5	13·50
25—Peterborough	6	5·9	37·3	64·2	18·4	12·9	2·6	31·9	50	10·2	5·1	14·25
26—Oshawa	6·1	6	35·4	62	20·1	11	2·3	31·3	54	10·8	4·6	13·25
27—Orillia	6	6	34·4	60·8	19	10	2·1	36·8	43·8	10	4·5	13·75
28—Toronto	6	5·9	36·9	59·7	16·4	11·1	2·5	35·9	46·4	10·1	4·8	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6	5·8	34·4	64·2	18·7	11·3	2·4	35	40	10·7	4·9	12·25g
30—St. Catharines	6·5	6·3	34·6	66·4	18·4	11·9	2·4	37·1	50	10·9	5·1	13·50g
31—Hamilton	6	5·9	36·9	61·1	19·6	10·7	2·1	31	40·7	10	4·9	12·50
32—Brantford	6·2	6·1	36·7	64·8	21	10·8	2·2	32·7	49·1	10	5·4	13·00
33—Galt	6·3	6·3	33·2	60·7	20·5	11·4	2·4	37·5	51·2	10·6	5·2	13·00
34—Guelph	6	6	33·6	61·8	18·4	10·3	2·4	35·5	49	10·3	4·9	13·50
35—Kitchener	6·2	6·2	32·2	63·7	19·9	10·8	2·2	39·3	45	10·2	4·4	13·00
36—Woodstock	6·4	6·4	36·7	56·2	21	10	2·6	33	49·5	10·7	5·3	12·50
37—Stratford	6·2	6·2	35·3	63·4	19·4	11	2·3	33·1	56·7	10·8	5·1	13·00
38—London	6	6·1	38·1	61·7	16·8	12·2	2·3	35·7	46·2	10·1	4·7	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·5	6·5	37·8	65·3	17·7	12·6	2·4	40	50	10·4	5·4	13·00
40—Chatham	6·1	6	29·8	60	16·9	11·2	1·9	32·2	40	10	4·9	g
41—Windsor	5·9	5·9	30·8	60·1	17·9	10·7	2	31·1	48·3	10	4·6	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·5	6·5	34·2	65·6	17	11	1·8	36·3	53·3	10·3	4·7	13·75
43—Owen Sound	6·1	6	38·4	64·1	20·4	10	1·8	28·6	45	10	4·7	13·50
44—North Bay	6·7	6·4	36	57·2	15	13·8	2·6	37	.....	10	4·8	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·9	6·6	39	68·7	24·2	16·2	2·7	36·2	60	14	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7	6·9	36·2	64·2	20	14·5	2·7	30	48·3	13·3	5	.....
47—Timmins	6·7	6·4	34·2	69·4	18·6	15·4	2·6	32·6	47·5	10	4·8	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·3	29·8	66·3	17	14·7	2·5	33·2	56·3	13·4	4·7	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·1	6·1	33·2	59·1	21·1	15·3	2·3	33·5	55	12·4	5·3	15·00
50—Fort William	6·5	6·4	32·8	58·8	20·5	13·8	2·4	40	45	11·7	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**33·0**	**54·3**	**20·1**	**12·3**	**2·6**	**31·3**	**54·2**	**13·4**	**5·0**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·8	33	53·5	18·3	10·7	2·6	31·9	50	13	5	18·50
52—Brandon	6·9	6·7	32·9	55	21·8	13·9	2·5	30·7	58·3	13·7	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·3**	**31·5**	**55·4**	**19·7**	**19·3**	**2·7**	**32·3**	**57·0**	**14·2**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·7	7·5	33·4	54·5	19·5	19·3a	2·8	31·4	57·3	13·3	4·9	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·4	7·4	29·8	58·6	20·1	20·7a	2·9	35	55	14·5	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·5	7·7	32·8	53·9	20·7	18·2a	2·6	31·2	58·7	13·8	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·7	6·7	29·8	54·5	18·5	19a	2·6	31·7	.....	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·7**	**31·1**	**51·9**	**18·9**	**17·5**	**2·8**	**33·4**	**52·8**	**13·9**	**4·7**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·7	31·8	52·5	19·4	20·5a	2·8	32·5	62·5	13·3	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·1	7	32	54·5	21·7	17a	3	31·2	60	15	4·5	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·9	33·8	52	20	17·1a	3	34	50	14·6	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·7	6·7	31·1	52·8	18·5	17·9a	2·8	34·2	46·7	11·7	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	6·8	6·2	27	47·7	15	15a	2·6	35	45	15	4·6	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**32·1**	**51·7**	**20·5**	**21·3**	**2·9**	**38·3**	**55·7**	**12·2**	**5·0**	.....
62—Fernie	8	7·2	33·7	52·2	17·5	23·3a	2·7	45	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	6·5	30	57·5	21	21·5a	2·8	37·5	55	13	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	33·2	52	21·5	23·3	3·2	38	55	14	5·7	.....
65—New Westminster	6	5·8	29·5	48·3	19·6	19·2a	2·7	33	60	12·2	4·7	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	33·4	48·2	18·9	18·3a	2·8	32·5	57·3	10·3	4·8	.....
67—Victoria	6·7	5·8	32·9	51·2	22·2	20·4a	2·7	38·2	57·5	11	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·6	6·3	30·9	50·3	21·8	19a	2·9	40	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·4	6·1	33·3	54·2	21·2	25a	3	42·5	50	12·5	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50 according to condition and
from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JULY, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·389	**11·992**	**9·683**	**11·563**	**7·190**	8·480	**7·436**	**26·6**	**9·4**	**24·167**	**17·746**	
8·090	**9·950**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·500**	**28·9**	**9·8**	**21·417**	**14·583**	
6·90–7·25 s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·5	9·8	16·00–26·00	12·00–16·00	1
6·50– 6·75	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	29·5	9·7	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·75	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·8	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·00	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	30	9·2	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	10	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·5	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250– 9·900	**11·500**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500**	**26·5**	**10·0**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·188	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·9**	**9·9**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30g	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00e	27·3	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–11·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·2	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	10	20·00	15·00	11
9·419	**11·750**	**10·917**	**11·620**	**8·140**	8·299	**8·450**	**23·0**	**9·0**	**22·333**	**16·125**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·8	9·6	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	24·6	9·6	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·4	9·7	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·2	9·1	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·2	8	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
9·00– 9·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·3	9·5	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	7·50c	.....	4·50c	.....	25	9·1	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·00	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	25·7	8·7	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·25	.....	23·9	8·1	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·129	**11·835**	**10·167**	**12·333**	**7·819**	**9·625**	8·625	**24·7**	**9·1**	**25·821**	**19·161**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00– 9·00	23	9	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	8·9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	23·7	9·4	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·2	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21·1	8·8	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	9	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75–10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	6·50	7·50	.....	24	8·7	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·8	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00 –7·50g	10·50g	g	g	g	g	g	24·3g	8·6	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·00–11·50g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·6g	9·2	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	8·8	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·2	9·4	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
10·00–12·00	11·50	11·00	14·00	7·50	10·00	10·00c	25	9·1	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·4	9·2	23·00–29·00	15·00–23·00	34
9·00–11·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·2	9	22·00–32·00	18·00–23·00	35
9·50–11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	8·7	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–10·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·3	9·1	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·25–11·75	.....	15·00	.....	13·00	6·00	25	8·9	22·00–32·00	16·00–24·00	38
9·00–11·50	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·5	9·6	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·9	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	11·00	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	10·00–12·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·9	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
7·75– 8·75	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	9·5	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·6	8·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	9·75	6·00	7·00	.....	30	9·1	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	27·7	10	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	12·00c	.....	9·00– 9·75c	.....	32	8·9	17·50	15·00	46
14·50	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·75	9·75	.....	33·7	9	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·9	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
12·00–13·25	12·50	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	27·5	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
12·00–13·25	12·50	8·25	9·00	7·00	7·75	.....	25	9·2	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·938**	**8·563**	**7·500**	**27·5**	**9·5**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
5·75–12·75h	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–9·75	6·75–10·50	8·00	27·5	9·7	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
5·75–11·00h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	27·5	9·3	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·106	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·906**	**9·000**	**28·4**	**9·8**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75i	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00	.....	26·5	9·8	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	29·7	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·25– 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29	9·5	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	28·5	9·7	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·2**	**9·6**	**23·375**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·7	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·4	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·6g	9·9	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	26g	9·2	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	10	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·250**	**4·825**	**33·7**	**9·9**	**23·063**	**17·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50–8·75	8·50–10·25	4·88–5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·75–7·00	8·00– 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·5	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·6	22·00–27·00	17·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50– 5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	30·3	9·9	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	35	10	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	99

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i Including conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5–$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10–$35. s. Delivered

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	July 1926	July 1928	July 1929	July 1930	July 1933	July 1935	July 1936	July 1937	June 1938	‡July 1938
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	100·1	96·0	97·2	85·3	70·5	71·4	74·3	87·5	80·1	78·0
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	100·8	92·6	96·9	78·5	69·7	66·0	73·1	95·3	78·6	72·8
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	99·1	108·3	108·5	93·5	59·4	68·6	70·5	78·8	77·8	78·1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	100·1	94·2	91·5	80·8	70·6	70·8	69·5	74·6	67·2	67·2
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·6	98·2	93·9	87·6	62·6	64·3	68·2	78·0	76·7	76·3
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·5	92·7	93·8	90·8	85·5	87·1	87·8	104·1	101·4	97·8
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	100·0	91·7	98·5	75·8	69·9	68·9	68·1	85·6	67·8	70·8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·1	91·3	93·4	90·4	82·9	84·6	85·1	87·0	87·1	86·7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·4	95·2	95·8	92·8	81·1	79·8	78·3	81·7	80·1	79·3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	99·3	95·2	94·7	87·7	72·2	72·7	74·3	81·1	77·8	....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	98·9	99·6	99·7	90·5	67·7	69·2	73·3	84·2	79·2	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·5	92·2	91·3	85·9	75·2	75·1	75·0	79·0	76·9	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	101·3	96·9	100·6	81·5	69·2	68·6	72·1	90·3	78·5	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	96·8	92·4	94·9	91·2	84·8	89·7	89·7	94·3	95·5	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	101·8	97·4	101·3	80·4	67·5	66·2	70·1	89·8	76·6	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	97·9	98·9	89·5	80·8	81·2	85·2	95·9	88·9	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	102·2	97·3	101·8	78·4	65·2	63·7	67·5	88·0	74·5	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	100·2	91·9	94·8	76·4	68·7	64·2	68·9	88·8	74·1	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·3	104·2	104·4	89·6	61·0	68·6	70·7	78·7	77·0	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	100·8	99·3	107·6	79·8	60·1	61·1	66·3	92·5	76·6	69·8
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·5	97·4	103·3	93·3	61·7	67·7	68·2	71·2	67·8	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·5	98·1	93·8	87·3	62·8	64·4	68·3	77·7	76·4	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·8	90·7	93·3	87·4	80·5	82·4	82·3	89·8	86·6	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	99·8	96·2	101·6	80·0	62·9	64·9	69·7	88·3	75·3	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·7	94·8	93·1	85·8	72·4	71·8	73·3	82·2	79·2	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended July 29, 1938; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(*Continued from page 950*)

from month to month, from city to city, etc. The price of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the average of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rate for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The weekly budget for a family of five, calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received, includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no

allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the budget serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living (page 950), based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Beef prices were little changed in the average during the month, increases in the eastern provinces being offset by slightly lower prices in the prairie provinces and British Columbia. Mutton declined from an average price of 25·8 cents per pound in June to 24·7 in July. Fresh pork and bacon were higher in many localities, the former being up in the average from 24·8 cents per pound in June to 26·2 cents and the latter from 33·1 cents per pound to 34·2 cents. Eggs were higher in most localities. The Dominion average price for fresh grades being up from 27·9 cents per dozen to 31 cents. Milk was fractionally lower at 10·8 cents per quart. Creamery butter was about 1½ cents per pound lower at 30 cents per pound. Flour again averaged fractionally lower at 4·1 cents per pound. Potatoes averaged 98 cents for 90 pounds in July as compared with 93·4 cents in June and $1.44 in July, 1937. Granulated sugar was slightly lower at 6·4 cents per pound. Changes in the prices of coal and coke were slight.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $14; Moncton $16; Saint John $13; Quebec $14; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $14.50; Thetford Mines $16.75; Montreal $14.75 and $15; Ottawa $16; Kingston $15; Belleville $15.50; Peterborough $16.75; Oshawa $15; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15.50 and $15; Hamilton $14.50 and $14; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16; St. Thomas $16; Cobalt $19; Timmins $18.50; Port Arthur $17.25; Fort William $17.25; Winnipeg $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, wholesale and retail prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the July issue of the Labour Gazette.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number on the base 1930=100, was 100·7 for June as compared with 102·0 for May, a decrease of 1·3 per cent for the month. Food prices declined 1·0 per cent while the prices of industrial materials and manufactures declined 1·4 per cent. As compared with the corresponding figure for 1937 the index of prices of all articles for June, 1938, declined 9·0 per cent.

The Statist index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 91·4 at the end of June showing no change from the figure for the end of May in the "all commodities" index. The upward movement of prices in the mineral and textile groups was exactly offset by the fall in the prices of foodstuffs, coal and sundry materials. As compared with the general index for June, 1937, which stood at 104·7, this month's index showed a decline of 12·7 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number on the base July, 1914=100, was 159 at the first of July as compared with 155 at the first of June. The index for food prices was 146 as compared with 138 the previous month. The increase of 5·8 per cent in the food index was mainly due to the displacement of old potatoes by the new crop, at exceptionally high prices owing to the effects of late

frosts and drought, and to increases in the price of milk also attributable to the effects of the drought. The index for fuel and lighting materials showed an increase of about 5 per cent while the indexes of prices of clothing, rent and sundries were unchanged.

Eire

COST OF LIVING.—The cost of living index number of the Department of Industry and Commerce, on the base July, 1914=100, was 171 at mid-May as compared with 173 at mid-February, a decrease of 1·2 per cent for the quarter. The index for food prices declined from 159 to 156, or 1·9 per cent due mainly to seasonal decreases in the prices of milk and eggs though these were offset to some extent by an increase in the price of creamery butter.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 653 for June as compared with 643 for May, an increase of 1·6 per cent for the month. Food prices increased 1·1 per cent during the period while prices of industrial materials increased 1·9 per cent. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was 56 for June as compared with 55 for May.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office on the base 1913=100, was 105·6 for June, as compared with 105·4 for May. The index of prices of agricultural products increased 0·2 per cent during the month, while that for raw materials and semi-manufactured goods increased 0·3 per cent and that for manufactured goods remained unchanged.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 126·0 for June as compared with 125·9 for May. Clothing prices increased 0·8 per cent, food prices increased 0·2 per cent and prices of sundries increased 0·1 per cent. The prices of heat and lighting materials decreased 0·8 per cent, while rents were unchanged.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 101 for April as compared with 100 for March. The index of prices of all foods was 100 as compared with 97 for the previous month while the index for non-foods was 101 as compared with 102 for March.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base, July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 104 for May, as compared with 105 for April. During the month the prices of food and fuel and light declined 0·9 per cent each. The other groups making up the index were unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number on the base 1926=100, was 78·1 for May as compared with 78·7 for April, a decrease of 0·8 per cent for the month, reaching the lowest point since December, 1934. With the exception of the metals and metal products group which increased very slightly, all groups making up the index contributed to the decline. Prices of the textile products and farm products group declined 1·6 per cent and 1·3 per cent respectively, while the seven other groups declined less than one per cent. The index for all commodities was 10·6 per cent lower than that for May, 1937.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923 =100, was 86·7 for June as compared with 86·5 for May. During the month food prices increased 1·4 per cent, while prices of clothing, rent and sundries decreased 0·8 per cent, 0·3 per cent and 0·1 per cent respectively and prices of fuel and lighting materials were unchanged.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has published an Advance Report on the Fisheries of Canada, 1937. According to this pamphlet the amount of capital invested in the vessels, boats, nets, piers and wharves, etc., used in the primary operations of catching and landing the fish is recorded for the year 1937 as being $26,768,979, of which $21,882,937 is credited to the sea fisheries and $4,886,042 to the inland fisheries.

The value of production of the commercial fisheries of Canada in 1937, amounted to $38,-976,294, compared with $39,165,055 in 1936.

The number of men employed in fishing during the year reviewed, was 69,967 compared with 71,935 in 1936. The number for 1937 is distributed by provinces as follows: Prince Edward Island, 3,310; Nova Scotia, 18,088; New Brunswick, 13,920; Quebec, 11,385; Ontario, 4,440; Manitoba, 3,824; Saskatchewan, 1,388; Alberta, 2,391; Yukon, 37; and British Columbia, 11,184.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1938

The number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc; as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the second quarter of 1938 was 264, there being 80 in April, 93 in May and 91 in June.

The report for the first quarter of 1938, showing 239 fatalities, was given in the Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 594. In the second quarter of 1937, 284 fatal accidents were recorded (Labour Gazette, August, 1937, page 936).

The supplementary lists of accident not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 11 fatalities for the first quarter of 1938 and 8 fatalities for 1937.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the Labour Gazette. Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the second quarter of 1938 were as follows: agriculture, 30; logging, 48; fishing and trapping, 7; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 46; manufacturing, 33; construction, 34; electric light and power, 5; transportation and public utilities, 38; trade, 7; service, 16.

Of the mining accidents, 37 were in "metalliferous mining," 8 in "coal mining," and 1 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 1 in "animal foods," 8 in "saw and planing mill products," 2 in "wood products," 5 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 6 in "iron, steel and products," 2 in "non-ferrous metal products," 3 in "non-metallic mineral products," 3 in "chemical and allied products," and 1 in "miscellaneous products."

In construction there were 19 fatalities in "buildings and structures," 1 in "railway," 2 in "shipbuilding," 11 in "highway and bridge," and 1 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 14 fatalities in "steam railways," 2 in "street and electric railways," 5 in "water transportation," 3 in "air transportation," 10 in "local and highway transportation," 3 in

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE SECOND QUARTER OF 1938 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	4
B.—Working machines	....	....	....	....	5	1	....	....	....	....	1	....	7
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	5	1	4	....	1	....	....	....	....	11
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	6	5	3	8	6	4	4	3	....	....	4	....	43
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	2	....	....	4	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	7
F.—Falling objects	3	13	....	15	4	2	....	1	....	....	....	....	38
G.—Handling of objects	....	2	1	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5
H.—Tools	....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.	8	13	3	6	....	6	....	25	5	....	7	....	73
J.—Animals	10	....	....	....	1	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	12
K.—Falls of persons	3	10	....	4	6	15	....	4	....	....	2	....	44
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, caveins, etc.)	....	1	....	7	2	2	1	2	1	....	2	....	18
Total	30	48	7	46	33	34	5	38	7	....	16	....	264

"storage," and 1 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 4 fatalities in "wholesale," and 3 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 12 were in "public administration," 1 in "recreational," 1 in "laundering, dyeing and cleaning," 1 in "custom and repair," and 1 in "personal, domestic and business."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

Four men, engaged in the construction of an oratory at Montreal, were killed on June 3, when a hoist in which they were descending crashed about 150 feet to the ground, when the supports of a cross-beam holding the hoist cables at the top of the dome gave way and the cables slipped off.

On April 18, two log drivers lost their lives in a premature explosion while blasting an ice jam, near Notre Dame de Pontmain, Quebec; and another two loggers were crushed under a tractor on June 10, at Howe Sound, British Columbia.

Three fishermen were killed in an explosion of the gasoline tank of their vessel, off Gore Bay, Ontario, on April 21.

When a clutch slipped and a mine cage dropped 800 feet, two miners were killed at Beardmore, Ontario, on April 20. Three miners lost their lives when lightning caused a premature dynamite explosion near Val d'Or, Quebec, on May 30. Another two miners were killed in a premature dynamite explosion at Frood, Ontario, on May 26. Two coal miners were drowned from a boat, near Minto, New Brunswick, on May 24.

Two shipping employees at a paper mill, in Hawkesbury, Ontario, were crushed to death under bales of paper falling from a pile, on May 23.

When a bridge collapsed under a truck laden with a tractor, a truck driver and his helper were drowned near Amos, Quebec, on June 8.

On May 16, an engineer, a fireman and a trainman were killed in a derailment, near Schreiber, Ontario.

A truck driver and a helper were killed in a collision of two trucks at Peace River, Alberta, on May 31.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first quarter of 1938 has been compiled which contains 11 fatalities, of which 5 were in logging, 1 in mining, nonferrous smelting and quarrying, 2 in manufacturing, 2 in transportation and public utilities, and 1 in trade. Two of these accidents occurred in January, 2 in February and 7 in March.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1937 has been made. This includes 8 fatalities, of which 1 was in logging, 1 in construction, 5 in transportation and public utilities, and 1 in trade. One of these accidents occurred in January, 1 in August, 1 in September, 2 in October, 2 in November, and 1 in December.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Damages and Injunction Against Picketing Granted in Manitoba

In June, Mr. Justice Taylor, of the Manitoba Court of King's Bench, gave judgment for the plaintiff theatre owner, awarding damages for $1,000 and costs and a permanent injunction restraining picketing by the defendants. The facts of the case as set out in the judgment show that the trouble arose from a dispute between rival unions. From February until August 31, 1937, the plaintiff employed as a projectionist in his motion picture theatre a member of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour. A written agreement between the union and the plaintiff provided that the former should supply for a definite term one or more projectionists as required. On July 26 the All-Canadian Congress gave notice they wished to terminate the agreement from September 1. Subsequently, the plaintiff and a few other operators of motion picture houses entered into agreements with the One Big Union for a supply of projectionists from September 1 until the end of June, 1940. After this agreement was made, the projectionist in the Park Theatre, owned by the plaintiff, was continued in his employment until about October 7 but when the O.B.U. was unable to persuade him to join their union, he was discharged and an O.B.U. operator employed.

The defendants, who were officers of the All-Canadian Congress or of the International Alliance of Theatrical Stage Employees and Motion Picture Machine Operators, acting together began to picket the plaintiff's theatre. Signs carried by the pickets read "Park Theatre does not employ International Union operators" or "Park Theatre does not employ All-Canadian Congress Union operators." Placards of the second kind were carried

only on the second and third nights, afterwards the International Alliance placards were carried until an interim injunction was obtained restraining the picketing of the premises. There was evidence to show that the words "International" and "All-Canadian Congress" on the placards were printed in small type and it was suggested that they were intentionally made that way so as to give to those who read them the impression that the Park Theatre did not employ union operators and some evidence was tendered that the placards had that effect. Handbills were distributed by the defendants among the employees of the Canadian National Railway shops in the district served by the plaintiff theatre. These handbills said "Park Theatre does not employ International Union operators."

Mr. Justice Taylor stated:—

The picketing was done peacefully. Any disturbance which resulted was, in my opinion, caused by others—members of rival organizations who attempted to stop it. The men actually engaged in picketing took reasonable precautions to assure that their picketing was done as quietly and inoffensively as possible. I cannot find that they either invited or took part in the disturbance which resulted from the picketing.....

The object of picketing and distributing handbills is not in any doubt. The matter was dealt with very frankly by the defendant Foster in his evidence. The defendants supposed by this means they could bring sufficient pressure to bear upon the plaintiff through the patrons of the theatre to compel him to discharge this O.B.U. employee and engage one of theirs.

The evidence is that as a result of the picketing and distribution of handbills the business of the plaintiff's has suffered serious loss thereby, particularly in the reduction of receipts, and to some extent, in the expenditure of moneys in different ways in an endeavour to regain his lost customers or attract new ones.

The information contained on the I.A. placards and on the handbills was moreover untrue. The O.B.U. operator in the plaintiff's theatre was at the time the picketing took place a member in good standing in the I.A., to the extent that his membership had never been cancelled or terminated. He had, it is true, joined another and rival labour organization, so that the I.A. did not consider him then to be a member of their organization, and had made an abortive attempt to expel him. It is not necessary to go into these details because I must conclude as a fact that his membership in the I.A. had not been terminated, although doubtless the I.A. would have refused to renew his membership ticket on its expiration. I think this untruthful information was not published maliciously and that the defendants just took the attitude that the projectionist employee was no longer a member of their union because he had joined another. In that, however, they were wrong.

I think the case comes clearly within the law laid down by the Court of Appeal in *Allied Amusements v. Reaney et al*, and *Kershaw Theatres Ltd., v. Reaney et al.* (Labour Gazette, November, 1937, p. 1291.) *Bessler v. Matthews et al*, June, 1938.

Wages Allowed in Quebec Action Increased on Appeal

The Quebec Court of King's Bench has allowed, in part, the appeal of the Joint Committee for the Building Trades for the County of Sherbrooke, etc., against a judgment of Mr. Justice White which was noted in the Labour Gazette, April, 1938, p. 468.

Acting on behalf of two men employed by the defendant, Ross-Biron Electric Company of Sherbrooke, the Joint Committee had claimed an amount equal to the difference between the wages received by the two men and the electrician's rate of 50 cents fixed by the agreement, which had been made binding under the Collective Labour Agreements Act for the building industry in Sherbrooke, together with the amount due as liquidated damages for violation of the agreement, that is 20 per cent of the wage claim, plus the statutory levy of one-half of one per cent of the defendant's payroll for the enforcement of the agreement. The defendant had offered to pay the amount he considered due to the one workman plus the liquidated damages and the statutory levy amounting in all to $138.03. As to the other workman, the defendant denied that he was a qualified electrician and that he was entitled to the hourly rate of 50 cents. The Superior Court agreed with this contention.

The Court of King's Bench, however, while agreeing with the judgment of the Superior Court on the merits of the case held that there had been an error in the calculation of the sums due to the two men. The workman, Rolfe, though not entitled to be paid at the electrician's rate was to be paid 30 cents an hour whereas for the month of January he had received only 25 cents an hour and in the case of the other man a somewhat higher amount was also due. The defendant was, therefore, ordered to pay the additional sums adjudged proper with interest, together with the costs of the appeal. *Joint Committee relating to the Building Trades for the Counties of Sherbrooke, etc., v. Ross-Biron Electric Ltd.* Quebec Court of King's Bench, May 31, 1938.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 39] SEPTEMBER, 1938 [NUMBER 9

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment in Canada at the beginning of August showed a contraction, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,829 firms in all lines of industry except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business. They employed 1,073,302 workers, compared with 1,088,266 at July 1. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 113·5 in the preceding month to 112·1 at August 1, when it was nearly eight points lower than at August 1, 1937. The experience of the years since 1920 indicates that employment usually, though not invariably, gains at the beginning of August, there being on the average, a fractional increase in the index; the seasonally adjusted index therefore also declined at August 1, standing at 109·1, compared with 111·3 in the preceding month.

As already stated, the unadjusted index (based on the average in the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 112·1 at August 1, 1938, compared with 113·5 at July 1, while at August 1 of recent years, the index was as follows:—1937, 120·0; 1936, 105·6; 1935, 101·1; 1934, 99·9; 1933, 87·1; 1932, 86·3; 1931, 105·2; 1930, 118·8; 1929, 127·8; 1928, 119·3 and 1927, 110·5.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of August, 1938, the percentage of unemployment reported by local trade unions stood at 14·0, as compared with percentages of 13·5 at the beginning of July, 1938, and 8·9 at the beginning of August, 1937. The percentage for August was based on the reports compiled from 1,835 labour organizations, with an aggregate of 218,428 members, 30,651 of whom were without employment.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed only a fractional gain in the volume of business transacted in July, 1938, when compared with that of the preceding month, but a decrease from that of July, 1937, this computation being based on the average number of placements recorded daily at the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada. A very marked gain in farming more than offset losses shown in all other divisions under the first comparison, while construction and maintenance and logging were largely responsible for the decline reported under the second. During July, 1938, there were listed 33,246 vacancies, 59,987 applications for work, and 31,867 placements in regular and casual employment.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent was $17.70 at the beginning of August as compared with $17.45 for July; $17.48 for August, 1937; $16.72 for August, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.90 for August, 1929. The increase in August was due mainly to the increased cost of foods. In wholesale prices the weekly index numbers calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and based upon prices in 1926 as 100 declined week by week during August being 74·6 for the week ended September 2 as compared with 78·0 for the week ended July 29. The decline during the month was due mainly to decreases in the vegetable products group particularly in the price of wheat. On a monthly basis the index number was 78·6 for July as compared with 85·6 for August, 1937; 76·2 for August, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 98·4 for August, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The table on page 966 gives the latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada. The index of the physical volume of business was slightly higher in July than in June following a decline since April. It was about 14 per cent lower than in July, 1937. Of the principal groups used in the construction of this index number and after adjustments for seasonal variations mineral production was about 9 per cent higher than in the previous month there being increases in certain of the factors used as indicators of the volume of production namely in the exports of copper, nickel,

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1938			1937		
	August	July	June	August	July	June
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	134,542,328	137,254,532	173,304,529	172,138,336	190,966,327
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	55,822,529	58,946,698	69,965,939	71,995,940	75,668,684
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	66,915,722	66,661,943	101,471,260	99,157,775	113,918,104
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	7,293,412	7,828,826	8,782,342	8,505,885	8,736,170
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,466,370,454	2,730,577,687	2,612,857,577	2,720,737,779	2,891,916,624
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	100,841,202	103,925,690	110,939,351	113,363,675	112,992,378
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,622,606,061	1,620,819,977	1,557,638,802	1,572,154,385	1,569,815,485
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	786,366,739	785,974,554	747,670,894	734,888,808	728,290,407
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	106·9	100·0	135·2	133·0	129·4
Preferred stocks.....	.....	87·2	81·8	101·5	99·4	99·3
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	66·8	65·3	72·2	73·1	72·9
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number	174·6	78·6	80·1	85·6	87·6	84·6
(2) Prices, retail, family budget $	17·70	17·45	17·43	17·48	17·24	17·20
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	69·6	81·4	69·4	74·2	82·4
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	76·2	80·2	79·9	80·4	81·5
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	112·1	113·5	111·9	120·0	119·1	114·3
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	14·0	13·5	13·2	8·9	10·4	9·5
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	184,333	174,922	171,185	210,751	200,837	194,594
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	15,551,529	14,176,717	13,702,244	16,485,561	16,662,985	16,091,901
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,594,699	13,685,535	12,429,103	13,420,809
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	11,090,026	10,144,944	11,914,929	12,041,527	11,418,963
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	10,582,689	9,633,535	11,338,316	10,946,067	10,223,852
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	1,525,279,269	2,072,500,119	1,919,260,174	1,832,237,278
Building permits..... $	5,814,330	6,230,254	6,560,419	4,263,000	5,529,000	6,005,958
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	22,113,400	21,158,200	20,928,100	24,830,000	21,485,000	30,369,600
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	49,477	51,238	64,375	74,578	79,736	78,278
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	82,781	83,927	109,401	126,695	122,968	118,744
Ferro-alloys.....tons	1,857	4,129	4,068	9,913	6,285	2,635
Lead.....lbs.	.....	.....	37,934,740	40,590,985	31,321,744	33,276,801
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	.....	31,549,136	38,344,676	36,298,712	35,165,425
Copper.....lbs.	.....	.....	48,489,958	44,583,629	41,710,830	42,549,292
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	.....	16,327,169	20,662,233	15,792,349	20,959,736
Gold.....ounces	.....	.....	390,693	348,451	347,474	344,895
Silver.....ounces	.....	.....	2,821,218	3,129,097	2,767,983	2,379,448
Coal.....tons	.....	814,910	930,355	1,233,037	1,145,334	1,067,684
Crude petroleum imports.....gals	.....	142,330,000	137,600,000	157,778,000	164,720,000	156,150,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	6,015,000	7,264,000	7,853,000	4,359,000	8,489,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	7,588,000	9,546,000	5,197,000	12,324,000	13,342,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,530,000	916,000	1,965,000	1,401,000	4,571,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft.	.....	211,650,687	.....	306,106,116	309,576,821	362,268,902
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	928,722	969,207	1,042,949	1,087,000	1,001,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	100,705,387	86,226,450	94,408,309	92,364,014	67,278,417	65,774,505
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,626,772	1,174,770	2,321,489	2,056,000	2,226,062
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	64,121,000	65,772,000	70,894,000	70,582,000	75,178,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	30,126,000	35,120,000	27,891,000	32,043,000	37,316,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	202,550	201,690	318,710	314,530	310,870
Automobiles, passenger, production.	3,063	5,273	11,014	5,814	12,513	17,919
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	109·1	108·4	123·4	126·5	126·0
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	109·8	109·3	127·2	130·9	130·6
Mineral production.....	.....	192·1	176·6	212·3	215·3	201·3
Manufacturing.....	.....	101·3	103·5	121·4	127·2	125·1
Construction.....	.....	51·4	50·2	52·6	48·4	63·3
Electric power.....	.....	212·3	209·8	231·1	233·7	239·8
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	107·0	105·7	112·2	113·6	112·5
Trade employment.....	.....	133·7	133·4	131·8	133·8	133·5
Carloadings.....	.....	71·5	68·7	82·7	85·8	78·5
Imports.....	.....	79·8	79·8	97·9	97·5	99·6
Exports.....	.....	104·3	100·1	115·6	108·1	121·3

*Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

†For the week ended September 2, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending August 27, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending August 13, July 16 and June 18, 1938; August 14, July 17. and June 19 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

zinc and asbestos and in the imports of bauxite. The manufacturing group showed a small decline as compared with the previous month there being decreases in the factors used as indicators of the volume of manufacture of foodstuffs, tobacco products, and iron and steel products. The construction group was slightly higher in the same comparison as were also electric power output, trade employment, car loadings, and exports. Information available for August shows important increase in the number of cars of revenue freight loaded as compared with July. It was, however, considerably lower than in August, 1937. The index numbers of wholesale prices and of employment were lower in both comparisons while the quantity of sugar manufactured was higher.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during August was 19, involving 2,083 workers with a time loss of 14,308 man working days as compared with 15 disputes involving 1,423 workers with a time loss of 10,435 man working days during July. The principal disputes during the month involved lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., and restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont., both of which were carried over from July, and knitting factory workers at St. Catharines, Ont., foundry workers at Windsor, Ont., and car plant workers at Trenton, N.S. In July most of the time loss was due to strikes involving hat factory workers at Guelph, Ont., lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., and restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont. In August, 1937, most of the time loss was due to strikes of textile factory workers in Quebec and Ontario, foundry and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q., and lumber workers in New Brunswick. The total number of disputes in August, 1937, was 43, involving 18,556 workers with a time loss of 296,676 man working days. Of the nineteen disputes recorded in August, 1938, eleven were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer concerned, four in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in five cases and the result of one was recorded as indefinite. Eight disputes involving 1,221 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of August. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month three Boards of Conciliation and Investigation were established by the Minister of Labour under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

The constitution of two other Boards were completed, and two applications for Boards were withdrawn.

These proceedings under the Act are summarized on page 974.

Commencement of Cost of Living Survey in Canada

A survey of family living expenditures in Canada including nutrition and the quantities and cost of all items entering into the family budget, is being commenced in September. This is being undertaken in conformity with a recommendation of the Conference of British Commonwealth Statisticians—held at Ottawa in 1935—that surveys should be made in each country of the Commonwealth where cost of living enquiries had not been recently conducted. (Labour Gazette, December 1935, page 1107). Such action was in accord with a resolution of the Conference of Official Labour Statisticians, convened by the International Labour Office at Geneva in 1926 (Labour Gazette, November, 1926, page 1119).

The object of these surveys is to provide adequate information as to actual standards of living, income, expenditure, and living conditions of families representative of large homogeneous sections of the population and to provide weights for the calculation of cost of living index numbers.

Since 1910 the Department of Labour has collected and published in the Labour Gazette statistics of the retail prices of staple foods, fuel, rent, etc., in the cities and principal industrial centres throughout Canada. This information was secured by the resident correspondents of the Labour Gazette. (Since 1920 the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has collected data as to retail prices in the various cities and forwarded the figures to the department of Labour for compilation and publication in the Labour Gazette).

The cost of a weekly family budget of foods, fuel and light and house rents has been calculated to indicate the rise and fall in retail prices and in the cost of living, and not to show the cost of a minimum or any other standard of living. Subsequently, in 1919, figures as to the cost of clothing and items in miscellaneous expenditures were secured, and a cost of living index number was constructed. This, too, has been published as a regular feature in the Labour Gazette. As no official cost of living survey on a national scale had been made, the quantities and weights used in the calculation were necessarily arbitrary, being based on information

from miscellaneous sources. The index number was therefore tentative pending a country-wide survey.

A survey of this nature has been urged upon the Government from time to time by labour organizations, particularly in recent years.

In 1937 there was established an interdepartmental committee consisting of representatives of the Departments of Health, Agriculture, and Labour, and of the National Research Council and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics with the Dominion Statistician as Chairman.

This Committee considered the action necessary to carry out the recommendations of the Commonwealth Conference, and drew up a plan for the survey. Subsequently, in 1938, arrangements were completed for the commencement of this survey and funds were voted for this purpose at the 1938 session of Parliament. Accordingly, the inquiry is to be made by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Field agents of the Bureau will visit typical families of wage-earners and low-salaried workers throughout the country to secure the information as to family expenditures, etc. All agents of the Bureau will be sworn to secrecy as to the information, and it is the hope of the survey authorities that this effort will result in the obtaining of information of great social value.

Statistics of Material Aid Recipients for July

The number of fully employable persons receiving non-agricultural material aid had dropped to 132,000 in July, according to early figures from the national registration of the Department. This was a decrease of over 17 per cent from July 1937. In that month there were 159,576 persons in this category. A decrease of 4·6 per cent from the total for June this year is indicated by the figures.

Registration figures issued on September 10 by the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, showed that approximately 498,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural material aid in July. When this total is compared with the corresponding month of 1937, a decrease of nearly 12 per cent is shown. As compared with June, 1938, the decrease is 4.5 per cent. This category includes totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable, together with all dependents of family heads.

The figures show that 79,000 farmers (resident farm operators) who, together with their dependents, accounted for a farm population of 352,000 across the country, were reported as receiving agricultural material aid for subsistence. This figure was a decrease of 4 per cent from June, 1938, but an increase of 53.5 per cent over July, 1937. Of this Dominion total, 310,000 were in the Province of Saskatchewan, still reflecting the effects of the drought situation in that Province in 1937. While the Saskatchewan total showed a drop of over 3 per cent from the previous month, it still showed an increase of 79 per cent from July, 1937.

The grand total of all classes of persons on material and agricultural aid in July this year was approximately 850,000, a decrease of 4·3 per cent from June and an increase of 7 per cent from July of the year before. As stated, persons on non-agricultural material aid included in this grand total had decreased by nearly 12 per cent in the year while persons on agricultural aid had increased by 53.5 per cent from July, 1937.

Labour Day Messages of Canadian Labour Leaders

Appraising the social and economic situation in Canada from the viewpoint of organized labour, the Labour Day messages of Canadian labour leaders indicate the trends of thought in the labour movement and the new objectives to be sought. Featuring practically all statements is the emphasis placed upon the maintenance of democratic fundamentals in the social structure.

Mr. P. M. Draper, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, regarded the economic outlook in Canada "as more hopeful" with the prospect of better crops benefiting both the farmer and the industrial employee. He considered, however, that until unemployment had been further reduced, "governments must be looked to to provide a volume of extra work which will compensate for the lag in industry."

Industrial relations he regarded as good, and that "in the main, Canadians, both employers and employees, have a way of adjusting differences as to working conditions which assists industry to operate smoothly." He regretted that while seven of the provinces have enacted legislation recognizing the right of the workers to organize, Ontario and Prince Edward Island have not yet done so. Concluding his reference to this matter Mr. Draper stated: "There is no better way to give the workers a feeling of proper security, a sense of fair treatment, and in the end to ensure good industrial relations, than by safeguarding the right to join a union. It is to be hoped that the remaining two provinces will fall into line and adopt such legislation at the next session of their Legislatures."

In the sphere of international relationships, the Trades and Labour Congress president warned that dictatorships breed wars and urged that "it behooves us as workers and Canadians to be fixed in our determination not to give away our liberties to any 'ism' and to turn a deaf ear to any plea except that of constitutional democracy."

Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour made direct reference to the problem of national unity and declared:

"There is evident throughout Canada today a conflict not only of jurisdiction but of viewpoint between the Federal Government and several provincial Governments. Whatever the causes of this divergence may be, it is a serious menace to the people of this country, and some way must be found to develop the spirit of tolerance and co-operation upon which alone the bases of a great nation can be established. Economic interests, political ambitions, differences of race and language must not be permitted to split Canada into competitive and selfish groups, and any individual who associates himself with disruptive efforts, in the interest of province or party, is an enemy of our people, and must be treated as such.

"It is admittedly no easy task to weld together nine provinces spread across nearly four thousand miles from ocean to ocean, but it can and must be done. The national interests so far transcend provincial interests that they must always have prior consideration..."

In the field of social legislation, Mr. Mosher asserted that "Canada lags far behind many other countries, not because our people are less intelligent, or less humanitarian, but because of a disposition to emphasize jurisdictional rights, or retain prerogatives, when the conditions which may have justified them no longer exist. Modern industry demands national supervision and regulation; social legislation, to be equitable and properly administered, must be on a national scale, and whatever obstacle remains in the way of progess along these lines must be removed."

Mr. Alfred Charpentier, President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, in a brief message declared in part that the "freedom of labour to-day is inconceivable without the workers' freedom to discuss their working conditions." He urged that "all Catholic organized workers pursue courageously their task of Christian emancipation."

Mr. W. T. Burford, secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Federation of Labour, stated that in broad terms the aim of the labour movement was "the ending of poverty by any and every means which will not end liberty also." Continuing he observed: "Yet there has been a tendency for the workers' organizations to espouse panaceas which would sacrifice liberty for fancied security. The political experiments that have been watched in other countries in recent years are having the effect of bringing the labour movement back to fundamentals. Although some groups cling to prescriptions for social and economic salvation which involve the regimentation of everything and everybody, the Canadian workers' love of liberty is asserting itself. Many are asking themselves how they could get back across the chasm if the green pastures on the other side were not as advertised."

Mr. W. L. Best, Vice-president and National Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, presented a comprehensive re-appraisal of the Labour Movement and recounted some of the tasks which have confronted it, together with the social and economic changes which have taken place during the past four and a half decades and their resultant effect in shaping modern civilization.

In particular, Mr. Best emphasized the scientific improvement in industrial machinery and the technological changes which have entirely revolutionized the means of production. "Quite logically," he observed, "this increased machine productivity has created an ever growing problem of technological unemployment." Noting that "many tragic inhumanities had resulted from the social and economic conditions of our modern civilization," Mr. Best declared: "No longer should we permit the conquest of scientific industrial advancement to blind our national vision to the vital importance of ensuring to the human element in industry an equitable share of the profits therefrom, thereby recognizing human values by greater economic security for all our people."

Hon. Norman Hipel Appointed Minister of Labour for Ontario

Announcement was made on September 3rd of the appointment of the Hon. Norman O. Hipel as Minister of Labour for the Province of Ontario to succeed the late Hon. M. M. MacBride. (Since the the death of the latter on June 5, the labour portfolio was taken over temporarily by the Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests).

The new Minister of Labour has represented Waterloo South in the Legislature since October 29, 1930 when he was elected in a by-election. He was re-elected in the 1934 and 1937 general elections. He was first

appointed Speaker of the Legislature at the 1935 session and was honored with a second term in that office.

Hon. Mr. Hipel was born near Preston 48 years ago. At the age of 16 years he entered upon the carpentry trade, and in 1923 he established at Preston the construction firm of N. P. Hipel Ltd., builders of barns and skating rinks. Prior to commencing his political career, Hon. Mr. Hipel ably served the municipality of Preston in a succession of posts being Alderman in 1921, Reeve and Finance Controller in 1922, Mayor in 1923 and 1924, and Deputy Reeve in 1925.

Conventions of Labour Organizations

As this issue of the Labour Gazette goes to press two labour organizations are holding their annual conventions.

The Trades and Labour Congress of Canada began its fifty-fourth annual convention on September 12, meeting at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

On September 11, the seventeenth annual convention of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, Inc., commenced its sessions, at Thetford Mines, P.Q.

Summaries of the convention proceedings of these two labour bodies will be given in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Registration of Union Shop Cards

By proclamation in the *Canada Gazette* of August 13, the Shop Cards Registration Act was announced as in effect from September 1. This legislation, which was reviewed in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE (page 891) enables a trade union to register in the office of the Secretary of State any shop card which it has adopted as a design to indicate that the shop displaying it employs members of that union.

Conference of Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics

Labour organization was one of the subjects on the program of the seventh session of the Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics at Lake Couchiching between August 6 and 19. The Institute is conducted under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Associations and the program arranged by a committee under the chairmanship of Sir Robert Falconer.

The general topic for the convention was Problems of Canadian Unity and these were discussed from various points of view: racial, religious, geographical, industrial and educational and in relation to foreign policy. Three special problems were considered: Dominion-Provincial Relations, Labour and Unionization and the Rehabilitation of Agriculture. At the morning sessions, addresses were given on various aspects of the subject and in the evening there was an open forum on the papers given.

The sessions on labour organization were presided over by Professor J. Finkelman of the Law Faculty of the University of Toronto who introduced the subject by posing certain questions arising from relations between employers and employed, such as the form of labour organization, by industry or by craft, international or national; the part played by employees' representation plans; the method of bargaining, whether individual or collective, the settlement of disputes relating to collective bargaining and union recognition and the responsibility to the community of both employers and employed. An outline of the history of trade unionism in Great Britain, the United States and Canada was given by Miss Margaret Mackintosh of the Dominion Department of Labour with a view to showing the causes of the present diversity in the Canadian labour movement. Mr. B. Laskin of the Law Faculty of the University of Toronto gave a paper on the Legal Status of Trade Unions and Freedom of Association in Canada.

On the second day, four trade unionists presented the point of view of their organizations. Mr. John W. Bruce, Canadian representative of the United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters and Steam-fitters, spoke on the international unions as represented in the United States by the American Federation of Labour and in Canada by the Trades and Labour Congress. Mr. Allan Haywood of the United Mine Workers of America spoke on behalf of the Committee for Industrial Organization. Both Mr. Bruce and Mr. Haywood represented international unions but, broadly speaking, the former was the spokesman for craft unionism and the latter for industrial unionism. The national unions were represented by Mr. A. R. Mosher, president of the All-Canadian Congress of Labour, and Mr. A. Charpentier, President of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada.

At another session, the employer's side was put forward by Mr. J. S. Willis of Canada Packers, Ltd., who described the employees' representation plan of his Company, Mr. H. P. MacKechnie of Tip Top Tailors, Ltd., and Mr. Warren K. Cook of Toronto, both of whom spoke of the twenty years' experience in collective bargaining between the Associated Clothing Manufacturers and the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. Mr. Harold Perkins of the Toronto Builders' Exchange made a statement covering the relations between the Exchange and the unions in the building trades which have worked under collective agreements for many years.

The operation of the United States National Labour Relations Act was the subject of an interesting paper by Mr. Philip G. Phillips, Regional Director of the Board for parts of Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky.

The papers given at the Institute will be published in abridged form. The volume is expected to be available within a few months and may be obtained from the Secretary at 40 College Street, Toronto. The address given by Miss Mackintosh on Trade Unionism will be issued in mimeograph form by the Department of Labour within the next few weeks.

"Training Canada's Young Unemployed"

The Department of Labour has just published a booklet entitled *Training Canada's Young Unemployed.*

The booklet outlines the objectives of the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program, and contains many interesting facts and figures concerning the operation of the scheme, the development of which has been closely followed in the LABOUR GAZETTE (August 1938, page 863; June 1938, page 616; April 1937, page 414, and June 1937, page 596).

In a foreword, the Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers states in part:

"The brief experience which we have had has shown the importance of local interest and co-operation if Youth Training projects are to succeed. Co-operation is, in fact, the key-note of the Youth Training Program. It was co-operation of the Dominion and provinces which brought the program into being. Co-operation of numerous welfare organizations, service clubs, trades and labour councils and other bodies, has assisted in its progress. In many communities the generous co-operation of individuals has enabled projects under the program to go on successfully. I am aware that lacking this, they might have failed. This co-operative spirit can be shown not only during the initiation and progress of courses under the Youth Training Program, but also in assisting those who have received training to obtain employment."

Copies of this booklet may be obtained on application to the Department of Labour.

Bulletins of Industrial Relations Section of Queen's University

The Industrial Relations Section of Queen's University, organized in October 1937, (LABOUR GAZETTE, October 1937, page 1056) has recently published the first two bulletins in a series of surveys on existing practices in Canada in this particular sphere of employer-employee relationships.

Bulletin No. 1 is entitled *Industrial Retirement Plans in Canada* and deals comprehensively with the various aspects of the subject. (Employees' retirement schemes and other welfare plans have assumed an increasing importance in industrial relations, and as such the plans of Canadian companies have been reviewed in detail from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE.) As pointed out in the preface the survey seeks to answer the following questions: (a) What are the motives behind the establishment of industrial retirement plans? (b) To what extent, and in which industries, have they been adopted in Canada? (c) What are the provisions of these plans? (d) On the basis of Canadian experience, what are the necessary and desirable provisions? (e) What types of plans are being adopted, and how rapidly?

Bulletin No. 2 is entitled *The Right to Organize.* The bulletin deals with Canadian legislation in its various aspects and compares provincial enactments according to: definition of terms, legalization of collective bargaining, unlawful restrictions and conditions, preservation of certain rights of employer, and returns by trade unions or associations to governments.

A comparison is also made of the United States National Labor Relations Act with Provincial Legislation respecting the right of employees to organize and bargain collectively.

Canada Year Book, 1938

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics announced recently that the 1938 edition of the Canada Year Book, published by authorization of the Hon. W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was available for distribution.

The Canada Year Book is the official statistical annual of the Dominion, and reviews Canada's natural resources and their development, the history of the country, its institutions, demography, the different branches of production, trade, transportation, finance, education, etc.—in brief as comprehensive a study as possible within the limits of a single volume of the social and economic conditions in the Dominion.

The 1938 Canada Year Book extends to almost 1,200 pages, dealing with all phases of national life and more especially with those susceptible of statistical measurement. A statistical summary of the progress of Canada is included in the introductory matter. This gives a picture in figures of the remarkable progress which the country has made since the first census of the Dominion was taken in 1871.

One of the special features this year is an article dealing with the Prairie Farm Rehabilitation Program inaugurated by the Dominion Government to alleviate the conditions

brought about by the incidence of the recent agricultural crisis in the West, and to provide for permanent improvements in areas suffering from drought and soil-drifting.

In the chapter entitled *Labour and Wages,* a summary review is given of Labour Legislation in Canada as well as an extended treatment of Mothers' Allowances by provinces.

Persons requiring the Canada Year Book may obtain it from the King's Printer, Ottawa, as long as the supply lasts, at the price of $1.50, which covers merely the cost of paper, printing and binding. By a special concession, a limited number of paper-bound copies have been set aside for ministers of religion, bona fide students and school teachers, who may obtain copies at the nominal price of 50 cents each.

Introduction of Social Security in New Zealand

From time to time the LABOUR GAZETTE has contained references to the operation of non-contributory pensions administered by the New Zealand Department of Pensions and also to the system of family allowances in that Dominion.

In the April 1938 issue at page 373, the proposals of the New Zealand government for a system of national health insurance and superannuation were summarized.

Following the report of a National Health and Superannuation Committee on the proposals of the government to establish a national health and superannuation service, a social security bill has been introduced in the Parliament of New Zealand.

According to a Canadian Press-Reuters despatch from Wellington, the bill provides that ultimately all persons at 60 will be eligible to receive a pension of 30 shillings ($7.50) weekly. Other provisions of the bill include disablement, sickness and unemployment benefits. The proposed scheme also covers free hospital and medical treatment for all persons, and a special section provides for maternity attention and maintenance in hospital for a period of 14 days.

The bill provides that a married couple, both aged 60 or more, will be entitled to £3 ($15) per week while receiving not more than £1 each from other sources. If their income from other than the pension exceeds £1, their joint pension will be reduced so that their total income does not exceed £4 weekly.

It is stipulated that a married person whose spouse is less than 60 years of age may receive a pension of 30 shillings weekly, provided the pensioner's other income does not exceed 50 shillings.

The scheme, as set forth in the bill, applies to all persons more than 16 years of age and will be financed by an annual registration fee of £1 and a charge of one shilling to the pound on all salaries and wages.

Ratification by Canada of I.L.O. Draft Conventions

Under date of June 30 the instruments of ratification of two Conventions of the International Labour Conference affecting seamen were formally deposited on behalf of the Government of Canada at the Secretariat of the League of Nations in Geneva. This action was taken pursuant to authority which had been given on June 4th by Orders in Council which were passed on the recommendation of the Minister of External Affairs (the Prime Minister) and the Minister of Labour.

The two Conventions in question concern: (1) the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages Transported by Vessels (1929), which provides that "Any package or object of one metric ton or more gross weight consigned within the territory of any Member which ratifies this Convention for transport by sea or inland waterway shall have had its gross weight plainly and durably marked upon it on the outside before it is loaded on a ship or vessel"; and (2) Seamen's Articles of Agreement (1926), which is applicable to all sea-going vessels registered in the country of any member ratifying the Convention, and to the owners, masters and seamen of such vessels, subject to certain specified exceptions. It contains a variety of provisions respecting the articles of agreement entered into between the shipowner or his representatives and the seamen, the manner in which these articles shall be executed, the particulars to be contained therein respecting the conditions of his employment, the mode and causes by which the agreement shall be terminated, the circumstances in which a seaman may be discharged or may demand his discharge, and other cognate matters.

The provisions of the Convention concerning the Marking of the Weight on Heavy Packages transported by Vessels is embodied in Section 468 of The Canada Shipping Act, 1934, and of the Convention concerning Seamen's Articles of Agreement in Sections 163-169 inclusive.

Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act in Great Britain

Restriction of night work in the baking industry in Great Britain is provided by the Baking Industry (Hours of Work) Act, 1938, which received Royal Assent on July 13, but which does not come into effect until 1940. The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* summarizes this enactment as follows:—

Subject to the provisions of this Act, no person is to be employed in any factory in the manufacture of bread or flour confectionery, or in any other work incidental thereto, between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. To this there are three "special exceptions," of which one may be selected by the occupier of the factory, certain requirements being complied with.

The first "special exception" permits an employee to work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. on not more than five nights a week; the second "special exception" permits an employee to work between 11 p.m. on Friday and 5 a.m. on Saturday and allows work to begin at 4 a.m. instead of 5 a.m. on other days; the third "special exception" permits an employee to work between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m. in not more than one-half of the weeks in a specified period.

The Secretary of State is empowered to modify or to grant exemption from restrictions imposed by the Act.

The Act does not apply to employment in biscuit factories; and it does not apply to Northern Ireland.

Report of Commission on Industrial Relations in Great Britain

The Commission appointed by President Roosevelt to study industrial relations in Great Britain has made its report, a copy of which has been received in the Department as this issue of the Labour Gazette was being prepared for press.

The Commission, whose personnel represented industrial, labour, educational and governmental interests, was appointed by President Roosevelt on June 22 to make an impartial inquiry into labour-employer relations as they exist in Great Britain.

The report comprehensively reviews the structure of industrial relations in the United Kingdom, dealing with the subject in four main sections, and it emphasizes the importance of collective bargaining, in its widespread acceptance, as a deterrent of industrial strife.

In order to accord the report the extended review which its importance merits, the findings of the Commission will be given prominence in the Labour Gazette for October.

The Worker's Standard of Living

Under the above title the International Labour Office has published a preliminary report representing the first stage of an enquiry into the subject, undertaken in collaboration with the Economic and Financial Organization of the League of Nations in pursuance of a resolution adopted by the Assembly in October 1937.

This resolution invited the Economic and Financial Organization, in collaboration with the International Labour Office, to undertake an examination of measures of a national or international character for raising the standard of living, the first stage of this enquiry being limited to a preliminary investigation, if necessary with the help of experts, in order that the next Assembly may be enabled to devote further attention to this question.

The present report, as stated above, is preliminary in character, and is intended mainly to outline the problem and to indicate lines for further study. The first task has been to clarify what is meant by standards of living and what are some of the determinant factors in the workers' standard of living. This is the subject matter of Chapter 1 in which these determinants are examined and their interrelations discussed. In Chapter 11 a survey is made of the materials available in different countries concerning these factors, and attention is directed to the methods of describing and evaluating them. In the same chapter are considered some of the problems involved in comparing living standards at different periods aid between countries. In order to give an approximative picture of actual living conditions in various parts of the world and to illustrate the use in specific instances of the types of material outlined in Chapter II, data are presented in Chapter III regarding income and levels of living in four widely different countries, namely, the United States, Poland, India and Japan.

Finally, in Chapter IV the discussion of the preceding chapters is reviewed briefly and a summary made of the evidence presented of low levels of living. At the same time, some of the more important lines of further investigation of the subject are indicated.

In a summary of the finance, trade and industries of New Zealand for the quarter and year ended March 31, 1938, the Department of Industries and Commerce, New Zealand reports that in March, 1938 there was a total of 6,695 registered unemployed males. Of this total 2,874 were "on sustenance awaiting placement," 2,735 were "on rationed relief work," and 1,086 were reported as being "registered but not receiving relief."

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THREE Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were established by the Minister of Labour during August as follows:—

(1) On August 12 a Board was established to deal with a dispute respecting wages and working conditions between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and approximately 380 employees being members of Division 279, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. An application in this matter had been received during July (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 869). The members of the board are His Honour Judge J. T. Mulcahy, of Pembroke, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Colonel A. W. Beament, K.C., of Ottawa, Ont., nominated by the company, and Mr. Hal. J. Burns, also of Ottawa, nominated by the employees.

(2) A Conciliation Board was also established on August 12 to deal with a dispute between the Winnipeg Electric Company and certain of its employees being foremen, troublemen and linemen on emergency truck, sub-foremen, linemen journeymen and apprentices, meter installers and helpers, meter repairers and helpers, and cable splicers, members of Locals 1037 and 435, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. An application in regard to this case was received during July (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 869). The board is composed of Honourable E. A. McPherson, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, Winnipeg, Man., chairman, appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Mr. W. C. Hamilton, K.C., of Winnipeg, nominated by the company, and Mr. Fred Keeley, also of Winnipeg, nominated by the employees.

(3) On August 29 a Conciliation Board was established to deal jointly with two applications which had been received from certain employees of the Canadian National Railways and Canadian Pacific Railway Company, respectively (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 869). The employees concerned, 650 in number, are checkers, freight-handlers, coopers, etc., employed on the Montreal Wharf, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The following board members have been appointed: Mr. George S. Currie, of Montreal, P.Q., nominated by the employers, and Mr. Tom Moore, of Ottawa, nominated by the employees. Messrs. Currie and Moore have been requested to confer looking to a joint recommendation for third member who will be chairman of the Board.

The personnel of the Board established during July to deal with a dispute between the Diamond Truck Company Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and its truck drivers, warehousemen, etc., members of the Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, was completed on August 18 by the appointment of Mr. Charlemagne Rodier, K.C., of Montreal, as third member and chairman. The appointment was made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other board members, Messrs. Charbonneau and Clinton H. Dowd.

The constitution of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute involving the United Delivery Limited, of Ottawa, and its truck drivers and helpers (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 869) was also completed during August, the membership of the Board being as follows: Mr. Eric F. J. Hanna, chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other members, Mr. Walter F. Schroeder, of Ottawa, named by the company, and Mr. Clinton H. Dowd, of Hull, P.Q., named by the employees.

Applications Withdrawn

Two applications under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act submitted by truck drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers in the employ of the Adams Cartage and Storage Company and the Weaver Cartage Company, respectively, were withdrawn early in September by the applicants, agreements having been concluded between each employer and his employees through the mediation of officers of the Department of Labour.

Occupational Distribution of Unemployed Workers in United States

Further analysis of the data collected in the 1937 Unemployment Census has indicated the industrial and occupational distribution of the 7,845,016 persons in the United States who registered as totally unemployed or as emergency workers (workers on relief projects).

The general occupational classifications of male unemployed, as shown by the Census, were as follows: unskilled workers, 2,177,150; semi-skilled workers, 1,158,309; skilled workers, 972,878; clerks and similar categories, 491,397; farmers, 165,712; proprietors, managers and officials (not including farmers), 90,703; professional persons, 130,633.

According to these figures, unskilled workers constitute 42 per cent of all male workers unemployed, whereas the figures of the Bureau of the Census showed that, in 1930, only 27 per cent of all male workers were classified as unskilled. Groups included in the "unskilled" classification are farm labourers, servant classes, and "other labourers" such as factory, construction and general labourers.

A similar high ratio of unemployment among the relatively unskilled is shown in the tabulations concerning women registrants. Of these (excluding new workers without job experience), 35·1 were semi-skilled, 29·3 per cent were clerks and kindred workers, and 23·9 per cent were in the servant classes. These three major groups accounted for 88·3 per cent of the unemployed female workers in this Census, as compared with only 74·3 per cent of all female workers in 1930.

"This evidence of a very high ratio of unemployment among the unskilled emphasizes a real national problem," the Administrator of the Census, Mr. Biggers, declared. "If, as is indicated, the developments in industry call for workmen of higher skill, the obvious demand is to give more attention to proper vocational training so that the nation may be able to utilize more easily these unemployed workmen."

Classification by Industries

Further data released by the Administrator showed that 2,486,479 of those registered as totally unemployed or as emergency workers were formerly customarily employed in manufacturing and mechanical industries. Some 763,538 were reported as unemployed in the building industry alone, not including persons in related but independent industries, such as the manufacture of building materials; 408,737 registrants had been employed in the iron and steel industry; 209,177 in the textile mill group of industries; 179,012 in the cloth-making industries; 167,547 on steam railroads; and 81,997 in truck, transfer and cab companies.

In the general trade group, wholesale and retail trade (excluding automobiles) was the usual industry of 478,446 of those registered. Of the 698,749 unemployed persons classified in domestic and personal service, 271,666 had been in hotels, restaurants, boarding-houses, etc.; 49,662 in laundries and dyeing and cleaning establishments, and 377,461 in other domestic and personal services.

Statistics Under Dominion Housing Act

The Honourable Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, recently announced results under the Dominion Housing Act up to the end of the Government's fiscal year, March 31, 1938.

The figures for March represented a new high record in operations under the Act. In that month, which is a time of the year when building operations are normally only beginning to get under way, loans to the amount of $1,189,679 and providing housing accommodation for 328 families were approved. During the same month last year the corresponding figures were $506,658 in loans approved and 116 in family units provided. Consequently, the figures for March, 1938, represent an increase of 134 per cent in the amount of money loaned and 182 per cent in the number of family units provided.

Under the Housing Act to March 31, 1938, over $15,000,000 has been loaned, providing housing accommodation for 3,590 families in 170 communities throughout the Dominion.

The average loan per family unit for March was $3,627 and the average loan per unit for the entire period of operation now stands at $4,184. One year ago the average loan per family unit was $4,711. During March, 95 units were financed by loans of $3,000 or less per family unit.

Lending was especially active during March in the province of British Columbia where 93 units were financed in the amount of $260,060. This brings the total amount loaned in British Columbia under the Act up to $1,522,361 and provides for 507 family units.

T. K. Liddell, chief conciliation officer for the British Ministry of Labour was appointed recently to make a survey of labour conditions in Newfoundland.

Due to depressed conditions in the fishing and forest industries of Newfoundland, more than 50,000 persons out of a total population of 290,000 were estimated to be on relief two months ago.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for August, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*August, 1938	19	2,083	14,308
*July, 1938	15	1,423	10,435
August, 1937	43	18,556	296,676

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of disputes, the number of workers involved and the time loss were all higher than in July but very much lower than in August, 1937. None of the disputes caused very great time loss. The principal disputes were those involving lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont., knitting factory workers, St. Catharines, Ont., foundry workers at Windsor, Ont., and car plant employees at Trenton, N.S. In July most of the time loss was due to strikes involving hat factory workers at Guelph, Ont., lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., and restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont. In August, 1937, the time loss was very great, exceeding that in any month since July, 1935. Most of the time loss was due to strikes of cotton factory workers in Ontario and Quebec, woollen factory workers at Peterborough, Ont., foundry and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q., and lumber workers in the Miramichi Valley in New Brunswick.

Five disputes, involving 252 workers, were carried over from July and fourteen disputes commenced during August. Of these nineteen disputes, eleven were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer concerned and four in favour of the workers involved while compromise settlements were reached in five cases and the result of one was recorded as indefinite. At the end of August, therefore, there were eight strikes and lockouts on record, namely: knitting factory workers, St. Catharines, Ont., photo engravers, Montreal, P.Q., lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C., restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont., coal miners, Rosedale, Alta., coal miners, Florence, N.S., clothing factory workers, Newmarket, Ont., and foundry workers, Windsor, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to eight such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; shoe factory workers, Perth, Ont., January 6, 1938, one employer; bakery employees, Hamilton, Ont., May 27, 1938, one employer; and cotton factory workers at St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., July 11, 1938, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistance or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A minor dispute at Fort William, Ont., on July 30, reported too late for inclusion in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, involved thirty to fifty truck drivers operating their own trucks, members of the Truckers' Federal Labour Union, alleging unfair distribution of the work. Those involved in the dispute were reported to have occupied the premises of a contractor with their trucks from Saturday evening until Monday morning, August 1, when they were ordered to vacate by the police. A settlement was reached, as a result of conciliation by the Mayor, providing that the trucks would be engaged through the provincial employment office.

A minor dispute at Goderich, Ont., is reported to have involved about thirty longshoremen for a short time on August 22, in a demand for an increase in wages. A number of those involved were immediately paid off and the remainder returned to work.

A minor dispute was reported in the press to have involved a number of men engaged in loading a cargo of pulpwood at Bathurst, N.B. Particulars as to this dispute have not been received but it appears that the men demanded equal wages for all handling the wood. The stoppage occurred during the afternoon of August 25 and work was resumed the following morning.

A stoppage of work by two hundred painters in Toronto, Ont., for one day on August 30 has been reported. The Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America had signed a closed shop agreement with the Toronto Hebrew Painters' Association and desired to secure agreements with certain independent master painters. The stoppage was to induce the latter to sign agreements, otherwise it was stated that their jobs would be picketed. A number, therefore, signed agreements with the union.

A dispute at North Sydney, N.S., involved a number of longshoremen, members of the International Longshoremen's Association, who refused to work with members of the crew of a boat on August 5 in unloading a cargo of salt. An appeal was made to the municipal authorities and unloading of the cargo commenced next day, four longshoremen and three members of the crew being employed.

A minor dispute involved fifteen workers in a hat factory at Toronto, Ont., for three hours on August 18. The dispute appears to have been as to the employment of certain workers disciplined by the union, the shop being operated under a union agreement. Work was resumed pending the return of an official of the company.

A strike of workers in one men's clothing establishment at Longueuil, P.Q., for one day, August 30, was reported to the Department too late for inclusion in the statistical table. The strike involved only ninety out of one hundred employees and was against a reduction in wages. The employees were not members of a union but on asking the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America to organize them were advised to resume work and enter into negotiations for a settlement. Work was resumed on the next day, August 31.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in progress prior to August

Knitting Factory Workers, St. Catharines, Ont.—As noted in the Labour Gazette for August employees in a department of one establishment, members of the Canadian Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Association, ceased work on July 30 demanding a change in the system of payment providing for increases in wages, reduced hours and changes in working conditions. Discrimination against two employees was also alleged. It was reported early in the month that an officer of the Ontario Department of Labour investigated the dispute but a settlement was not reached. The dispute was reported as unterminated at the end of the month.

Photo Engravers, Montreal, P.Q.—A number of employees of one establishment, members of the International Photo Engravers' Union of North America, ceased work on July 30 demanding a reduction in hours of work to forty per week from forty-eight to fifty-four per week prior to the stoppage. Information was not received in time for inclusion in the August issue of the Labour Gazette. The union had reached agreements providing for the forty hour week with other photo engraving firms. During negotiations which preceded the strike the company offered to reduce the hours to forty-four per week. A settlement had not been reported by the end of the month.

Disputes Commencing during August

Mercury Miners, etc., Bridge River, B.C.—A number of miners and other camp employees at one mine ceased work on August 18 against a reduction in wages of the miners. The other employees ceased work in support of the miners. It was reported that the men had been replaced within a few days at the new wage scale and that mining operations were resumed. It appears that the wages were changed from the local scale for gold miners to a scale based on wages for base metal mines with periodical adjustments according to the price of mercury.

Hat Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment, members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union ceased work on August 19, their demand for recognition of the union having been refused. It was reported that the company had refused to negotiate with union representatives and tried to form a company union. Work was resumed on August 23 following conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour. An agreement between the company and its union employees to be in effect until June 15, 1939, was signed providing for a shop committee to deal with matters affecting wages and working conditions. It was also provided that there would be no stoppage of work during the period of the agreement and that disputes would be referred to a Board of Arbitration consisting of a representative of the company, a member of the committee and an official of the Ontario Department of Labour.

FOUNDRY WORKERS (AUTOMOBILE PARTS), WINDSOR, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment, members of the International Union of United Automobile Workers of America, ceased work on August 3, their demands for a closed shop union agreement and adjustment of wages having been refused. A complaint was also made as to the alleged discharge of union members. An agreement in settlement of a strike in this plant in 1937 recognizing a shop committee of employees and providing for wages increases and reduced hours expired on July 31, 1938, and toward the end of July the company notified its employees that there would be no change in hours or in basic wages rates during the next twelve months. There were conflicting reports as to the number involved in the strike and as to the extent to which the plant was in operation. There was a clash between several pickets and employees not on strike resulting in one picket being convicted of assault. A settlement of the dispute was not reached at the end of the month.

IRON AND STEEL FACTORY WORKERS (SCREWS, BOLTS AND WIRE), OWEN SOUND, ONT.—Employees in one establishment, members of the Metal Workers Union affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour, ceased work on August 16 demanding increased wages, reduced hours and holidays with pay. Following conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour a settlement was reached on August 24 and work was resumed the next day. An agreement covering wages and working conditions was signed between the company and a committee of employees. Increases in wages were provided for but holidays with pay and reduced hours of work were not secured.

FOUNDRY WORKERS (STOVES AND FARM IMPLEMENTS), MONTMAGNY, P.Q.—Employees of one establishment, members of the National Catholic Union of Foundry Workers, ceased work on August 19, demanding recognition of the union and wage increases up to twenty-five per cent. In the negotiations which preceded the strike the company agreed to recognize the union and give increases in wages if the business of the company was satisfactory after September 1. Following conciliation by the Quebec Department of Labour an agreement was signed on August 20, the Company recognizing the union and granting increases in wages of five and seven per cent effective September 1.

FACTORY WORKERS (STORE FIXTURES, SHOW CASES, ETC.), DUNDAS, ONT.—A number of employees, members of the Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet, Linoleum and Awning Workers International Union, in one establishment manufacturing store fixtures, show cases, etc., ceased work on August 24 demanding an

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to August, 1938				
AGRICULTURE—				
Greenhouse employees, Kitchener, Ont.	1	10	30	Commenced July 25, 1938; against reduction in weekly wages; terminated Aug. 3, 1938; conciliation (municipal); in favour of workers.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Knitting factory workers, St. Catharines, Ont.	1	54	1,458	Commenced July 30, 1938; alleged discrimination against two union members and for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
Printing and Publishing—				
Photo engravers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	12	324	Commenced July 30, 1938; for reduced hours; unterminated.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	111	2,700	Commenced June 2, 1938; *re* application of Conciliation Board (provincial) award; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Business, Etc.—				
Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.	3	65	1,700	Commenced June 15, 1938; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING AUGUST, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during August, 1938				
MINING, ETC.—				
Mercury miners, Bridge River, B.C.	1	12	36	Commenced Aug. 18; against change in wage basis involving a reduction; terminated Aug. 20; replacement; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Rosedale, Alta.	1	115	690	Commenced Aug. 24; for wage adjustment for helpers; unterminated.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	700	Commenced Aug. 31; against employment of a worker from a neighboring colliery; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Newmarket, Ont.	1	14	350	Commenced Aug. 3; alleged violation of agreement when plant moved; unterminated.
Hat factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	82	246	Commenced Aug. 19; for recognition of union; terminated Aug. 22; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers, (automobile parts), Windsor, Ont.	1	150	3,600	Commenced Aug. 3; for closed shop union agreement, adjustment of wage rates and against discharge of union workers; unterminated.
Iron and steel factory workers (bolts, etc.), Owen Sound, Ont.	1	71	568	Commenced Aug. 16; for increased wages, reduced hours and holidays with pay; terminated Aug. 24; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Car plant workers, Trenton, N.S.	1	103	1,200	Commenced Aug. 18; for adjustment of wages piece rates; plant closed Aug. 31; indefinite.
Foundry workers (stoves and farm implements), Montmagny, P.Q.	1	116	116	Commenced Aug. 19; for recognition of union and increased wages; terminated Aug. 20; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Furniture factory workers (show cases, etc.), Dundas, Ont.	1	59	236	Commenced Aug. 24; for increased wages and union agreement; terminated Aug. 27; negotiations; compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway—				
Labourers, Desaulniers, P.Q.	1	15	15	Commenced Aug. 4; for employment of local workers; terminated Aug. 4; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Labourers, truck drivers, etc., Nantel, P.Q.	1	300	300	Commenced Aug. 15; for employment of local workers; terminated Aug. 15; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Local—				
Cartage company employees, Montreal, P.Q.	1	90	27	Commenced Aug. 2; for recognition of union, increased wages, etc.; terminated Aug. 2; negotiations; in favour of workers.
SERVICE—				
Business, Etc.—				
Tavern employees, Montreal, P.Q.	1	4	12	Commenced Aug. 4; against dismissal of worker and reduction in hours; terminated Aug. 6; negotiations; in favour of workers.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

increase in wages. It was reported in the press that the company had refused to accept an agreement proposed by the union. Work was resumed on August 29 following negotiations between the company and a committee of its employees and an agreement was signed providing for increased wages, a forty-four hour week and for the appointment of a shop committee to consult with the management.

LABOURERS, ETC., (HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION), NANTEL, P.Q.—Employees of one contractor ceased work on August 15 in protest against the alleged replacement of local men by others from outside the district. Work was resumed the next day following conciliation by the local member of the provincial legislature, and by an official of the Quebec Department of Highways. The contractor agreed to replace outsiders except key men by local labour.

CARTAGE COMPANY EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL, P.Q.—A number of employees of one trucking company, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, ceased work on August 2 demanding increased wages, recognition of union and seniority rights. Work was resumed the same day after negotiations, the company signing an agreement granting union recognition and an increase in the rates of wages with provision for time and one-half for overtime and double time for Sunday work.

TAVERN EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL, P.Q. — Employees in a tavern, members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League, ceased work on August 4 in protest against the dismissal of a worker and against a reduction in the working hours of another. Work was resumed after negotiations, the proprietor agreeing to reinstate the workers under the same conditions as prevailed before the dispute and to pay the wages for the time lost.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1937. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in the monthly articles are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned, while information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The number of strikes beginning during July was 43 and 20 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 63 in progress during the month, involving about 20,000 workers with a resultant time loss of approximately 80,000 man working days.

Of the 43 disputes beginning in July, 11 arose out of demands for increases in wages, 2 out of proposed wage reductions and 9 were over other wage questions; 7 arose out of questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 8 over other questions respecting working arrangements and 6 over questions of trade union principle.

Final settlements reached during July, numbered 38. Of these, 12 were settled in favour of the workers, 15 were settled in favour of the employers and 11 resulted in compromises. In the case of 9 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during July, occurred in various districts in South Wales and Monmouthshire on July 11, when 9,700 colliery workers ceased work in protest against having to work with non-unionists. Work was resumed the same day when the non-unionists agreed to join the union.

A strike of colliery workers at Stirling in which 570 workers were directly involved and 111 workers indirectly involved which began on January 24 for the reinstatement of a worker who had been suspended was settled on July 7 and work was resumed on July 12. The Ministry of Labour does not report the details of the settlement but reports that an amicable settlement was effected.

A strike of 450 glaziers and wall lining fixers which began on April 25 at London over a dispute respecting travelling allowances and other working conditions was also reported as having been amicably settled on July 26.

A strike of 400 furniture trade operatives at Walthamstow which arose on June 13 over the alleged victimization of trade union members, following a demand for a reduction in hours and other improvements in working

conditions was terminated on July 18. The settlement which was effected provided for the gradual reinstatement of employees who had ceased work on June 13 and for a 47 hour working week.

A press despatch states that on August 18, 1,400 miners, members of the North Staffordshire Miners' Association went on strike at the Sneyd Collieries when the employer announced a deduction of 2½ per cent for dirt on each full wagon load of coal. The union claimed this action would mean a reduction in wages for some miners. On August 11, the miners unanimously refused to accept a modified offer by the owners. No further information is available at present.

Claiming the company had failed to keep a promise to increase wages, employees in one section of the Austin airplane factory at Birmingham, according to a press report, walked out on August 29 with the result that the whole plant was forced to suspend operations, 6,000 workers being affected. All went back to work on September 7, pending negotiations. No information has yet been received as to the result of these negotiations.

Belgium

The monthly labour review of Belgium reports 11 strikes as beginning in June which with 5 unterminated at end of May made a total of 16 strikes in existence during the month. These disputes involved 3,242 workers and caused a time loss of 21,570 man working days. As for results, 3 were compromises, 4 were in favour of employer, and the remainder were unterminated.

France

From press despatches it is learned a serious situation developed in industry in France owing to a continued dispute in Marseilles between 7,000 dockworkers and employers over the 40-hour week, which threatened to involve union workers throughout France. The trouble started about July 16, when the dockworkers refused to work nights and Sundays until the rate of pay for time over 40 hours per week was settled.

An arbitrator appointed by the government made his award on August 14 declaring the dockers to be legally wrong, as the situation was provided for in the collective contracts in force. A conference was called by the Minister of Labour for August 17 but a settlement was not reached. Ships were then unloaded by soldiers, and shipping on the Mediterranean was re-arranged.

On September 3, some 14,000 textile workers at Amiens ceased work and took possession of 24 mills, in protest against government decrees under the 40-hour week law, permitting 48 hours in various industries, which had resulted in the resignation of two ministers. The Ministry of Labour was able to have all but 2,500 strikers return to work but only temporarily, as all the employees walked out again demanding that the premier respect the social laws or resign. No further information is at hand regarding the outcome of this strike.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in June, 1938, which are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 200 strikes, as beginning during the month, which with 155 unterminated at the end of May, made a total of 355 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 80,000 and the resulting time loss was 825,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month show that there were 386 strikes in progress, involving 100,000 workers with a time loss of 1,025,000 man working days.

The Chicago North Shore and Milwaukee Railroad (an interurban electric line) suspended operations on August 16 when its 1,300 employees members of Division 400, Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, refused to accept a 15 per cent wage reduction and voted to strike. The Company is in federal receivership and ordered the pay cut which was approved by a Federal Court on the ground that the company lacked the necessary cash and revenue to meet expenses. A union jurisdictional fight complicated matters and federal conciliators were unable to avert a strike but they immediately began new conferences to work out an agreement to permit operation of the line until a final settlement was reached The union asked for proof before an arbitrator that the company was unable to maintain wage scales. Mortgage bondholders sought a state order to compel the company to resume operations.

On August 26, all wholesale grocery establishments as well as some other warehouses in San Francisco were closed as the result of refusal of C.I.O. union warehousemen to unload a freight car allegedly loaded by strikebreakers employed by a variety chain store warehouse. About 1,200 warehousemen were directly involved. The employers contend that employees should handle all freight regardless of origin. By August 20, according to press reports, 153 warehouses were closed. No further information has been received regarding this strike.

At Philadelphia 1,000 taxi cab drivers went on strike demanding a guaranteed minimum wage of $30 a week and 50 per cent of gross receipts. The old contract guaranteed $18 per week with 45 per cent of gross weekly receipts. The strike was called by the Taxicab Drivers' Union of the A. F. of L; and remains unterminated at time of writing.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at June 30, 1938

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at June 30, 1938. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE for April, 1927, page 375 and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288).

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of

OLD AGE PENSIONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF OLD AGE PENSIONS IN CANADA AS AT JUNE 30, 1938

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Total number of pensioners	9,869	11,843	11,856	11,261	13,846	57,884
Average monthly pension	18·35	19·19	18·65	13·79	14·69	18·50
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·27	1·58	1·65	2·56	2·55	1·56
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·37	3·62	3·12	4·25	5·04	4·41
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	53·60	43·58	52·95	60·24	50·73	35·38
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1938	$402,789 27	$506,858 35	$491,166 08	$350,416 54	$461,085 82	$2,359,601 45
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$8,457,930 59	$12,419,884 28	$13,192,773 14	$2,552,398 11	$7,272,977 13	$61,208,962 64

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1937—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners	1,833	47,096	11,789	8	177,285
Average monthly pension	10·60	17·86	16·47	20·00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·97	1·50	1·26	0·08	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·27	3·07	2·35	1·21	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	31·45	49·00	53·42	6·61	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1938	$43,490 30	$1,891,233 43	$448,808 68	$520 29	$6,955,970 21
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$723,336 56	$12,622,571 08	$11,890,458 23	$13,562 82	$130,354,854 58

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1937—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS—FINANCIAL AND STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS AS AT JUNE 30, 1938

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937
Total number of pensioners	70	168	153	298	314
Average monthly pension	19·34	19·34	18·94	19·53	18·96
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1938	$2,073 58	$9,018 32	$8,104 01	$21,859 34	$18,630 67
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to Old Age Pensions Act	$2,073 58	$12,043 73	$14,516 40	$30,853 27	$30,615 54

—	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Total number of pensioners	902	64	996	86	3,051
Average monthly pension	19·51	14·14	19·47	19·94	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending June 30, 1938	$52,336 30	$1,687 99	$59,582 15	$7,443 06	$180,735 42
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to Old Age Pensions Act	$90,871 59	$2,348 11	$116,610 63	$9,220 82	$309,153 67

NOTE.—Payments for quarterly period ended June 30, 1938, include amounts paid from inception of amendment to the Act

Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937, (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. The amount a blind pensioner may earn without having his pension reduced is $200 a year, if single, and $400 if married to a spouse who is not receiving a pension in respect of blindness under the Act. The maximum pension is reduced, however, to $120 per annum in the case of a blind person who marries another blind person.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in the *Canada Gazette*, of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

Home Improvement Loans

According to figures issued by the Department of Finance, Home Improvement Loans numbering 48,918, and amounting to $19,477,480.15 in value were reported as at August 31, 1938. This report shows an increase of 2,737 in the number of loans and $1,232,638.29 in the amount over the figures reported to July 23, 1938.

Provincially, an increase of 1,313 loans amounting to $613,598.13 was registered in Ontario bringing the grand total for that province to 21,766 loans valued at $8,867,914.03. Quebec showed an increase of 467 loans totalling $265,236.44 making a total of 7,576 loans valued at $3,803,253.60. British Columbia registered an increase of 259 loans for $76,968.33, bringing the grand total for that province to 5,272 loans amounting to $1,672,586.50.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LABOUR LEGISLATION

RECENT regulations in Ontario provide for the protection of persons working in compressed air, open tunnels and caissons. In Quebec the Order of the Fair Wage Board applying to the silk textile industry has been re-issued with a number of changes.

Ontario Department of Labour Act

Regulations under this Act approved by Order in Council on June 24 replace regulations of August 31, 1926, applying to persons working in compressed air and regulations of August 19, 1931, respecting persons working in tunnels and open caissons.

In the new Order, separate regulations are provided for the different types of workers covered but the general provisions for both classes are identical with each other and with the sections of the old Order applying to tunnel and open caisson work which set forth the responsibility of the employer and the powers of the inspector and Minister of Labour. (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1931, p. 1215).

The special regulations applying only to persons working in compressed air, with the exception of a new provision for hoisting engineers, are similar to those which came into force September 1, 1926, and are generally similar to the British Columbia and Quebec regulations.

The maximum working time is limited according to the pressure and varies from two four-hour shifts with a half-hour rest interval in the open air for any pressure exceeding normal up to 22 pounds per square inch to two three-quarter hour shifts with a five-hour rest interval, when pressure is between 45 and 50 pounds. Any rest intervals taken in conjunction with a meal period may not be less than one hour.

Any person employed in compressed air, before returning to normal air, must be permitted to pass through an intermediate lock where the air pressure is gradually reduced at a prescribed rate. The employer is required to keep records of the time spent by his employees in compressed air, the rate of decompression and any untoward symptoms exhibited by any worker on coming out from pressure.

Locks and working chambers must be equipped and pressure gauges installed according to the regulations and a competent man put in charge of the valves and gauges regulating and indicating the pressure in the working chamber. He may not be employed for more than nine hours in any 24 and in caisson work may not operate more than two separate air lines.

Facilities must be provided for washing and for changing clothes. A sufficient amount of fresh air, free from objectionable material is to be supplied at all times. Hot coffee and sugar must be supplied at the end of shifts and during rest periods.

One or more physicians must be employed to examine men before they may be employed in compressed air and if a workman is absent from employment for ten or more successive days, he must undergo a medical examination before resuming work. Any person who has been employed continuously in compressed air for two months, must be re-examined and declared fit to engage in such work. Records must be kept by the employer of examinations with full information regarding the person examined. Such records are to be open for inspection and the records of the physician and the employer must be in duplicate and one copy forwarded monthly to the Ontario Department of Health.

There must be a medical lock in connection with all work in compressed air when the maximum pressure exceeds 17 pounds. It must be equipped as prescribed close to a first-aid room and under the control of a physician.

Employees must be furnished with identification badges indicating the location of the medical lock and in case of emergency an ambulance driver is to remove the patient to the medical lock, not to a hospital. Adequate medical service is to be available whenever work in air under pressure is in progress, the service to be intensified as pressure is increased.

Every tunnel having a hoisting engine must have one or more hoisting engineers who hold certificates for the work and except in emergencies only such a person may run such hoisting machine. Where the hoisting engineer is required to have charge of and operate both the hoist and adjacent air compressor, he must be provided with an assistant. Where material is hoisted in caissons or tunnels where construction is done under compressed air, all hoisting must be done by a hoisting engineer holding a hoisting engineer's certificate.

Little change has been made in the regulations for the protection of persons working in tunnels and open caissons. They are similar to the Quebec regulations of February 22, 1935. The Ontario regulations have been extended to apply to workers in coffer dams

and crib works in accordance with an amendment of 1938 in the Department of Labour Act authorizing regulations governing such employees. Hoisting engineers are required to have certificates and provision is made for regulating the number of men that may ride in any cage, skip or bucket. Other safety provisions relate to hoisting ropes, cages, stairways, ladders, signals, ventilation, sanitation, lighting and telephone system.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

An Order of August 9 under this Act revises Order No. 5 in force since February 12, 1938, applying to all employees in the silk textile industry except those covered by agreements made obligatory under the Collective Labour Agreements Act or engaged in the manufacture of silk velvet or fabrics not more than 12 inches wide. (Labour Gazette, March, 1938, p. 294). The revised order became effective on August 13 and is to remain in force until October 1, 1938, when it will be renewed for six months unless a decision to the contrary is issued by the Board or by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The chief provisions are summarized below.

Order 5 merely provided for an increase of 4 cents per hour over the rates paid during the first two weeks of December, 1937. The revised Order establishes both average and minimum hourly rates for 19 categories of workmen. All wage-earners in an establishment must be divided into groups. Every worker in each group whether paid by the piece or the hour must be paid the minimum fixed and the average hourly rate paid for each hour of work must not be less than the average specified in the Order for that category. If in one group, in any two weeks' period, the average hourly rate falls below the average fixed by the Order and if, at the end of the next two weeks, the deficiency is not made up, the employer must make up the difference and divide it among the workers in the group in proportion to their earnings.

With the exception of the classes noted below the rates apply to a week of 50 hours and a day or night of not more than 10 hours. For firemen, watchmen and pumpmen, those employed at spinner twisting in yarn throwing departments, maintenance men and those engaged in converting, the rates apply to 72, 60, 55 and 50 hours a week respectively with no limit on daily hours. Time worked in excess of these hours is overtime and must be paid for at the regular rate increased by 5 per cent. Night work between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m. must also be paid for at this rate except in the case of office workers and persons hired by the week or longer period.

Persons employed in continuous operations on the three shift-system in cellulose acetate processes and in processes incidental thereto may not work more than an average of 50 hours per week in three consecutive weeks. Days off are to be arranged by agreement between employer and employees; hours of work per shift or per week are not limited and overtime is payable for time in excess of 168 hours in any three consecutive weeks.

As stipulated in the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, except in cases of "force majeure" or where permission is obtained from the Inspector, no female or youth under 18 years of age may be employed for more than 55 hours a week. Order No. 5 fixes a maximum week for males over 18 years at 72 hours.

The minimum rates vary from an average of 18 cents and a minimum of 16 cents per hour for inexperienced employees in circular hosiery knitting to an average of 71 cents and a minimum of 56 cents for printing rollers.

Apprentices in throwing departments, warping and preparing, weaving, cloth rooms, maintenance divisions, printing, engraving, dyeing, finishing and converting must not exceed 5 per cent of the employees in each class. The apprenticeship period except for printing and engraving, is not to exceed ten months, during which time the apprentice must be paid at least 16 cents per hour.

In printing departments, roller apprentices must start at not less than 31 cents per hour and are entitled to an increase of 5 cents per hour for each year for four years. The minimum rate for apprentices in engraving work is 26 cents per hour and for roller turners 24 cents. These rates are to be increased yearly for four years by 3 cents an hour for sketch makers and 2 cents an hour for plate cutters, bench hands, roller turners and etchers.

The Fair Wage Board, by resolution, may require the installation of meters (pick clocks) and limit the number of looms per operator. Pending action on the latter point, the number of looms in use in each establishment up to February 12, 1938, may not be increased without the approval of the Board as to number and wage rates for each case.

No deduction may be made from wages except as authorized by the Board in the case of a written or tacit agreement between the employer and employee when benefits are paid to the latter for sickness or pressing needs, life insurance and pension fund premiums, medical schemes, rent for dwellings owned by the employer and for fuel or necessary foodstuffs bought by the employer to give employees the benefit of lower prices

Any of these deductions may be prohibited by the Board or their authorization cancelled.

Rates for all piece work must be posted in a conspicuous place in the department concerned within ten days after the day of coming into force of this order.

Certain provisions of Order No. 4 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, p. 513) apply to the workers covered by Order 5 as revised. These include payment for time spent at the disposal of the employer, a weekly rest day, payment of wages in currency except in certain cases where cheques are permissable, placing wages in an envelope with the employee's name, the hours worked and the amount of his wages written on it and other general provisions.

Year-Book of Labour Statistics

The third (1938) issue, as an independent volume, of the Year-Book of Labour Statistics has just been published by the International Labour Office. As last year, the work is presented in bilingual form, both the French and English versions appearing in the same volume.

The scope and general arrangement of the tables are much the same as in the previous issue, but additions and improvements have been made. In the section on population, the tables have been brought up to date by the addition of data on gainfully occupied population which have become available since the last issue and a new table has been added on the age distribution of the occupied population. In the section on employment and unemployment, several new series have been added. In the section on hours of work, a new table has been added, giving for recent years the statistics of normal hours of work in different industries and occupations. In the section on wages, a new table has been added on wages in coal mining, and the table on wages in agriculture, dropped last year, has been reinstated. In the table on wages by industry, several new series and countries have been added. In the section on family budgets, figures for additional enquiries have been added, but the table on distribution of food expenditure has been omitted. The appendix on economic statistics communicated by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations has been enlarged.

The tables given are divided into eight sections dealing with the following subjects: population; employment and unemployment; hours of work; wages; cost of living and retail prices; workers' family budgets; migration; and industrial disputes. The appendix contains tables of world indices of economic activity, index tables of industrial production, index numbers of wholesale prices, exchange rates, and value of currencies as a percentage of their gold parity in 1929. After a list of principal sources, the volume concludes with a synopsis showing the countries included in the different tables of the volume.

Migration for Settlement

Unter the title of *Technical and Financial International Co-operation with regard to Migration for Settlement,* the International Labour Office has just published the main documents concerning the work of the Conference of Experts on International Technical and Financial Co-operation with regard to Migration for Settlement, which was held in Geneva from February 28 to March 7, 1938.

The first part of the present volume consists of a report prepared by the International Labour Office. The second part is divided into two sections, the first section containing a detailed record of the general discussion and the report adopted by the Conference being reproduced in the second section. The conclusions and the resolution included in the latter are given again at the end of the report for the convenience of the reader.

Of the three appendices at the end of the volume, the first includes a list of delegates to the Conference, the second gives the list of points which served as the basis of the discussion on special problems arising from the question on the agenda, while the third contains documentary information submitted by certain delegations.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN NEW BRUNSWICK IN 1938

At the last session of the New Brunswick legislature which opened on February 24 and closed on April 14 several measures of labour interest were enacted, including the Labour and Industrial Relations Act dealing with fair wages, freedom of association, collective bargaining and the settlement of industrial disputes, new Acts providing for incorporation of co-operative associations and for the issue of debentures to pay the cost of unemployment relief, in Saint John, and amendments in laws concerning workmen's compensation, regulation of mines, wages in forest operations, woodmen's liens, and school attendance.

The Labour and Industrial Relations Act

The Labour and Industrial Relations Act (Labour Gazette, May, 1938, page 475) repeals the Fair Wage Act of 1936 but reenacts most of its provisions. The new statute also deals with freedom of association, collective bargaining and the settlement of industrial disputes.

The sections dealing with freedom of association follow to a certain extent the lines of the draft Bill of the Trades and Labour Congress. Legislation based on this Bill was enacted in Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia in 1937. These sections, which form Part II of the Act, declare that "the right of employers and employees to organize in associations, trade unions or other groups for any lawful purpose is hereby recognized" and that it is lawful for employees to bargain collectively with their employers and to conduct such bargaining through their representatives elected by a majority vote of the employees affected. A provision added during passage through the Legislature allows employees to bargain through officers of the organization to which the majority of such employees belong. The Act makes it unlawful for any person to insert or continue in a written or verbal contract any condition seeking to restrain any employer or employee from exercising his rights under the Act. Nothing in the Act is to interfere with the employer's right to suspend, lay off, or discharge an employee for proper and sufficient cause.

An amendment to the original bill provides a maximum fine of $100 or 30 days' imprisonment for "any employer who by threat of dismissal or loss of position or employment, or by actual dismissal or loss of position or employment, or any person who by any act or threat calculated to intimidate, seeks or attempts to induce or compel any person (a) to join or refrain from joining or belonging to any organization, or (b) to work or abstain from working or seeking employment".

Every organization of employers or employees and every branch or local of such organization must file with the Minister in charge of carrying out the Act, a copy of its constitution, rules and by-laws containing a complete statement of its objects and purposes, a list of the names and addresses of its officers, and a financial statement. By a provision added during passage through the House, however, such returns are to be filed only when required by the Minister. The clause in the original bill requiring organizations to furnish members, on application, with copies of statements and information free, was replaced by a provision that members must be permitted to inspect financial records and take copies of them. The original bill fixed a maximum penalty of $100 for each day and part of day that an officer of any organization failed to comply with these provisions. This penalty was reduced to $10 per day but the maximum imprisonment of 30 days in default of payment remains unchanged.

The Act also provides that the treasurer or other officer having the custody of the funds or property of an organization shall account to the members at a meeting of the organization, when required to do so by the rules, for all moneys received and disbursed by him since the last accounting and shall have such account audited by an auditor appointed at a meeting of the organization. When required by the members such treasurer or officer must hand over to a person or persons designated by the organization the balance due by him, and all securities, books, documents and property of the organization in his custody. If such treasurer or other officer refuses to hand over the property the organization, through the person designated by its members, may sue him therefor. A similar provision applying to trade unions is included in the Trade Union Act of Nova Scotia passed in 1937.

The sections of the Act relating to investigation and conciliation of labour disputes are generally similar to the corresponding sections of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of British Columbia, and apply to any dispute between an employer and a majority of all his employees, or a majority of his employees in any separate plant or department. Where a dispute exists either party may apply to the Minister for appointment of a Conciliation Commissioner who, if the Minister considers the dispute a proper one

for reference, must be appointed within seven days of receipt of the application. The British Columbia Act allows only three days. Under both Acts the Minister may appoint a Commissioner of his own initiative if he deems it advisable, and may refer to him any other dispute of a similar kind between any other employer and his employees. The application by employers or employees for appointment of a Conciliation Commissioner in New Brunswick is to be accompanied by a declaration of the belief of the declarants that, failing an adjustment, a lockout or strike will ensue. Regulations are laid down concerning the form and contents of the application as well as rules regarding the signing. The Commissioner is required to make inquiries, hear representations and seek to arrive at an amicable settlement. He must report to the Minister within 15 days or such further time as may be agreed upon by the parties or fixed by the Minister. The British Columbia Act allows 14 days within which to make the report.

If the Commissioner has been unable to effect a settlement the Minister is required to refer the case forthwith to a Board of Conciliation but unless otherwise ordered by the Minister such reference is only to be made when the dispute affects 30 or more employees. In New Brunswick the term "Board of Conciliation" is used instead of "Board of Arbitration" as in British Columbia but in neither province are the parties to the dispute required to accept the report of the Board. In both provinces the Board is made up of one representative of the employers, one of employees and the third, who is to be the chairman, nominated by the members so chosen. If within a given period either party fails to appoint a representative the Minister must make the appointment on their behalf. The New Brunswick Act stipulates not only, as in British Columbia, that the Board members shall be British subjects, but that they must also be residents of the province. Under both acts members of a board are required to take an oath of secrecy with regard to evidence submitted to the Board. The New Brunswick Act provides that the Board may, with the consent of the Minister, employ experts to examine books or records or to advise it upon any technical or other matter. As in British Columbia a board may call for or accept such evidence as it thinks fit whether strictly legal evidence or not. In both provinces the chairman and one other member constitute a quorum. The Board is to hear evidence and summon witnesses and any party to the dispute may be represented before it by not more than three persons. A maximum fine of $200 or imprisonment for 60 days is provided for obstructing work of the Board.

After making full inquiry, and in any event not later than 20 days after appointment or such further time as is allowed by the Minister, the Board is required to submit its report and recommendations. The British Columbia Act allows only 14 days within which to report. No recommendations are to conflict with any Provincial statutes. In New Brunswick as in British Columbia the question of acceptance or rejection of the board's report is to be submitted to a separate vote of employers and employees and the voting is to be by secret ballot. In New Brunswick the Minister may direct the manner in which the vote is to be taken; in British Columbia he may supervise the taking of it. In both provinces exemption from the provisions of the Act is granted where there is an agreement between an employer and an organization of employees for arbitration of disputes, but in British Columbia such agreement must have the written approval of the Minister. The Commissioner and Board members serve without remuneration.

Under the New Brunswick statute strikes and lockouts are prohibited unless the dispute has been referred to a Board of Conciliation and the parties have voted to accept or reject the recommendations of the board or unless the matters in dispute have been dealt with and an order made by the Fair Wage Board. The British Columbia Act prohibits a strike or lockout during the period between application for a Conciliation Commissioner and 14 days after the date fixed for the vote. In both provinces an exception is made where there is an agreement between an employer and an organization of employees for arbitration of disputes and the dispute has been dealt with thereunder. The penalty in New Brunswick for an employer declaring a lockout or employees declaring a strike contrary to the Act is a maximum fine of $100 and $10 respectively per day or part of day that the condition exists. As originally introduced the bill provided a $20 per day penalty for employees. For both imprisonment up to 30 days may be imposed in default of payment. In British Columbia the employer is liable to a maximum fine of $500 but this provision does not apply to the employee. This maximum fine of $500 is also fixed in British Columbia for any breach of the provisions for which no other penalty is provided. New Brunswick sets a minimum fine of $500 and maximum of $1,000, with three to six months' imprisonment in default of payment, for instigating or aiding in a strike or lockout in contravention of the Act.

Sections of the Act dealing with regulation of wages and working conditions provide, as did the Fair Wage Act, 1936, for the appointment of a Fair Wage Officer to hear complaints and investigate the wages, hours and conditions of labour prevailing in any trade, industry or business. A new clause enables the Fair Wage Officer to appoint some person to conduct such investigation for him. Where it appears that the wages, hours or conditions of labour in any trade are inadequate or unfair the Fair Wage Officer may call a conference of representatives of employers and workers to attempt to adjust the conditions. The conference is to submit to the Minister a written report of its proceedings and conclusions. The Minister may refer the report to the Fair Wage Board for which provision is made as under the 1937 amendment to the Fair Wage Act. The Board is to be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and to consist of five members, two of whom are to represent employers and two employees, with a disinterested person as chairman. Members of the Board are to hold office during pleasure and to serve without remuneration. Whether an investigation or a conference has been held or not the Board may, as under the Fair Wage Act, make orders establishing fair rates of wages, and maximum hours, and fix overtime rates. The new Act adds authority to fix time or times for payment of wages in any trade. It also allows the Chairman or an authorized member to act for the Board.

Different orders may be made for different trades when conditions warrant it. A new provision requires the employer to file with the Fair Wage Officer, within ten days of mailing of a demand, or such further time as is allowed, a statement setting forth information concerning the names and addresses of employees, their ages, duties, hours of work, rate of wages and any agreement concerning wages, hours or working conditions or other similar information that may be required. Every employer must now keep posted on his premises copies of orders of the Board. To the former section providing for a penalty payable by the employer of $100 for each employee affected when an Order of the Board is contravened, as well as the balance of wages due him, is added a provision for imprisonment up to 30 days for default of payment. New sections fix the same fine and imprisonment for attempts to compel an employer or employee to refrain from lodging a complaint or taking part in an investigation; also for hindering or obstructing an Officer, the Board or a member of it in the discharge of duties under the Act.

The provision in the British Columbia Act that no proceeding shall be deemed invalid by reason of any defect of form or any technical irregularity is also in the New Brunswick Act. The latter further provides that if in the opinion of a Board of Conciliation or the Fair Wage Board any party has used the provisions of the Act to unjustly maintain a condition of affairs such party shall be liable to a maximum penalty of $100 or 30 days' imprisonment in default of payment. The same penalty is provided for any offence where no other penalty is fixed. The Governor in Council is given power to make regulations, including imposition of small penalties for violation of the Act or regulations. The Bill as introduced provided for the coming into effect immediately on publication in the Gazette of rules and regulations under the Act. However, the Act as passed makes them effective seven days after publication.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Several amendments were made in the Workmen's Compensation Act. The operation of radio broadcasting stations was brought within the scope of Part I. The section providing that Part I of the Act shall apply to certain specified industries and employment incidental thereto or immediately connected therewith, was amended to give the Board power to decide which employments are incidental to or immediately connected with any industry. The clause exempting from the operation of the Act persons employed casually and otherwise than for the purposes of the industry was amended to make it clear that both these classes are included in the exemption.

A new section adds to the board's juridiction power to determine whether any person is an employer and whether any operation, undertaking or employment is an industry. The section enumerating matters concerning which the Board has exclusive jurisdiction was amended to include the question whether an injury has arisen out of or in the course of an employment within the scope of the Act. The section providing for an appeal to the Supreme Court from any final decision of the Board upon any question of law or jurisdiction was replaced by new provisions allowing such appeal on like questions from any order, ruling or decision of the Board. Formerly such appeal might be taken only by permission of a Judge of that Court given on a petition presented within 15 days after notice of the decision, but now the party affected may apply to the Board, within 30 days after notice, for a statement of the facts, which is to be provided within 10 days. If the statement is not satisfactory an additional statement must be furnished. Within ten days of receiving the statement, which constitutes the record on appeal, the party must apply to a Judge of

the Supreme Court for determination as to whether a question of jurisdiction or law is involved. If an order is granted the appeal is to be brought by notice served on the chairman or vice chairman of the Board within ten days. Rules of procedure on appeal are laid down, and it is provided that no costs are to be awarded.

The section providing for payments in case of permanent partial disability on a scale to be established by the Board and proportioned on the diminution of earning capacity and the degree of disfigurement has been amended to state that payments are to be made "during the lifetime of the workman". The maximum of $2,500 to be paid in any such case has been made an aggregate maximum sum. The section requiring employers to report accidents to the Board was amended to require such report of any accident "which may entitle the workman or his dependants to compensation or medical aid" instead of as formerly those "by which the workman is disabled from earning full wages". To the Board's power to rearrange, transfer or exclude any industries from the operation of the Act is added power to re-admit any industry so excluded.

A new section provides for the filing with the Board by every person, when so required, of a verified statement of the names and addresses of his employees, the nature of his business, the duties performed by his employees, particulars of wages and period of employment and such other information as may be specified. A maximum penalty of $500 is fixed for non-compliance within 15 days or for making false statement.

Forest Operations Commission Act

An amendment to the New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act, which is retroactive to April 2, 1937, passed the House as introduced. Formerly wage scales were fixed by the Commission not later than March 15 of each year and were effective for 12 months from April 1 and binding on employers and employees. The amendment gives the Commission power to set wage scales at any time, for any period fixed, and to "suspend, cancel, vary or revive any wage scale established by it."

Early Closing of Barber Shops

An Act to provide for Early Closing of Barber Shops in the city of Saint John empowers the City Council, upon petition signed by not less than two-thirds of the barbers doing business or employed in barber shops in the city, to pass a by-law requiring that during the whole or any part or parts of the year all barber shops in the city shall be closed between such hour or hours after 12 o'clock noon of any day and 5 o'clock a.m. of the following day and during the whole of any holiday. A minimum penalty of $10 with a maximum of $40 is fixed for breach of such a by-law, with a maximum term of imprisonment of two months in default of payment of fine.

An amendment to the Woodmen's Lien Act extends its application to groups in the lumber industry not previously covered. Formerly giving only to woodmen working for wages a lien for such wages on logs cut, it now includes in those benefitting thereby "any person employed in any capacity in or about a sawmill where lumber of any description is sawn or manufactured," the lien to be on sawn lumber as well as logs, subject to claims of the Crown, The Farm Settlement Board or the Workmen's Compensation Board, an owner's claim for stumpage or a claim for streams, improvements or booms. A further amendment gives claims of the Farm Settlement Board and the Workmen's Compensation Board, precedence over liens on logs and timber. Formerly only claims of the Crown had such precedence. Where the lien is for piece work it is to cover the amount due the contractor where he shows that he has already paid workers, not exceeding two in number, to help him.

The Mining Act

The Mining Act was amended to provide for the appointment of deputy inspectors of mines and also of a Board of examiners for any mining district to examine applicants for miners' certificates. The Board is to consist of the Deputy-Inspector of the district, who is to be chairman, and two other persons who have had practical experience in coal mining in New Brunswick and hold miners' certificates.

From September 1, 1938, no person may have charge of a working face unless he has been employed in some capacity underground for at least one year and holds a certificate from a Board of Examiners appointed under the Act or is the holder of a coal miner's certificate from an official Mining Board in Canada or the British Isles. The minimum age for such employment remains unchanged at 18 years. Formerly a person might have charge of a working face if he held a certificate signed by a well-known coal operator that he had had at least six months' experience at the "face" and had been found capable.

It is now laid down that no explosives may be taken into a mine except in a secure case or cannister containing not more than six pounds, and detonators are not to be carried in the same container with explosives. All

roads or ways affording access to a long wall face must be complete to within 25 feet of the working face and a sufficient supply of suitable mine timber is to be constantly kept in the most convenient place underground in each mine. An inspector may enter a mine and make an inspection at any time, but without obstructing the working, and may by written order to the owner, agent or manager require the discontinuance or remedying of any practice or condition which endangers the safety of the workers. If the order is not complied with within a reasonable time the inspector may require the persons employed to cease work. Any person violating the above provision or obstructing an inspector in the execution of his duty or failing to furnish him with the necessary means of making an inspection is liable to a fine not exceeding $20 and costs for each day on which the offence continues and on failure to pay such fine and costs to imprisonment for not more than one month.

A new provision requires the names of all wheelers employed in a mine to be entered on the pay-roll and such wheelers to be paid in the same manner as other workmen.

Co-operatives

An Act to Provide for the Incorporation of Co-operative Associations is similar to Acts in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Act provides that ten or more residents of New Brunswick 21 years of age or over may apply for incorporation of a co-operative marketing association or consumers' co-operative society.

Miscellaneous

An Act to authorize the Municipality of the City and County of Saint John to issue debentures, enables that municipality to make one or more issues of debentures, not exceeding in all $75,000, for the purpose of repaying a bank loan incurred in 1937 for unemployment relief.

An amendment to the Schools Act as it relates to the town of Campbellton provides that, in so far as the provisions of the Schools Act relate to that town, every child between the ages of six and 16 years shall attend school during all the days and hours that the public schools are in session, unless it is shown to the satisfaction of the Board of School Trustees that the bodily or mental condition of such child is such as to prevent attendance. The Board may, by resolution, suspend the operation of the amending Act during any certain school days.

A Bill which failed to pass would have empowered the Council of the Municipality of Queens to make by-laws for charging a licence fee to persons, not residents or ratepayers of the County, who engaged in any manual labour or employment other than farm labour in the County.

On April 14, 1938, the following Resolution was adopted.

WHEREAS by an Order of the Privy Council of Canada dated the 14th day of August, 1937, a Royal Commission was appointed for the purpose, as therein stated, of providing "for a re-examination of the economic and financial basis of Confederation and of the distribution of legislative powers in the light of the economic and social developments of the last seventy years" and by the said Order particular instructions were given to the Commissioners "to examine the constitutional allocation of revenue sources and governmental burdens to the Dominion and Provincial Governments, the past results of such allocation and its suitability to present conditions and the conditions that are likely to prevail in the future" and the said Commissioners were further directed "to determine the ability of the Dominion and Provincial Governments to discharge their governmental responsibilities within the framework of the present allocation of public functions and powers, or on the basis of some form of reallocation thereof"; and

WHEREAS the Commissioners are now conducting their investigations and in due course in accordance with their instructions will apparently "express what in their opinion, subject to the retention of the distribution of legislative powers essential to a proper carrying out of the federal system in harmony with national needs and the promotion of national unity, will best effect a balanced relationship between the financial powers and the obligations and functions of each governing body and conduce to a more efficient, independent and economical discharge of government responsibilities in Canada"; and

WHEREAS since the appointment of said Commissioners the Dominion Government has proposed to the Provinces in Canada that they agree to an amendment of the British North America Act whereby their legislative jurisdiction over unemployment insurance would be transferred to the Parliament of Canada; and

WHEREAS the question of unemployment insurance and the most economical and efficient method of its administration is, as well as social services generally, within the scope of the inquiry being conducted by the said Commissioners and in view of the withholding by certain Provinces of their consent to the proposed transfer of jurisdiction no interest would be prejudiced by allowing such question to rest until the said Commissioners shall have completed their investigations and submitted their report.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that in the opinion of this House the Government of this Province should respectfully urge upon the Government of Canada the advisability of deferring further consideration of the said proposal until the report of the said Commissioners is available, when the whole field of social services and any re-allocation of legislative powers in respect thereof may be given fuller study and consideration in the light of the findings and recommendations of the said Commissioners.

WORKERS' EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Summary of Annual Report and Convention Proceedings

ON August 27, the annual convention of the Workers' Educational Association of Canada was held in Oshawa, Ontario.

In his annual report to the convention, Mr. Drummond Wren, General Secretary of the Association, stated that the work of the organization had become "truly national in scope" and had "in some measure, bridged the gap between academic workers' education and education of a practical nature designed to meet the problems with which labour is confronted.

The report gives in detail the work conducted during the year by the organization which included the regular tutorial classes and other activities in which the association has been engaged during the past. Reference is made to "the new efforts that have been made, and the projects which have been carried on as a result of the policy decided upon by this Convention as its last meeting." Among these are "the extension of study circles, the national radio broadcast, the development of our W.E.A. Centre, the direction of trade union educational projects, and additional projects coming under the headings—Visual Education and Group Leadership Training. Recently, in discussing the progress the Association was making, with a prominent adult educationist from the United States, who has always kept in close contact with the W.E.A., he remarked that the W.E.A. is now really a national movement even though it has been so only on paper until a short time ago."

Statistics of the number of classes conducted by the association during 1937-38 and the net enrolment compared with the figures for 1936-37 indicate an important advance in membership and activities during the year. In the 1937-38 session there were 37 associations, 59 classes and a net enrolment of 2,655, compared with 29 associations, 44 classes and a net enrolment of 2,194 during the session 1936-37.

Referring to the work of the study circles during the year the report states: "In addition to the one course in Consumers' Co-operation, used by study circles, the Convention last year authorized the preparation of five other courses for the same purpose: (1) Trade Unionism (2) Organizing the Consumer (3) Psychology (4) Economics and (5) Parliamentary Procedure. Of these, the first three have been prepared fully; Parliamentary Procedure has been prepared sketchily; and for lack of a proper plan for the course, Economics has not been proceeded with. In the course of the year, a demand for study material, dealing with the Credit Union, had arisen as a result of the cumulation of co-operative propaganda which is steadily increasing. Material for a course in Political Science had been prepared previously for the Agricola Study Clubs. This material was bound into mimeographed booklets and, together with a series of fourteen bulletins, makes an excellent course in this subject." ...."Each of the subjects in the courses mentioned above is not only an introduction to a more intensive study of such courses but awakens a desire for information that may be obtained in other subjects. This means that we shall be compelled, as long as the material we are providing proves of sufficient interest, to be continuously preparing more advanced courses as well as courses of greater diversity. For instance, as a result of the beginning that has been made with the Trade Union course, there arose a demand for further material dealing with the trade union in action. This will concern itself with bulletins on such subjects as 'The Legal Right to Collective Bargaining and How to Obtain That Right,' 'The Bargaining Committee's Job and How It Should Go About It,' 'Strikes—their nature and purpose and their intelligent use as an effective weapon,' 'Grievance Adjustments' and etc."

The report also states that the "problem of making contact with the great numbers who are taking no part in educational work has been given earnest consideration by your Directors." In this respect the report refers to the planned activities of the Visual Education Committee in regard to the preparation of films on economic and labour problems. Reference is also made to the use of the radio by the Association during its 1937-38 session and the forthcoming series on "Labour Relations" was outlined.

Resolutions Adopted

The resolutions adopted at the Convention were based on the annual report of the General Secretary and those submitted by the Resolutions Committee.

The Convention adopted a resolution authorizing the President of the Association to name a committee of three persons "to draw up a set of recommendations for conducting W.E.A. study groups." Other resolutions concurred in "the importance attached to the field of Visual Education as brought out by the secretary's report and supported his

suggestion that this should be amplified and adopted as facilities warrant the expansion of this service"; expressed appreciation for the co-operation received from the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in presenting the Workers' Educational discussions "and hoping that such co-operation continues in the future;" setting up a Workers' Education Trade Union Committee to specialize in the particular needs of the trade unions which have affiliated with the association on a per capita basis for educational purposes; etc.

Resolutions submitted by the Resolutions Committee and adopted by the Convention dealt with the appointment of a representative of organized labour to the Board of Directors of the W.E.A.; recommended the establishment of a course in "Civic and Municipal Administration"; recommending that the General Secretary seek the affiliation of the Trades and Labour Congress and that that organization appoint "a delegate to act on the Board of Directors of the W.E.A.", etc. etc.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION IN ONTARIO, 1937

THE annual report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario for the year 1937, indicates that during the year reviewed there were 70,582 accidents reported to the Board as compared with 61,382 in 1936 and 58,546 in 1935. It is stated in the report that this increase in the number of accidents is owing to increased employment in 1937. These figures include accidents not serious enough to involve the payment of either compensation or medical aid and for which no claim was made and others for which claims were made but which were not allowed by the Board. At the close of the year there were 1,687 claims in assembly as compared with 1,375 at the end of 1936, notice of the accident having been given but reports necessary to deal with the case not yet having been received.

The total benefits awarded during the year amounted to $6,129,960.55 as compared with $5,643,798.79 during 1936 and $5,314,112.87 during 1935. Of the total benefits awarded, $4,878,-112.08 was for compensation and $1,251,848.47 was for medical aid. It is stated in the report that total benefits awarded from the commencement of the Act (January 1, 1915) to January, 1938, amounted to $122,336,886.80 and the total number of accidents reported during the same period was 1,253,323. Of the total benefits awarded during 1937, $3,837,-588.62 was for compensation and $1,251,848.47 for medical aid in Schedule 1 industries, while in Schedule 2 industries compensation amounted to $576,799.19 and in Crown cases to $463,724.27. In Schedule 2 and Crown cases medical aid is provided directly by the employer and no figures for medical aid are given in the report concerning such cases.

Assessments.—The report states that during 1937 a new method of assessment was adopted on the recommendation of employers' group associations, by which an employer could be called upon (based upon the accident cost ratio of the last completed year) to pay as high as double the preferred rate. After a year's experience with this method of assessment it has been found that in many instances some modification was requested. It is stated that it is proposed to give careful consideration to the problem of preferential assessment with a view to making the plan "more equitable and consistent in its operations".

Assessments in all classes in Schedule 1, collected, and estimated to be collected during 1937, amounted to $6,778,602.04 as compared with a total of $6,379,129.19 for 1936. The average rate of assessment for all classes in Schedule 1 being estimated at $1.39 for each $100 of payroll for 1937 as compared with $1.50 for 1936.

Employers in Schedule 2 industries are assessed their share of the expense of administration, amounting in the year reviewed to $23.159.11 as compared with $26,616.04 in 1936 and $22.800.86 in 1935. Proportionate to the amount of compensation awarded, administration expenses in Schedule 2 and Crown cases were 4.9 per cent in 1937 as compared with 5.80 per cent in 1936 and 8.07 per cent in 1935.

Compensation.—Compensation awarded in Schedule 1 industries during the year, including an estimate of what is still to be awarded for accidents happening during the year and for adjustment of prior years' accidents, amounted to $4,631,962.26; medical aid including an estimate for what is outstanding, amounted to $1,290,958.75; administration expenses for Schedule 1, including $12,930.31 for mine rescue work amounted to $336,437.36, and $164,000 was paid to employers' safety associations. The total expenditures and charges for the year amounted to $6,423,358.37, while the provisional surplus for the year was $1,230,338.03. The balance forwarded from prior years was a surplus of $3,238,087.86, which, added to the surplus for the year, less the carry-over for prior years' claims, amounting to $833,636.68, leaves a net provisional surplus of $3,634,789.21 at December 31, 1937.

The total amount of compensation awarded in Schedule 2 industries and Crown cases during 1937 was $1,040,523.46. Of this amount, $219,502.16 was for workmen of municipal corporations; $216,024.38 for steam railroads; $8,479.81 for electric railways; $126,868.71 for navigation companies; $2,540.02 for express and sleeping-car companies; $2,967.05 for telephone and telegraph companies; and $417.06 for all other industries in Schedule 2; $289,481.68 for Dominion Crown Cases and $174,242.59 for Provincial Crown Cases. Of the total amount awarded, $636,992.71 was for pensions in pension cases, and $403,530.75 was for compensation in non-pension cases.

Administration.—The report shows that the gross administration expenses of the Board during 1937 were $396,397.37, including an amount for special statistical services for which refunds totalling $10,000 were received, making the total administration expenses $386,397.37, as compared with $377,326.11 in 1936. The employers pay the whole of the expenses of administration of the Act, the amount being divided according to the number of accidents handled among Schedule 1 (Accident and Silicosis Funds) Schedule 2 and Dominion and Provincial Crown cases.

The total administration expenses for 1937, less expenses of supervising work in connection with silicosis, rehabilitation and mine rescue stations and handling claims for silicosis, were 6.11 per cent of benefits awarded, being 6.35 per cent of benefits awarded in Schedule 1 and 4.94 per cent in Schedule 2 and Crown cases.

Of the total administration expenses the amount charged to the Silicosis Account was $10,391.72; to the Rehabilitation Clinic, $1,000; to Mine Rescue Work, $615.73; and to Schedule 1 employers, $323,038.70; to Schedule 2, $23,159.11; to Dominion Crown cases, $18,388.06, and to Provincial Crown cases, $9,804.05.

Safety Associations.—During 1937 a total of $164,000 was paid to Safety Associations, an increase of $12,556.25 over the amount paid in 1936.

The safety or accident prevention associations are organizations of employers established under the authority of the Workmen's Compensation Act by the employers in 20 out of the 24 classes of industry. These associations are under the management of the employers, but their expenses are paid by the Board out of the accident fund account.

Of the total amount paid to these safety or accident prevention associations, $24,500 was paid to the Lumbermen's Safety Association, $13,500 to the Ontario Pulp and Paper Makers' Safety Association, $11,500 to Class 5 Accident Prevention Association, $110,000 to the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, and $4,500 to the Electrical Employers' Association of Ontario. Payment for mine rescue work in 1937 amounted to $12,930.31 and for rehabilitation clinics, $10,152.13.

Funds.—The report also gives details concerning the financial standing of the various funds established under the Act.

Schedule 1 funds, known and referred to in the Act as the "Accident Fund" comprise, (in addition to current funds out of which temporary payments of compensation, medical aid, and administration expenses are paid) the Pension Fund, Disaster Reserve, and Compensation Deferred. The standing of the Accident Fund at December 31, 1937, showed a balance of $4,508,590.16 in assets over liabilities. The balance was made up as follows: Disaster Reserve, $229,649.75, standing to the credit of the classes $3,634,789.21 and $644,151.20 in reserve for depreciation of securities.

The balance in the Pension Fund at the end of the year reviewed was $22,275,818.13.

The Disaster Reserve Fund which is set aside to meet any unforeseen disaster or other circumstance which might unduly burden the employers in any class of industry showed a balance at the end of 1937 of $229,649.75.

The funds included under Compensation Deferred comprise compensation moneys held at interest for claimants in Schedule 1, payment being deferred to a future time by reason of the claimant being a minor or for other reasons.

At the beginning of the year the amount on hand was $36,967.17; deferred awards during the year amounted to $36,444.43, and $576.70 interest was added during the year; the payments during the year amounted to $29,899.45, of which $28,963.61 was for principal and $935.84 for interest, leaving a balance of $44,088.85.

As usual, the report also contains detailed information concerning operations during 1936, which was not available when the report for that year was made. This section of the report gives the final financial statement for Schedule 1 industries for 1936, estimates of the adjustments of assessments and of the outstanding compensation and medical aid having to be used in the provisional statement given in the 1936 report. Statistical information is also given regarding the accidents happening during 1936, their causes, the nature of the injuries suffered, the number, time loss, total and average cost of the different classes of cases, and the age, wage, nationality, and marital condition of the injured workmen.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC AND CERTAIN PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN MANITOBA

UNDER the authority of section 11 of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba, 1916 (Consolidated Amendments, 1924, chapter 99—as amended, 1934, chapter 13; 1935, chapter 17; 1937-38, chapter 15) the provincial Minister of Public Works has approved a schedule effective June 15, 1938, establishing the minimum rate per hour and the maximum working hours applicable on public works for building construction under contract and on private works as described in the Act.

"Private Works," as defined by the Act "means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition, or the repairing at a cost of all work done irrespective of the number of contracts made exceeding one hundred dollars, of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town which has a population exceeding two thousand, or any other portion of the Province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but shall not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant thereof if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, if any, and if such work be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property and shall not include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the month."

The public work to which this schedule applies is that authorized by the Minister for the execution of which a contract has, or contracts have been entered into between the Minister and an employer, consisting of construction, remodelling, demolition or the repairing or painting of buildings in Manitoba, and, or, highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work, when a contract has been entered into, and when done outside the "Greater Winnipeg Water District Area."

Fair Wage Schedule

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 15, 1938, on "Public Works" and on "Private Work."

Occupation	Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	Other than Greater Winnipeg Area (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
Asbestos Workers—			
(a) Journeymen			
(b) Improvers			
Asphalters—			
(a) Finishers and Rakers	$ .75	$ .75	44
Blacksmiths	.60	.60	44
Bricklayers			
Helpers—	.544	.52½	44
(a) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.65	.60	44
(b) Attending on or at scaffold	1.10	.90	44
Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers			
Carpenters	.50	.42½	48
Cement Finishers (In warehouse or large floor area jobs)	.45	.37½	48
Electrical Workers (Inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	.85	.85	44
Apprentices indentured for a four-year period shall be paid in accordance with the following classification—	.85	.70	44
First Year	.60	.55	48
Second Year			
Third Year			
Fourth Year	.85	.75	44
Providing that these rates for apprentices shall be changed to agree with any rates which may be fixed, at a later date, by agreement.	.25	Nil	44
	.30	Nil	44
	.40	Nil	44
	.75	Nil	44
Labourers—			
(a) Skilled	.45	.37½	48
(b) Unskilled	.40	.32½	48

Occupation	Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	Other than Greater Winnipeg Area (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
Lathers (Metal, Wood)—			
(a) Metal Lathers	.75	.70	44
(b) Wood Lathers	.70	.65	44
(Wood lathers—work may be paid for on a square yard basis at not less than 6c per square yard)	.60	.55	48
Linoleum Floor Layers	.60	.55	48
Marble Setters	1.05	.90	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Mastic Floor Spreaders and Layers	.85	.85	48
Mastic Floor Rubbers and Finishers	.55	.55	48
Mastic Floor Kettlemen	.45	.45	48
Mosaic and Tile Setters	1.05	.90	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Operating Engineers and Firemen on Construction—			
Class "A": Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine, or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity; or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over, or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power	.95	.75	48
Class "B": Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum used in handling building material; or steam shovels and draglines not specified in "A" hereof; irrespective of motive power	.90	.70	48
Class "C": Engineers in charge of any steam operating machine not specified in "A" or "B" hereof; or in charge of a steam boiler if the operation of same necessitates a licensed engineer under the provisions of "The Steam Boiler Act;" or air compressor delivering air for the operating of rivetting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons, or concrete mixers of over ½ yard capacity, irrespective of motive power	.80	.65	48
Class "D": Men firing boilers of machines classified in "A," "B," or "C" hereof or assisting engineers in charge of same	.55	.45	48
Class "E": Operators of gas or electric engines for machines not otherwise specified in "A," "B" or "C" hereof of a type usually operated by skilled labourers	.45	.37½	48
Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers	.70	.65	44
Plasterers	1.10	.90	44
(a) Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material including the making of putty and operation of machinery	.50	.42½	48
Plumbers	.95	.80	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Reinforcing Steel Rodmen; when specially hired for, or when exclusively occupied on such work for a longer period than 16 consecutive hours on the work of bending, placing, tieing and similar skilled work in connection with reinforcing steel work	.50	Nil	44
Roofers (Felt and gravel)—			
(a) Man in charge	.60	.55	48
(b) Roofers	.45	.37½	48
Sheet Metal Workers	.70	.65	44

Occupation	Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	Other than Greater Winnipeg Area (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
Steamfitters	.95	.80	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Stonecutters	.90	.80	44
Stonemasons	1.05	.90	44
(a) Helpers—			
(1) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	.42½	48
(2) Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
(a) Teamsters	.40	Nil	54
(b) Teamsters with teams (if employed on the construction or demolition of the building by the owner, contractor or sub-contractor)	.80	Nil	54
Terrazo Workers—			
(a) Layers	.70	.67½	44
(b) Machine Rubbers (while so engaged only)	.50	.47½	48
(c) Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than the above)	.45	.37½	48
Timber Men and Crib Men working on grain elevators or bridges doing the "crib work" on grain elevators or rough timber work on bridges (such men shall be restricted to the use of hammers, saws, axes and augers)	.60	.50	48
Truck Drivers	.45	.40	48

Rule—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City schedule rate, excepting where other definite agreements are made.

Attention is called to the fact that Winnipeg Contractors have agreed with tradesmen that 40 hours per week only shall be worked during the months of July and August, 1938.

PUBLIC ROAD AND BRIDGE WORKS

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 15th, 1938, on "public works" outside the Greater Winnipeg Water District Area in all parts of Manitoba for highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work where a contract has been entered into by the Honourable Minister of Public Works.

Occupation	Minimum Rate per Hour	Maximum Hours per Week
Labourers	$ .30	48
Teamsters	.30	48
Teamster and two horse team	.55	48
Teamster and four horse team	.80	48
Grader and Tractor Operators (excepting permanent municipal employees)	.60	48
Truck Drivers (regardless of basis for payment for truck)	.40	48
Combined Rate—Truck and Driver when paid by the hour—		
Capable of hauling not more than 1½ tons or 1 cubic yard	1.25	48
Capable of hauling not more than 3 tons or 2 cubic yards	1.35	48
Capable of hauling not more than 4 tons or 3 cubic yards	1.75	48
Larger trucks capable of hauling over 4 tons or 3 cubic yards	2.25	48
Combined Rate—Truck and Driver when paid at a unit rate per mile: If a rate per yard mile or per ton mile is the basis for payment, the minimum rate shall be fixed by the Chief Engineer of the Good Roads Branch of the Public Works Department for each contract or job, which rate shall be based on the Departmental schedule.		
Timber Men: timber work where use of hammers, saws, axes and augers only are required	.50	48

NOTE:—Men occupied on subsistence work projects such as Forestry Work, the Pas-Mafeking Highway, Grassmere Drain and similar undertakings—not less than the Minimum Wage Rate set by the Minimum Wage Board.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN MANITOBA

Annual Report of Bureau of Labour

THE Manitoba Department of Labour has issued recently the annual report of its Bureau of Labour and Fires Prevention Branch, reviewing administration activities for the fiscal year May 1, 1936 to April 30, 1937. Prior to 1936, this report was published by the Manitoba Department of Public Works but with the coming into effect on July 6, 1934, of the Department of Labour Act, the new Department has administered industrial legislation and has issued its own reports, the present being the third since it commenced to function. The provincial Department of Labour is now responsible for the administration of the following enactments: The Bureau of Labour Act; the Manitoba Factories Act; the Bake Shops Act; the Shops Regulation Act; the Minimum Wage Act; the Elevator and Hoist Act; the Steam Boiler and Pressure Vessel Act; the Building Trades Protection Act; the Public Buildings Act; the Fair Wage Act; the Electricians License Act; the Public Amusements Act (The licensing of Cinema Projectionists); the One Day of Rest in Seven Act; the Fires Prevention Act; the Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act (assented to April 17th, 1937).

The administration of the above Acts entailed close supervision by an inspection service, and the number of inspections and the Orders issued in regard to each Act are summarized in tabular statistics. These indicate that during the fiscal year 1936-37, there was a total of 18,738 inspections and 6,634 Orders issued as compared with 16,311 inspections and 6,078 Orders in the previous year.

In the following table the number of inspections and Orders under each Act during the year are summarized:

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND ORDERS BY THE BUREAU OF LABOUR FROM MAY 1, 1936 TO APRIL 30, 1937

Statute	Number of Inspections	Number of Orders
The Manitoba Factories Act ..	1,222	801
The Bake Shops Act..	47	25
The Minimum Wage Act.. ..	5,935	1,738
The Elevator and Hoist Act..	4,361	1,553
The Steam Boiler and Pressure Plant Act..	3,826	1,281
The Building Trades Protection Act..	1,065	336
The Public Buildings Act	175	157
The Electricians License Act..	303	56
The Public Amusements Act, (re the licensing of Cinema Projectionists)..	267	82
The One Day of Rest in Seven Act..	75	52
The Fair Wage Act..	699	158
The Fires Prevention Act.. ..	763	395
Total..	18,738	6,634

Accident Prevention.—The Department's accident prevention Branch (established in June 1935) has developed a system of collecting accident statistics as a major factor in the education of the public regarding accident hazards. Accident statistics are compiled under four groups, viz., Industrial, Traffic, Home and General. In the last two categories, accident statistics are collected from various sources—press reports, coroners' reports and the Vital Statistics Department but these do not constitute a complete record. In the case of Industrial and Traffic accidents, however, the record is as complete and accurate as possible as the reporting of such accidents is compulsory. "In so far as fatalities are concerned", it is pointed out "the records are accurate under all headings, there being adequate means of obtaining these figures." In printing a "comprehensive picture of the accident toll in Manitoba" under all four classifications, the summaries indicate several noteworthy features.

Industrial accidents in 1936-37 showed 1,363 persons sustained injuries and 36 accidents were fatal, while the figures for the previous year were 1,260 and 23, respectively. These statistics also indicated in 1935 (the latest for which the records were completed) there was one death for every $2,075,309.00 of the industrial payroll.

Traffic accidents in 1936-37, accounted for 1,630 persons injured and 52 fatalities as compared with 1,164 and 51, respectively in 1935-36. In dealing with this type of accident, the report observes (in recording the government "Safety Lane" tests conducted at various centres in the province) that "over 50 per cent of the cars did not come up to the reasonable requirements for safety in this test, and as all of these tests were made on cars voluntarily submitted to it by their owners, it indicates that we have quite a serious condition in Manitoba in so far as the safety equipment of motor vehicles is concerned."

Home accidents in 1936-37 were responsible for 61 fatalities—a total greater than that for industrial accidents and traffic accidents. There was no record for the number of non-fatal home accidents. For the previous year, however, the statistical summary under "Home Accidents" records the situation thus: "Injuries, 78; fatalities, 38." According to these figures, the proportion of fatalities to injuries in home accidents was approximately fifty per cent.

Under the heading "General Accidents", the fatalities in 1936-37 numbered 147 as compared with 94 in 1935-36.

The total number of deaths from accidents in 1936-37 was 296 as compared with 206 in the previous year.

The report details the various phases of educational work undertaken during the year in the cause of accident prevention and in making the public "accident conscious". Through the medium of the newspapers, radio, schools, motion pictures, factories and associations, the fundamentals of safety were impressed upon the public.

In addition, industrial safety was promoted through the medium of first aid instruction, "it having been proved conclusively that those persons to whom First Aid has been taught are less subject to accidents and invariably become safety minded and spread this influence throughout the workshops where they are engaged."

In all, there were fourteen classes in which 182 lectures were given to 256 employees engaged in a wide variety of industrial occupations.

Steam Boiler and Pressure Plants.—The administration of the "Steamer Boiler and Pressure Plant Act" involved a total of 1,281 inspections, and resulted in a revenue from fees as follows: For inspection of steam plants, $10,146.45; air tanks, $986; refrigeration plants, $871; registration of designs for boilers was productive of fees amounting to $139.

The Board of Examiners for steam engineers issued a total of 1,149 certificates and renewals to engineers during the year, the fees for which totalled $2,350.15.

Fair Wage Act.—The Fair Wage Board held 17 meetings in connection with the revision of the schedule. There were 699 inspections made and 158 orders issued.

Twenty-nine wage claims were adjusted involving the collection of $926.69.

Licensing of Workmen.—The Board of Examiners under the Electricians' License Act issued 253 journeymen licenses and 93 contractors' licenses during the year, the total fees collected (including examinations) amounting to $3,075.00.

Under the "Public Amusements Act" (re licensing of cinema projectionists) 26 candidates were examined of whom 19 were successful. Fees collected for examination amounted to $72; for licenses, $510; and for apprentice licenses, $20. Fees received for dry cleaning licenses totalled $595; for spotters licenses, $11, and for agency permits, $3.

Fees received for licenses to sell or deliver fuel oil amounted to $200, and for licenses to install and service fuel oil burners, $75.

General Complaints.—During the year under review 519 complaints under the several Acts administered by the Bureau were received and adjusted. These were: Minimum Wage Act, 499; Electricians' License Act, 15; One Day Rest in Seven Act, 5.

Overtime.—During the year the Bureau issued 160 permits to work overtime and 13 for legal holidays. Of the 160 overtime permits, 70 were issued to laundries, dry cleaning and dyeing establishments, and 35 to establishments manufacturing garments, ladies wear, cloaks, etc.

Minimum Wage Act

Included in the annual report of the Bureau is that of the Minimum Wage Board. The first paragraphs in the Board's report deal with minimum wage orders issued within the period under review (these have already been reviewed in various issues of the Labour Gazette). During the year, 22 prosecutions were made by the Bureau for violations of Orders on regulations. These concerned the following occupations: cleaners and dyers—one case; hotels and restaurants—five cases; retail stores—one case; general employees—five cases; furriers (female employees)—ten cases.

In addition, 480 claims for wages were adjusted and collections effected. Of these, 196 concerned female employees and 284 male employees. The total amount collected on these wage adjustments for men and women was $9,084.25.

The number of inspections throughout the province under all regulations governing the employment of female workers totalled 3,033. These resulted in 362 orders respecting wages; 290 concerning hours; 2 dealing with conditions of work; and 158 in regard to other regulations.

In addition, there were 2,899 inspections carried out in the province under regulations governing the employment of male workers. These resulted in a total of 926 orders, of which number 632 were in regard to wages.

LEGISLATION IN GREAT BRITAIN PROVIDING FOR HOLIDAYS WITH PAY

THE progressive steps leading to the introduction of "Holidays With Pay" legislation in Great Britain have been dealt with in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (October, 1937, page 1105—appointment of Government Committee and commencement of inquiry; April, 1938, page 370—provision of holidays in collective labour agreements; June, 1938, page 653—report and recommendation of Committee; August, 1938, page 864—introduction of legislation).

The next phase in the development of this social legislation was the enactment of the "Holidays With Pay Act, 1938" which, after amendment, received Royal Assent on July 29.

In the main, the recommendations of the Committee were given effect in the legislation, *i.e.*, that Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees be empowered to provide holidays with pay and enabling the machinery of the Ministry of Labour to be used in the administration of holiday schemes. The Committee had also recommended that legislation should be introduced at any early date providing domestic servants with holidays with pay, but in his statement in the House of Commons (as summarized in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*) the Minister of Labour indicated that the Government did not think it would be opportune to include such a provision in the proposed Bill. As regards a recommendation which the Committee had made to the effect that, after an interim period during which every possible effort should be made to extend the provision of holidays with pay through the medium of the collective bargaining machinery in industry, general legislation providing for holidays with pay should be introduced, the Minister stated that the Government intended to give consideration in due course to such legislation if circumstances were such as to make it necessary, but that at the present ime it was not possible to forecast the nature of the legislation which would be required. Meanwhile, as the Government attached special importance to the recommendations for encouraging voluntary agreements for holidays with pay and for stimulating the co-ordination of industrial, educational, transport, lodging and other holiday arrangements which were essential if workers were to be expected to take proper advantage of their holidays, he was appointing a standing inter-departmental Committee to consider the problems which arose and to co-ordinate Government action. He also stated that he was setting up a special branch in the Ministry of Labour to deal with these problems.

SUMMARY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT

A summary of the new Act appears in the August issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* from which the following paragraphs have been extracted:

New Powers of Wage-Regulating Authorities in respect of Holidays with Pay.—The first three Sections of the Act carry out the recommendations of the Amulree Committee that Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees in England and Wales and in Scotland should be empowered to provide for holidays with pay for the workers for whom they prescribe minimum wages. In addition similar powers are given to the Road Haulage Central Wages Board set up under the Road Haulage Wages Act, which received the Royal Assent on July 13 of this year. The inclusion of the Road Haulage Central Wages Board in the Act follows the recommendation of the Committee that any statutory bodies for the regulation of minimum wages set up under new legislation should be given the same powers in respect of holidays with pay as the Trade Boards.

Section 1 of the Act gives the wage-regulating authorities mentioned power to direct that any workers for whom they are fixing or have fixed minimum rates of wages or statutory remuneration shall be entitled to be allowed holidays. These holidays shall be of such duration, subject to certain limitations, as the authority may direct, and the direction may also contain provisions as to the times at which and the circumstances in which such holidays shall be allowed. The first of the limitations on the duration of the holiday is that it must be related to the duration of the period for which the employer who is required to allow the holiday has employed the worker or has engaged to employ him. The second limitation, which does not apply to directions made by the Road Haulage Central Wages Board, is that the holidays to which workers are to be entitled shall not exceed one week in any period of twelve months, "week" meaning in the case of workers coming under the Agricultural Wages Committees seven days, and in the case of workers coming under Trade Boards a normal working week. A third limitation applies only to directions given by the Agricultural Wages Committees. These may not provide for holidays of continuous periods exceeding three consecutive days. All holidays allowed to a worker under any direction shall, unless the direction otherwise provides, be in addition to any other statutory

holidays to which he may be entitled, e.g. under the Factories or the Shops Acts. The penalty for any contravention by an employer of a requirement to allow a worker a holiday shall be a fine not exceeding £20.

Section 1 of the Act having given the authorities power to provide for the granting of holidays, Section 2 ensures that all such holidays shall be holidays with pay. Whenever one of the authorities uses its power to make a direction providing for holidays, it "shall make provision for securing that the workers shall receive pay in respect of the period of the holiday." The necessary power to fix "holiday remuneration," as it is called in the Act, is accordingly granted to Trade Boards and Agricultural Wages Committees, the Road Haulage Central Wages Board having already been granted such powers by the Road Haulage Wages Act. Section 2 also provides that the holiday remuneration shall both accrue and become payable at the times and subject to the condition laid down by the authorities.

Section 3 provides that the procedure in connection with directions and rates shall be that set out in the Trade Boards Acts and the Agricultural Wages Acts according as the wage regulating authority is a Trade Board or an Agricultural Wages Committee. The procedure in connection with directions given by the Road Haulage Central Wages Board is that laid down in the Road Haulage Wages Act, 1938. The appropriate Minister is given regulation-making powers which enable him to apply for the purposes of the Holidays with Pay Act, with or without modification, any provisions of the Trade Boards Acts, the Road Haulage Wages Act or the Agricultural Wages Acts.

Power of Minister of Labour to assist Holiday Schemes.—Section 4 of the Act provides that on a joint application made by an organization representing employers and an organization representing workers in an industry, or a branch of an industry, the Minister may in accordance with ararngements made by him with the consent of the Treasury assist the administration of any scheme for securing holidays with pay by attaching officers of the Ministry and in any other way he thinks fit. In particular the arrangements made may provide for the Minister to make to the workers the holiday payments due under the scheme. Where this is done the arrangements shall also provide for both the sums paid out and any expenses attributable to the scheme to be repaid to the Minister.

Miscellaneous Provisions.—Section 5 contains definitions of certain terms used in the Act, which, under Section 6 may be cited as the Holidays with Pay Act, 1938, and is not to extend to Northern Ireland.

Holidays With Pay in European Countries

Among the countries of Europe that now have legislation providing holidays with pay are France, Belgium, Sweden and Denmark. Annual paid holidays of up to twelve days' duration for practically all workers have been made obligatory in Denmark by an Act dated April 13, 1938, and in Sweden by an Act dated June 17, 1938.

Holidays with pay in France and Belgium have been in effect under legislation dated from 1936. In both countries amendments were made to the existing legislation this year by which the general scope was broadened.

HOLIDAYS WITH PAY IN THE UNITED STATES

THE August 1938 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* published by the United States Department of Labor, contains an article prepared by Frances Jones and Dorothy Smith of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Wages, Hours and Working Conditions, dealing with the extent of holidays with pay during 1937 in the industries of the United States.

In an introduction to the review, reference is made to the increasing adoption by American industry of the principle of holidays with pay, it being stated that more than one-quarter of the 19,842 manufacturing plants recently surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics had a policy of vacations with pay for wage-earners. The plants with a vacation policy represented 43·3 per cent, or 1,693,152 of the 3,912,019 wage-earners in the manufacturing establishments covered.

Referring to the rapidity of the extension of the principle of holidays with pay, it is stated that almost 40 per cent of the plants which gave vacations to wage-earners in 1937 reported that year as the first in which the plans became effective.

As a result of the survey, which was conducted by means of a mail questionnaire, approximately 90,000 firms were canvassed. Usable replies were received from about 80 per cent of the plants so covered representing approximately one-half of all wage-earners. It is stated that "this heavy proportion of replies to a mail questionnaire is indicative

of the widespread interest which has been aroused in the subject of paid vacations in industry."

Conclusions reached as a result of this survey show that the vast majority of salaried employees have the privilege of annual vacations with pay. Approximately 95 per cent of the 700,000 salaried workers included in the survey received holidays with pay. It is stated, however, that notwithstanding this high proportion of salaried employees receiving holidays with pay more than one-fifth of the establishments, to whom the questionnaire was sent, do not yet give their salaried workers paid vacations, and in some industries the proportion is even higher.

Paid Vacations by Industries

It was indicated that wage-earners in 1937 were given annual vacations with pay, though to a widely variable extent, in virtually all industries. "Only about 1 per cent of the wage-earners in coal mining were affected. On the other hand, more than 98 per cent were granted paid vacations in two divisions of the chemical industry, namely the manufacture of druggists' preparations and petroleum refining. Of 102 industry classifications studied, 22 industries had paid-vacation plans for at least three-fourths of their wage-earners, 42 for more than one-half, 63 for more than one-fourth, 82 for more than one-tenth, and 15 for less than 5 per cent.

"In terms of the proportion of wage-earners that worked under paid-vacation plans, the chemical, food, rubber, and machinery industries, which were pioneers in this movement, were still among the leaders in 1937. The crude-petroleum-producing industry, in which vacations became common in 1920-29, is now crowding the chemical group (which includes petroleum refineries) for leadership. The iron and steel industry now ranks third, having forced rubber into fourth place when steel plants adopted paid-vacation plans en masse in 1936-37. The food, machinery, and non-ferrous metals groups rank fifth, sixth, and seventh, respectively, and complete the list of industry groups in which as many as one-half of the wage-earners come under paid-vacation provisions."

Sketching the historical development of holidays with pay in the United States, the report gives the background in the following paragraphs.

Paid vacations for wage-earners are a development of the twentieth century. It is true that a few American companies were pioneers in this movement prior to that time, first giving vacations to their older employees and later extending the practice to all employees. The Bureau's survey disclosed 32 plants of 24 companies which reported such early plans, the majority being in the food and chemical industries. An additional 44 manufacturing plants, likewise concentrated in the chemical and food industries, reported plans begun in the first decade of the twentieth century.

For the decade 1910-19, the Bureau sample shows 240 manufacturing plants which adopted this policy, as well as a few companies in the mining industries. Once more the chemical and food industries were in the foreground. Noticeable also was the gain in the machinery group, particularly in electrical machinery, and among the larger rubber companies. During this decade, vacations with pay were also adopted by 3 mining, 7 petroleum, and 8 laundry companies.

The impetus given by the World War to the interest in the subject of labor relations is reflected in the extension of wage-earner paid-vacation plans during 1920-29, when they appeared in practically all of the major industrial groups. Almost twice as many plans were adopted in that decade as had existed previously. Large gains were again made in electrical machinery, food, and chemicals, and plans became fairly numerous in printing, rubber products, crude-petroleum producing, and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments. It was also during this decade that vacation provisions began to appear in union agreements.

The movement toward paid vacations for wage-earners received a temporary setback by the prolonged depression of 1930-34. Some plans were suspended, but a significant number of plants (365 shown in this survey) adopted new plans during that period. Since 1934, however, the number of plants and wage-earners working under paid-vacation plans has tripled. The steel industry accelerated the movement when the major companies announced a general application of vacations with pay in the spring of 1936. During that and the following year, annual vacations with pay were extended to an estimated 2,000,000 wage-earners in manufacturing and mining industries. Approximately 70 per cent of the plans which reported paid-vacation plans in the Bureau's survey had inaugurated these plans during the 1930-37 period, and about 40 per cent gave vacations for the first time in 1937.

According to an announcement made recently by Hon. Michael Dwyer, Nova Scotia Minister of Labour, Mr. F. L. Milner, K.C., chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board has resigned on completion of his 10-year term of office.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, JULY, 1938

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on August 1 was 10,829, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,073,302 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for July was 1,835, having an aggregate membership of 218,428 persons, 14·0 per cent of whom were without employment on August 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of August, 1938, as Reported by Employers

There was a decline in industrial employment at the beginning of August, according to statements tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,829 firms, whose payrolls aggregated 1,073,302 persons, as compared with 1,088,266 at July 1. The experience of the years, 1921-1937, shows that employment has usually though not invariably gained at the beginning of August, there being, on the average, a fractional increase in the index. The falling-off at the latest date was therefore contra-seasonal; the crude index number, based on the 1926 average as 100, fell from 113·5 in the preceding month to 112·1 at August 1, while the seasonally-adjusted index declined from 111·3 at July 1 to 109·1 at the date under review.

Heightened activity was noted at the beginning of August in metallic ore mining, communications, steam railway transportation, shipping and stevedoring, building and highway construction and wholesale trade. On the other hand, retail trade, railway construction and maintenance, local transportation, coal-mining, logging and manufacturing were slacker. Within the last-named, the greatest losses were of a seasonal character in textiles and iron and steel, while improvement was indicated in the food, leather, lumber and some other groups. The curtailment in logging was on an exceptionally large scale, decreases resulting from the fire situation in British Columbia augmenting seasonal contractions in the more easterly provinces.

As already stated, the unadjusted employment index, calculated on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 112·1 at the beginning of August, 1938, compared with 113·5 at July 1, while at August 1 in recent years, the crude index has been as follows: 1937, 120·0; 1936, 105·6; 1935, 101·1; 1934, 99·9; 1933, 87·1; 1932, 86·3; 1931, 105·2; 1930, 118·8; 1929, 127·8; 1928, 119·3 and 1927, 110·5.

For August 1, 1937, 10,320 firms had reported an aggregate payroll of 1,143,109 persons, while in the preceding month they had had 1,134,466 employees. The gain then had occurred mainly in communications, construction and maintenance and services, while manufacturing, steam railway operation, retail trade and coal-mining had reduced employment.

Employment by Economic Areas

Activity increased in New Brunswick, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, while there were reductions in personnel in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, those in Ontario being most pronounced. The situation generally was not so favourable as at the same date last summer; in the Maritime Provinces as a unit and British Columbia, the index numbers were also very slightly lower than at August 1, 1936, but elsewhere employment was rather more active, and was, in all five economic areas, at a higher level than at midsummer of earlier years since 1931.

Maritime Provinces.—Statements were tabulated from 786 firms in the Maritime Provinces employing 82,391 persons, 2,971 fewer than in the preceding month. Coal-mining, logging, highway work and manufacturing showed curtailment, while other industries reported little general change. Within the manufacturing group, the largest decline occurred in iron and steel; lumber mills also released some employees, and fish-canneries were seasonally slacker, but improvement was noted in the pulp and paper group. The general index, at 112·6, was many points lower than at the same date in 1937, when the trend had also been downward; as already mentioned, it was slightly lower than at August 1, 1936, but was higher than at the beginning of August in any other year since 1930.

The 726 employers in the Maritime Provinces whose returns were included in the employment survey for August 1, 1937, had reported 97,043 workers, as compared with 97,950 in the preceding month.

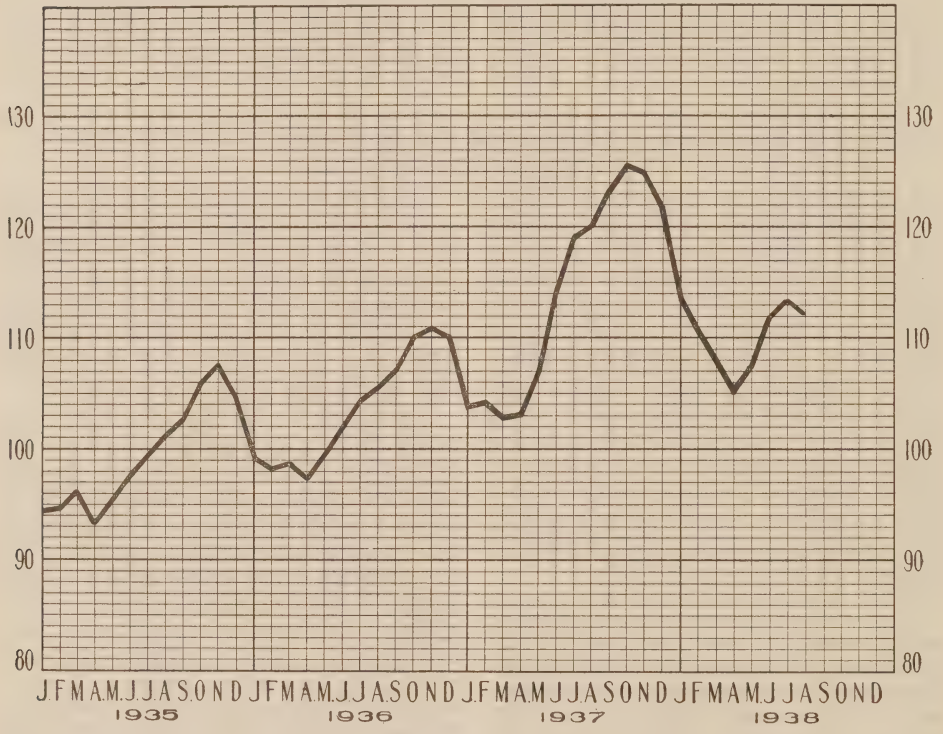
Quebec.—Further losses were reported in Quebec, according to returns from 2,672 establishments with 331,407 workers, as against 337,223 at July 1. The level of employment was rather lower than at August 1, 1937, when improvement had been noted; the index then stood at 120·8, as compared with 117·8 at the latest date. Logging, transportation, highway construction and maintenance, services and trade reported lowered employment at the beginning of August. On the other hand, manufacturing showed a moderate gain on the whole, due to greater activity in leather, food, pulp and paper and chemical plants, while textile, iron and steel and some other divisions were slacker, the losses being partly seasonal in character.

For August 1 of last year, 2,460 employers had reported 336,324 workers, as compared with 328,738 at July 1.

Ontario.—Industrial employment in this province showed a falling-off at August 1, when the 4,720 co-operating firms had 434,305 employees, or 10,837 fewer than at July 1. The average change at August 1 in the years since 1920 has been a slight decline, so that the reduction at the latest date is

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



seasonal, although it exceeds the average midsummer contraction. There were advances in construction and maintenance at the beginning of August, but the trend was downward in transportation, trade, logging and manufacturing. The largest losses in factory employment were in iron and steel, but textile and electrical apparatus works were also slacker; on the other hand, improvement was noted in lumber, pulp and paper, electric light and power and some other industries. Employment at August 1, 1937, had shown no general change from the preceding month, and the index number then was eleven points higher, standing at 122·2, as compared with 111·2 at the latest date. Returns had been tabulated for the beginning of August of last year from 4,559 employers with 475,754 persons on their payrolls.

Prairie Provinces.—The situation in the Prairie Provinces as a whole continued to improve; the 1,523 establishments furnishing data had 133,557 workers, as compared with 127,131 at the beginning of July. There were gains in trade, communications, transportation and building and highway construction, those on roadwork being most extensive. Employment in manufacturing showed little general change, losses in the iron and steel group being just about offset by improvement in the food, textile and some other divisions. Mining and railway construction also released workers. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at August 1 of last year, standing at 104·9, compared with 105·6 at the same date in 1937, when a total of 1,476 firms had reported an aggregate staff of 134,646 persons, compared with 132,683 at July 1, 1937.

British Columbia.—The tendency in British Columbia at August 1 was unfavourable; manufacturing, transportation and highway construction showed heightened activity, but logging, building and railway construction and maintenance and services were not so busy. Within the manufacturing division, the

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Aug. 1, 1921	90·0	102·4	83·7	90·5	96·8	85·4
Aug. 1, 1922	94·2	105·5	86·1	96·7	100·8	88·6
Aug. 1, 1923	101·4	109·8	97·1	103·4	103·6	95·2
Aug. 1, 1924	95·8	101·2	94·1	96·2	95·7	95·0
Aug. 1, 1925	97·5	103·5	96·4	96·7	96·5	99·6
Aug. 1, 1926	105·5	106·1	108·2	103·0	105·8	107·2
Aug. 1, 1927	110·5	113·2	109·8	109·2	114·0	110·0
Aug. 1, 1928	119·3	117·0	114·1	118·9	132·5	116·4
Aug. 1, 1929	127·8	127·5	121·3	128·0	144·8	122·7
Aug. 1, 1930	118·8	140·9	114·7	115·7	126·2	115·8
Aug. 1, 1931	105·2	106·8	102·4	100·7	129·1	98·0
Aug. 1, 1932	86·3	90·1	84·4	86·9	90·1	81·4
Aug. 1, 1933	87·1	93·0	84·8	86·6	90·5	87·3
Aug. 1, 1934	99·9	101·3	94·9	106·0	93·0	97·6
Aug. 1, 1935	101·1	106·7	97·2	102·4	98·7	106·8
Aug. 1, 1936	105·6	113·9	101·3	107·1	103·9	107·9
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125 0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
April 1	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
May 1	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
June 1	111·9	110·9	120·4	112·5	97·0	105·1
July 1	113·5	116·7	119·9	114·0	99·8	108·0
Aug. 1	112·3	112·6	117·8	111·2	104·9	107·1
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Aug. 1, 1938	100·0	7·7	30·9	40·5	12·4	8·5

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

greatest gains occurred in fish and fruit and vegetable canneries, where they were of a seasonal nature. On the other hand, pulp and paper and lumber mills were slacker. Returns were compiled from 1,127 firms employing 91,642 persons, or 766 fewer than in the preceding month. A smaller decline had been indicated at the beginning of August of last year, and the index then stood at 116·9, compared with 107·1 at the latest date. The 1,099 employers co-operating at August 1, 1937, had reported 99,342 on their payrolls.

Index numbers by economic areas are given in Table 1.

Employment by Cities

Employment increased in Quebec, Ottawa and Vancouver; in Winnipeg there was no general change, while in Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton and Windsor curtailment was indicated. Except in Quebec City, the situation in each of these centres was not so favourable as at August 1, 1937, but, with the exception of Windsor, activity continued at a higher level than at midsummer in other years since 1931.

Montreal.—There was a decline in Montreal at the date under review, for which the 1,545 co-operating firms reported a combined payroll of 159,629 men and women, or 2,727 fewer than at July 1. Manufacturing, transportation, street construction and maintenance, services and trade showed contractions. Within the manufacturing group, textile and iron and steel plants were seasonally dull, while leather, musical instrument, chemical, non-metallic mineral and some other factories reported improvement. The index of employment was fractionally lower than at August 1, 1937, when a much smaller decrease had been indicated by the 1,410 establishments furnishing data, whose staffs aggregated 158,002.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Aug. 1, 1922	89·8	.....	97·4	.....	.....	.....	98·8	85·1
Aug. 1, 1923	98·5	.....	98·4	116·4	98·2	.....	93·1	89·6
Aug. 1, 1924	96·3	.....	92·7	108·2	85·1	.....	87·5	88·6
Aug. 1, 1925	98·2	99·9	96·9	106·7	89·3	58·8	89·8	96·5
Aug. 1, 1926	106·2	105·4	100·6	105·8	104·0	107·3	101·0	107·2
Aug. 1, 1927	106·2	116·7	107·8	117·7	102·1	85·8	106·0	104·6
Aug. 1, 1928	112·1	130·2	113·6	126·1	111·8	165·0	111·2	111·7
Aug. 1, 1929	122·4	135·8	122·9	128·3	135·8	142·0	117·3	114·1
Aug. 1, 1930	114·5	138·2	115·4	131·8	112·6	120·8	110·3	111·7
Aug. 1, 1931	102·5	122·0	106·3	122·8	97·6	75·1	98·1	106·0
Aug. 1, 1932	85·5	101·0	92·3	97·6	80·6	80·0	86·0	87·9
Aug. 1, 1933	82·4	99·5	86·9	92·7	77·5	80·9	81·7	85·2
Aug. 1, 1934	86·4	99·4	92·9	103·4	87·8	100·7	84·0	91·5
Aug. 1, 1935	87·2	100·9	97·2	104·3	95·4	106·6	90·6	101·7
Aug. 1, 1936	92·2	96·5	101·3	107·4	99·8	115·1	93·8	109·2
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
April 1	100·6	100·4	106·0	101·7	106·4	148·9	89·6	104·6
May 1	104·5	103·8	106·3	103·0	107·2	148·9	91·6	105·9
June 1	107·3	103·8	106·7	106·3	106·6	146·0	92·8	106·4
July 1	106·4	109·1	107·4	106·8	109·9	128·8	95·2	111·0
Aug. 1	104·7	109·6	105·6	107·7	108·3	105·2	95·2	112·2
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Aug. 1, 1938	14·9	1·4	12·3	1·3	3·2	1·3	3·8	3·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Quebec.—A moderate gain was reported in Quebec City, mainly in trade, transportation and manufacturing. Statements were received from 185 concerns having 14,903 workers on their payrolls, compared with 14,830 in the preceding month. A greater gain had been made at August 1 of a year ago, according to information which had been tabulated from 179 employers of 14,503 workers; the index was then a point lower than at the latest date.

Toronto.—There was a falling-off in activity in Toronto, according to data from 1,612 firms employing 132,292 persons, or 2,356 fewer than at the beginning of July. The decline was largely seasonal, employment having been reduced at August 1 in thirteen of the sixteen preceding years for which statistics for that city are available; the contraction this year was rather greater than at the same date in 1937, also exceeding the average loss at August 1 in the period, 1922-1937. The index was two points lower than at the beginning of August, 1937, although it was higher than at midsummer in any other year since 1931. Manufacturing showed a decline as compared with July 1, 1938, there being reductions in leather, iron and steel, electrical apparatus and some other factories. Trade was affected by midsummer dullness, and the service and transportation divisions also released help, while building construction showed slight improvement. For August 1, 1937, 1,547 concerns had reported a combined working force of 134,113 men and women.

Ottawa.—Employment in Ottawa advanced, 119 persons being added to the staffs of the 201 co-operating employers, who had 14,200 workers at August 1. There were moderate gains in manufacturing, notably in the lumber industry, and in construction. Employment at the beginning of August, 1937, had decreased, but the index then was rather higher;

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Aug. 1, 1921	90·0	88·0	58·3	95·2	92·0	94·8	88·7	89·9	90·7
Aug 1, 1922	94·2	92·9	50·4	100·6	88·6	103·0	103·9	87·5	89·4
Aug. 1, 1923	101·4	101·2	76·2	105·6	90·3	104·7	112·7	99·2	91·0
Aug. 1, 1924	95·8	93·3	66·0	104·0	97·3	102·3	106·2	102·2	91·0
Aug. 1, 1925	97·5	95·8	60·5	102·1	99·8	100·2	110·6	105·6	94·3
Aug. 1, 1926	105·5	103·6	63·2	99·8	102·7	103·0	137·1	111·8	98·2
Aug. 1, 1927	110·5	107·0	68·6	109·4	106·6	105·0	150·2	115·8	107·3
Aug. 1, 1928	119·3	115·2	68·6	114·9	111·2	110·8	167·7	132·8	116·3
Aug. 1, 1929	127·8	121·6	74·0	122·1	126·0	117·2	186·8	146·6	126·1
Aug. 1, 1930	118·8	110·2	61·5	115·5	121·0	108·9	179·8	142·4	126·4
Aug. 1, 1931	105·2	94·7	28·8	104·5	105·9	97·8	162·8	133·0	120·9
Aug. 1, 1932	86·3	82·6	29·1	94·8	93·5	85·3	90·0	117·0	113·8
Aug. 1, 1933	87·1	85·2	48·9	97·4	83·6	81·2	88·4	111·8	110·5
Aug. 1, 1934	99·9	94·2	84·5	110·3	81·2	83·6	129·0	123·0	116·5
Aug. 1, 1935	101·1	99·8	79·0	125·2	81·6	85·4	104·7	127·9	120·7
Aug. 1, 1936	105·6	104·9	85·0	137·9	84·1	88·7	102·9	135·8	126·3
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
April 1	105·0	110·8	115·0	151·3	82·5	78·5	71·6	129·8	127·1
May 1	107·4	110·6	97·5	149·7	82·5	83·9	88·2	131·9	131·3
June 1	111·9	112·3	93·6	153·3	84·7	84·9	114·5	135·3	131·5
July 1	113·5	111·8	86·1	154·5	87·2	86·3	124·9	146·1	133·3
Aug. 1	112·1	110·0	59·6	153·6	88·2	86·9	128·0	143·5	132·1
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Aug. 1, 1938	100·0	52·2	1·6	6·6	2·2	9·8	14·3	2·8	10·5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

205 establishments had furnished information for August 1 of last year, and their payrolls had included 14,959 employees.

Hamilton.—Curtailment was indicated in Hamilton, where 298 firms reported 34,677 men and women on their pay lists, as against 35,195 in their last return. Manufacturing showed a decrease, mainly in electrical apparatus and iron and steel products, while other industries reported little general change. Employment was not so active as at the same date of last year, when an advance had been recorded by the 290 co-operating employers, whose staffs had aggregated 37,959.

Windsor.—The trend of employment in Windsor was seasonally downward; statistics were received from 188 firms employing 14,367 workers, or 3,226 fewer than at July 1. Automobile and other iron and steel works afforded reduced employment, partly as a result of holidays, while trade and construction showed rather greater activity. A large decrease had also been indicated at August 1, 1937, as compared with the preceding month, but the index then was many points higher than at the date under review. A combined payroll of 18,428 men and women was reported by the 179 employers furnishing information for August 1 of last year.

Winnipeg.—No general change was recorded in Winnipeg, according to 496 firms who had 40,923 employees, as compared with 40,928 at the beginning of July. Curtailment was noted in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel division, and services and retail trade were also slacker, while improvement was shown in communications, transportation and road work. An unfavourable movement had been in evidence at the same date of last year, when 487 establishments had reported 41,905 workers. However, employment was then at a slightly higher level than at the date under review.

Vancouver.—In Vancouver, manufacturing, local and steam railway transportation and construction afforded greater employment, partly offset by losses in shipping, services and trade. Returns were compiled from 469

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (AVERAGE 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	August 1 1938	July 1 1938	August 1 1937	August 1 1936	August 1 1935	August 1 1934	August 1 1933
Manufacturing	52·2	110·0	111·8	118·1	104·9	99·8	94·2	85·2
Animal products—edible	2·6	142·1	139·0	144·7	142·5	142·3	132·6	129·6
Fur and products	0·2	94·5	97·7	99·8	94·0	100·3	83·6	104·1
Leather and products	2·1	109·3	103·4	116·7	108·2	107·4	99·3	98·9
Boots and shoes	1·4	115·0	106·9	119·6	110·8	111·2	105·3	106·9
Lumber and products	4·5	90·8	89·9	98·6	87·4	82·6	74·9	67·3
Rough and dressed lumber	2·7	86·4	84·6	93·5	83·8	78·6	69·9	60·7
Furniture	0·7	81·3	81·6	90·9	83·1	76·6	70·1	67·2
Other lumber products	1·1	112·9	113·6	120·7	102·2	99·7	94·5	88·2
Musical instruments	0·1	58·4	52·8	57·8	49·6	41·1	41·9	24·5
Plant products—edible	3·6	128·7	120·9	127·3	120·3	114·3	115·6	104·4
Pulp and paper products	6·1	107·3	106·7	113·8	104·3	98·3	95·8	88·4
Pulp and paper	2·8	99·1	97·5	111·7	98·3	90·3	89·1	77·3
Paper products	0·9	130·7	130·9	133·5	121·4	110·4	104·6	100·1
Printing and publishing	2·4	110·1	110·4	109·9	106·4	104·8	101·5	99·2
Rubber products	1·1	97·2	97·8	109·1	98·7	88·2	94·1	81·0
Textile products	9·2	113·7	116·0	123·6	113·7	109·9	106·0	97·7
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·4	122·3	124·1	139·9	129·1	128·0	123·3	109·9
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·7	93·0	95·4	104·6	91·1	90·6	90·8	79·9
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	121·6	125·9	141·9	140·5	131·1	120·8	119·0
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·8	439·7	425·5	530·6	496·8	506·1	478·3	384·4
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	115·2	118·9	126·6	120·2	117·1	114·8	109·9
Garments and personal furnishings	3·1	108·5	112·3	113·6	101·6	94·3	90·8	85·6
Other textile products	1·0	100·9	98·6	98·9	94·2	92·7	86·8	78·1
Tobacco	0·8	99·7	97·4	102·1	100·9	103·3	101·2	105·1
Beverages	0·8	172·8	174·7	155·7	143·8	135·4	124·3	115·9
Chemicals and allied products	1·6	157·2	155·6	151·9	138·3	128·7	117·6	111·6
Clay, glass and stone products	1·0	93·8	94·9	102·1	88·4	83·6	76·6	63·8
Electric light and power	1·6	134·7	134·2	129·2	122·3	115·4	113·9	111·7
Electrical apparatus	1·7	132·2	138·0	151·8	120·8	118·6	103·7	87·4
Iron and steel products	11·1	91·1	100·0	105·7	85·5	81·0	73·7	63·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·3	112·2	124·8	144·9	107·3	100·6	88·3	66·9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	120·0	122·1	134·3	106·9	92·6	81·0	65·4
Agricultural implements	0·4	58·8	67·4	73·9	61·6	59·1	39·4	35·2
Land vehicles	4·4	77·7	92·3	91·8	78·8	77·6	74·0	66·4
Automobiles and parts	1·2	86·4	132·7	125·1	99·5	109·2	99·2	73·3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·3	85·8	84·4	75·8	67·4	62·5	47·5	43·2
Heating appliances	0·4	132·2	131·2	128·2	112·8	99·6	89·2	71·0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	121·8	123·6	134·1	90·1	76·3	65·5	49·3
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	94·3	100·4	116·2	93·2	87·2	80·1	62·3
Other iron and steel products	1·9	99·7	99·6	111·5	89·8	80·9	76·8	67·8
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	156·4	156·2	160·6	137·3	122·3	110·2	89·5
Non-metallic mineral products	1·3	162·0	160·0	157·3	143·6	140·3	137·6	125·7
Miscellaneous	0·5	145·4	147·0	143·3	133·1	119·3	114·8	96·3

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table III.

employers with 36,544 persons on their staffs, as compared with 36,146 in the preceding month. A larger gain had been indicated at August 1, 1937, by the 450 co-operating firms, whose payrolls aggregated 37,868; the index number then, at 117·3, was several points above that of 112·2 at the latest date.

Index numbers of employment by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—There was a further decline in employment in manufacturing establishments, 6,194 of which reported 560,564 operatives on their payrolls, as compared with 569,630 at July 1. This was due to a considerable extent to shutdowns for vacations, the loss occurring largely in Ontario where advantage was taken of the Civic Holiday week-end for that purpose. The crude index of employment stood at 110·0 at August 1, compared with 111·8 in the preceding month, and with 118·1 at August 1, 1937.

On the average, employment in manufacturing at August 1 in the last seventeen years has shown a small fractional advance. After correction for seasonal movement, the index therefore declined from 109·5 at July 1, 1938, to 107·6 at the beginning of August.

The following shows the unadjusted index numbers at August 1 in recent years:—1938, 110·0; 1937, 118·1; 1936, 104·9; 1935, 99·8; 1934, 94·2; 1933, 85·2; 1932, 82·6; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 110·2; 1929, 121·6; 1928, 115·2 and 1927, 107·0.

Increased activity was indicated at the date under review in the leather, lumber, animal and vegetable food, pulp and paper, tobacco, chemical and mineral product industries. The seasonal gains in fruit and vegetable canning were most extensive. On the other hand, particularly large contractions took place in iron and steel plants; these were seasonal in character, but exceeded the average losses recorded at August 1 in the years since 1920. Textiles also reported pronounced seasonal declines and employment in electrical apparatus works was slacker.

For August 1, 1937, returns had been compiled from 5,998 manufacturers with 599,986 employees; in the preceding month, they had reported 605,027 persons on their payrolls.

Animal Products.—Fish canneries registered gains, which were rather larger than those recorded at August 1, 1937; however, the index then was slightly higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 142·1. Statistics were received from 323 firms employing 27,461 workers at August 1, 1938, as compared with 26,860 in the preceding month. The trend at August 1 in other years for which data are available has frequently been downward.

Leather and Products.—Marked improvement was shown in employment in the leather group, 1,210 persons being added to the staffs of the 308 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 22,368 at August 1. Much of the betterment occurred in shoe factories in Quebec. A smaller gain had been reported by the firms making returns for the same date a year ago, but the index of employment was then several points higher.

Lumber and Products.—Rough and dressed lumber mills were busier, and there were moderate increases in wooden vehicle factories, while the container, furniture and some other divisions reported contractions. The lumber manufacturing industry as a whole registered its fourth consecutive advance since April; the payrolls of the 904 firms furnishing data aggregated 48,277 operatives, as against 47,793 in their last report. There were increases in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, but the tendency in New Brunswick and British Columbia was downward. Activity in the group as a whole was less than at August 1, 1937, although a loss had then been recorded.

Musical Instruments.—Employment in musical instrument factories was brisker than at July 1, while the index was fractionally higher than in the corresponding month of last year. Statements were received from 35 manufacturers who had enlarged their personnel by 158 persons, to 1,667 at August 1, 1938.

Plant Products, Edible.—Important additions to staffs were registered in fruit and vegetable canneries, but the bread and bakery division was quieter; 523 vegetable food manufacturers reported 39,072 workers, or 2,394 more than at the beginning of July. The increase took place mainly in Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. Employment was slightly more active than at August 1, 1937, when a similar advance had been indicated.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Pulp and paper mills reported considerably heightened activity, while little general change occurred in paper products and in printing and publishing. Statistics were received from 620 manufacturers whose payrolls were increased by 390 employees to 65,414 at August 1. There were advances in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba, but a downward tendency was in evidence in British Columbia. A smaller gain, on the whole, had been noted in the corresponding month last summer; the index then, however, was higher, standing at 113·8, as compared with 107·3 at August 1, 1938.

Rubber Products.—Little general change took place in rubber works, 53 of which had 12,144 persons on their payrolls, compared

with 12,218 at July 1. Improvement in Quebec was more than offset by curtailment in Ontario. A slight decrease had also been noted at the beginning of August of a year ago, when the level of employment was decidedly higher.

Textile Products.—Most divisions of the textile group showed seasonal contractions, those in garment and personal furnishings plants being most pronounced; however, there were also losses on a smaller scale in cotton, woollen, hosiery and knitting factories. The 1,139 co-operating manufacturers employed 98,434 workers, as compared with 100,502 at July 1. Most of the reduction was in Quebec and Ontario. Rather larger decreases had been noted at the beginning of August, 1937, but the index then stood at 123·6, compared with 113·7 at the date under review; the latter figure was the same as at August 1, 1936.

Tobacco.—Data were received from 46 establishments in this industry, whose payrolls, aggregating 8,222 at August 1, showed an increase of 189 over July 1. Employment at the same date last year was in slightly greater volume than at the date under review, although the improvement at August 1, 1938, was rather more marked.

Beverages.—The tendency was unfavourable in the beverage industries at the beginning of August, according to data from 141 manufacturers employing 9,157 men and women, compared with 9,253 in the month before. The index was higher than at midsummer of 1937.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Improvement was reported is chemical plants at the beginning of August, 191 persons having been added to the staffs of the co-operating plants since July 1; they reported 17,781 employees. The index was higher by over five points than at August 1, 1937, when a reduction had been indicated.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—A small decline occurred in the building material industries, according to 215 employers with 10,431 workers, or 124 fewer than in their last report. Employment was in less volume than at the same date last summer, a moderate gain having then been recorded.

Electric Light and Power.—Slight improvement was noted in electric current works, 99 of which reported 17,054 employees, compared with 16,994 at July 1. The index number at the date under review was several points higher than at August 1, 1937, when a larger increase had been indicated.

Electrical Apparatus. — Employment in electrical apparatus plants declined; at the beginning of August, 127 of these employed 17,898 operatives, or 794 fewer than in the preceding month. The situation was not so favourable as at August 1 of last year, the trend having then been upward.

Iron and Steel Products.—Crude, rolled and forged, machinery, vehicle, agricultural implement and foundry and machine shops showed reductions, those in automobile factories being most pronounced. A combined labour force of 119,188 persons was indicated by the 913 co-operating manufacturers, who had 130,854 at July 1. Firms in Ontario recorded the largest losses, but the movement was also downward in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan. A smaller loss had been noted at the beginning of August in 1937, and the index then was from fourteen to fifteen points higher than at the date under review.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—There was a slight advance in this group, according to the 181 firms furnishing data, who employed 24,622 workers at August 1, compared with 24,584 in the preceding month. Most of the gain occurred in the base metal divisions. Employment was not so active as at August 1 of a year ago, although a falling-off had then been indicated as compared with the preceding month.

Mineral Products.—Statistics tabulated from 103 manufacturers of mineral products showed that they employed 13,545 men and women, or 173 more than in their last report. The index was rather higher than at the same date in 1937, when there had also been an increase.

Logging

Seasonal dullness affected the logging industry in most provinces, while the continued, serious fire situation in British Columbia also resulted in lowered employment. Statements were tabulated from 328 firms throughout the Dominion employing 17,203 persons, or 7,632 fewer than in the preceding month. Only slight losses had been reported at August 1, 1937, and the index then stood at 124·7, as compared with 59·6 at the date under review.

Mining

Coal.—There was a decrease of 328 in the staffs of the 104 operators furnishing returns, bringing them to 22,897 at August 1, 1938. Curtailment was indicated in the Maritime and Prairie coal fields, while a small gain was reported in British Columbia. A contraction had also been registered at the same date of last year, when the index was slightly lower.

Metallic Ores.—A further advance was recorded in metallic ore mines, whose employment was rather brisker than at the beginning of August of last year. Returns were received from 224 firms with 39,152 workers, as compared with 39,046 in their last report. An upward trend was indicated in Quebec and Manitoba, but elsewhere the situation showed little general change.

Non-Metallic Minerals (Other than Coal).—For the first time since February a falling-off was noted in this division, in which 105 employers reported 9,032 persons on their payrolls at the beginning of August. Employment was at a lower level than in the same month last summer, but was better than in August of any other year since 1930.

Communications

There was an increase in the personnel of telephone and telegraph companies at August 1; the communication firms co-operating with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had 23,555 employees, as against 23,284 in the preceding month. The number engaged in this group was smaller than at August 1 of a year ago, when a larger gain had been noted.

Transportation

Street Railway and Cartage.—A contraction was registered in this division, according to data received from 253 employers with 26,971 workers, as against 27,471 at July 1. Little general change had been recorded at August 1, 1937, when the index was slightly above its level at the time of writing.

Steam Railway Operation.—The trend of employment in steam railway operation was favourable in the Western provinces, while elsewhere the changes were small; the 99 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing data throughout the Dominion reported 59,011 employees, compared with 58,406 in their last report. A decline had occurred at the same date in 1937, but the index then, at 77·7, was a few points higher than that of 74·2 at the latest date.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Statements were tabulated from 122 companies in this group, employing 18,735 workers, or 692 more than at July 1, 1938. There were gains in Quebec and Ontario, with only small changes in the remaining provinces. A slight decline on the whole had been noted at the beginning of August a year ago, when employment in shipping was not quite so active.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Considerable increases were again reported in building construction, 816 contractors adding 1,529 persons to their staffs, bringing them to 26,772 at the beginning of August. The largest advances were in Quebec and Ontario. Employment was quieter than in the same month of 1937, when the improvement indicated was on a much larger scale.

Highway.—The number engaged on highway construction and maintenance increased in New Brunswick, Ontario and the Western Provinces, the gains in Saskatchewan and Alberta being most pronounced; on the other hand, there were losses in this industry in Nova Scotia and Quebec. Data were received from 420 employers with 99,428 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 95,338 at the beginning of July. A decidedly greater advance had been noted at August 1, 1937, and employment on road work was then in rather larger volume.

Railway.—Curtailment was recorded in this group at August 1, 1938, when 36 companies and divisional superintendents reported that they had 26,699 men on their staffs, compared with 28,643 in the preceding month. The most marked decreases were in the Western Provinces. The index number was many points lower than at the beginning of August of a year ago, although a larger contraction had then been noted.

Services

The trend of employment in the service group was downward, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments sharing in the reduction; 513 firms employed 30,365 persons, compared with 30,909 at the beginning of July. Improvement had been recorded at August 1, 1937, but the level of employment was then rather lower.

Trade

Retail stores showed a seasonal falling-off in employment, while wholesale houses were more active, according to 1,530 trading establishments which employed 112,918 workers, as compared with 113,977 at July 1. Quebec and Ontario reported most of the decline in the trade group as a whole. Similar seasonal losses had occurred at the beginning of August last year, when the index was practically the same as at the date under review.

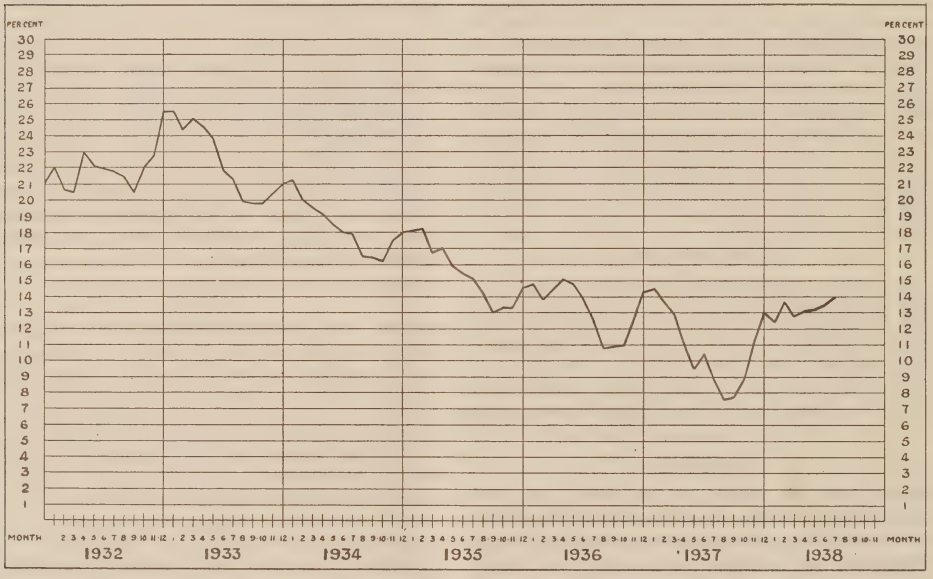
Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of July, 1938

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Retarded activity on a small scale was reflected by local trade union members during July from the previous month, as manifest by the returns compiled from a total of 1,835 labour organizations including a membership of 218,428 persons. Of these, 30,651, or a percentage of 14.0, were idle, in comparison with an unemployment percentage of 13.5 in June. Conditions, however, were considerably quieter than in July last year, when unemployment stood at 8.9 per cent. The changes in the various provinces from June were not particularly marked, Manitoba unions showing a gain in employment of nearly 3 per cent and Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia and Nova Scotia improvement of lesser degree. Moderate curtailment in work afforded, however, was reported from Quebec, largely the result of dullness in garment establishments, while in New Brunswick and Ontario the tendency was adverse though the variations noted were but fractional. Contrasted with the returns for July a year ago activity was substantially reduced among New Brunswick members during the month reviewed and marked increases in unemployment were apparent in Quebec and Ontario. The manufacturing industries in these three provinces were a large factor in the less favourable employment movement indicated, the iron and steel trades showing important losses, though in Quebec and Ontario the garment trades accounted in considerable measure for the change. Curtailment in steam railway operation was also evident, to quite an extent, in Ontario. In British Columbia the recessions apparent were noteworthy, while Manitoba and Saskatchewan showed but minor contractions in work available. Some slight employment advancement, however, was indicated by Alberta and Nova Scotia organizations.

The records of unemployment among local trade union members in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are compiled separately each month. Of these, Edmonton and Saint John members showed notable gains in activity

during July from the preceding month and the situation improved slightly for Winnipeg, Vancouver, Toronto, Halifax and Regina members. Montreal unions alone, registered a rather noteworthy drop in work accorded, slackness in the garment trades being a largely contributing factor in this less favourable trend. When contrasted with the returns for July, 1937, considerably slacker conditions prevailed for Montreal and Toronto members during the month surveyed, and in Vancouver the recessions noted were pronounced. In Saint John declines in employment of somewhat lesser magnitude occurred, while Winnipeg and Halifax members showed retarded activity on a small scale. Edmonton unions however, reflected some betterment in the situation. Activity in Regina was maintained at exactly the same level as in July last year.

From the chart which appears with this article and shows the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1932, to date, it will be seen that the curve in July tended upward from that of June, though the projection was very slight, indicative of a small rise in unemployment. The level of the curve during July remained considerably above that of the corresponding month of last year, a manifestation of less active conditions during the month under survey.

The 530 unions in the manufacturing industries from which reports were tabulated during July, comprising a membership of 81,944 persons, showed that 16,038, or a percentage of 19.6, were without employment on the last day of the month, contrasted with percentages of 16·7 in June and 8·6 in July last year. Glass workers, who comprised but a small proportion of the entire membership reported in the manufacturing industries, showed a decidedly better situation during July than in June, and among general labourers and wood workers noteworthy gains were reported. Improvement, on a smaller scale, was evident among leather and jewellery workers, paper makers and bakers and confectioners. Of the recessions which were of a more than offsetting nature the most important were registered among garment, and textile and carpet workers, and metal polishers. Activity in the iron and steel trades and among hat, cap and glove workers, and meat cutters and butchers declined moderately and lesser contractions occurred among cigar and tobacco, and brewery workers and printing tradesmen. The percentage of idleness for fur workers remained identical with that for June. In comparison with the returns for July, 1937, activity was much more restricted in the garment establishments during the period surveyed and distinctly unfavourable conditions prevailed for iron and steel, wood and leather workers and metal polishers. Employment curtailment, on a small scale, was evident also among jewellery, textile and carpet, brewery and cigar and tobacco workers, bakers and confectioners and printing tradesmen. On the contrary, glass workers showed pronounced employment recovery during July from the corresponding month last year and the situation for meat cutters and butchers, and hat, cap and glove workers, and general

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
July, 1919	4·1	1·5	2·5	1·5	·9	2·8	1·9	5·8	2·4
July, 1920	·1	·2	2·9	1·5	1·3	·9	1·4	9·2	2·3
July, 1921	12·2	10·9	8·7	7·8	6·6	4·9	6·3	16·7	9·1
July, 1922	2·0	3·3	5·5	2·8	5·5	3·1	5·0	5·9	4·1
July, 1923	2·5	1·0	4·4	1·7	3·1	1·3	5·8	2·3	2·9
July, 1924	2·6	3·6	7·8	4·6	5·7	5·5	3·8	3·8	5·4
July, 1925	2·2	2·5	·6·4	4·5	3·4	3·3	9·6	4·6	5·2
July, 1926	2·6	2·0	2·1	1·6	1·6	·6	5·3	4·0	2·3
July, 1927	1·2	2·3	5·2	2·7	2·3	1·5	1·8	4·0	3·3
July, 1928	1·5	·7	2·6	2·6	1·8	·6	4·5	2·8	2·5
July, 1929	2·0	·8	4·8	2·2	3·1	1·8	2·7	2·7	3·0
July, 1930	5·8	2·5	11·5	8·1	8·4	8·2	12·7	8·8	9·2
July, 1931	7·2	7·0	17·0	16·6	14·7	14·5	25·3	16·3	16·2
July, 1932	8·0	13·2	26·2	24·4	19·7	13·7	25·5	20·5	21·8
July, 1933	12·2	11·0	26·0	22·9	19·0	15·4	23·1	17·5	21·2
July, 1934	9·9	6·2	24·1	16·3	16·1	9·3	24·1	16·2	17·9
July, 1935	8·1	7·8	19·0	14·3	11·6	7·5	23·2	12·6	15·1
July, 1936	6·2	6·8	19·2	9·9	8·3	7·4	14·4	9·7	12·5
Aug., 1936	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	19·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·0	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan., 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb., 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
March, 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April, 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May, 1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June, 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July, 1938	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Government	Miscellaneous	All occupations
July, 1919	0	....	·2	3·0	·8	1·3	·3	1·9	....	0	·2	·6	0	0	0	4·5	1·6	0	0	....	3·9	1·8	8·0	1·4	·5	0	0	....	·1	2·1	0	3·7	2·4
July, 1920	0	....	1·0	2·5	3·6	1·0	0	1·5	....	1·6	·4	0	1·6	....	11·4	1·7	5·4	1·9	5·4	0	4·0	1·9	22·4	·9	·3	·1	·1	....	·3	1·5	0	2·7	2·3
July, 1921	18·0	35·7	11·2	9·7	22·9	3·2	2·1	2·8	....	9·9	7·3	4·1	8·6	....	2·7	13·2	30·9	19·9	31·9	3·8	18·7	4·5	7·2	5·2	·5	·1	·1	....	·8	6·7	·9	8·7	9·1
July, 1922	17·5	2·7	1·1	6·2	8·1	4·3	·8	5·7	....	6·0	5·4	6·4	5·1	6·3	14·0	5·9	14·5	25·2	0	2·5	4·0	2·9	5·7	3·1	·3	·4	·4	....	0	3·4	2·0	6·5	4·1
July, 1923	0	....	7·5	4·3	3·5	2·6	·4	4·0	....	10·0	7·9	3·5	9·4	0	6·3	2·5	3·2	17·9	.....	0	4·0	1·5	3·3	1·6	1·0	·4	·4	....	·4	1·0	·4	2·6	2·9
July, 1924	0	6·3	1·7	7·6	1·3	4·3	3·1	4·9	....	8·4	16·4	14·0	17·0	0	12·9	5·5	15·7	26·1	0	0	12·1	3·9	5·6	4·6	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	0	6·3	5·4
July, 1925	0	39·4	9·4	8·5	3·6	4·6	1·4	6·0	....	7·2	16·1	20·5	16·2	1·8	3·8	7·0	27·0	44·4	0	4·8	7·4	2·6	3·2	3·1	0	0	0	0	1·2	1·6	·2	5·1	5·2
July, 1926	13·0	0	6·1	3·2	5·7	3·6	2·1	4·2	....	13·2	4·4	13·7	1·5	9·7	1·7	1·6	2·7	12·4	0	0	3·6	1·5	6·7	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·4	·1	4·5	2·3
July, 1927	·9	0	·4	4·8	4·7	2·2	·5	2·9	....	14·8	6·3	3·4	6·2	15·1	7·9	4·2	3·8	21·2	0	·9	6·9	2·8	36·4	2·1	·3	·1	·1	0	·2	1·2	0	4·4	3·3
July, 1928	0	1·0	4·7	3·8	2·9	4·8	10·5	2·3	....	8·4	2·0	1·5	1·4	11·8	3·4	3·6	·9	38·7	0	0	3·3	1·1	5·9	1·1	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·2	0	4·4	2·5
July, 1929	1·3	1·1	1·8	3·6	2·4	2·2	2·6	2·0	....	2·3	1·7	0	1·8	....	3·4	3·5	2·7	34·1	0	17·9	7·0	1·9	11·8	1·7	·1	0	0	0	·3	1·9	·5	3·6	3·0
July, 1930	0	22·2	8·7	7·3	3·7	5·2	5·3	5·1	....	6·0	7·3	29·2	4·6	4·0	18·8	6·2	12·7	47·1	.....	21·0	28·3	4·9	18·1	5·3	·6	1·1	1·1	0	0	5·2	·6	10·8	9·2
July, 1931	1·5	33·8	17·5	16·1	4·5	15·4	27·5	9·5	....	43·1	20·6	14·6	19·3	68·3	9·2	14·5	65·1	30·8	0	24·4	39·9	8·9	22·1	10·1	1·0	9·2	9·4	0	2·0	8·6	·3	19·0	16·2
July, 1932	10·6	42·0	12·6	24·1	13·3	13·7	13·4	13·8	0	45·7	39·8	33·5	36·0	73·9	21·1	25·3	33·3	18·7	0	43·8	58·6	13·0	33·6	14·7	1·1	8·8	8·9	0	·9	12·3	4·7	24·5	21·8
July, 1933	1·4	22·5	14·3	22·3	9·6	12·4	9·0	13·9	0	15·5	17·6	16·9	17·9	13·0	17·9	27·7	18·6	39·3	0	53·6	61·9	12·5	33·9	13·9	1·6	10·5	10·7	0	2·9	11·9	6·2	20·6	21·2
July, 1934	1·9	2·4	20·0	18·1	6·6	9·2	6·5	11·2	0	21·1	25·8	23·9	28·3	15·5	9·5	19·8	12·3	4·8	0	52·0	57·0	8·2	40·1	8·0	·8	11·4	11·6	0	6·3	8·1	3·6	17·6	17·9
July, 1935	·9	7·3	18·4	15·6	11·6	7·1	3·7	9·8	0	4·5	24·5	23·0	22·0	57·2	14·0	15·5	10·1	15·6	0	35·2	46·3	6·7	28·0	7·2	·7	10·4	10·6	0	9·1	6·6	3·1	12·8	15·1
July, 1936	·8	2·0	16·3	11·2	9·1	4·9	2·1	7·4	0	10·9	13·7	5·2	14·4	20·5	17·0	11·2	11·1	48·1	0	35·3	37·4	6·3	38·9	6·2	1·3	9·4	9·6	0	4·7	5·2	1·8	10·2	12·5
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·0	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0

labourers was considerably better. Among paper makers the tendency was toward heightened activity, though the change from July a year ago was quite slight.

Little variation in the percentage of unemployment for coal miners was indicated during July from June, though the tendency was favourable, the 51 unions making returns, with a total of 20,637 members, showing that 2,271, or a percentage of 11.0, were out of work, as compared with 11.8 per cent in June. Improvement in somewhat greater measure was recorded from July last year when 15.0 per cent of the members reported were idle. In Alberta and British Columbia mining districts very slight gains in employment were apparent from June, while Nova Scotia unions showed approximately the same level of activity in the two months compared. Nova Scotia, Alberta and British Columbia unions all participated in the better movement noted in coal mining as a whole from July, 1937, the increase in employment of 4 per cent reported from Alberta being the most pronounced.

The building and construction trades afforded a slight increase in employment during July from the preceding month, according to the reports tabulated from 200 organizations with a membership aggregate of 22,137 persons. Of these, 6,463 were unemployed on the last day of the month, a percentage of 29.2, in contrast with 31.2 per cent in June. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, granite and stonecutters, and hod carriers and building labourers showed improvement in substantial measure during July from June and noteworthy gains were indicated by bridge and structural iron workers. Among carpenters and joiners, and painters, decorators and paperhangers there was but a slight rise in work available. On the other hand, the tendency for plumbers and steamfitters, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and electrical workers was less favourable, though the changes were quite small. Steam shovelmen reported the same percentage of idleness as in June. In contrasting with the returns in building and construction, as a whole, from July, 1937, when 22.4 per cent of unemployment was recorded, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners, painters, decorators and paperhangers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers were much quieter during the month under review and activity was somewhat restricted among electrical workers, bridge and structural iron workers, and plumbers and steamfitters. Extensive employment advancement, however, was manifest by steam shovelmen, granite and stonecutters and hod carriers and building labourers.

63957—4½

There was a fractional increase only in the volume of work afforded in the transportation industries during July from the preceding month, the 805 unions from which reports were compiled, with 63,685 members, showing that 4,496, or a percentage of 7.1, were idle, as compared with 7.7 per cent of inactivity in June. In the steam railway division, which involved over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs there was a nominal upward trend, navigation workers reflecting improvement on a somewhat larger scale. The situation in the transportation industries, as a whole, was less favourable during July than in the corresponding month of last year, when 4.6 per cent of inactivity was recorded. All divisions of the transportation industries participated in this downward movement, steam railway employees, with a drop of over 3 per cent, showing the greatest variation. In navigation the decline was slight, while among street and electric railway employees, and teamsters and chauffeurs the recessions indicated were quite small.

Retail shop clerks, with 4 unions reporting at the close of July a membership of 1,632 persons, indicated that all were busy, as in the previous month and July last year.

Civic employees were quite actively engaged in the three months used for comparative purposes. This was evident from the reports compiled for July from a total of 79 associations embracing 10,087 members, only 40 or a percentage of 0.4 of whom were out of work on the last day of the month, in contrast with 0.5 per cent in both June this year and July, 1937.

From unions in the miscellaneous group of trades 133 reports were forwarded to the Department during July, involving an aggregate of 9,972 members, 793 or 8.0 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, in comparison with a percentage of 9.3 in June. Employment was slightly curtailed from July last year when 6.9 per cent of the members reported were idle. Moderate gains in activity were noted by stationary engineers and firemen during July from the previous month and the situation for theatre and stage employees showed some improvement. Barbers, hotel and restaurant employees and unclassified workers, however, indicated some lowering in the volume of work afforded. Compared with the returns for July last year hotel and restaurant employees showed a rather noteworthy drop in activity and conditions for barbers and unclassified workers were somewhat less favourable. Among theatre and stage employees, and stationary engineers and firemen

however, the level of activity was slightly above that of July, 1937.

Fishermen were busily engaged during July, as in the previous month, only 0.3 per cent of unemployment being recorded, as compared with a percentage of 0.6 in June. The July percentage was based on the reports received from 3 unions with a total of 709 members. Decided gains in employment, however, were recorded from July last year, when unemployment stood at 16.1 per cent.

Of the 592 lumber workers and loggers reported at the close of July 48 or 8.1 per cent were idle, as compared with percentages of 6.2 in June and 1.7 in July last year.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for July of each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and for each month from July, 1936 to date. Table II summarises the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

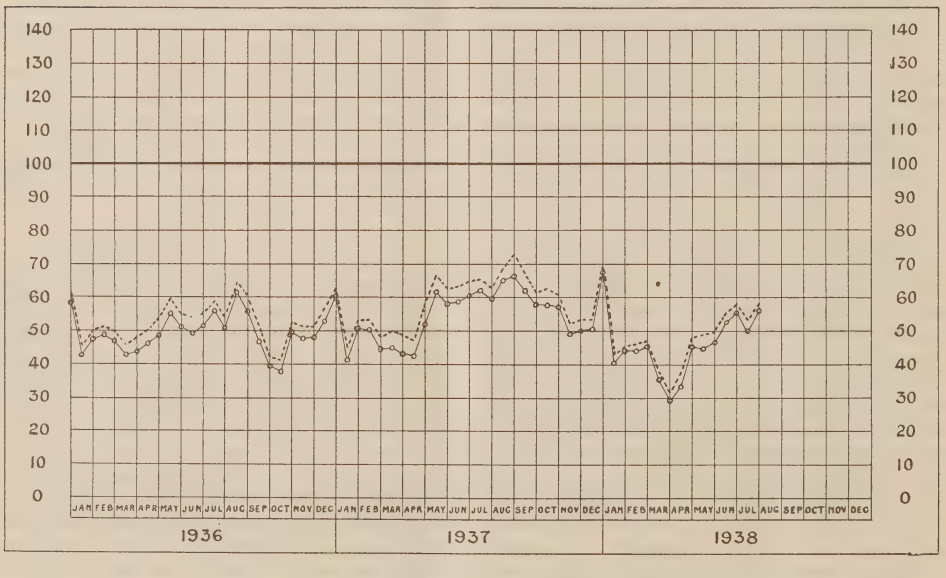
(3) Employment Office Reports for July, 1938

The volume of business transacted by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the month of July, 1938, as indicated by the average daily placements affected, showed only a fractional gain over that of the previous period, but a decline of 12 per cent from that of the corresponding month last year. All industrial divisions except farming showed declines from June, in farming, trade and transportation. Of these changes recorded, the highest gain was in farming and the greatest losses in construction and maintenance where considerably less work was reported under highway construction and in logging, where only moderate activity was noted.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1936, as re-

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements —o—o—o—o—o—o—o



1938, the largest being in services, transportation, logging and manufacturing, but the very substantial gain in the agricultural section more than offset the losses recorded in all other groups. In comparison with July, 1937, fewer placements were made in construction and maintenance, logging, services, manufacturing and mining, but more were effected

presented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. In viewing the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications a sharp decline was recorded during the first half of

the month followed by a corresponding recovery during the latter half, with the result that each curve at the close of the period had reached a level slightly above that attained at the end of June, 1938, but was still several points below that recorded on the 31st of July a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 52.5 during the first half and 58.3 during the second half of July, 1938, in contrast with ratios of 65.3 and 62.6 during the corresponding periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 50.0 and 56.2, as compared with 62.0 and 59.8, respectively, during the corresponding month of last year.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during July, 1938, was 1,330, as compared with a daily average of 1,521 during the corresponding month a year ago and with 1,340 recorded daily in June, 1938.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,400, in comparison with 2,384 in July, 1937. Applications for work during the preceding month of 1938 averaged 2,359 daily.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during July, 1938, was 1,275, of which 820 were in regular employment and 455 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,274 during the preceding month. Placements in July a year ago averaged 1,450 daily, consisting of 1,080 in regular and 370 in casual employment.

During the month of July, 1938, the offices of the Service referred 32,878 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 31,867 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 20,485, of which 15,848 were of men and 4,637 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 11,382. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 23,939 for men and 9,307 for women, a total of 33,246, with applications for work numbering 59,987, of which 45,423 were from men and 14,564 from women. Reports for June, 1938, showed 33,485 positions available, 58,975 applications made and 31,828 placements effected, while in July, 1937, there were recorded 39,532 vacancies, 61,963 applications for work and 37,675 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (7 months)	122,805	64,031	186,836

Nova Scotia

During June, orders received at employment offices in Nova Scotia called for over 23 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 16 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of over 26 per cent in comparison with June, but a decrease of over 15 per cent when compared with July, 1937. The reduction in placements under construction and maintenance was mainly responsible for the decline from July of last year, although there were fewer placements also in manufacturing, mining and farming. These decreases were partly offset by a gain in services. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 54; farming 55; construction and maintenance 697 and services 466, of which 333 were of household workers. During the month 367 men and 136 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Orders received at employment offices in New Brunswick during June called for nearly 20 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 33 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of 21 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 34 per cent in comparison with July, 1937. All industrial divisions participated in the decline in placements from July of last year, the largest losses being in logging and services. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 149 and in services 522. Of the latter, 390 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 44 of men and 75 of women.

Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the

Province of Quebec during June, was over 16 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 1 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements were over 13 per cent less than in June, but nearly 5 per cent above July, 1937. There was a substantial increase in placements under construction and maintenance, when compared with July of last year and smaller gains in transportation, services and trade. The improvement in these groups was to a large extent offset by a heavy decline in logging and small losses in manufacturing and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 116; farming 199; transportation 193; construction and maintenance 3,650; trade 104 and services 2,430, of which 2,040 were of household workers. During the month 4,340 men and 1,507 women were placed in regular employment.

ONTARIO

There was a decline of nearly 9 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Ontario during June when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 29 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of 8 per cent when compared with June and of nearly 26 per cent in comparison with July, 1937. Substantial losses in services, farming, logging and construction and maintenance and a slightly smaller decline in manufacturing accounted for the large decrease in placements from July of last year. While the changes in other groups were unimportant, the majority showed reductions. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 402; logging 203; farming 2,569; construction and maintenance 4,511; trade 281 and services 3,165, of which 1,927 were of household workers. There were 5,765 men and 1,324 women placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during June were 96 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 19 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of nearly 96 per cent when compared with June, but a decrease of over 23 per cent in comparison with July, 1937. The decline in placements from July of last year was mainly due to a decrease in construction and maintenance, although a fairly substantial loss was also reported in logging. These reductions were partly offset by gains in farming, services and manufacturing, the first named being by far the largest. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 73; farming 1,670, construction and maintenance 392 and services 672, of which 532 were of household workers. During the month 2,008 men and 353 women were placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during June were over 61 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 25 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of nearly 51 per cent in placements when compared with June, but a decrease of over 31 per cent in comparison with July, 1937. The most important change in placements from July of last year was a decline in construction and maintenance. This was partly offset by an increase in farming. Services also showed improvement, but there were small losses in mining and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 47; farming 1,038; construction and maintenance 114 and services 780, of which 475 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 1,267 of men and 478 of women.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during June, were over 11 per cent better than in the preceding month and 8 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 9 per cent when compared with June and of over 5 per cent in comparison with July, 1937. With the exception of a large decrease in construction and maintenance and nominal losses in mining and communication, all industrial divisions showed improvement over July of last year. The only increases of importance, however, were in farming and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were manufacturing 98; farming 869; construction and maintenance 347 and services 589, of which 442 were of household workers. There were 1,243 men and 402 women placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

There was a decrease of nearly 6 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in British Columbia during June, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 2 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change

REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
					Placed			
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Regular	Casual	Unplaced at end of period	
Nova Scotia	**1,369**	**65**	**1,556**	**1,336**	**503**	**830**	**2,154**	**1,113**
Halifax	534	40	624	508	251	256	1,049	693
Kentville	112	0	190	112	65	47	270	.....
New Glasgow	270	25	289	263	165	96	332	359
Sydney	453	0	453	453	22	431	503	61
New Brunswick	**780**	**10**	**802**	**773**	**119**	**654**	**1,176**	**539**
Chatham	139	0	139	139	0	139	41	7
Moncton	281	10	288	274	60	214	496	405
Saint John	360	0	375	360	59	301	639	127
Quebec	**7,554**	**518**	**14,273**	**7,611**	**5,847**	**935**	**6,338**	**5,704**
Bagotville	103	17	149	102	102	0	34	.....
Chicoutimi	252	0	593	244	243	1	186	372
Hull	704	3	1,136	703	699	3	335	826
La Tuque	96	0	217	97	96	1	98	.....
Matane	115	11	193	102	86	12	201	.....
Montreal	3,190	241	7,515	3,246	2,124	585	3,865	2,763
Quebec	1,795	190	2,486	1,718	1,389	127	705	840
Rouyn	359	15	608	355	303	40	591	176
Sherbrooke	147	14	273	205	164	9	76	447
Three Rivers	660	24	703	686	509	157	20	280
Val d'Or	133	3	400	153	132	0	227	.....
Ontario	**11,388**	**173**	**24,599**	**11,317**	**7,089**	**4,126**	**46,914**	**11,342**
Belleville	285	0	348	289	215	74	653	194
Brantford	428	2	613	430	347	83	984	520
Chatham	329	0	397	329	143	186	469	149
Fort William	191	0	439	191	158	33	983	497
Guelph	84	9	277	86	59	21	1,146	72
Hamilton	622	16	1,161	615	320	245	3,115	593
Kenora	231	0	341	231	183	48	332	366
Kingston	303	14	391	279	259	20	633	699
Kitchener	164	0	367	178	128	40	792	179
London	561	41	862	598	400	173	1,569	619
Niagara Falls	115	4	170	108	74	32	963	152
North Bay	680	0	718	672	620	52	729	1,002
Oshawa	141	0	565	141	35	106	2,290	102
Ottawa	2,202	1	2,736	2,206	743	1,462	2,830	811
Owen Sound	164	6	344	141	119	16	205	.....
Pembroke	434	0	559	440	370	71	49	188
Peterborough	158	0	241	158	134	24	934	263
Port Arthur	166	1	158	158	126	32	361	650
St. Catharines	348	12	532	328	163	166	1,980	413
St. Thomas	119	1	188	115	89	26	331	105
Sarnia	291	3	327	296	227	69	559	216
Sault Ste. Marie	261	1	479	263	192	67	172	188
Stratford	137	0	352	136	128	8	1,064	265
Sudbury	124	0	486	126	101	25	211	281
Timmins	468	0	979	465	313	152	872	370
Toronto	1,764	50	9,686	1,723	1,044	679	15,219	2,008
Windsor	365	11	593	361	237	124	7,133	440
Woodstock	253	1	290	254	162	92	336	.....
Manitoba	**2,908**	**57**	**3,733**	**2,892**	**2,361**	**515**	**17,360**	**3,389**
Brandon	323	39	315	308	299	9	607	137
Dauphin	117	0	132	119	78	38	0	.....
Portage la Prairie	113	5	111	107	107	0	49	.....
Winnipeg	2,355	13	3,175	2,358	1,877	468	16,704	3,252
Saskatchewan	**2,280**	**246**	**2,262**	**2,067**	**1,745**	**319**	**12,685**	**2,306**
Estevan	96	8	78	68	68	0	252	245
Melfort	1	0	1	1	1	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw	384	61	308	282	188	91	2,216	196
North Battleford	44	0	35	37	33	4	352	139
Prince Albert	208	11	241	184	161	23	603	519
Regina	791	68	1,000	840	765	75	5,015	758
Saskatoon	336	0	299	324	289	35	3,235	180
Swift Current	75	38	46	56	37	19	569	105
Weyburn	125	35	83	81	79	2	234	88
Yorkton	220	25	171	194	124	70	209	76
Alberta	**2,177**	**56**	**3,928**	**2,039**	**1,645**	**394**	**7,496**	**1,721**
Calgary	698	23	1,640	578	499	79	3,465	615
Drumheller	94	0	303	90	39	51	134	37
Edmonton	954	3	1,291	962	879	83	3,104	873
Lethbridge	112	20	387	92	79	13	532	117
Medicine Hat	319	10	307	317	149	168	261	79
British Columbia	**4,790**	**8**	**8,834**	**4,843**	**1,176**	**3,609**	**14,260**	**1,885**
Kamloops	164	3	442	162	52	110	205	175
Nanaimo	269	0	305	266	264	2	546	339
Nelson	115	0	162	115	16	99	79	165
New Westminster	65	0	267	65	61	4	941	82
Penticton	75	0	213	74	58	16	284	42
Prince George	72	0	93	68	68	0	28	115
Prince Rupert	40	0	53	40	14	26	182	67
Vancouver	3,578	5	6,342	3,641	444	3,139	10,487	652
Victoria	412	0	957	412	199	213	1,508	248
Canada	**33,246**	**1,133**	**59,987**	**32,878**	**20,485**	**11,382**	**108,383**	**28,072***
Men	23,939	157	45,423	23,898	15,848	7,990	90,020	23,528
Women	9,307	976	14,564	8,980	4,637	3,392	18,363	4,544

* 73 Placements effected by offices since closed.

were reported in placements under both comparisons. Placements under construction and maintenance and logging were considerably higher than during July, 1937, but these gains were largely offset by declines in all other groups. The most important losses were in services and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included logging 475; farming 229; construction and maintenance 3,201 and services 747, of which 488 were of household workers. During the month 814 men and 362 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of July, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 20,485 placements in regular employment, 11,140 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 182 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 180 travelling to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 2 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2.5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to journey to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Quebec offices, during July, were instrumental in the despatch of 8 persons to provincial situations. Proceeding from Quebec City 6 plasterers were bound for Chicoutimi, while from Montreal one salesman and one bottler were conveyed to Val d'Or. In Ontario during July 55 reduced rate certificates were granted, all to provincial centres. To points within their respective zones the Port Arthur office despatched 21 bushworkers, one construction labourer, one waiter, one sawmill labourer, one mine carpenter, one mine labourer and one hotel cook; the Sudbury office, 8 bushworkers and 4 mine carpenters; and the Fort William office one wheelsman and one housekeeper. The Port Arthur zone in addition was the destination of one labourer travelling from Toronto. The Timmins zone received 2 carpenters from North Bay, the Ottawa zone one shoe maker from Guelph and the North Bay zone one miner from St. Catharines. Under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan during July 9 trainees for home service courses at various Ontario centres were transported at the reduced rate from St. Thomas, Toronto and Peterborough. The movement of labour in Manitoba during July comprised the transfer of 16 persons, 14 within the province and 2 outside. The latter, a mine cookee and an hotel general, travelled to the Porth Arthur zone on certificates secured at Winnipeg. The Winnipeg office was also responsible for all provincial transfers, which included 12 farm hands, one farm domestic and one mine mechanic bound for employment within the Winnipeg zone. Benefiting by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Saskatchewan during July 4 teachers were granted certificates at the Regina office for transportation within the same zone. Business transacted by Alberta offices during July involved the issue of 96 reduced rate certificates to points within the province. For employment within its own zone the Edmonton office transferred 24 Dominion parks employees, 15 farm hands, one farm domestic, 11 mine workers, 7 construction labourers, 5 carpenters, 5 transportation company employees, 4 bushmen, 4 sawmill labourers, 4 fish company employees, 2 highway construction workers, 2 labourers, 2 cooks, one machinist, one oil refinery worker, one edgerman, one garage mechanic, one hotel worker and one housekeeper. From Calgary 2 farm hands went to Drumheller and 2 farm hands to situations in the Calgary zone. The Vancouver office was responsible for the 3 transfers effected in British Columbia during July which were to provincial centres. Destined to the Penticton zone was one miner, to Kamloops one mine cook and to a point within the Vancouver zone one hotel porter.

Of the 182 workers who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during July 123 travelled by the Canadian National Railways, 56 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, 2 by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During July, 1938

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in 58 cities during July stood at $6,230,254, a seasonal decline of $330,165 or five per cent as compared with the June, 1938, total of $6,560,419; however, there was an increase of $700,959 or 12·7 per cent in the more significant comparison with the July, 1937, aggregate of $5,529,295.

The value of the building authorized in the first seven months of the present year was $32,011,461; this was 4·7 per cent lower than the aggregate of $33,586,237 reported in the period January—July, 1937, but was higher than in the first seven months of any other year since 1931. The cumulative total for the January-July period in each of the last seven years has been very much lower than in earlier years of the record, being also considerably less than the eighteen-year average of $69,352,486. The wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same months of 1937; while they have been rather higher than in January-July of the six years immediately preceding, they continue lower than the average for this period in the years since 1919.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for July, 1938, showing that they had issued nearly 600 permits for dwellings valued at over $2,076,000, and about 2,400 permits for other buildings estimated at some $3,961,000. In June, authority was given for the erection of about 540 dwellings and 2,500 other buildings estimated to cost approximately $2,000,000 and $4,000,000, respectively.

As compared with June, 1938, there was an increase of $56,251 or 5·6 per cent in Quebec, and of $485,396 or 39·1 per cent in British Columbia. The remaining provinces recorded declines, of which those of $253,281, or 9·6 per cent, in Ontario and $416,460, or 47·9 per cent, in Manitoba were most pronounced.

Increases over July, 1937, were reported in Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The largest gain was that of $1,080,894, or 167·1 per cent in British Columbia, while the most noteworthy reduction was that of $381,810, or 13·8 per cent in Ontario.

Three of the largest cities, viz., Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver, showed improvement as compared with June, 1938, and July, 1937, but in Toronto, the July, 1938, aggregate was lower than in either comparison.

Of the other centres, Sydney, Sherbrooke, Chatham, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Peterborough, Sault Ste Marie, Saskatoon, Lethbridge, New Westminster and Victoria showed gains over the preceding month and also as compared with the same month of last year.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during July, and in the first seven months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the January-July total in 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first seven months of the years since 1920 are also given. (1926 average..100).

Year	Value of permits issued in July	Value of permits issued in first seven months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first seven months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first seven months (1926 average=100)
	$	$		
1938.....	6,230,254	32,011,461	32·9	90·3
1937.....	5,529,295	33,586,237	34·5	95·9
1936.....	5,029,802	23,352,686	24·0	84·5
1935.....	4,396,402	29,036,913	29·8	81·8
1934.....	3,257,470	13,668,847	14·0	82·8
1933.....	2,180,403	12,496,302	12·7	76·5
1932.....	4,412,169	28,753,213	29·5	78·1
1931.....	11,042,609	69,993,717	71·8	83·3
1930.....	15,824,781	101,238,766	103·9	94·2
1929.....	22,702,584	147,311,851	151·2	99·2
1928.....	25,761,956	127,798,943	131·2	96·2
1927.....	16,369,195	97,211,914	99·8	96·1
1926.....	18,683,415	97,443,834	100·0	100·8
1925.....	12,812,603	78,712,320	80·8	103·1
1924.....	11,681,196	72,355,350	74·3	109·8
1923.....	13,078,547	86,126,043	88·4	111·7
1922.....	15,740,810	87,022,484	89·3	108·3
1921.....	10,965,891	66,737,575	68·5	130·2
1920.....	13,743,045	75,497,755	77·5	144·2

The aggregate for the first seven months of this year, as already mentioned, was 4·7 per cent lower than the corresponding figure in 1937, but exceeded that for the same period in any other year since 1931. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials was rather lower than in the same months of 1937; it was also below the average for the last eighteen years, although it exceeded the January-July figure in any of the years, 1931-1936.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during June and July, 1938, and July, 1937; the 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	July 1938	June 1938	July 1937	Cities	July 1938	June 1938	July 1937
	$	$	$		$	$	$
P. E. Island—				*St. Catharines	35,370	45,463	76,865
Charlottetown	10,250	13,210	1,480	*St. Thomas	13,266	21,800	5,620
Nova Scotia	253,097	255,453	455,087	Sarnia	23,710	29,813	13,993
*Halifax	58,792	207,998	396,170	Sault Ste. Marie	31,650	24,340	23,250
New Glasgow	7,590	4,410	27,430	*Toronto	770,779	1,052,233	1,027,580
*Sydney	186,715	43,045	31,487	York and East York Townships	172,015	93,524	182,870
New Brunswick	58,517	117,140	94,554	Welland	11,438	17,867	13,295
Fredericton	3,200	22,325	4,460	*Windsor	147,118	26,279	504,779
*Moncton	26,780	71,265	30,638	Riverside	1,175	6,025	31,670
*Saint John	28,537	23,550	59,456	Woodstock	12,232	17,138	20,759
Quebec	1,054,800	998,549	993,424	**Manitoba**	452,295	868,755	316,840
*Montreal—				*Brandon	3,950	2,850	19,910
*Maisonneuve	712,167	686,734	619,659	St. Boniface	94,395	663,905	84,080
*Quebec	103,452	136,295	59,535	*Winnipeg	353,950	202,000	212,850
Shawinigan Falls	30,425	41,795	79,950	**Saskatchewan**	58,098	115,395	102,629
*Sherbrooke	149,500	61,600	57,700	*Moose Jaw	3,145	53,155	12,229
*Three Rivers	29,420	53,075	85,425	*Regina	20,793	100,010	74,350
*Westmount	29,836	19,050	91,155	*Saskatoon	34,160	6,230	16,050
Ontario	2,391,699	2,644,980	2,773,509	**Alberta**	223,573	304,408	144,741
Belleville	6,100	8,815	17,700	*Calgary	35,713	58,388	72,251
*Brantford	16,425	19,890	26,874	*Edmonton	168,555	230,795	55,750
Chatham	173,552	18,575	10,950	Lethbridge	19,305	13,675	15,040
*Fort William	40,775	228,465	36,185	Medicine Hat	Nil	1,550	1,700
Galt	40,479	29,192	44,009	**British Columbia**	1,727,925	1,242,529	647,031
*Guelph	14,095	48,510	10,840	Kamloops	2,520	2,575	8,885
*Hamilton	123,946	165,994	275,299	Nanaimo	20,572	30,475	7,096
*Kingston	53,430	86,055	18,170	*New Westminster	74,577	45,700	63,100
*Kitchener	84,571	50,330	97,725	Prince Rupert	3,200	116,169	2,075
*London	42,705	99,315	87,415	*Vancouver	1,566,800	989,940	514,655
Niagara Falls	5,672	154,130	22,775	North Vancouver	5,500	9,625	6,430
Oshawa	9,480	.....	10,525	*Victoria	54,756	48,045	44,790
*Ottawa	407,595	195,615	125,438				
Owen Sound	11,635	8,585	7,450	Total— 58 cities	6,230,254	6,560,419	5,529,295
*Peterborough	77,333	35,820	26,610	Total—*35 cities	5,534,159	5,232,701	4,891,403
*Port Arthur	60,432	151,269	50,048				
*Stratford	4,671	9,938	4,815				

[1] Report not received in time for tabulation.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF AUGUST, 1938

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of August, 1938, was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritimes were busy harvesting their corps, but adverse weather had been detrimental to hay and grain and large quantities had been badly damaged. Potato blight struck heavily through parts of Northumberland County, but other vegetables were plentiful and of fine quality. Apples were colouring well and were of good size, blueberries also had been abundant. Logging was very quiet and was confined to pulpwood cutting. Fishing was fair. Mines in the New Glasgow area operated from one to five days per week and those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked two to four days. Manufacturing showed little change. Canning factories operated on part time, taking care of plums and other small fruits, but woodworking plants were extremely busy and the iron and steel industry reported no idleness. While no new building projects were being started, with the exception of an airport at Lakeburn, construction underway reported progress. Many men, too, found employment in highway construction. Passenger and freight traffic by rail, motor and water remained fairly good and a large number of steamers, loaded with lumber, cleared ports for overseas. Trade was rather quiet with collections somewhat slow. The demand for domestics in the Women's Division showed a slight increase and together with char work kept placements steady.

Unfavourable weather in some parts of the Province of Quebec precluded the hiring of

extra farm help, although, at Hull, an increase in orders was reported. Logging was quiet. Few placements were made in mining; however, active mines at Rouyn were operating normally. Manufacturing centres reported as follows:—Bagotville and Three Rivers—a slowing up in nearly all industries; Hull, La Tuque, Matane and Val d'Or—factories operating at full capacity; Montreal—quiet; Quebec—clothing and boot and shoe plants active; Rouyn—steady; Sherbrooke—textiles busy and some improvement shown in building materials and furniture works. Building construction throughout the province was better and there was much activity in road construction and maintenance. Transportation and trade, in general, were satisfactory. The demand for household help in the Women's Section was somewhat less during August, but more orders were gradually coming in as city people returned to their homes at the close of the summer season.

Harvesting in Ontario was about completed, thus, there was a decrease in the number of requests for extra farm help. Nevertheless, many persons obtained casual work picking peaches and tomatoes and suckering tobacco. Fruit packing also provided employment for women and girls. Logging was quiet but sawmills continued to operate steadily with full crews. Except at Timmins where a fair demand existed for various classes of experienced men, mining was slack. Manufacturing showed little definite change; a few additional workers were being hired for seasonal employment in canning factories, but many other industries reported slackness. Iron and steel, on the whole, was somewhat better; the Dominion Tire Company, also, was working on a larger scale, but textiles were only fairly busy. At Oshawa, a number of men had been recalled in preparation for the production of 1939 motor cars, but, at Windsor, business in automobile plants was very low. Building, except for airport construction, was gradually slowing down, but highway construction continued. The season on the waterfronts had been rather poor, however, with grain shipments coming in, an increased movement of freight was expected within a short time. Tourist trade was good. Calls for regular domestic workers in the Women's Division, in some localities, continued to be in excess of the supply available and day work for charwomen was fair. At Toronto, orders for female factory workers were received from candy and confectionery firms, both for the Exhibition and for the forthcoming Christmas trade, with little difficulty experienced in obtaining suitable workers in each case.

Threshing was well advanced throughout the Prairie Provinces, although in some parts operations had been delayed by frequent rains and enquiries were being received as to the monthly wage for fall work. Logging and mining both were quiet and oil field operations were slower than for two years past. Manufacturing was unchanged, with no call for additional help. Housing construction in and about Winnipeg was substantially in advance of that of the corresponding date of a year ago, but, elsewhere, no extensive building operation was underway. Airport and highway construction absorbed a number of men and a few youths were transferred to provincial forestry camps. There was a steady demand for domestics, both city and farm, and where experienced help was available, city positions were easily filled, but the placement of women domestics on farms was more difficult.

Recent heavy rains in parts of British Columbia had delayed haying and harvesting, but had improved ranges and helped gardens. Few requests had been received for orchard hands, although the apple crop was very good. While some logging firms continued to operate, several had either curtailed production or closed down, as a result of the increasing fire hazard and sawmills in many instances were running short shifts. Mining was quiet, except at Penticton, where all mines were working steadily. Building construction was fairly active, so that many building tradesmen were kept busy. Highway construction continued and some boys and young men were sent to the Youth Training camps. Railways, likewise, were calling, in seniority, men of the running trades, in preparation for the movement of the wheat crop. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert were quiet, but busy at Victoria. Longshoremen at New Westminster were well employed and also at Prince Rupert, where heavy shipments of frozen and canned fish from Alaska were passing through to the East. Conditions on the waterfront were quiet at Vancouver and at Victoria. At the latter port, lumber shipments had fallen off, due to the shutting down of the logging camps. Trade was fair. An increase in domestic orders for household service was recorded in the Women's Division, as families returned to the city from their summer holidays.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, August 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at July 18 showed a slight improvement as compared with June 13, mainly due to resumption of work after stoppages for local holidays and extensions of the Whitsun holiday, which had affected employment in June. There was an improvement in the cotton and wool textile industries, and in textile bleaching, dyeing and finishing, due largely to the resumption of work after local holiday stoppages in certain districts. Employment also improved in the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, tinplate, electrical apparatus, boot and shoe, hosiery, hat and cap, and paper manufacture, certain food industries, dock and harbour service, and agriculture. On the other hand, employment declined in coal mining, building, public works contracting, the linen industry, tailoring, dressmaking, and motor vehicle and cycle manufacture.

It is estimated that at July 18, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,371,000. This was 38,000 more than at June 13, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 300,000 as compared with July 26, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at July 18, 1938, was 13·3 compared with 13·4 at June 13, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4·5 at July 18, 1938, and 5·3 at June 13, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at July 18, 1938, was 12·9 as compared with 13·0 at June 13, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at July 18, 1938, as compared with July 26, 1937, of about 3·5 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 1·9 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 3·5 between these dates.

At July 18, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,244,461 wholly unemployed, 467,773 temporarily stopped, and 60,882 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,773,116; this was 29,796 less than at June 13, 1938. As is indicated above, this decrease is partly accounted for by the fact that employment on June 13 was affected by local holidays on the day of the count and by extensions of the Whitsuntide holiday. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 448,000 as compared with July 26, 1937, in the total number of persons on the registers.

The total of 1,773,116 persons on the registers at July 18, 1938, included 1,041,231 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 519,845 with applications authorised for unemployment allowances, 65,686 persons with application for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 146,354 other persons, of whom 36,353 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at July 18, 1938, was 1,875,083 as compared with 1,894,548 at June 13, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase at July 18, 1938, of about 486,000 as compared with July 26, 1937.

United States

In a press release dated August 23, Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor reported that approximately 40,000 factory wage earners were returned to employment in July, and weekly factory payrolls increased by nearly one-half million dollars, marking a definite improvement in the employment situation.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release indicate that the employment situation in the United States to be as follows: Gains of 0·7 per cent in factory employment and of 0·4 per cent in pay-rolls were reported, although factory employment normally declines by about 1 per cent and pay-rolls by about 4 per cent in July.

As compared with last July, factory forces were reduced by one-fourth and wage earners' pay-rolls were one-third smaller.

Railroads took on 14,000 more men in July and the seasonal curtailment in retail stores was smaller than usual. Reductions in working forces in mines continued.

Non-agricultural employment usually declines by about 140,000 workers in July. This year it is estimated that there was practically no change.

The principal increases in factory forces were in the non-durable goods industries, in which employment expanded by more than 3 per cent, principally because of re-employment in the woolen and cotton goods industries, in men's clothing and shoes, and in the seasonal food industries, such as canning. Many of the heavy manufacturing industries continued to reduce employment, and in the durable goods group as a whole there was a decrease of 2·4 per cent in the number of wage-earners. The most pronounced losses were in machinery and transportation equipment, in particular, in agricultural implement plants; automobile plants, which laid off 22,100 during model changes; railroad carbuilding shops; foundries and machine shops; engine and tractor plants and in the manufacture of hardware, glass and electrical machinery.

A small number of wage-rate reductions were reported in 34 manufacturing industries, affecting 43,800 wage-earners out of a total of 3,400,000 whose employers reported to the Bureau of Labour Statistics. The most widespread reductions were in cotton mills, in which nearly 30,000 workers received wage cuts, and in mills making paper and pulp, woolen goods, and carpets and rugs.

In the manufacturing industries employment declines were largely seasonal. The release of nearly 90,000 workers from retail stores, a decline of 2·7 per cent, was the smallest decrease in any July during the past nine years. Country buyers and wholesale firms dealing in farm products reduced their forces sufficiently to offset small employment gains in groceries, food, petroleum and other important wholesale lines, resulting in a net reduction of 10,000 employees in wholesale trade as a group.

There were greater than seasonal reductions in employment in anthracite mines, which laid off 20 per cent or 16,000 of their workers, and in metal mines where 6,000 were laid off. Bituminous coal mines reduced their forces seasonally by 2 per cent, affecting 7,000 workers. The railroads increased employment for the second successive month, and brokerage houses added employees for the first time since last November.

Private building contractors employed somewhat larger crews than in June, and work on public road projects, both State and Federal, again expanded. There was a small decline in employment on those P.W.A. projects which are in process of completion. W.P.A. had 196,000 more persons engaged on its projects in July than in June, and the Civilian Conservation Corps took on 22,000 young men.

Twenty-six States reported more employment in private industry in July. The hiring of large numbers of workers by cotton and woolen mills was the chief factor in the gains reported by Massachusetts, North and South Carolina, Maine, and Rhode Island.

Among the States reporting declines in employment were Michigan, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, and Alabama. Curtailed operations in coal mines, metal mines, automobile plants, and establishments manufacturing machinery contributed largely to these reductions.

Industrial Accidents in Quebec During the First Six Months of 1938

According to a report issued by the Quebec Association for the Prevention of Industrial Accidents there were fewer accident claims in the province during the first six months of 1938, as compared with the corresponding six months of 1937. The report shows that there were 10,862 claims for workmen's compensation during the period reviewed, compared with 10,910 claims during the same period of 1937, a decrease of 48.

During the first six months of 1938 there were 4,054 compensable claims compared with 3,987 during 1937, while medical claims totalled 6,808 in comparison with 6,923 in the first six months of 1937.

In making this report Mr. A. Gaboury, General Manager of the Association stated: "Accidents are like a disease with no respect for persons or plants, breaking out as they do in what might have been considered most immune quarters. This only goes to prove that constant effort, vigilance, and attention, must be given to every situation in which men and machines are involved."

In a review entitled *Hours and Wages of Women and Minor Laundry Workers,* published by the Pennsylvania State Department of Labor and Industry, it is reported that half of the women and minors working in laundries in Pennsylvania received a weekly wage less than $11.54 for the pay period nearest November 15, 1937, and more than 27 per cent were paid less than $10. These facts were revealed by a study of wages in the laundry industry made by the Bureau of Hours and Minimum Wages of the State Department of Labor and Industry.

Of the group of full-time workers who reported their earnings, half of them were paid less than $614 during 1937, and one-sixth received less than $500. On the other hand only three per cent were found to be earning $1,000 or more. On an hourly basis half of the workers received less than 29.3 cents with a range of hourly earnings from 11·4 to 57 cents.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefore the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher wages shall apply in the execution of Federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922, as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last-named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in case of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act, like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the Department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for over time and as to the proper classification of any work for the purpose of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen, the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by

such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wage officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made and payments of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada unless the Minister of the Department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Orders in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" conditions of the Fair Wages Orders in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada.

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of Fisheries

Construction of a fish hatchery and dwelling at Lindloff Lake, near St. Peters, Richmond Co., N.S. Name of contractors, J. W. Stephen, Ltd., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, August 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $14,092.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters	0 50
Concrete and cement mixer operators: Gas. or Electric	0 40
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Tinsmiths	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Labourers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck: 1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Watchman	0 25

National Harbours Board

Extending sewers and dyking, Sections 46 to 49, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors E. G. M. Cape & Co., Montreal P.Q. Date of contract, August 2, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $92,768.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	per day 14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	per hour
Dragline operators (steam)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, locomotive crane (steam, gasoline, electric)	0 70
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operator, gasoline or electric	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters (spray)	0 70
Painters (brush)	0 66
Patternmakers	0 70
Pumpmen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 55
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oiler	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 60
Welders and burners, on steel erection	0 75

Strengthening wharf No. 1, Sections 30 to 31, Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 2, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $158,685. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of a roadway at Berths 8, 9, 10 and 11, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Maritime Construction Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 8, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $24,967. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 60
Cement finishers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (including team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 50
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Frostproofing of Shed No. 13, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Acme Construction Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 8, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $45,929.02. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (wood)	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 70
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Millwrights	0 65
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70

	Per hour
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or electric	0 65
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 75

Reconstruction of St. Charles River wharf and Shed 28, Quebec, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Janin & Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 8, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $248,789.80. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 55
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Dragline operators (steam)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, locomotive crane (steam, gasoline, electric)	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operator, gasoline or electric	0 55
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Pile driver foremen	0 70
Pile driver engineers	0 60
Pile driver boommen	0 50
Pile driver bridgemen	0 50
Pile driver men	0 50
Pile driver firemen	0 45
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 60
Pile, driver derrick fireman	0 45
Pile driver derrick men	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 50
felt and gravel: patent	0 45
sheet metal	0 65
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oiler	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or electric	0 60
Welders and burners, on steel erection	0 75

Department of National Defence

Laying of an asphalt shingle roof on the Officers' Block, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Nova Scotia Building Products, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,182.35. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers—composition	0 50
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

Laying of a water line from MacDonald Lake to the Royal Canadian Air Force Station at Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. Bianco Brothers, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 6, 1938. Amount of contract, $15,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pipe Layers, Caulkers and Solderers	$0 50
Plumbers and Steamfitters	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a S. A. A. Store Building at Wolseley Barracks, London, Ontario. Name of contractor, Mr. William E. Dodd, London, Ontario. Date of contract, August 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,344.63. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 75

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians	0 80
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchman	0 35

Reconstruction of the Garrison pier at McNab Island, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. R. M. Hall, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 12, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,800. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 65
Labourers	0 40
Pile driver foremen	0 75
Pile driver engineers	0 65
Pile driver boom-men	0 50
Pile driver bridgemen	0 50
Pile driver men	0 50
Pile driver firemen	0 45
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 65
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 45
Pile driver derrick men	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a caretaker's quarters at Sussex Camp, Sussex, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. W. F. Lutz, Sussex, N.B. Date of contract, August 13, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,355. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 50
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters	0 50
Cement finisher	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Labourers	0 30
Lathers, metal	0 50
Lathers, wood	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Watchman	0 25

Supply and erection of a steel water storage tank at the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals Depot, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, Horton Steel Works, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $12,750. A fair wages schedule was included in the erection contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boilermakers	$0 80
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 80
Cement finishers	1 00
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators, gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating steam:	
1 or 2 drums	0 65
3 or more drums	0 75
Hoist operator—gasoline or electric	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen—stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Watchman	0 35
Welders (on steel erection)	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 80

Supply and installation of a hot water heating plant in the canteen and adjacent married quarters, Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Hagen & Co., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 17, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,038. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract for the installation work as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Bricklayers	0 97½
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 70

Stuccoing the exterior of the Station Hospital, Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 16, 1938. Amount of

contract, $1,975. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Plasterers	$0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45

Clearing & grading R.C.A.F. Aerodrome at Sydney, N.S. Name of contractors, the Standard Paving Maritime Limited, Toronto, Ontario. Date of contract, August 31, 1938. Amount of contract, $90,870 approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Dragline operators	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators, including team	0 80
Road grader operators, gasoline	0 50
Stream shovel operator	0 85
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel operator	0 85
Tractor operators, gasoline	0 50
Team and scraper	0 70
Team and plow	0 70
Watchman	0 35

Constructing a Central Heating Plant and Steam & Hot Water Distribution System at the Joint Service Magazines, Esquimalt, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. Knott and Jones, Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $36,200. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters:	
up to and including August 31, 1938	0 75
on and after September 1, 1938	0 80
Cement finisher	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators, gasoline or electric	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drum	0 70
Double drum	0 90
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators, gasoline or electric	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 75
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shovel operators, gasoline	1 12½
Steam shovel engineers	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 74½
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	1 00
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering motar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Welders on steel erection	1 12½
Watchman	0 45

Replacement of roof trusses at the Central Heating Plant of Fort Osborne Barracks at Winnipeg, Manitoba. Name of contractors, Fraser and MacDonald, Winnipeg, Manitoba. Date of contract, August 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,845. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (Mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters	0 85
Crane operators, gasoline or electric	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 70
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 90
Welders on steel erection	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 85
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Motor truck driver	0 45
Watchman	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Improvements to the North Arm Jetty, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Quarries Limited, Vancouver, B.C. Amount of contract approximately $26,100.00. Date of contract, August 1, 1938. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month
Tugboat Captain—Class A	$200 00
Tugboat Captain—Class B	190 00
Tugboat Captain—Class C	180 00
Tugboat Engineer—Class A	190 00
Tugboat Engineer—Class B	180 00
Tugboat Engineer—Class C	170 00
	Per hour
Tugboat Firemen	0 56½
Tugboat Deckhand	0 54
Derrick Engineer	1 12½
Derrick Fireman	0 68¾
Derrick Deckhand	0 54
Labourers	0 45
Gasoline Engine Runner	0 60
Launch Operator (Work Boat)	0 50
Pile driver Foreman	1 25
Pile driver Engineer	1 12½
Pile driver Fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver Bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver Boomman	1 00
Pile driver Man	1 00
Watchman	0 45

Reconstruction of Breakwater Wharf at Cockburn Island, District of Manitoulin, Ontario. Name of contractors L. R. Broun & Co. Ltd., Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Date of contract July 22, 1938. Amount of contract approximately $6,167.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Carpenters and Joiners	0 60
Concrete Mixer Operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Timberman and Cribman (Measuring, Scribing and, by the use of the Axe, Adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Constructing a breakwater wharf at Sylvan Lake, Alberta. Name of contractor Wm. C. Wells, Wilkie, Saskatchewan. Date of contract July 18, 1938. Amount of contract $18,368.60, approximately. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Carpenter	0 70
Hoist operator—gas. or electric	0 60
Labourer	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver men	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a breakwater at Botsford, Westmoreland County, N.B. Name of contractor, Charles L. Comeau, Caraquet, N.B. Date of contract, August 1, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $35,147.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Timbermen and Cribmen (Measuring, Scribing and, by the use of the Axe, Adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Blacksmith's helper	0 35
Boatman—rowboat	0 30
Motor boat operator	0 35
Driver	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Watchman	0 25

Wharf reconstruction at Fourchu, Richmond County, N.S. Name of contractors, Sidney W. Hagerty of Monastery, N.S. Date of contract, August 2, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,799.70. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25
Carpenters and joiners	0 50

Department of Transport

Erection of a Radio Range Station at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. J. Wills, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,100.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gasoline or electric	0 55
Driver	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)—up to and including July 31, 1938	0 75
On and after August 1, 1938	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 82
Roofers, shingle (wood, asbestos)	0 85
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Watchman	0 40

Erection of a Radio Transmitter Building at St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, L. G. Ogilvie Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 11, 1938. Amount of contract, $14,785. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator—(gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Terrazzo, layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Watchman	0 35

Additional preliminary development on the Airport at Megantic, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Cleophas Roy, Lake Megantic, P.Q. Date of contract, August 11, 1938. Amount of contract, $29,980.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	0 35
Blacksmith	0 50
Blacksmith's helper	0 35
Carpenter	0 50
Compressor operator	0 40
Drag line operator (steam)	0 85
Drag line oiler	0 50
Drag line fireman	0 55
Driver	0 30
Driver and team	0 55
Drill runner	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Powdermen	0 40
Road grader operator (horse drawn)	0 35
Road grader operator (including team)	0 60
Road grader operator (gasoline)	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel craneman	0 65
Steam shovel fireman	0 55
Shovel operator (gasoline)	0 85
Tractor operator	0 40
Watchman	0 25

Construction of living quarters for the Radio staff at Reay, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. George Sainsbury, Weston, Ont. Date of Contract, August 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $12,588. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' ehlpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator: gasoline	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers—shingle	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 30

Erection of a 48 foot tower at Flat Point Lighthouse Reserve, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, August 11, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,690. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 40
Carpenters	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline	0 50
Hoist operators—gasoline	0 50

	Per hour
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three drums	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Cement finishers	0 60
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
3 tons	1 95
5 tons	2 95
Painters	0 55
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an additional hard-surfaced runway at the Airport at St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dibblee Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 16, 1938. Amount of contract, $48,117. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Compressor operators	0 50
Dragline operators	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Powdermen	0 50
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (with team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchmen	0 35

Fabrication, delivery and erection of 24 self-supporting insulated antennae towers at the following points: vicinity of Nelson, B.C., Red Deer, Alta., Kowash, Ont., Megantic, P.Q., Moncton and Blissville, N.B. Name of contractors, Standard Steel Construction Co., Ltd., Welland, Ont. Date of contract, August 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $46,740. The work of fabrication was subject to the "B" labour conditions above mentioned, and the erection work to fair wages schedules as follows:—

Nelson, B.C.

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$1 12½
Labourers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Watchman	0 40

Red Deer, Alta.

	Per hour
Structural steel workers (erectors)	$0 85
Labourers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Watchman	0 35

Kowkash, Ont.

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 80
Labourers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Watchman	0 30

Megantic, P.Q.

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 75
Labourers	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Watchman	0 25

Moncton, N.B.

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 75
Labourers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Watchman	0 30

Blissville, N.B.

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 75
Labourers	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Watchman	0 25

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work.*

NOTE.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Dredging work at Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q. Name of contractors Cummins Construction Co., Montebello, P.Q. Date of contract, August 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $16,521.25.

Dredging work at Meaford, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of Contract, July 25, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,534.75.

Dredging work at Middle Caraquet, N.B. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,200.00.

Dredging work at Caraquet, N.B. Name of contractors, The Federal Dredging Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $9,000.60.

Dredging work at Goderich, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. L. Forrest, Goderich, Ont. Date of contract, August 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $82,533.00.

Dredging work at Riviere Saint-Jean, near Chateauguay, P.Q. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Co., Montebello, P.Q. Date of contract, August 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,238.00.

Dredging work at Sorel (Lanctot Basin), P.Q. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 30, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $23,322.00.

Dredging work at Pictou Landing, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract August 1, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $6,840.00.

Dredging work at Fourchu, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $26,110.00.

Dredging work at Saugeen River, Ont. Name of contractors, The C.S. Boone Dredging & Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 2, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,980.00.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Bandoliers	J. E. Lortie, Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Tubes for anti-gas respirators	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Gaberdine Cloth	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Winter Caps	Valiquette-Bosse, Montreal, P.Q.
Cotton Khaki	Montreal Cottons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Cordite	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Pedestal Holdfast Adapters or Packing Rings	Victoria Machinery Depot Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C.
Haversacks	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Jumpers and Trousers	Gault Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Soldiers' Boxes	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Flags, Naval Code	James Tent & Awning Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Retaining and Guard Plates, Valve for Anti-gas Respirators	Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Blue Overalls	Gault Bros., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
C. S. Mattress Cases	Way Sagless Spring Co., Toronto, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and Weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Stamping Machine Parts	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail Bag Fittings, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Granby, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Tayside Textile Ltd., Perth, Ont.
Letter Boxes and Locks	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Riding Boots	The Hart Boot & Shoe Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B.
Broadcloth Shirts	Cluett, Peabody & Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Felt Hats	John B. Stetson (Canada) Ltd., Brockville, Ont.
St. Ties	E. H. Stewart (Rep. for Aristo Cravat), Ottawa, Ont.
Brown Leather Gloves	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Black Ankle Boots	The Eagle Shoe Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and Installation of interior fittings in the public building at Morris, Manitoba. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, July 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $899.00.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

Complete overhaul of Cheetah Mark V engine. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, August 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,033.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Engine Assembly—	Per hour
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Airframe Construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworkers (joiner) leading hand	0 80
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age):	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Construction of 10 wood airscrews for seaplanes. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 11, 1938. Amount of contract $7,750.00. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in the contract.

Manufacture of spare parts for Avro Tutor 621 aircraft. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Company Ltd., Ottawa. Date of contract, August 24, 1938. Amount of contract, $19,962.28. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of aeroplane wood and metal spares for "Stranraer" aircraft. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,630.42. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Construction of fabric spares for aircraft. Name of contractors, Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 4, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $130,000.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

Engine Assembly—	Per hour
Fitter (A.E.) leading hand	$0 80
Fitter (A.E.)	0 70
Fitter's helper (A.E.)	0 45
Machinist	0 75
Machinist's helper	0 45
Machine operator	0 60
Sandblaster	0 65
Labourers	0 45
Airframe Construction and Assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.) leading hand	0 80
Fitter (A.F.)	0 70
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 45
Machinist	0 75
Machinist's helper	0 45
Machine operator	0 60
Woodworker (joiner) leading hand	0 80
Woodworker (joiner)	0 70
Woodworker's helper	0 45

	Per hour
Welder	0 70
Welder's helper	0 45
Electrician, leading hand	0 85
Electrician	0 75
Electrician's helper	0 45
Painter and doper, leading hand	0 75
Painter and doper	0 65
Painter and doper's helper	0 45
Fabric worker—female	0 45
Fabric worker's helper	0 35
Upholsterer	0 65
Upholsterer's helper	0 45
Sandblaster	0 65
Labourers	0 45
Erector, leading hand	0 80
Erector	0 70
Erector's helper	0 45
Sheet metal worker, leading hand	0 80
Sheet metal worker	0 70
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 45
Riveter	0 60
Riveter's helper	0 45
Heat treat operator	0 70
Heat treat operator's helper	0 45
Plater, Cadmium	0 65
Plater, Anodic	0 70
Plater, Anodic helper	0 45
Rivet packer	0 45
Modeller (patternmaker)	0 70
Foundry man (moulder)	0 70
Cable splicer	0 70
Tool and die maker	0 80
Hammer operator	0 70
Apprentices to fitters, machinists and sheet metal workers only; 16 to 21 years of age:	
1st year	0 25
2nd year	0 30
3rd year	0 40

Note.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman. Not more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Construction of fabric spares for aircraft. Name of contractors, Boeing Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 4, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $33,000.00. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Immigration to Canada During the First Six Months of 1938

According to statistics issued by the Department of Mines and Resources, immigration to Canada during the first six months of 1938 totalled 8,135 compared with a total of 6,827 for the corresponding period of 1937, an increase of 19·2 per cent.

Of the total number of immigrants, 1,573 came from the British Isles, an increase of 39·3 per cent compared with the first six months of 1937. An increase of 11·2 per cent in the number of persons coming from the United States is also recorded, 2,890 having entered Canada during the six-month period. Northern European races accounted for 670 persons and other races 3,002, increases of 8·2 per cent and 19·2 per cent respectively compared with the corresponding six months of 1937. Of the total number of persons entering Canada, 2,030 were adult males, 3,151 adult females and 2,954 children under eighteen years of age. Farming was given as the occupation of 2,264 persons; labouring, 262; mechanics, 459; trading, 618; mining, 22; female domestic servants, 455; and other classes of occupation, 4,055.

Ontario was given as the destination of 3,671 of the total number entering Canada during the period; Quebec, 1,434; British Columbia, 776; Alberta, 689; Manitoba, 687; Nova Scotia, 417; Saskatchewan, 249; New Brunswick, 185; Prince Edward Island, 23; Yukon Territory, 2; and Northwest Territories, 2.

Employment in Manitoba

The Economic Survey Board of Manitoba has published the sixth in a series of reports covering many phases of the economic and social life of the province. This sixth report is entitled "Employment in Manitoba" and constitutes a survey of the adult population from the employment viewpoint. The results of the survey are given in four parts.

In Part I the background of provincial employment is set forth in its relation to a number of factors.

Part II deals specifically with employment in Winnipeg with a detailed analysis of employment by industries and occupations.

Part III deals with the earnings of wage-earners and evaluates the trend of wages in relation to prices.

Part IV deals with the factors entering into the causes of the decline of employment and earnings in Winnipeg.

In conclusion the outlook of employment in Manitoba both in regard to the immediate future and long range probabilities, is discussed.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Fur, leather, etc.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—THE TORONTO INDEPENDENT FURRIERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION, LOCALS NOS. 35, 40 AND 65.

Agreement to be in effect from April 5, 1938, to April 4, 1940.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1936, page 543, with certain minor changes:

The ratio of apprentices is one apprentice to every thirteen experienced workers or major fraction thereof.

The union will give its consent to contracting, sub-contracting or piece work in emergencies when work is required which is not usually performed in the employer's factory or for which such factory is not equipped or its workers not trained, but in any event all such work is to be sent to a shop operating under the terms of this agreement or a similar agreement with the union, and no employee shall be permitted to do homework in any case.

Misconduct of a worker to be cause for discipline or discharge, such cause to be determined by the permanent conciliation committee.

The reference to having a schedule approved under the Industrial Standards Act which was in the previous agreement is omitted from this agreement.

The unemployment insurance fund to be administered by an Unemployment Insurance Board composed of a representative of the association and a representative of the union and a chartered accountant, the money to be paid out only on signature of two of these three.

The wages and hours are unchanged, with a 40 hour week, and overtime at time and one half. Weekly minimum wages: cutters (male) $40 for first class, $35 for second class; male operators and finishers $30 for first class, $25 for second class; female operators and finishers $25 for first class and $20 for second class; blockers and nailers (after five years) $28; assistant finishers and tapers $18.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN INDIVIDUAL FURRIERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION LOCALS NOS. 35, 40 AND 65.

Agreement to be in effect from April 5, 1938, to April 4, 1940.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for the Independent Furriers' Association with certain minor differences.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—FUR TRIMMINGS MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE INTERNATIONAL FUR WORKERS' UNION, LOCALS NOS. 35, 40, 65 AND 100.

Agreement to be in effect from April 15, 1938, to April 15, 1940.

This agreement is similar to the agreement noted above between Locals 35, 40 and 65 of the union and the Independent Furriers' Association with the following and certain other minor differences:

Overtime: time and one quarter.

For the unemployment insurance fund, the employers agree to pay 2 per cent of the payroll and the union members 2 per cent of their wages.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

HALIFAX, N.S.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, LOCAL NO. 625.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. When necessary to work two or more shifts a day, the men employed between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. to be paid at the rate of 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours worked; thereafter, and all work on Sundays and on ten specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: for journeymen electrical workers, 85 cents; for apprentices, from 25 cents during first year to 50 cents during fourth year. A journeyman in charge of two or more journeymen to be considered a charge hand and paid 10 cents per hour over the journeymen's rate.

Not more than one helper to be allowed to three journeymen.

Men doing work outside the city limits to receive all expenses, including board, railway fares both ways and travelling time.

Any grievances arising between the parties to be reported to the president or business agent of the union.

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA SHEET METAL EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE SHEET METAL WORKERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL NO. 47.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1154, with this exception:

Minimum wage rate for journeymen sheet metal workers: 85 cents per hour (an increase of 3 cents per hour).

Niagara Falls, Ontario.—A Certain Cut Stone Company and the Niagara Falls, Ontario, Union of the Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, both on the job and in all yards.

Overtime: time and one half for first two hours; thereafter and all work on Saturday afternoon, on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Wages for journeymen stonecutters: 95 cents per hour.

One apprentice allowed for each five journeymen employed, and apprentices to serve four years.

If any employer sends a stonecutter to work out of town who has been working at the firm's yard, board and railway fare to be paid by the firm.

Each party to elect a committee who shall endeavour to adjust grievances. If necessary a dispute will be referred to arbitration.

St. Thomas, Ontario.—Master Plumbers and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local No. 694.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members and duly indentured apprentices to be employed to install any materials or handle the tools of the trade.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: 80 cents per hour. Fifth year junior mechanics to be paid two thirds of journeyman's rate.

Journeymen sent out of the city in charge of work to have their fares and board paid and travelling time to 5 p.m.

One junior mechanic allowed in any shop to each branch of the trade except when there are more than five journeymen plumbers or five journeymen steamfitters employed.

Apprentices to be employed in accordance with the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

A joint conference board to be formed for the settlement of any disputes. If they are unable to settle any dispute, the matter will be referred to the international office of the union, and no strike or lockout to occur until their decision has been given.

Kirkland Lake, Ontario.—Master Plumbers and the United Association of Plumbers and Steamfitters, Local No. 151.

Agreement to be in effect from January 25, 1938, to January 25, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. It applies to the townships of Teck, LeBel, Gauthier, McVittie, Hearst and McGarry.

Only union members to be employed, if avialable.

Hours, overtime and minimum wage rate for journeymen are as noted in the Labour Gazette, May, page 580 in the summary of the schedule which was made binding under the Industrial Standards Act, that is a 44 hour week, time and one half for overtime, double time for work on Sundays, and holidays and a minimum wage of $1.00 per hour for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters.

Wage for labourers and helpers: 50 cents per hour. Wage rate for junior mechanics, two thirds of journeymen's rate.

One helper allowed in any shop employing five plumbers or less and one helper for each additional five plumbers. One helper allowed in any shop employing three steamfitters or less and one for each additional three steamfitters.

Apprentices to be employed under the terms of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Employers to furnish transportation to employees working outside a defined area.

A joint conference board to be formed to deal with any disputes.

Eastern Canada.—Trade Union Schedule of Wages and Conditions of National Union of Shovelmen and Operating Engineers, No. 1.

This schedule which has been verbally accepted by a number of firms covers work in the district of Eastern Canada and is effective from May 1, 1938.

Hours: 8 per day. Straight 8 hour shifts to allow a 10 minute lunch period with pay. A month to consist of the calendar working days (or nights) with 8 hours or any fraction thereof a day's work.

Work on statutory and civic holidays and for Sunday repair work, time and one half; double time for moving, or digging on Sunday.

Wages and overtime: shovel engineers $250 per month (overtime $1.25 per hour); firemen $150 per month (overtime 75 cents per hour); oilers $120 per month (overtime 60 cents per hour); crane engineers $220 per month (overtime $1.10 per hour). If men are hired by the hour, they shall be paid at these overtime rates and at time and one half after 10 hours.

Employer will refund to competent men transportation to the jobs and will provide return fare when laid off.

Regina, Sask.—Employers of Carpenters and Joiners and the Employed Carpenters and Joiners.

This agreement which was signed by the Builders Exchange and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners is in effect from April 9, 1938, to March 31, 1939.

The terms are similar to those of the schedule later approved under the Industrial Standards Act and noted in the Labour Gazette, August, page 948, except that wage rates for apprentices are not included in this agreement. (The 44 hour week and the wage rate of 75 cents per hour for journeymen carpenters are in effect.)

REGINA, SASK.—REGINA MASTER PLUMBING, HEATING AND SANITARY ENGINEERS AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 179.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1938, to March 1, 1939.

The terms of this agreement are similar to those of the schedule which was approved under the Industrial Standards Act and noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, April, page 454, with these exceptions:

Union members to be employed, if available and the union members agree to work only for recognized shops and to give preference to the shops which are party to this agreement.

Hours: men working out of town may work 50 hours per week.

Should any grievance arise, it will be referred to the advisory committee.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON SOCIETY OF DOMESTIC, SANITARY AND HEATING ENGINEERS, INC. AND THE UNITED ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL NO. 488.

Agreement to be in effect from June 30, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The employers agree to employ union members, and the union members agree to work only for employers who are parties to this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturday, a 44 hour week. (The 40 hour week had been in effect during the previous three years.) For night shifts, 7 hours to be worked, with 8 hours' pay.

Overtime. time and one half until midnight, thereafter and all work after 5 p.m. on Saturday, all work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters: $1 per hour (an increase of 5 cents per hour over the previous rate).

For work out of town, transportation, board and travelling time during regular hours to be paid by the employer.

Only one apprentice allowed each shop and they must be duly indentured; apprenticeship to be for five years.

Wages for apprentices: from $8 per week during first year to $20 during fifth year.

Any dispute which cannot be adjusted by the union representative will be referred to a joint conference board.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE CALGARY BRICKLAYERS' AND MASONS' LOCAL UNION.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of night shifts, 7 hours' work for 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to midnight from Monday to Friday, from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one half; after these hours and all work on Sundays and three specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for bricklayers and masons: $1.10 per hour; foremen at least 10 cents per hour extra.

For work out of town, railway fare and travelling time to be paid by the employer.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CALGARY GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, NO. 1779.

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1938, subject to one month's notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. For night shifts, 7 hours work for 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Sundays and four specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters and joiners; 80 cents per hour.

NELSON AND TRAIL, B.C.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCALS 1843. (NELSON) AND 2165 (TRAIL).

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 75 cents per hour.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS, LOCAL 138.

Agreemnt made in 1937 and still in effect in 1938.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day.

Overtime: time and one half from 5 p.m. to midnight; thereafter and all work on Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Wages per hour for painters, decorators and paperhangers: 80 cents.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN GLASS MANUFACTURING AND CONTRACTING FIRMS AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS, DECORATORS, PAPERHANGERS AND GLASSWORKERS, LOCAL 954.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to May 14, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. Where other trades on outside jobs work a 40 hour week, the 40 hour week to be in effect for members of this union.

Overtime: time and one half from 5 p.m. to midnight; thereafter and work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: plate glass foreman or head cutter, 70 cents; bevellers, silverers, leaded glass cutters, leaded glass glaziers and sheet glass cutters, 60 cents; outside putty glaziers, 85 cents.

For work outside the city, transportation, board and travelling time to be paid by the employer.

One apprentice allowed to each three journeymen. Apprentices to be registered and governed by the Provincial Apprenticeship Act.

Any dispute which cannot be settled between the employer and members of the union will be referred to a joint conciliation board whose decision will be final and binding.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN CARTAGE AND TRUCKING FIRM AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 730.

The agreement which came into effect following the strike reported elsewhere in this issue, is to be in effect from August 2, 1938, to November 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The company recognizes the union as sole bargaining agency for its employees and will not discriminate against any employee on account of his membership in the union or on union committees. The union may appoint members who are employees of the company as union delegates to present any grievances of the employees to the company.

Hours: 10 per day, between 7 a.m. and 6 p.m. from Monday to Saturday, a 60 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half, with this exception: for ordinary harbour work and for city coal deliveries overtime need be paid only when time required to complete delivery extends after 8 p.m. in which case overtime pay will be retroactive to 6 p.m. Work on Sundays and three specified holidays, double time. All employees covered by this agreement to receive at least four hours work if called to work on Sunday or legal holidays.

Minimum wages: all men engaged in the loading and transporting of sugar and who at the time of signing the agreement were receiving 33½ cents per hour and all hourly working men who were also receiving 33⅓ cents per hour, to be increased to 35 cents per hour; all hourly working men who were then receiving 30 cents to be increased to 35 cents; all hourly working men who were receiving 26½ cents to receive 28 cents.

Seniority to be recognized in principle and a committee consisting of an official of the company and a representative of the union to be formed for this purpose.

The parties agree to meet for the discussion of any differences and disputes and removal of grievances.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Order in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Fur Workers, Quebec.
Fur Workers (Wholesale), Montreal.
Fur Workers (Retail), Montreal.
Printing Trades, Quebec.
Longshoremen, Sorel.
Grocers and butchers, Sherbrooke.
Shoe Repairers, Sherbrooke (amendment).
Barbers and hairdressers, Three Rivers (amendment).
Barbers and hairdressers, Montreal.

Industrial Standards Acts

The folowing schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Jewellery Workers, Toronto.
Carpenters, Brantford.
Coal hoisting, Toronto.
Taxi drivers, Toronto.

SASKATCHEWAN

Sheet Metal Workers, Regina.

ALBERTA

Bakers, Edmonton.
Honey Producers, Vauxhal (amendment).
Marble and Tile Setters, Edmonton.
Plumbers, Edmonton.
Taxi Drivers, Edmonton.
Bowling Alleys, Edmonton.
Bowling Alleys, Calgary.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC
Recent Proceedings under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Liteutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an

inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazete* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting fur workers at Quebec, fur workers (industrial and wholesale) at Montreal, fur workers (retail establishments) at Montreal, printing trades at Quebec, longshoremen at Sorel, grocers and butchers at Sherbrooke, barbers and hairdressers at Montreal; the amendment by Orders in Council of agreements affecting barbers and hairdressers at Three Rivers and shoe repairers at Sherbrooke, all of which are summarized below. Requests for the extension of the folowing new agreements were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*: garage and service station employees at Three Rivers in the issue of August 13, building trades at St. John in the issue of August 20, longshoremen at Montreal, ship liners at Montreal and steamship checkers and coopers at Montreal in the issue of August 27. In adition, Orders in Council were published in the August 27 issue approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees which are noted below.

Manufacturing: Fur and leather products, etc.

FUR WORKERS, QUEBEC, P.Q.—An Order in Council, approved August 9 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 13, makes binding the terms of an agreement between La Section de Fourrure de l'Association des Marchands Detaillants du Canada, Inc. (the Furriers Section of the Retail Merchants' Association of Canada) and certain other furriers and le Syndicat Catholique National des Employés en fourrure du district de Québec (the National Catholic Union of Fur Workers of the Quebec district).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from August 13, 1938, to August 12, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The industrial jurisdiction includes, any work of the fur trade whether performed in a special shop, workshop or in any other establishment, even if only a side line to any trade or occupation.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the city of Quebec.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week.

Overtime: any work after 6 p.m. or before 8 a.m. to be paid at time and one half, except overtime work done by a foreman earning $40 per week.

Minimum wages per week: first-class cutters $27, second-class cutters $24, third-class cutters $18, journeymen blockers $20, first-class female operator and finisher $14, second-class female operator and finisher $12. Wages for foremen 10 per cent above first-class cutter.

The joint committee may establish lower rates for handicapped employees.

Not more than one apprentice allowed for each three journeymen or fraction thereof. Apprenticeship to be for six years for male employees and three years for female employees.

Minimum wages per week for apprentices: for male apprentices from $6 during first year to $16 during sixth year; for female apprentices, from $6 for first year to $10 during third year.

Any work of the fur trade done at home by any person, with the exception of the person working for an employer, is prohibited.

Any work of the trade done by contract, subcontract or piecework whether inside the shop or elsewhere is prohibited unless this work is done in a shop where conditions of work and wage rates are the same as established by this Order in Council. Piece work in a shop is prohibited.

The joint committee to be formed immediately and the inspectors appointed by this committee to have the right to inspect any shop or home where fur work is being carried on.

A certificate of qualification from the joint committee is required of all fur workers.

FUR WORKERS, (INDUSTRIAL AND WHOLESALE), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved August 9, and published in *The Quebec Official Gazette,* August 13, with correction as published in the August 20 issue, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Montreal Furriers' Association, the Fur Trimmers' Protective Association, Inc. and the International Fur Workers' Union, Locals Nos. 66 and 57.

The Order in Council to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940.

The industrial jurisdiction includes all employers who are industrial or wholesale dealers in fur, but does not apply to fur retailers except certain named retail establishments who had signed an agreement with the union before June 6, 1938.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the Island of Montreal and within 50 miles of it. It is divided into two zones; zone I, the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of it, zone II the rest of the jurisdiction.

Hours in zone I: a 40 hour week for both manufacturing and retail establishments; in manufacturing establishments, 8 per day from Monday to Friday inclusive; in retail establishments 7 per day from Monday to Friday and 5 hours on Saturday.

Hours in zone II: 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half except as noted below. No overtime permitted during months of January to June inclusive except trimmers who may do overtime work in June. During the other months no overtime permitted unless all the workers of each factory are fully employed. Overtime not to exceed 20 weeks in any one establishment and never to extend after 9 p.m. It is permitted for 4 hours overtime to be done at single time during September, October, November and December. Trimmers may work 4 hours overtime each week in a single day, during the months of June, July, August and September, at single time. All other overtime to be paid at time and one half.

First class cutters, operators, nailers, finishers, etc. are those working on the more expensive furs, such as mink, caracul, seal, Hudson seal, wolf, martens, etc.

Minimum wages per week in both zones I and II: first class cutters $36.50, second class cutters $29.50; first class male operators $29.50, second class male operators $21.50, first class female operators $21.50, second class female operators $16.50, first class finishers $19.50, second class finishers $15.50, first class apprentice cutters, blockers and trimmers $22, second class apprentice cutters, blockers and trimmers $14, first class examiners $25.50, second class examiners $21.50; examiners employed in trimmings to be paid $25.50 for first class and $14 for second class; male finishers employed by trimmers to be paid $25.50 for first class and $21.50 for second class; employees employed on piece plates, i. e., beginners, cutters and operators, $14. These minimum rates are all $1.50 per week higher than under the previous Order in Council except for apprentice cutters, blockers and trimmers for whom the increase is $2 per week. All employers who were employed during 1937 and engaged in 1938 by the same employers, and who in 1937 were receiving higher than the minimum rates, are also to receive an increase of $1.50 per week. Workers promoted from second to first class to receive 25 per cent of the difference in wage rate each six months till the first class rate is reached.

In the weeks in which one of the seven specified holidays occur an employee to be paid for such holiday in the same proportion as the time he has worked in that week bears to the full working week. Any employee working on these holidays to be paid time and one-half in addition to his pay for that day.

Male apprentices to be limited to one in each factory employing less than 15 employees and one additional apprentice in factories employing more than 15. Female apprentices may be employed as required but must be between ages of 16 and 20 inclusive.

No contracting or sub-contracting of piece work to be permitted whether inside or outside the factory unless the factory to which such work is given is under the same conditions as established in this Order in Council. No home work permitted.

Inspectors engaged by the Joint Committee may inspect all establishments in the industry.

FUR WORKERS (RETAIL ESTABLISHMENTS), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved August 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 13, with correction in the issue of August 20, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between l'Association des maîtres-fourreurs, Canadiens Inc. (The Association of Canadian Master Furriers) and l'union nationale du vêtement, section de la fourrure, (the National Clothing Union, Fur Section).

The Order in Council to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940.

The industrial jurisdiction includes all retail establishments employing fur workers except those employers who had signed agreements with the International Fur Workers Union and who are included in the Order in Council summarized above. It does not include fur trimming and dyeing.

Hours on the Island of Montreal: 40 per week, distributed according to the needs of the employer, on any day from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Sunday.

Hours outside the Island of Montreal: 48 per week.

Overtime: any time after 6 p.m. and any work over 40 hours per week, time and one-half. All employees to be paid for seven specified holidays in proportion to the duration of work of the employee in the week in which the holiday occurs. If an employee works on any of these holidays he will be paid time and one-half in addition to being paid for the holiday.

At least half of the employees to be of Class A in each operation.

Wages per hour on the Island of Montreal and any other towns outside the Island of Montreal with a population of 25,000 or more: qualified cutter (Class A) 95 cents, (Class B) 80 cents; operator (Class A) 75 cents, (Class B) 60 cents; finishers (Class A) 70 cents, (Class B) 55 cents; blockers (Class A) 55 cents, (Class B) 35 cents; female operator (Class A) 55 cents, (Class B) 40 cents; female finishers (Class A) 50 cents, (Class B) 40 cents.

Wages outside of Island of Montreal in towns of less than 25,000 may be 25 per cent less than the above rates. Any branch of a shop operating on the Island of Montreal, which

may be opened during the existence of the Order in Council not to benefit by this 25 per cent reduction.

Wages per hour for apprentices: apprentices (male or female) from 17½ cents during first half of first year to 30 cents during second half of second year; apprentice cutters and trimmers: from 57½ cents during first half of first year to 70 cents during second half of third year.

Home work is prohibited.

Work by contract, by sub-contract or by the piece performed inside or outside the shop is prohibited unless it is carried on in a shop governed by the provisions of this agreement.

Apprentices to be registerd with the joint committee. Any employer may have two apprentices; if the employer has five employees, he may have three apprentices; if ten employees, four apprentices, if fifteen employees, five apprentices; if twenty-five employees, six apprentices.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

PRINTING TRADES, QUEBEC.—An Order in Council approved August 9, and published in *The Quebec Official Gazette,* August 13 and a correction published in the issue of August 27, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Master Printers and Bookbinders of Quebec and district, certain newspaper and job printing establishments and L'Union Catholique des Imprimeurs et Relieurs de Québec (the Catholic Union of Printers and Bookbinders), Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Ouvriers de l'Imprimeurie de la Beauce (the National Catholic Union of Printing Shop Workers of Beauce), Le Syndicat des Imprimeurs de Rimouski et de Rivière-du-Loup, (the Printers Union of Rimouski and Rivière-du-Loup) L'Union Typographical Union of Quebec, No. 302), L'Union des Pressiers et Clicheurs de Québec, No. 152 (the Union of Pressmen and Stereotypers of Quebec, No. 152), L'Union des Relieurs de Québec, No. 152, (the Bookbinders' Union of Quebec, No. 152), L'Union des Photograveurs de Québec, (the Union of Photo engravers of Quebec) and Le Conseil des Métiers Alliés de L'Imprimerie de Québec et Levis (the Allied Printing Trades Council of Quebec and Levis).

A previous agreement was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1935, page 1064.

The decree is to be in effect from August 13, 1938, to April 1, 1940 and shall renew itself from year to year unless terminated by written notice given by either party sixty days before the expiration of the original term or the expiration of any subsequent year.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce, Montmagny, Rimouski, and that portion of St-François which is not already covered by the decree covering the printing industry in the Montreal district.

The professional jurisdiction includes any person employed in producing printed matter, including bookbinders, rulers and newspaper employees whether they are working in a trade plant, a private or industrial enterprise using normal printing presses, offset and photo-litho-presses, stencil duplicators and all other graphic reproduction processes, including "silk" impressions, whether they are working in an institution, commercial enterprise or in any other establishment whether or not such operations constitute its principal business. It does not include office workers, maintenance men, mailers or others not actually engaged in the production of such printed matter.

Establishments covered by the decree are divided into three classes: Class A covers daily newspaper and three specified printing firms, Class B covers plants equipped with one or more composing machines, linotype or monotype, one or more cylinder presses working more than 20 hours per month and book binding establishments using motive power. Class C, covers establishments having only non-automotive feeding presses and having neither composing machines nor cylinder presses.

Hours: In establishments of classes A and B, 46 per week, in class C, 48 per week. For night work, 43 hours shall comprise a night working week.

Overtime: Work done outside of the specified hours or in excess of the weekly maximum shall be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Work done on Sunday or on five specified holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time. However, employees engaged in printing morning newspapers may work Sunday evening at the regular rates for night work.

Rates of wages: Journeymen typographers $30.50 and $28 per week in Classes A and B respectively. Journeymen pressmen, stereotypers, bookbinders, rulers, photographers and photolihto apparatus operators $26.50 per week in both class A and class B. Typographers, pressmen or bookbinders in class C $22.08 per week or $0.46 per hour. All journeymen working on the night shift shall receive $2 per week more than the regular rate of wages of employees working during the day. When foremen are absolutely necessary in any shop they shall be paid at least $3 per week more than journeymen.

Wages for apprentices range from $5 per week in the first year to $18 per week in the sixth year.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN, SOREL.—An Order in Council approved August 20, and published in *The Quebec Official Gazette,* August 27, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain shipping and stevedoring concerns and Le Syndicat Catholique et National des Débardeurs de Sorel, Inc. (the National Catholic Union of Longshoremen of Sorel, Incorporated).

This agreement is in effect from August 27, 1938, to January 1, 1939, and from year to year thereafter subject to notice.

It is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1937, page 922, except that the union

is given the right to appoint a representative who shall have access to all docks, sheds or vessels where men are working in order to supervise the carrying out of the agreement. Certain new clauses specify the number of men to comprise a gang on different types of work and provide for the employment of a water boy on all bulk cargo excepting grain at 35 cents per hour.

Trade: Retail

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS, SHERBROOKE.—An Order in Council approved on August 9, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 13, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between "L'Association des Epiciers-Bouchers des Cantons de l'est (the Association of Grocers and Butchers of the Eastern Townships) and Le Syndicat des Employés de Magasins de Sherbrooke, Inc. (the Union of Store Employees of Sherbrooke, Incorporated).

The agreement shall be in effect from August 13, 1938, to May 1, 1939, but shall be renewed for another year unless either party gives notice before February 1, 1939.

The decree governs any grocery, butcher shop and confectionery-restaurant's trade in the city of Sherbrooke and within the territory three miles from its limits. Hotels and restaurants not engaged in the confectionery business shall not be governed by the decree.

Hours: For the first four business days of the week establishments may be open from 8.00 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. and on Fridays and Saturdays they may remain open two hours longer. Certain provisions allowing for longer hours on days preceding holidays are made by the decree. Confectionery stores are allowed to work such hours as are "necessary to the enterprise" but must not sell groceries after hours laid down for grocery stores proper. Grocery stores have similar rights in regard to the sale of confectionery products.

No work on Sundays and twelve specified holidays except for confectionery-restaurants.

Wages: Clerks working in establishments are divided into four classes for the purpose of wages, according to the number of employees in the establishment. The apportionment of employers is as follows:—

Number of employees	Class A	B	C	D
Two	1	..	..	1
Three	1	1	..	1
Four	1	1	1	1
Five	1	1	2	1
Six	1	1	2	2
Seven	1	1	3	2

The minimum weekly wages for these classes are: A, $15; B, $12; C, $10; and D, $8.

Extra helpers shall receive 25 cents per hour.

Weekly wages for delivery men are as follows: deliveryman with truck $12, with horse drawn vehicle $10, with bicycle furnished by employer $5 and with own bicycle, $6.

In case of misunderstandings in regard to classification, the Joint Committe shall decide and its decision shall be final.

Service: Custom and Repair

SHOE REPAIRERS, SHERBROOKE.—An Order in Council approved August 20, and published in *The Quebec Official Gazette,* August 27, amends the previous Order in Council for this trade (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 800) by providing that the territorial jurisdiction be extended to include a radius of 3 miles from the limits of the city of Sherbrooke; and also by providing that "the clients other than men furnishing the material shall pay 65 per cent of the prices already established."

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, THREE RIVERS.—An Order in Council, approved August 20, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 27, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1158, February, 1938, page 215 and July, page 800) by adding to the territorial jurisdiction the area within two miles of the towns in the jurisdiction, and by specifying two zones, of which zone I includes Three Rivers and Cap-de-la-Madeleine and within two miles of them and zone II the rest of the territorial jurisdiction.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved August 9 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* August 13, with a correction published in the issue of August 20, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between "Le Syndicat professional des Maîtres Barbiers de Montréal, Inc." (the Professional Union of Master Barbers of Montreal, Incorporated), L'Association des Maîtres Barbiers et Coiffeurs de Montréal et District, Inc." (the Association of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of Montreal and District Incorporated), L'Association des Maîtres Barbiers independents de Montréal, Inc.", (the Association of Independent Master Barbers of Montreal, Incorporated), The Master Barbers and Men's Hairdressers of Montreal, "La Corporation des Coiffeurs, section de Maîtres", (The Corporation of Hairdressers, Master's Section) on the one part and "La Corporation des Coiffeurs, section des Compagnons" (the Corporation of Hairdressers, Journeyman's section), "L'Association protectrice des Employés Barbiers de Montréal, Inc." (the Protective Association of Employed Barbers of Montreal, Incorporated), "L'Union internationale des Employés Barbiers d'Amerique, local 455" (the Journeymen Barbers' International Union of America, No. 455) and the "Syndicat national catholique des

Employés Barbiers-Coiffeurs de Montréal, Inc." (the National Catholic Union of Journeymen Barber-Hairdressers of Montreal, Incorporated) on the other part.

This agreement replaces one previously in effect (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1935, page 631, October, 1935, page 953, January, 1936, page 89 and August, 1938, page 946).

Territorial jurisdiction comprises the Island of Montreal.

Hours: 55 per week distributed between 8 a.m. and 7 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, between 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. on Friday and between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Saturday and the eves of holidays. Customers who enter the shops before these hours may be served.

Wages: The minimum rates of wages shall be the following: for regular barber-hairdresser journeymen $16 per week plus a commission of 50 per cent on all gross receipts in excess of $25 made by him in the course of the week. For each extra barber-hairdresser journeyman 27 cents per hour plus a commission of 10 per cent on all gross receipts made by him in the course of the working week unless his gross receipts exceed $25 when the commission laid down for regular employees shall apply. Manicurists when employed, shall recive $12.50 for a 48 hour week. Wages are to be paid at least once a week.

Apprentices weekly wage rates range from $5 in second six months of apprenticeship to $13 during sixth six months.

No object or service of any value which may serve to decrease the rates in the agreement may be given a customer. Minimum rates to be charged the customer for each piece of work are set out in the agreement.

A shop employing two regular journeymen may employ one apprentice; a shop with four regular journeymen may employ two apprentices.

After May 1, 1939, there shall never be more than two apprentices per shop. The apprentices employed at the time of the enforcement of the present agreement shall terminate the six month term of apprenticeship already begun but they shall be governed by the provisions of the present decree for the final period of their apprenticeship.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the August 27, issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette*:

Aluminum Industry, Arvidia.

Aluminum Industry, Shawinigan Falls.

Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec.

Coal handlers, Montreal.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders In Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour who may appoint inspectors; in Sasaktchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507.

Ontario

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

JEWELLERY WORKERS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council, dated August 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the jewellery manufacturing industry in the city of Toronto and adjacent suburban area.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 6, 1938, to July 31, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Fridays, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, except during months of June and July when there will be no work on Saturday and a 40 hour week.

Overtime may be worked for three hours on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and 4 hours on Saturdays; all other overtime including work on Sundays and seven specified holidays may only be done with a permit from the advisory board. All overtime to be paid at time and one third.

Minimum wage rates: casters, jewellers, press hands, stampers and polishers, 70 cents per hour except when working full time at hand-made platinum work when they shall be paid at $1 per hour; setters who are not employed on a piece-work basis and engravers, 82½ cents per hour. A scale of piece rates is included for setters.

The minimum wage rates for apprentices vary from: $8 per week during first six months to $22.50 per week during second half of fifth year for apprentice jewellers and engravers, $25 during second half of fifth year for apprentice setters and $28 during second half of fifth year for apprentice polishers, press hands, stampers and casters.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

CARPENTERS, BRANTFORD.—An Order in Council, dated August 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for carpenters in the city of Brantford.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 6, 1938, "during pleasure".

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. When any project is being carried on in two or more shifts, shifts not to exceed 8 hours, with 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one half; work on Saturdays after noon, Sundays and seven specified holidays which may only be worked in cases of necessity and then only with permit from the advisory board, must also be paid for at time and one half.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 70 cents per hour. The advisory committee may fix a special minimum rate for handicapped employees.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

COAL HOISTING INDUSTRY, TORONTO.—An Order in Council dated August 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the coal hoisting industry, that is the work usually performed by operating engineers, firemen and oilers in connection with the unloading of coal from boats and the handling of coal in or about dock warehouses or dock yards.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 6, 1938, "during pleasure".

Hours: 9 per day, a 54 hour week for engineers and 10 per day, a 60 hour week for firemen and oilers.

Overtime: all overtime, including work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, which is required to unload boats or railway cars to be paid at regular rates. All other overtime at time and one half.

Minimum hourly wage rates: engineers operating locomotive and crawler cranes with any kind of motive power, 85 cents; engineers operating truck cranes with any kind of motive power, 75 cents; fireman and oilers, 55 cents. The advisory committee may fix lower rates for handicapped workers.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

TAXI DRIVERS, TORONTO.—An Order in Council dated August 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the taxi cab industry in the city of Toronto and within three miles of it.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 6, 1938, to July 1, 1939.

Hours: 11 per day 66 per week. The daily hours may be divided into either one or two shifts provided that each shift consist of at least 4 hours of continuous work.

Overtime for drivers and despatchers: 35 cents per hour. No driver may work more than three hours overtime in any one day or more than 8 hours in any one week.

Minimum wage rates for all drivers: 25 per cent of the fares earned by the driver, with a minimum of $12.50 per week. Minimum wage for despatchers: $15 per week. Spare drivers to be paid a minimum of 25 cents per hour, with at least 5 hours' pay each day they are called to work. Drivers sent out to drive customers' cars to be paid 50 cents per hour.

Drivers sent on out of town trips need not conform to regular daily hours and no deductions from minimum rates may be made for food and lodging while on such trips.

A driver may be charged not more than 50 per cent of the cost of his uniforms supplied by his employer.

Saskatchewan

Construction: Buildings and Structures

SHEET METAL WORKERS, REGINA.—An Order in council approved August 16, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* August 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for sheet metal workers in the city of Regina and within 20 miles of it.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 10, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and statutory holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate: journeymen sheet metal workers, 75 cents per hour; helpers, 40 cents.

Minimum wages for apprentices; from $7.50 per week during first year to $15 during fourth year.

Alberta

Agriculture

HONEY PRODUCING INDUSTRY, COALDALE, TABER, VAUXHALL ZONE AND EASTERN IRRIGATION ZONE.—An Order in Council, dated July 28, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* August 15, amends the original Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 701) by adding to the district covered, the "Eastern Irrigation District."

Manufacturing: Vegetable foods, etc.

BAKERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated August 26, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* August 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the baking industry in the city of Edmonton and within 15 miles of the main post office.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 10, 1938, to December 10, 1938.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 701, and June, 1937, page 697, with this exception:

The minimum wage rate for foreman is increased $1.50 per week to $27 per week; weekly wage rates for all other classes except apprentices are increased by $1 per week making the weekly rates: doughman, ovenman and bench hand $24; helpers (male) shippers and truckers $18, wrappers (hand or machine) $13.50, salesmen (experienced) $22, salesmen (inexperienced) for first three months $17.50. The wage rates for apprentices are unchanged, from $8.50 per week during first three months to $16 during third year.

The hours are unchanged at 54 per week for all inside male employees and 48 hours for all inside female employees.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

MARBLE AND TILE SETTERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated August 23, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* August 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the tile, marble, terrazzo and cold mastic construction industry in the city of Edmonton.

The Order in Council is to be in effect from September 10, 1938, to September 9, 1939.

This schedule, which covers the city of Edmonton is similar to a previous schedule which covered the northern part of the Province in addition to the city of Edmonton and which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1391 and September, 1936, page 840, with these exceptions.

Minimum hourly wage rates: marble masons, tile layers and terazzo, mosaic and cold mastic layers, $1 (an increase of 10 cents per hour); floor machine men and mechanics' helpers, 65 cents (an increase of 5 cents); wall machine men 75 cents (an increase of 5 cents); asphalt tile, 75 cents; labourers 50 cents (no change).

Overtime after four hours to be paid at double time.

Hours are unchanged at 44 per week.

PLUMBERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated August 26, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* August 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing, steamfitting, and gas fitting industry in the city of Edmonton and within ten miles of the post office.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 10, 1938 to April 30, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. Where more than one shift is worked, shifts to be 8 hours, with 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight; thereafter double time. Work after 5 p.m. on Saturdays, on Sundays and on six specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen plumbers and steamfitters; $1 per hour.

Journeymen required to work out of city to have transportation and board furnished and travelling time paid for.

A steamfitter not to be allowed more than one steamfitter's helper: Where more than one journeyman is employed on a job, a machine man may be employed to cut and thread pipe.

Apprentices must be indentured and are to serve five years. Each shop allowed one plumber's apprentice and an additional apprentice for each four additional journeymen employed.

Wages for apprentices: from $8 per week during first year's apprenticeship to $20 during the fifth year's apprenticeship.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

TAXI DRIVERS, EDMONTON.—An Order in Council, dated August 10, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* August 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the taxi industry in the city of Edmonton.

The Order in Council to be in effect from August 25, 1938, to August 15, 1939.

The previous schedule was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1937, page 818.

Hours: 12 continuous hours with one hour rest period, for 6 days, a 66 hour week.

Minimum wages: from August 25, 1938, until September 30, 1938, and also from April 1, 1939, to August 15, 1939, $12.50 per week plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts from fares and authorized credit accounts in excess of $50 per week; from October 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, $15 per week plus 25 per cent commission on all receipts from fares and authorized credit accounts in excess of $60 per week. Temporary chauffeurs to be paid pro rata of the above guaranteed minimum, with a minimum of $1.25 for one half day or less. The number of part time chauffeurs in any one busines not to exceed 20 per cent of the number of regularly employed chauffeurs in such business.

Any employers who were paying higher wage rates or working their employees fewer hours per week are not to reduce such wages or increase such hours.

Service: Business and Personal

Bowling Alley Employees, Edmonton.—An Order in Council, dated August 26, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* August 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing bowling alleys in the city of Edmonton.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 10, 1938, to September 9, 1939, and renews for this period the previous Order in Council which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1938, page 454.

Bowling Alley Employees, Calgary.—An Order in Council, dated August 26, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* August 31, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing bowling alleys in the city of Edmonton.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 10, 1938 to September 9, 1939, and renews for this period the previous Order in Council which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, February, 1938, page 217.

Estimate of Contribution made by the Home Improvement Plan in Assisting Employment and Activity in the Building Trades

The Department of Finance has released figures of particular interest, showing the extent to which the Home Improvement Loans Guarantee Act has contributed in assisting employment and activity in the building trades.

Up to August 31, 1938, loans aggregating over $19,477,000 had been made under the terms of the Home Improvement Plan. Careful estimates have been made of the beneficial effects on employment and labour of the expenditures on home improvement and modernization made with the proceeds of these loans. No exact figures can, of course, be obtained, but the estimates which have been made appear to indicate that approximately 12,702,000 man hours of employment were provided directly in the building trades as a result of these loans, and approximately $8,571,000 were distributed as wages or other earnings directly in the building trades. The estimate shows that these amounts were divided amongst the principal trades approximately as follows:—

Principal trades	Amount spent on materials of which a large percentage would go to labour indirectly	Amount spent for direct labour on improvement work	Number of hours direct labour provided on improvement work
Masonry, carpentry and plastering	$3,807,000	$4,649,000	6,198,000
Plumbing and heating	2,663,000	1,140,000	1,629,000
Painting	1,192,000	2,030,000	3,691,000
Roofing	1,191,000	587,000	903,000
Electric Wiring	252,000	84,000	130,000
Mechanical Equipment	162,000	37,000	62,000
Insulation	179,000	44,000	89,000
Total	$9,446,000	$8,571,000	12,702,000

These figures, of course, do not take account of employment created for and wages paid to workers in the industries manufacturing and supplying building materials which were purchased to the estimated amount of approximately $10,000,000 as a result of the loans being made. Nor do they take account of expenditures for Home Improvement purposes which were not financed by Dominion guaranteed Home Improvement loans but which were undoubtedly stimulated by the Government's program of encouraging the repair and modernization of existing homes as a means of solving the problem of unemployment.

PRICES RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1938

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

IN retail prices the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent in August was higher than in the previous month due to an increase in the cost of foods, while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number of wholesale prices was lower due mainly to a decline in the price of wheat.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.81 at the beginning of August as compared with $8.57 for July. The advance was due in large part to a seasonal advance in the cost of potatoes with the marketing of the new crop. There were increases also in the cost of pork, bacon, and eggs. The principal declines occurred in the cost of beef and flour. Comparative figures for the cost of this list of foods for certain previous dates are $8.80 for August, 1937; $8.17 for August, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.63 for August, 1929. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.70 at the beginning of August as compared with $17.45 for July; $17.48 for August, 1937; $16.72 for August, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933, (the low point in recent years); $21.90 for August, 1929; $20.88 for August, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.41 for August, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged in cost in August from the levels in July.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 has declined week by week since the last week in June the decrease down to the week ending September 2 being 7 per cent. Since the week ending July 29 the decrease was more than 4 per cent. For the week ended September 2 the index number was 74·6 as compared with 78·0 for the week ended July 29 and 80·4 for the week ended June 24. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for July when the index number was 78·6 as compared with 85·6 for August, 1937; 76·1 for August, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 98·4 for August, 1929; 97·1 for August, 1922; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 66·1 for August, 1914. During the month under review the vegetable products group recorded a decline of 14 per cent, the index number for the group being down from 72·8 to 62·5. The decline was due mainly to lower prices for grains, particularly wheat, as well as for flour and other milled products. The animal products group also showed substantial decline due mainly to lower prices for livestock, meats, eggs and butter. Other groups changed relatively little there being declines in the textile products group and in the non-ferrous metals group while the wood products group, and the iron products group were slightly higher. The non-metallic mineral products group and the chemicals group were unchanged.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of August of seventy-two staple foodstuffs groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city except milk and bread are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for

(Continued on Page 1058)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Aug. 1914	Aug. 1918	Aug. 1920	Aug. 1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1935	Aug. 1936	Aug. 1937	July 1938	Aug. 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	.c	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	49·8	78·6	83·0	63·4	61·6	71·6	76·8	73·2	44·8	50·0	46·6	58·4	56·8	57·2
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·4	57·2	53·4	34·6	33·6	42·6	48·0	45·0	23·6	26·6	25·2	30·4	32·2	31·6
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	17·6	28·3	28·2	18·7	19·3	22·6	24·6	23·2	11·8	12·7	13·1	14·3	15·7	15·6
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·3	37·4	36·9	28·1	30·3	29·9	32·1	30·1	20·4	21·6	22·3	22·3	24·7	24·5
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·9	37·9	41·6	32·0	32·2	28·8	32·6	30·3	17·1	22·7	22·4	23·7	26·2	27·4
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·2	70·2	74·2	54·4	57·4	53·2	56·4	54·6	31·0	40·4	40·4	41·2	43·8	45·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	25·7	51·2	57·9	42·7	45·4	39·0	41·0	40·1	21·2	30·5	30·1	30·7	34·2	36·3
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·6	73·6	76·0	44·4	50·0	44·4	44·0	42·0	25·6	31·8	30·8	33·8	30·6	30·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	29·5	53·6	64·5	35·0	39·0	42·4	39·4	37·3	23·5	27·7	30·1	32·2	31·0	34·1
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	24·3	51·0	56·3	32·8	34·7	37·6	34·8	33·3	19·5	23·7	25·6	26·8	26·7	29·2
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·2	72·0	88·2	69·0	67·8	70·2	72·0	71·4	54·6	60·6	61·2	64·2	64·8	64·8
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	53·0	93·4	121·8	71·4	73·6	79·4	80·4	64·2	43·0	43·0	48·0	53·4	52·6	52·4
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	31·9	52·3	66·8	43·3	41·0	44·6	44·9	35·5	25·1	25·0	28·0	30·8	30·0	29·8
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·4	33·4	40·8	30·1	§31·3	§33·0	§33·1	§31·4	§19·8	§19·7	§21·0	§23·0	§23·8	§23·9
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	19·7	30·8	38·9	26·7	§31·3	§33·0	§33·1	§31·4	§19·8	§19·7	§21·0	§23·0	§23·8	§23·9
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	64·5	117·0	145·5	105·0	114·0	115·5	117·0	112·5	87·0	88·5	93·0	106·5	108·0	108·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	37·0	67·0	84·0	49·0	§54·0	§52·0	§53·0	§47·0	§34·0	§33·0	§35·0	§47·0	§41·0	§40·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·0	40·0	44·5	28·0	29·0	31·5	32·0	31·0	25·0	26·0	26·0	30·0	28·5	28·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	12·0	23·8	34·0	18·8	§21·8	§21·2	§20·6	§20·4	§16·0	§15·6	§15·8	§16·4	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	12·2	33·6	24·4	17·8	16·0	18·2	23·8	18·8	8·8	10·6	10·2	15·2	10·6	10·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·5	23·3	29·5	24·6	20·1	21·6	21·4	20·6	15·3	16·2	15·9	15·9	15·2	15·2
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	12·9	18·1	27·9	19·9	15·9	13·6	13·9	15·6	11·7	12·3	11·1	11·0	11·8	11·1
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	24·4	44·8	100·0	35·6	31·6	31·6	28·4	26·4	32·0	25·6	24·4	26·4	25·6	25·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	11·6	20·6	46·8	16·6	15·0	15·0	13·6	12·8	15·6	12·6	12·0	12·8	12·4	12·4
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·3	15·2	16·5	14·1	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·7	§10·5	§12·9	§13·0	§13·6	§14·7	§14·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·4	14·5	17·0	15·5	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·7	§10·5	§12·9	§13·0	§13·6	§14·7	§14·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·5	11·3	15·6	13·4	15·3	15·1	15·1	14·1	9·9	9·4	8·9	8·9	8·7	8·6
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	50·3	89·7	126·9	58·3	91·4	63·5	94·4	72·7	65·4	41·2	72·2	51·3	32·7	47·0
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·3	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·68	$ 13·41	$ 16·42	$ 10·44	$ 11·10	$ 11·08	$ 11·63	$ 10·65	$ 7·43	$ 7·73	$ 8·17	$ 8·80	$ 8·57	$ 8·81
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·7	c. 5·0	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·4	74·9	110·0	107·9	105·5	101·0	100·2	99·9	91·1	89·4	90·2	87·9	88·6	88·9
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·6	59·6	81·3	69·4	63·4	62·7	62·6	62·7	57·4	58·0	58·3	58·2	58·7	58·7
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	70·7	82·0	77·3	75·3	75·5	76·6	76·2	60·8	60·5	59·7	59·5	60·5	60·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·3	51·9	64·1	58·5	55·4	55·7	54·9	54·1	46·0	45·2	45·1	44·7	44·9	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·8	28·0	38·3	31·1	31·1	31·0	31·1	30·9	27·0	27·3	27·0	26·9	26·6	26·6
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·85	$ 3·76	$ 3·44	$ 3·31	$ 3·26	$ 3·25	$ 3·24	$ 2·82	$ 2·80	$ 2·80	$ 2·77	$ 2·79	$ 2·80
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·81	$ 4·89	$ 6·37	$ 6·96	$ 6·87	$ 6·93	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·67	$ 5·57	$ 5·71	$ 5·87	$ 6·04	$ 6·06
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·41	$ 21·20	$ 26·60	$ 20·88	$ 21·32	$ 21·31	$ 21·90	$ 21·01	$ 15·96	$ 16·15	$ 16·72	$ 17·48	$ 17·45	$ 17·70

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·51	13·75	16·97	10·41	11·06	10·98	11·15	11·06	7·48	7·72	7·93	8·71	8·68	8·83
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·83	12·08	15·38	9·32	10·02	9·74	10·19	10·16	6·83	7·09	7·60	8·51	8·49	8·68
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·59	13·32	16·25	10·33	11·20	10·93	10·94	10·75	7·47	7·75	8·22	8·80	8·64	8·89
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·19	12·50	15·54	10·00	10·32	10·20	10·52	9·97	6·70	7·01	7·51	8·01	8·06	8·16
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·54	13·50	16·44	10·41	11·20	11·13	11·67	10·53	7·53	7·74	8·35	8·83	8·52	8·75
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	7·76	13·02	17·24	10·27	10·39	10·95	11·53	10·38	7·40	7·66	8·19	8·53	8·22	8·63
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·00	12·63	16·75	9·96	11·30	11·32	12·09	10·76	7·34	7·63	7·66	8·59	8·47	8·65
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	7·83	13·84	16·31	10·26	10·96	11·13	12·12	10·74	7·23	7·74	7·70	8·85	8·34	8·85
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·14	14·17	17·09	11·63	11·90	12·14	12·93	11·71	8·13	8·71	8·92	9·86	9·71	9·88

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**28·6**	**24·0**	**21·1**	**15·8**	**12·8**	**15·6**	**24·5**	**27·4**	**22·8**	**36·3**	**39·6**	**61·9**
Nova Scotia (average)	**30·6**	**24·3**	**20·3**	**15·9**	**13·2**	**12·1**	**17·5**	**26·6**	**20·4**	**33·6**	**36·9**	**57·8**
1—Sydney	33·3	26·2	22·2	18·6	15·4	12·3	.....	28·7	21	33·9	37·1	61·2
2—New Glasgow	30	25	22	16	14	12	.....	25	20	33·1	36·2	55·5
3—Amherst	29·2	22·3	20	14·7	12	12·7	.....	26·5	19·2	32·5	37·1	57
4—Halifax	28·6	22·4	20·6	14·7	14	11·7	17·5	25·8	20·1	33	36·2	58·4
5—Windsor	30	25	18	18	12	.....	.....	27	21·5	35·2	38·1	.....
6—Truro	32·5	25	19	13·5	11·5	12	.....	26·5	20·8	33·7	36·7	56·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**27·0**	**23·8**	**20·5**	**15·3**	**14·2**	**12·3**	**25·0**	**28·5**	**20·0**	**33·5**	**36·9**	**56·0**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·6**	**23·6**	**21·0**	**15·9**	**12·0**	**14·3**	**23·0**	**23·9**	**20·6**	**32·8**	**37·2**	**58·0**
8—Moncton	29·7	22·5	18·8	14·2	11·7	13	.....	25	20·2	34	38·2	59·7
9—Saint John	32·4	24·3	25·3	15·3	12·9	13·3	23	25·4	21·1	32	36·9	58·4
10—Fredericton	29·3	22·6	17·3	15	11·5	14·2	.....	25	20·2	33·8	37·1	60·6
11—Bathurst	31	25	22·5	19	12	16·5	.....	20	20·8	31·5	36·5	53·3
Quebec (average)	**26·8**	**23·8**	**21·5**	**16·0**	**10·1**	**14·9**	**26·5**	**24·9**	**22·0**	**34·1**	**37·1**	**62·8**
12—Quebec	27·2	23·4	17·3	16·5	9	17·7	28·7	24·2	23·5	32·2	37	58·4
13—Three Rivers	29·7	25·1	23·1	17	9·4	15·5	28·4	23·7	19·5	36·4	37·8	63·7
14—Sherbrooke	32·8	26·7	25·5	17·8	10·9	15	28·7	26·6	21·2	31·5	33·9	64·1
15—Sorel	23·2	21·7	21·2	14	9·4	11·9	19·7	23	21·6	36	37	62·5
16—St. Hyacinthe	20	20·4	20·4	15·2	10·1	16·2	28	22·4	19	34·8	37·8	62·2
17—St. Johns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	34	39	61·7
18—Thetford Mines	25	25	20	18	10	18	.....	25	20·5	35	38	65
19—Montreal	29	24·8	22·8	14·3	10·9	10·8	25·4	26·9	24·9	33·4	36·7	65·6
20—Hull	27·5	23·5	21·3	15·3	11·2	13·9	26·9	27·4	24·4	33·2	36·6	62·1
Ontario (average)	**29·5**	**25·1**	**21·9**	**16·7**	**13·6**	**17·1**	**23·6**	**28·3**	**23·6**	**35·2**	**38·1**	**62·3**
21—Ottawa	30·9	26·1	26·1	19·2	13·9	14·5	26·7	27	24·5	34·8	37·8	63·6
22—Brockville	30·5	25·7	22·7	16	12·2	11·5	.....	26·5	26·5	34·6	36·9	61·6
23—Kingston	26·8	21·9	22	15·6	10·7	12·7	25·9	27·4	22·9	33	36	58·4
24—Belleville	22	19	17·7	13·3	10	16	19	27·5	23	34	36·9	59
25—Peterborough	28·9	24·8	24·8	16·3	14	18·1	22	28·8	25	34·5	38·6	60·7
26—Oshawa	26·6	22·2	20	15·7	13·5	17·5	.....	27	22·7	32·7	34·3	63·6
27—Orillia	28·3	24·3	21·7	17·3	15	20	.....	29·3	25	36	38·7	59·3
28—Toronto	31·3	25·5	23·1	17	15·2	16·7	26	28·4	22·5	36·2	40·4	64·8
29—Niagara Falls	30·7	25·5	23·5	16·9	10·3	18·7	19	27·7	19·5	35·2	38·3	62·3
30—St. Catharines	29	25·3	22	16·5	12·4	15·3	25·7	29·3	18	32·9	36·2	60·2
31—Hamilton	29·5	25·4	22·8	18	15·3	18·9	29·7	27·7	27·3	34·1	38·1	66·5
32—Brantford	29·1	25·3	22	15·8	12·2	17·9	24·5	26	22·5	35·4	38·3	63·9
33—Galt	30·3	26·2	21·7	18	15·9	20	.....	30	.....	37·2	39·4	63·8
34—Guelph	26·2	22·9	21·4	15·6	14·2	16·9	25	25·8	26·5	33·8	37·6	61·6
35—Kitchener	27	24·9	19·4	16·5	14·2	17·3	.....	27	25	35·4	38·1	63·6
36—Woodstock	30	26·3	21	17·3	13·5	18·7	20	29	23	33·8	36·2	60·8
37—Stratford	28·7	24·5	18·2	16·7	15	18·7	.....	27·7	22	35·2	36·3	62·8
38—London	29·9	26·6	24·2	17	14·4	16·9	25·2	29·4	26·2	36	39·4	63·4
39—St. Thomas	30	25·7	23	16·5	13·7	17·7	25	30·3	22	35·9	38·1	63·4
40—Chatham	27·5	25·1	21·3	16·9	11·9	18·3	24	27·4	22·8	36·5	39·6	66·1
41—Windsor	32	26·5	24·5	17	15·3	19·2	.....	29·7	24·3	33·9	36·5	62
42—Sarnia	29·5	25·2	19·7	16·9	13·5	17·9	24	27·4	25	35	37·4	63·3
43—Owen Sound	28·1	23·4	19·7	15·8	12·4	17·8	19	25·7	22·5	34·7	38	59
44—North Bay	30·5	25	25	16	13·5	15	.....	28	23·5	37·7	38·6	63·3
45—Sudbury	29·8	25	22·2	16·5	12·8	16	25	28	22·8	33·8	38·1	59·4
46—Cobalt	32	27	16	15	14	.....	.....	26	23·3	36·2	39	58·3
47—Timmins	32	28·2	25	19·8	15·3	17·9	27·5	33·6	24·3	36·9	39·8	62
48—Sault Ste. Marie	31·7	27	23·2	16·8	12	17	25	28·4	24·1	34·7	38·5	61·4
49—Port Arthur	32·5	26	22·5	20	15	16	20	31	24·3	38·7	42·4	65·5
50—Fort William	34	26·6	20·6	16·5	15·4	16·6	.....	32·2	24·1	36·6	40·1	65·8
Manitoba (average)	**25·9**	**22·0**	**22·8**	**15·1**	**13·5**	**14·2**	**26·7**	**31·9**	**25·4**	**39·1**	**43·0**	**63·0**
51—Winnipeg	29·8	23·9	23·5	15·2	14	13·3	25·4	31·9	25·4	39·2	43	63·4
52—Brandon	22	20	22	15	13	15	28	.....	.....	39	43	62·5
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·1**	**19·3**	**17·7**	**12·4**	**10·1**	**12·0**	**20·5**	**26·5**	**23·1**	**40·4**	**44·2**	**62·4**
53—Regina	25·8	20·6	18·8	12·8	12·4	12	21·1	25·4	23·3	38·8	43	65
54—Prince Albert	20	15	15	10	7	10	.....	28	22	42·6	45·8	60
55—Saskatoon	23·2	19·1	17·8	12·6	10·3	12·7	20·3	26	22·2	42·8	47·4	62·2
56—Moose Jaw	27·2	22·5	19	14·3	10·5	13·1	20·2	26·7	25	37·4	40·7	62·2
Alberta (average)	**26·5**	**22·0**	**18·7**	**14·0**	**11·2**	**14·4**	**24·5**	**24·8**	**22·0**	**40·4**	**45·2**	**64·0**
57—Medicine Hat	30·2	24·2	21·5	16·5	14·6	17	25·2	27·5	21	42·8	48·3	63·3
58—Drumheller	26·5	24	18	13·7	10·2	15	25	23·5	23·7	39	42·2	63·6
59—Edmonton	22·7	17·2	16·3	11·5	7·5	12·3	28	21·2	22·1	37·9	42	60·8
60—Calgary	26·4	21·4	18·7	13·8	12·4	14·3	21	25	25	42	47·4	67·3
61—Lethbridge	26·8	23	19	14·3	11·5	13·4	23·4	27	18	40·3	45·2	65
British Columbia (average)	**29·2**	**24·5**	**21·3**	**15·4**	**15·0**	**16·9**	**26·1**	**30·3**	**24·3**	**41·9**	**45·2**	**63·0**
62—Fernie	25	22	15	14	15	16	22	28	23	40·5	43	65
63—Nelson	25	20·5	18·5	14·5	13·5	15	21·2	30	25	40·3	46	65
64—Trail	31·5	26	23·5	17·2	17·1	19	28·5	32·8	25·2	42·3	45·1	66·1
65—New Westminster	28·9	24·9	20·3	14·4	14·4	15	27·8	31·7	23·6	40·4	43·8	61·1
66—Vancouver	31·5	26·5	23·7	16·6	15·9	17·2	29·1	30·3	26·6	43·3	46·9	63·1
67—Victoria	32·7	27·8	25·4	17	17·3	17·8	27	32	25·6	42·6	46·2	62
68—Nanaimo	31·2	25·7	21·7	17	16·2	17·5	28·2	29	22·5	43·4	44·6	62·5
69—Prince Rupert	27·5	22·5	22·5	12·5	10·7	18	25	28·5	23·2	42·7	46·1	59·4

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
16·8	**23·7**	**18·2**	**13·4**	**48·8**	**18·8**	**17·5**	**21·6**	**15·3**	**34·1**	**29·2**	**10·8**	**26·2**	**29·8**	
10·1	**23·1**	.....	.....	**42·8**	**13·5**	**13·8**	**15·7**	**15·7**	**37·8**	**32·4**	**10·3**	**26·2**	**32·1**	
7·3	20	.....	.....	39·7	13·9	15	15·9	15·8	39·9	32·7	10–12	25·4	31·3	1
.....	25	.....	.....	50	13·8	.....	17·7	16	35·4	30·5	11	26·7	32·2	2
12	22·2	.....	.....	40	14·6	13·5	14·8	14	34·2	30	8c	25	33	3
11	23·4	.....	.....	41·7	12·1	11·7	15·1	15·4	40·6	33·3	11·8a	24·5	31·4	4
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	12·9	.....	16	18·2	36·7	30	10	27·5	31·8	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	42·5	13·4	15	14·7	15	40	38	10	28·3	33	6
11·0	**25·0**	.....	.....	**47·5**	**13·0**	**15·7**	**18·7**	**16·0**	**28·6**	**24·0**	**9·0–10·0**	**25·3**	**29·4**	7
12·3	**26·3**	.....	**8·0**	**48·6**	**14·6**	**15·4**	**18·6**	**15·2**	**36·6**	**31·5**	**10·8**	**25·9**	**31·2**	
11·7	22	.....	.....	45·8	14·6	15	16·1	15·4	38·9	32·8	10	25·7	31·8	8
11·2	28·3	.....	8	45	14·1	14·3	24	14·8	37·8	32·3	12	27·4	31·1	9
14	28·7	.....	.....	55	15·1	17·3	19·8	15·7	36·1	33·2	11	27·7	31·8	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14·4	15	14·6	15	33·7	27·7	10	22·8	30	11
14·5	**28·5**	**23·0**	**8·3**	**47·2**	**16·7**	**17·0**	**14·8**	**15·4**	**34·2**	**29·8**	**9·5**	**25·9**	**28·3**	
18	26·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	16·2	36·2	30·4	11	26·8	29·5	12
12	30	.....	.....	40	.....	18	17·3	16·4	35·1	32·3	10b	.....	28	13
.....	.....	20	8·3	.....	13·3	17·5	12·9	15·4	38·2	33·6	10a	25·4	28·5	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10·2	14·7	31·7	26·7	8c	25·5	28·4	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·9	15·7	30·1	27·2	8b	.....	28·3	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	34·2	30·5	8	.....	27·7	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	14·7	30	26	9	24·7	28·3	18
13·5	28·5	25	.....	51·7	20	18·3	20	13·6	37·7	30·5	10–11	27·9	29·1	19
.....	29	24	.....	50	.....	15	13·3	16·8	34·6	30·6	11	25·2	27·1	20
15·1	**24·7**	**20·5**	**8·3**	**55·0**	**17·1**	**16·7**	**25·6**	**14·7**	**34·4**	**29·5**	**11·3**	**27·5**	**29·4**	
20	28	15	8·3	.....	18·3	15·6	24·9	14·2	37	31	11	26·7	28·9	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	15	22·8	14·1	32·2	28·6	10	.....	28·6	22
15	25	19·5	.....	55	16·5	15	23·2	13·2	34·2	30·4	10	25	28·2	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	25·2	14·4	30·1	26·3	10b	31·2	28·7	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	25·8	17·3	30·4	25·9	11	26·6	28·7	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	18	24·7	13·7	34·5	27·7	11b	.....	29·3	26
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·1	15·6	34·1	30·4	11	27·5	29·6	27
16·4	27·3	20·7	.....	50	.....	18·3	30·1	14·3	36·1	30·9	12	.....	29·8	28
.....	.....	25	.....	.....	15·5	15	23·5	14·7	34·7	28·3	12	27·7	29·8	29
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·6	13·5	35·8	.....	12	27·6	28·9	30
17	27·7	22·1	.....	50	.....	.....	31	13·6	35·6	30	12	27·7	30·4	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	28·8	13·3	33·3	29	11	27·3	28·9	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	29·5	14·8	32·2	28·8	11	29	29·4	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	26·5	13·7	33	28·3	11	25·5	29	34
.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·6	14·3	32·2	28·2	11	26·7	29·4	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·2	14	28·3	24·7	11	.....	29·8	36
.....	25	22·5	.....	.....	.....	15	26	13·2	32	26	11	.....	28·7	37
12·2	20	17·7	.....	.....	16·5	18	29·4	14·6	32	29·4	11	27	29·1	38
12·5	22	20	.....	.....	16	17	30·4	14·5	33·1	29·7	11	30·7	31·1	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	25·6	13·7	28·8	23·5	11	27·5	29·3	40
12·5	25	20	.....	.....	18	15	27·7	13·7	32·4	27·7	12	.....	28·1	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32·9	14·6	33	30·5	11	27·3	29·3	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	13·6	29·2	26·6	11	28	29·4	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	23·7	16·3	38·7	.....	12	.....	28·8	44
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·2	15·2	38·8	31·1	14b	.....	30·1	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	19	18	40	36·5	10b	.....	31·5	46
.....	25	24·5	.....	65	17·8	18	18·9	16·8	39·7	33·3	14·3a	29	29·6	47
.....	20	19·2	.....	.....	18	18	26·3	15·2	39·6	33	12	26	29·8	48
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	17·5	23·1	15·9	40·5	35·8	11	.....	29·7	49
.....	27·5	16·2	.....	55	15	17·5	23	16·1	39·5	34·2	11	25	29·9	50
20·5	**26·4**	**17·4**	**12·0**	.....	**22·0**	**18·4**	**24·0**	**14·9**	**31·0**	**25·6**	**9·2**	**23·1**	**27·6**	
20·5	26·4	17·4	12	.....	21	18·4	30·4	14·6	34	27·6	10	22·5	27·2	51
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23	.....	17·5	15·2	28	23·6	8·3a	23·7	28	52
23·6	**23·8**	**11·6**	**14·2**	.....	**23·7**	**19·6**	**16·4**	**15·0**	**26·7**	**21·6**	**11·0**	**22·1**	**28·0**	
22·3	23·6	11·6	12·5	.....	23·3	19·5	15·9	14·7	29·3	22·5	11	20·8	27	53
25	25	11	.....	.....	25	.....	16·1	15·4	25	21·5	11	22·4	29·4	54
22	21·9	10·3	15	.....	21·6	17·8	19·4	15·3	27·6	22·9	11	22·3	27·6	55
25	24·5	13·5	15	.....	25	21·5	14·3	14·6	24·8	19·4	11	22·8	28·1	56
21·4	**22·2**	**13·4**	**15·7**	.....	**24·4**	**19·9**	**21·4**	**16·4**	**29·8**	**24·4**	**10·8**	**22·8**	**29·4**	
22·5	22·3	.....	.....	.....	25	20	19·6	16·2	30·2	26·1	11	21·7	29·5	57
22·5	25	.....	18	.....	25	20	19·5	17·4	27·6	23·3	10	21·7	30·2	58
20	20·6	15·1	12·5	.....	22·2	19·4	20·3	15·9	29·1	24·1	11	24·4	28·7	59
21·8	22·8	13	16·5	.....	25	20	25·1	15·7	33·4	26·7	11	23·8	29·5	60
20	20·4	12	.....	.....	25	20	22·6	16·7	28·5	22	11	22·5	29·3	61
17·5	**19·1**	**12·5**	**14·8**	.....	**23·6**	**20·2**	**22·1**	**16·6**	**37·1**	**33·1**	**11·6**	**28·9**	**32·5**	
25	25	.....	20	.....	23·5	21·7	18·5	17	33·3	31·2	10	22·5	30·6	62
20	21·5	.....	17·5	.....	24	21·5	15	18	40·7	.....	12·5a	23	33·5	63
21·7	25	12·5	18	.....	23·7	20·7	26·1	19	41·1	38	12·5a	.....	33	64
14·4	15	.....	8·3	.....	22·5	16·5	22·8	15	34·2	31·5	10	29	31·5	65
14·1	15·5	.....	10	.....	23·1	17·3	22·7	15·3	35·2	32	10	30	31	66
12·5	18·5	.....	15	.....	24·6	19·6	24·1	15·8	37·3	35·5	12·5a	32·9	32·5	67
15	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	29·7	13·8	36·4	.....	11a	.....	33	68
.....	16·2	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18·1	19·2	38·5	30·3	14·3a	36	35	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·9**	**7·2a**	**15·7**	**4·0**	**5·7**	**8·2**	**10·7**	**11·3**	**11·1**	**11·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**23·5**	**7·2**	**16·6**	**4·7**	**5·8**	**7·7**	**12·9**	**11·6**	**11·3**	**11·4**
1—Sydney	23·5	8	17·5	4·4	5·8	7·5	11·7	11·1	11·6	11·5
2—New Glasgow	23	7·3	17·3	4·5	5·4	7·1	12·8	10·6	10·5	10·7
3—Amherst	21	7·3	16·5	4·6	6	7·4	12·7	10·2	10·6	11·1
4—Halifax	22·9	6–6·7	16	4·8	5·5	7·7	13·3	11·9	10·7	10·5
5—Windsor	24·8	7·3–8b	16	4·9	6	8	12·5	12·8	12	12·5
6—Truro	25·5	6–7·3	16	4·8	6	8·2	14·5	12·9	12·1	11·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·3**	**8·0**	**17·5**	**4·5**	**5·7**	**7·5**	**13·3**	**11·9**	**12·2**	**12·2**
New Brunswick (average)	**23·4**	**7·9**	**17·1**	**4·5**	**5·8**	**7·5**	**14·2**	**11·5**	**11·3**	**11·5**
8—Moncton	22·7	8	17·2	4·4	6	8·6	15	11·6	11·6	11·6
9—Saint John	24·2	6–7·3	19	4·5	5·9	7·3	13·8	11·4	10·8	11·2
10—Fredericton	23	8	15	4·6	5·9	7·1	13·9	11·4	10·8	11·5
11—Bathurst	23·7	8·7b	17	4·3	5·4	6·8	.....	11·7	11·9	11·5
Quebec (average)	**20·8**	**5·9**	**13·5**	**4·0**	**5·6**	**6·5**	**10·5**	**9·7**	**10·9**	**11·3**
12—Quebec	23·1	5–9·5c	14·2	4·4	5·9	7·1	10·6	10	10·7	10·4
13—Three Rivers	22·5	5·3–6	12·2	4·8	6	7	12·6	9·9	12·3	12·9
14—Sherbrooke	21·1	6	13·2	3·7	5·7	6·1	11·5	9·7	10·5	12·2
15—Sorel	20·3	4·7	14·1	3·2	5·2	6·1	9·3	9·5	11·3	11·1
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·4	5·3	13·2	3·4	6	6·7	10	9·3	11·4	12·8
17—St. Johns	19·7	4·7	15	3·6	5·3	6·3	9·5	10	10	11·5
18—Thetford Mines	19·2	6	12·4	4·5	5·2	5·2	10·4	9·6	11·5	10·3
19—Montreal	22·1	6–7·3	14·1	4·3	5·4	7·2	9·7	9·5	10·5	10·5
20—Hull	20	5·3–7·3	12·7	4·5	5·6	6·7	11·3	9·7	10·1	9·7
Ontario (average)	**23·6**	**6·8**	**14·9**	**3·4**	**5·4**	**8·8**	**10·8**	**10·6**	**10·6**	**10·7**
21—Ottawa	22·3	7·3	11	4·8	5·5	9·2	10·6	10·2	10·5	10·5
22—Brockville	21·4	6·7	13	4·3	5·2	8	11·9	9·9	10·2	10·4
23—Kingston	21·5	6–6·7	12·7	4·1	5·1	7·5	10·9	10·1	10·1	10·1
24—Belleville	22·2	6–7·3	15·3	2·9	5·1	7·7	10·1	10	9·9	10·6
25—Peterborough	23·2	6–6·7	15·4	2·7	5·1	8·7	10·2	10	9·9	10
26—Oshawa	23·5	6·7–7·3	14·5	3	5·7	8·7	.....	10·1	10·1	10·1
27—Orillia	24·6	6·7	.....	3	5·1	8·5	10·4	10·3	10·9	11
28—Toronto	26·6	7·3	16·6	3·2	5·3	8·7	10	10·3	10·3	10·3
29—Niagara Falls	24·5	7·3	15·3	3	5·5	8·7	10·4	10·2	10·4	10·4
30—St. Catharines	23·3	7·3	16	3·2	5·7	9·1	11·4	9·9	9·9	10·3
31—Hamilton	28	6·7–7·3	16·5	3	5·5	8·9	9·9	10·6	10·4	10·8
32—Brantford	24·9	7·3	17·2	2·7	5·4	9·6	10	10·4	10·5	10·2
33—Galt	26·5	7·3	18	2·6	5·5	9·3	10·7	10·6	10·7	10·8
34—Guelph	24·8	6·7	17	2·5	5·4	9·7	10·9	10·8	10·3	10·1
35—Kitchener	24·9	6·7	15·9	2·6	5·4	9·4	10·8	10·4	10·6	10·8
36—Woodstock	22·6	6·7	12·5	2·3	5·3	8·8	9·5	10·3	10·2	10·3
37—Stratford	22·8	6·7–7·3	14	2·7	5·7	9·6	11·9	11	10·8	10·8
38—London	23·1	6·7–7·3	18	2·8	5·3	8·6	11·1	11	10·9	10·7
39—St. Thomas	23·4	6–6·7	18·7	2·9	5·4	9·3	9·3	11·1	11·2	11·2
40—Chatham	21·5	6	14·5	2·7	5·4	8·8	10·5	10·9	11	11
41—Windsor	21·8	6·7–7·3	13·4	3	5·1	8	9·4	10·4	10·6	10·6
42—Sarnia	24·4	6·7	14·2	2·6	5·5	8·7	9·8	11·4	11·2	11·3
43—Owen Sound	24	6·7	12	3	5	8·7	11·8	10·1	10·1	10·1
44—North Bay	23·7	6–7·3	13·7	4·7	5·8	9·6	12·1	11·6	11·1	11·4
45—Sudbury	22·3	7·3	13·3	4·8	6	8·6	12·6	10·5	10·9	11·2
46—Cobalt	23·7	6·7	13	5·4	5·5	8·3	12·2	11·9	10·9	11·9
47—Timmins	24	6·7	13·2	4·8	5·7	8·9	11	11·2	11·2	11·1
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·9	6–6·7	14·4	4·6	5·2	9	11·7	11·4	11·7	11·8
49—Port Arthur	23·7	6·7–7·3	18·7	4·5	5·7	9·2	10·9	10·9	11	11·3
50—Fort William	23·2	6·7–7·3	15·3	4·4	5·8	8·2	10·1	10·9	11·3	11·3
Manitoba (average)	**26·6**	**7·0**	**16·0**	**4·3**	**5·7**	**9·6**	**10·8**	**12·9**	**12·3**	**12·2**
51—Winnipeg	25·8	6–4·8	16	4·4	5·4	9·1	10·4	12·2	12·5	12·3
52—Brandon	27·3	6·4–7·1	.....	4·2	6	10·1	11·1	13·6	12·1	12·1
Saskatchewan (average)	**24·1**	**7·3**	**16·9**	**4·3**	**5·9**	**9·2**	**10·5**	**13·1**	**11·7**	**12·0**
53—Regina	25	7·2–8	16	4·3	6·1	9·4	9·9	13·2	11·2	11·2
54—Prince Albert	23·8	6·4	16·5	4·3	5·8	8·9	11·5	14	12·7	12·7
55—Saskatoon	22·8	7·2	20	4·3	5·8	9·5	10·4	13	11·6	12·7
56—Moose Jaw	24·8	8	15	4·3	5·8	8·9	10	12·2	11·4	11·4
Alberta (average)	**26·4**	**7·8**	**15·7**	**4·3**	**5·7**	**8·2**	**10·1**	**12·7**	**11·2**	**11·4**
57—Medicine Hat	27·1	8	15	4·1	6	8·5	10·7	13·2	11·1	11·6
58—Drumheller	26·7	6·8–8	.....	4·3	5·8	7·4	9·7	13·1	11·6	11·6
59—Edmonton	24·2	7·2–8	16·4	4·2	6·3	8·3	10·4	12·9	12	12·2
60—Calgary	28	8	.....	4·3	5·5	8·5	9·7	12·4	10·5	11·2
61—Lethbridge	25·8	8	.....	4·4	5	8·4	9·9	12·1	11	10·5
British Columbia (average)	**26·5**	**9·5**	**19·2**	**5·0**	**6·6**	**7·7**	**8·2**	**13·0**	**12·4**	**12·7**
62—Fernie	26·2	10	17·5	4·9	6·3	7·9	9	12·8	13	12·6
63—Nelson	26	10	.....	5	6	8·1	8·1	13	13	13·7
64—Trail	24·7	10	16	5·3	6·3	8·6	8·8	13·5	13·7	13·8
65—New Westminster	25·8	9·2–9·8	19·2	4·8	6·2	7·4	7·8	12·5	11·8	11·6
66—Vancouver	25·5	9·2–9·8	20	4·8	6·2	7·3	7·9	12	11·1	11·1
67—Victoria	26·9	9	19·2	4·9	6·9	7·6	7·6	12·7	11·7	12·1
68—Nanaimo	31·4	9	20	4·9	8	7·1	8·5	13·3	11·7	13
69—Prince Rupert	25·1	9–10	22·5	5·2	6·9	7·6	8	14	12·9	13·5

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1938

Beans, dry, common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·3	5·7	1·410	28·6	24·0	15·2	11·1	16·9	15·2	58·0	17·0	53·8	43·5	
5·5	5·3	1·515	36·4	37·0	14·1	11·9	16·3	15·4	54·7	17·3	61·5	49·4	
4·7	5·7	1·427	35·2	.....	12·1	11·7	15·4	14·4	49·5	17·4	62	55	1
4·9	5·7	1·25	40·2	.....	15	12·7	15·4	14·6	50	16·5	.....	46·3	2
5	5·1	.....	36·7	.....	16·5	10·6	15·7	14·3	55	16·4	65	50	3
5·9	4·9	1·383	27·5	37	12·5	12·6	17·4	17	70	17·7	60	48·7	4
6·4	5	.....	39	.....	.....	11·6	17·2	16·5	49	17·2	59	47·5	5
5·8	5·4	2·00	40	.....	14·6	12	16·8	15·7	.....	18·3	.....	49	6
5·6	7·0	1·362	31·0	.....	17·5	12·8	15·7	15·2	.....	19·1	49·0	47·2	7
5·3	5·9	1·336	29·1	33·8	14·7	12·0	16·3	14·7	56·8	16·4	54·9	48·5	
5·1	5·1	1·30	26·7	17·5	14·2	12·5	16·6	15	59	15·7	.....	51	8
5·6	5·6	1·40	28	39	14·8	10·8	15·8	13·6	62·5	15·7	54·5	46·7	9
5·6	6·4	1·518	31·7	45	15	12	16·6	15·2	49	16·3	57·7	47·1	10
4·7	6·5	1·125	30	.....	14·6	12·5	16·2	15	.....	18	52·5	49·3	11
4·8	6·7	1·029	21·2	23·6	14·1	11·4	16·6	14·2	61·3	17·0	58·3	42·5	
5·8	7·3	1·127	26·3	.....	13·8	12·1	17·5	15·3	96·6	19·3	60·2	44·5	12
5	8·5	1·111	23·7	28·7	15	11·5	17	13·2	45	17·6	59·5	44·9	13
4·9	6·6	·983	22·7	31·7	13·9	12·4	17·1	15·6	50	20·2	57·3	43·5	14
4·2	6·5	1·067	19	20	14·5	10·8	15·5	13·5	.....	14·7	.....	40·2	15
4	6·7	·969	19·4	.....	13·3	12·3	16·2	13·1	50	16·2	58	41	16
5	6·7	·82	15	20	14	12·5	16·2	13·7	49·5	15	.....	44	17
4·4	6·1	1·323	25·2	.....	14·2	9·6	17·5	13·7	.....	17·5	.....	43·6	18
5	5·8	·92	19·8	23·3	13·8	11	16·8	13·8	86·7	16·8	57·7	40·4	19
5·3	5·7	·94	19·7	17·8	14·5	10·6	15·2	15·5	51·5	16	57	40·2	20
4·9	5·4	1·302	26·9	22·4	14·8	11·2	16·8	15·6	56·5	16·0	55·2	41·9	
5	6·8	·982	23·4	32·5	14·2	11·1	16·6	16·1	59·7	16·3	55·1	42·1	21
5	6·4	1·55	30	25	13	9·6	17·3	15	47·5	16·4	65	42·6	22
5·1	6·1	1·314	26·3	25	11·2	11·8	17·7	15	52·5	15·4	56·6	41·4	23
4·9	5	1·29	24·8	21·3	.....	12·6	16·2	15·3	56·5	15·1	58	40·3	24
4·9	5·7	·992	19·1	20·6	.....	11·5	16·4	15·1	58	16	56·7	40·6	25
5	6·8	1·25	27·8	.....	.....	12	17	15·5	.....	15	59	41	26
4·8	5·3	1·35	31	25	.....	11·2	16·1	14·9	.....	16	54·3	42·6	27
5·1	4·9	1·217	24·9	20·9	.....	10·1	16·3	15·1	60·8	15·7	55·2	41·1	28
5·7	4·7	1·244	25·4	20	.....	10·8	18·7	15·8	65·7	15	55	42·7	29
6·3	5·4	1·294	26·8	16·7	.....	11·5	17·3	15·8	54	14·9	.....	42	30
5·5	5·3	1·01	24·1	31·5	.....	12	16·8	15·1	49	15·9	59	41·4	31
5	4·4	1·187	24·7	20·9	15	12·6	17·1	14·7	.....	16·2	59·5	40·8	32
5	5·5	1·25	28·3	18·3	.....	10	17·3	14·9	48	15·5	55	40·7	33
4·8	4·9	1·375	29·5	22·1	.....	10·8	17·1	15·3	.....	15·6	59	40·4	34
4·7	5·7	1·169	25·3	22·5	.....	10·6	16·5	15·3	49	15·9	.....	40·2	35
4·7	5·1	1·10	24·5	17·5	.....	11·2	16	14·7	.....	14·2	.....	39	36
5	4·7	1·045	23·5	.....	.....	13	16	15	.....	17·2	.....	39	37
4·7	4·9	1·139	23·1	18·2	.....	11·3	16	14·7	.....	15·5	53·7	41·7	38
4·9	5	1·059	20·3	17·4	.....	11·6	16·7	15	45	17	.....	41·9	39
4	3·8	1·10	20·4	16·7	.....	10·9	16·6	15	.....	16·2	60·5	42·8	40
4·5	3·9	1·03	18·9	16·7	.....	10·3	15·7	15·5	.....	16·2	.....	41·2	41
4·8	5	1·083	22·7	16·3	.....	10	16·7	16	55	15·7	55	42·2	42
4·3	5	1·337	26·7	16·7	.....	10·4	15·5	15	55	18	45	40·7	43
5	6·6	1·562	33·8	30	15	11·4	15·5	15·8	64·3	17·2	54	45	44
4·7	5·7	1·648	32·2	.....	17	11	17·8	17·4	59·7	16·6	52·6	44·1	45
5	6	1·787	38·5	.....	17	12·5	18	17	64·3	16·7	55	46	46
5	5·6	1·856	39·6	.....	15·7	11·8	17·2	17·1	64·7	16·8	53·8	45·2	47
5·2	5·7	1·455	28·5	30	16·5	11·2	16·9	15·6	64·7	15·8	52·	43·6	48
4·9	5·8	1·717	32·6	35	14	11·8	17·3	18	57·7	16·8	48·1	42·5	49
4·7	5·9	1·669	30·9	.....	14·4	10·7	16·8	17	54·2	16·4	47·6	43·5	50
5·9	5·9	1·210	25·6	.....	15·4	10·0	17·8	15·5	62·7	17·1	48·5	43·2	
5·9	5·6	1·07	24	.....	15·4	9·5	17·5	15·1	63·3	16·4	47·2	42·5	51
5·9	6·1	1·35	27·2	.....	.....	10·4	18	15·9	62	17·7	49·7	43·9	52
5·7	6·1	1·915	32·6	.....	16·9	10·6	17·3	15·5	61·8	18·5	50·2	46·3	
5·3	5·6	2·06	32	.....	16	11·3	17·7	15·1	61	18	49·8	46·3	53
6·3	6·8	2·25	41·5	.....	19·2	9·3	18·7	15·8	63·3	21·4	52·3	46·8	54
5·4	5·7	1·70	30·7	.....	15·6	10·7	17·4	15·3	60·8	17·8	49·3	45·2	55
5·9	6·2	1·65	26·2	.....	.....	11·2	15·5	15·8	62	16·7	49·2	47	56
5·3	6·1	1·736	31·3	.....	16·1	10·4	18·2	15·8	58·9	18·9	49·9	43·1	
5	5·4	1·62	28·3	.....	18·1	10·4	18·3	16·3	59·8	18	53	44·3	57
5·2	7·6	2·25	38	.....	15	10	18·3	15·7	60	18·9	53·3	44·5	58
5·8	5·7	1·29	25·8	.....	15·8	10·5	17·4	15·6	58·8	18·9	48·4	44·1	59
6	6·2	1·72	29	.....	.....	10·3	18·2	16	57·5	19	47·7	43·1	60
4·7	5·5	1·80	35·5	.....	15·5	10·6	19	15·2	58·3	19·7	47·2	39·7	61
6·5	5·4	1·830	33·7	.....	18·4	10·2	17·6	14·7	58·2	18·1	48·2	42·1	
6·6	6·7	2·00	30	.....	20	12·2	19·3	16·7	61·2	20·7	53·3	47·2	62
8·1	6	2·00	35	.....	.....	10·7	18	15	60	18·5	51	48·5	63
7·7	6·2	2·17	41·2	.....	.....	10	19·2	15	63	21·7	52·3	43·3	64
5·4	4·7	1·40	27·2	.....	.....	9·3	16·8	13·5	53·8	15·8	43	36	65
5·7	5	1·42	27·9	.....	15	9·2	16·4	13·7	54·6	17·1	44·1	37·9	66
5·6	4·9	1·77	36·9	.....	.....	9·4	17	13·2	57·9	16·1	45·6	38·1	67
7·2	5	1·87	34·3	.....	.....	11·7	16·7	14·7	55·7	16·7	48·2	43·3	68
5·8	5	2·01	37·3	.....	20·2	9·4	17·7	15·4	59·3	18	48·3	42·5	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING.

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**34·5**	**58·7**	**19·7**	**13·8**	**2·6**	**36·3**	**49·1**	**11·6**	**4·9**	**14·231b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·4**	**6·0**	**41·1**	**57·7**	**19·0**	**9·7**	**2·7**	**39·8**	**38·8**	**12·3**	**5·1**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·5	6·1	36·1	59·4	22·1	10·2	2·7	42·1	43·1	12·3	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·1	6	41	59	19	9·3	2·6	38·8	36·5	12·4	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·2	5·8	42·6	59·6	16·6	9·5	3	35	34·4	11·6	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·3	6·3	41·6	54·7	21	9·3	2·4	40	40	13·2	5·3	15·00
5—Windsor	6·5	6	41	56·6	18	9·7	2·7	40	41·5	11·7	5·2	.....
6—Truro	6·7	6	44	56·8	17·5	10	2·6	42·6	37·2	12·8	5·2	.....
7—**P.E.I.**-Charlottetown	**6·0**	**5·8**	**36·0**	**60·0**	**19·2**	**14·7**	**2·6**	**42·3**	**36·7**	**11·8**	**5·0**	**16·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·5**	**6·2**	**39·6**	**59·2**	**18·0**	**10·0**	**2·7**	**38·8**	**37·3**	**12·0**	**4·9**	**13·500**
8—Moncton	6·2	6	40·8	60	19·4	9·5	2·8	41·3	38·6	12·3	5	g
9—Saint John	6·4	6·2	38·7	56·4	17·9	10	2·5	41·3	38·5	12·1	5	13·50
10—Fredericton	6·5	6·2	39·4	59·8	17·3	10·1	2·5	32·6	34·6	11·6	4·9	.....
11—Bathurst	6·7	6·3	39·6	60·5	17·5	10·2	3·1	40	37·5	12	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·8**	**32·9**	**57·9**	**20·3**	**13·0**	**2·7**	**40·7**	**50·2**	**10·7**	**4·9**	**13·857**
12—Quebec	6	5·9	34·4	61·9	22·2	15·6	2·3	37·5	50	10·6	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·2	6·1	31·2	67·5	21·9	14·8	2·8	42·5	60	12·5	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·9	28·9	58·6	20·6	12·1	2·8	42·3	45·7	10·3	4·9	14·50
15—Sorel	5·8	5·5	30·8	53	16·6	11·9	2·4	37·5	46·7	9·5	4·6	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	36·2	49·5	19·4	12·7	2·5	37·5	50	10	5	13·50
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	31·7	49·7	20·7	10·7	3·2	40	46·7	12·5	4·5	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	5·8	5·4	32·5	59·6	18·9	13·3	2·6	42	50	10·2	4·8	.....
19—Montreal	5·7	5·6	34	63	19·6	13·2	2·5	44·5	50·9	10·7	4·9	13·50–14·50
20—Hull	6	6	36	57·9	22·7	12·7	2·8	42·2	51·5	10·3	5	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**34·7**	**62·9**	**19·3**	**12·0**	**2·4**	**34·7**	**49·6**	**10·8**	**4·9**	**13·848**
21—Ottawa	6	5·9	35	60·9	17·8	13·4	2·7	41·5	54·6	10·4	5	14·50
22—Brockville	5·9	5·7	32·1	62	21·2	10·6	2·5	36·1	45·4	10·2	5	13·00
23—Kingston	6	5·9	34	54·2	17·4	11·5	2·6	38·7	46	10·3	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	6·2	6	37	62·5	19·1	10·3	2·5	28·8	46	10·2	5·1	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·1	5·9	35·6	61·6	20	12·9	2·5	35·6	51·7	10·4	5	14·25
26—Oshawa	6	6	29	55	19	10	2·5	32	.....	10	4·5	13·25
27—Orillia	6	5·9	36	65	19·7	10	2·3	37·8	45·8	9·8	4·8	14·00
28—Toronto	5·9	5·8	36·8	59·3	16·6	10·9	2·4	32·6	44·3	10	4·6	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·2	6	34·4	59·7	20·2	11·4	2·4	36·7	50	10·8	5·1	12·50g
30—St. Catharines	6·3	6·2	34·1	63·1	19·6	11·3	2·5	35	40	11·1	5·6	13·50g
31—Hamilton	6	6	36·9	61·8	19·1	11·2	2	34·8	45	10·1	5·1	12·50
32—Brantford	6·1	6·1	39·1	63·8	18·8	10·6	2·2	33·3	44·4	9·9	5·2	13·00
33—Galt	6·5	6·4	35·1	59·4	17·8	11·3	2·2	36·3	48·3	10·7	4·7	13·50
34—Guelph	6	6	35·6	61	21·5	10·7	2·5	39·1	50	10·4	5·3	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·1	6·1	32	66·7	19·4	10·6	2·2	34·7	47·5	10·1	4·4	13·50
36—Woodstock	6·6	6·5	33·3	61·7	20·3	9·7	2·6	31·3	49	11	5	12·50
37—Stratford	6·7	6·7	40	67·2	21·3	10·5	3	35	60	11·1	6	13·00
38—London	6·1	6	36·3	61·9	17·7	12·3	2·2	36·2	50	10	4·6	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·3	6·3	36·2	66·2	18·5	12·6	2·2	40·8	52	10·5	5·4	13·00
40—Chatham	6·5	6·4	33·7	59·2	15·2	12·2	2·1	32·5	60	10	4·7	g
41—Windsor	5·9	5·9	30·5	60·1	17·2	10·5	1·9	31	48·2	10	4·9	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·7	6·7	35·1	64·8	20	11	1·6	36·8	62·5	10	4·8	13·75
43—Owen Sound	6	5·9	38·2	69·8	19·5	10	2	27·5	45	10	4·5	13·50
44—North Bay	6·5	6·4	44	69·8	23·7	15·2	3·1	37·5	48·7	12·8	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·8	6·6	33·7	71·4	20·4	15·3	2·6	33	60	12·7	5·1	16·25
46—Cobalt	7	7	29·7	65	18·3	15	2·7	28·3	46·7	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	6·6	6·4	32	69·1	20·5	15·4	2·9	33·2	47·5	12	4·7	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·2	6·1	32	66·8	19·8	15	2·5	33·8	50	13·5	4·6	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·1	6·1	31·7	60	20·7	15·9	2·7	32·8	55	12·5	5·3	15·00
50—Fort William	6·4	6·6	30·6	57	19·5	13	2·3	38·6	45	11	4·6	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·8**	**6·8**	**32·6**	**53·7**	**20·0**	**12·6**	**2·4**	**31·8**	**55·6**	**13·0**	**4·9**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	7	32·6	53·8	18	11	2·4	32	54·4	11·8	4·8	18·50
52—Brandon	6·8	6·6	32·6	53·5	22	14·1	2·4	31·6	56·7	14·2	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·0**	**7·2**	**31·1**	**53·5**	**20·8**	**18·0**	**2·8**	**33·4**	**57·0**	**13·9**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·8	7·9	31·9	54·3	18·4	16a	2·8	34·8	60	13·3	4·8	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·3	7	32·2	53	22·5	20·1a	2·8	35	50	14	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·3	7·3	32·1	53·2	18·6	19a	2·7	31·9	58	13·3	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·7	6·7	28·2	53·4	23·5	16·9a	2·9	32	60	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**30·1**	**53·3**	**19·4**	**17·7**	**2·8**	**30·8**	**51·8**	**13·8**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	7	6·9	28·8	53·1	19·3	21a	2·7	29·2	50	.....	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	7·1	7	30·7	54·2	23	16·2a	2·9	28·3	60	13·7	4·7	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·9	33·3	52·3	19·8	16·7a	3·1	35	49	14·3	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·8	6·8	31	52·9	18·8	18·5a	2·7	34	50	12·2	4·9	g
61—Lethbridge	6·7	6·4	26·9	54	16·2	16·2a	2·7	27·7	50	15	4·4	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**32·8**	**51·4**	**21·7**	**21·7**	**2·9**	**39·2**	**54·9**	**12·5**	**5·1**	.....
62—Fernie	7·7	6·7	33·7	52·2	21·2	22·5a	2·7	47·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·2	7	32·5	56·5	25	26a	2·8	47·5	60	15	.....	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	33·2	52·5	22·7	23·3a	3·3	31·5	50	14	5·7	.....
65—New Westminster	5·9	5·6	33·3	47·3	19·3	19a	2·5	33·7	60	11·3	4·8	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	31·3	48·2	18·3	19·7a	2·7	35	53·3	11	5·1	.....
67—Victoria	6·6	6·1	33·4	49·8	21·8	20·2a	2·8	36·7	55·8	11	4·9	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·6	6·1	32·2	50·6	22·2	19·7a	3·2	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·5	6·1	32·7	54·2	23·3	23a	3·1	42·5	50	12·5	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
irch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35–$50 according to condition and
from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF AUGUST, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·387	**12·024**	**9·683**	**11·570**	**7·190**	**8·480**	**7·436**	**26·6**	**9·3**	**24·227**	**17·808**	
8·090	**10·138**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·500**	**28·8**	**9·7**	**21·583**	**14·917**	
6·90- 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·4	9·7	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	1
6·50- 6·75s	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00	29·3	10	15·00-25·00	10·00-15·00	2
6·75- 9·75	10·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·8	9·8	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·50-10·50	11·50	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	6·00-7·00	7·00- 8·00	6·50	30	8·9	23·00-33·00	15·00-23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·3	9·7	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	10	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·250- 9·900	**11·500**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**21·3**	**10·0**	**19·00-25·00**	**10·00-15·00**	7
10·156	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·2**	**9·8**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7g	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	8
10·50-12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00- 8·00c	28	9·7	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
9·00-10·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·8	9·6	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·4	10	20·00	15·00	11
9·388	**11·750**	**10·917**	**11·620**	**8·140**	**8·299**	**8·450**	**22·6**	**9·3**	**22·333**	**16·125**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	20·6	9·8	22·00-30·00	.....	12
7·00- 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	23·7	9·7	22·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	13
9·50-11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24	9·4	21·00-28·00	18·00-23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8·7	15·00-17·00	8·00-12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21·5	9·1	18·00-22·00	14·00-20·00	16
8·75- 9·25	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10	18·00-25·00	12·00-18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	.....	7·50c	.....	4·50c	25	9·4	16·00-20·00	10·00-14·00	18
8·00- 8·50	11·00	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00-14·00c	25·5	8·6	22·00-32·00	17·00-22·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·25	.....	23	8·9	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
10·138	**11·871**	**10·167**	**12·344**	**7·819**	**9·625**	**8·625**	**25·0**	**9·0**	**25·929**	**19·232**	
10·25	11·50-12·50	8·00	9·00	6·00	7·00	8·00- 9·00	23·7	9·4	20·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	21
7·50- 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	8·6	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24	9·6	20·00-28·00	18·00-20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·3	9·3	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·00	12·00-12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21·7	8·7	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·5	9	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
9·75-10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	6·50	7·50	.....	23·5	8·7	20·00-24·00	14·00-20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	23·7	8·8	27·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	28
7·00- 8·00g	10·50g	g	g	g	g	g	27g	8·7	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
7·50- 8·00g	11·00-11·50g	g	15·00-16·00g	g	g	g	22·7	9·3	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	26	8·8	27·00-35·00	15·00-27·00	31
9·00	11·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·5	8·8	20·00-32·00	15·00-25·00	32
10·00-12·00	11·50	11·00	14·00	7·50	10·00	10·00c	25	8·7	22·00-27·00	16·00-22·00	33
9·50-10·00	12·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·4	9·3	23·00-29·00	15·00-23·00	34
9·00-11·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·4	8·8	22·00-32·00	18·00-23·00	35
9·50-11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	7·3	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	36
8·50-10·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	25	9·6	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	37
10·75-12·00	11·25-11·75	.....	15·00	.....	13·00	6·00	25	8·8	24·00-36·00	18·00-26·00	38
9·00-11·50	12·00	.....	13·00-16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·4	9·2	23·00-30·00	18·00-23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	22·3g	9·1	20·00-25·00	14·00-20·00	40
9·00-10·00	11·00	.....	14·00-16·00c	.....	10·00-12·00c	7·00-10·00c	.....	8·4	25·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	41
7·75- 8·75	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·3	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	42
7·50- 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·2	9·2	20·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	43
13·00	14·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	29·3	9·3	.....	.....	44
10·00-13·50	13·50-14·25	12·00c	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	28·8	9·5	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	12·00c	.....	9·00- 9·75c	.....	32·7	9·7	17·50	15·00	46
14·50	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·75	9·75	.....	35	9·3	p	p	47
7·50-10·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·5	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
12·00-13·25	12·50	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	28·3	9·7	22·00-32·00	15·00-23·00	49
12·00-13·25	12·50	8·25	9·00	7·00	7·75	.....	25	9·1	22·00-32·00	15·00-23·00	50
8·813	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·938**	**8·563**	**7·500**	**27·4**	**9·5**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
5·75-12·75h	14·25-15·50	.....	.....	6·00-9·75	6·75-10·50	8·00	27	9·7	27·00-35·00	18·00-26·00	51
5·75-11·00h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·50-9·50	7·00-10·00	7·00	27·7	9·3	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	52
8·106	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·906**	**9·000**	**28·4**	**9·7**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75-12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50- 9·00i	.....	26·9	9·9	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	53
8·00- 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	30	9·7	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·25- 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	29·1	9·6	20·00-27·00	14·00-20·00	55
5·00- 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00-11·00c	11·00c	27·4	9·5	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·9**	**9·4**	**23·375**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·5	20·00-23·00	14·00-18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	8·9	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·5g	9·9	18·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	59
6·00- 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	29g	9·4	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	60
4·00- 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	.....	9·3	20·00-30·00	14·00-20·00	61
10·029	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·250**	**4·825**	**33·3**	**9·8**	**23·063**	**17·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50-8·75	8·50-10·25	4·88- 5·33	40	10	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·75-7·00	8·00- 8·25	6·50	.....	9·4	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·5	22·00-27·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30c	4·77c	30·3	10	19·00-24·00	14·00-17·00	67
7·70- 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	10	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·00-14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00-10·00i	7·00-12·00i	.....	32·8	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i Including conveniences. r. Mining compan · houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered

(Continued from Page 1050)

February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

The heading to the table on page 1065 has been changed in this issue from that previously used, to prevent misunderstanding.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	132
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

Retail Prices

Beef prices changed little during the month the tendency being, however, toward slightly lower levels, round steak averaging 24 cents per pound in August as compared with 24·2 cents in July and shoulder roast averaging 15·8 cents in August and 16·1 cents in July. Fresh pork advanced from an average of 26·2 cents per pound in July to 27·4 cents in August and breakfast bacon from 34·2 cents per pound in July to 36·3 cents in August

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Aug. 1926	Aug. 1928	Aug. 1929	Aug. 1930	Aug. 1933	Aug. 1935	Aug. 1936	Aug. 1937	July 1938	‡Aug 1938
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	99·1	95·3	98·4	83·7	69·5	71·7	76·1	85·6	78·6	74·6
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	98·6	88·4	100·1	75·1	65·9	66·1	77·5	87·7	74·4	62·5
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·8	111·2	109·9	92·1	59·7	69·9	72·3	81·0	78·3	75·7
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·7	93·8	91·1	79·9	71·2	70·6	69·8	73·8	67·2	66·8
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·1	98·6	94·0	86·6	63·2	64·2	68·6	77·9	76·7	77·1
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	92·5	93·8	90·7	85·4	87·1	87·9	104·8	97·8	97·9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	100·7	91·9	98·5	74·4	68·0	69·9	69·1	86·1	70·5	69·8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·2	93·6	90·5	83·3	85·0	85·2	87·0	86·7	86·7
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	95·1	95·3	92·2	81·6	79·5	78·4	81·8	79·4	79·3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·9	95·9	96·3	86·3	72·1	73·2	75·5	80·6	77·8	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·8	101·1	103·7	87·2	66·6	69·7	75·6	82·9	79·0	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·5	92·5	91·3	85·7	75·9	75·5	75·4	79·1	77·0	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	99·6	94·3	100·2	79·9	66·8	69·0	74·6	86·8	76·1	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·1	92·8	94·9	91·2	84·9	89·8	89·7	94·4	95·5	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	99·9	94·5	100·8	78·6	64·8	66·7	72·9	85·9	73·9	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	98·1	99·2	87·8	80·7	81·0	85·6	95·5	89·2	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	99·9	93·7	101·2	76·6	62·1	64·3	70·8	84·3	71·3	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	98·3	88·1	97·0	73·9	65·1	64·2	73·1	82·7	70·6	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	97·2	106·3	105·4	88·7	61·8	69·9	72·0	80·4	77·3	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	97·3	94·8	109·2	75·7	57·2	62·1	73·3	84·9	71·5	63·1
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·2	100·3	103·0	88·3	65·4	67·5	71·2	74·2	67·1	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·1	98·5	93·8	86·3	63·5	64·3	68·5	77·6	76·4	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·8	91·2	93·0	87·3	80·4	82·7	82·5	90·0	85·9	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·6	93·7	102·3	77·1	60·9	65·0	73·0	83·7	72·5	.....
All manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	99·3	95·0	94·5	85·4	71·7	72·3	74·8	81·9	78·4	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended September 2, 1938; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

increases being recorded in most localities. The price of eggs was generally higher, fresh grades averaging 34·1 cents per dozen as compared with 31 cents in July and 25·9 cents in May the low point. Creamery butter was little changed in price averaging 29·8 cents per pound in August and 30 cents in July. Bread has been unchanged in the average at 7·2 cents per pound since the beginning of the year. Flour was fractionally lower averaging 4 cents per pound. Onions were down in the average from 7 cents per pound to 5·7 cents. Potatoes were higher in most localities the price per 90 pounds averaging $1.41 as compared with 98 cents in July. An advance in the price of anthracite coal was reported from several cities the Dominion average price being up from $14.18 per ton in July to $14.23 in August.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut":

Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $14; Moncton $16; Saint John $13; Quebec $14; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $14.50; Thetford Mines $17.25; Montreal $14.75 and $15; Ottawa $16; Kingston $15; Belleville $15; Peterborough $16.75; Oshawa $15; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15.50 and $15; Hamilton $14.50 and $14; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16; St. Thomas $16; Cobalt $18.50; Timmins $18.50; Port Arthur $17.25; Fort William $17.25; Winnipeg $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, wholesale and retail prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 100·6 for July as compared with 100·7 for June. The index for the combined food groups was 97·8 as compared with 99·4 the previous month. The index for the combined industrial materials and manufactures groups increased from 101·3 to 101·9 in the same period. As compared with the figure for July, 1937, the general index showed a decline of 9·8 per cent for July, 1938.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 91·1 at the end of July as compared with 91·4 at the end of June, a decrease of 0·3 per cent for the month. The combined foodstuffs groups index declined 3·5 per cent during the month, while the index for the "materials" groups increased 1·8 per cent. The general index showed a decline of 14·0 per cent from the figure for the end of July, 1937.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July 1914=100, was 156 at the first of August as compared with 159 at the first of July. The index of food prices was 141 as compared with 146 the previous month, the decline of 3·4 per cent being due mainly to a marked fall in the price of potatoes which had been abnormally high the previous month. The other groups making up the index showed no changes.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 652 for July as compared with 653 for June. Food prices declined 3·1 per cent during the month while prices of industrial materials increased 2·6 per cent. The index based on gold curency, 1914=100, was 55 for July as compared with 56 for June.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the expenditure of a workingman's family of four persons at Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 692 for the second quarter of 1938, an increase of 0·6 per cent over the figure for the previous quarter. The index for food prices rose from 727 to 732 or 0·7 per cent during the same quarter.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913=100, was 105·6 for July, showing no change from the figure for June. The indexes for agricultural products and manufactured goods showed no change from the figures for June, standing at 106·0 and 125·9 respectively. The index of the combined raw materials and semi-manufactured goods groups rose from 93·7 to 93·8 during the month.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number, on the base 1913-1914=100, was 126·8 for July as compared with 126·0 for June. Increases over the June figures were shown in the following groups: food, 1·1 per cent; clothing, 0·4 per cent and heating and lighting materials, 0·1 per cent. The index of the sundries group decreased 0·4 per cent.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 100 for May as compared with 101 for April. The index of prices of all foods was 102 as compared with 100 for the previous month while the index for non-foods was 99 as compared with 101 for April.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933, to June, 1934=100, was 105 for June as compared with 104 for May. The index for food prices increased 0·9 per cent. The index of clothing prices decreased 1·2 per cent, those for fuel and lighting materials and miscellaneous articles each decreased 1·0 per cent, while the index for rent was unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 78·3 for June, as compared with 78·1 for May, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. The index of prices for farm products increased 1·8 per cent during the month, while that for food increased 1·4 per cent. The index of prices of hides and leather products declined 1·3 per cent. Changes in other groups were of less than one per cent. The index for all commodities was 10·2 per cent lower than that for June, 1937.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 86·5 for July as compared with 86·7 for June. All groups of expenditures except fuel and light, showed moderate decreases. Living costs in July were 2·7 per cent lower than a year ago, but 20·6 per cent higher than at the depression low of 1933.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] OCTOBER, 1938 [NUMBER 10

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a considerable increase in employment at the beginning of September, according to returns received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,915 firms, each with a minimum of 15 employees, representing practically all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business operations. These firms employed 1,106,989 persons, or 32,688 more than in the preceding month. The experience of the last seventeen years shows that the average change between August 1 and September 1 has been very slight, gains in a number of these years just about offsetting declines in the remainder; the large advance at September 1, 1938, was therefore especially interesting. The employment index number (with the average for the calendar year 1926 as the base equal to 100) stood at 115·5, as compared with 112·1 at August 1, 1938, and with 123·2 at September 1, 1937. At the same date in recent years of the record the index was as follows: 1936, 107·1; 1935, 102·7; 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1, and 1927, 111·0.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of September, 1938, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,855 local trade unions, embracing a membership of 216,719 persons. Of these, 25,088 were without employment, a percentage of 11·6, in contrast with percentages of 14·0 at the beginning of August, 1938, and 7·6 at the beginning of September, 1937.

Employment Office Reports.—The volume of business transacted during August, 1938, by the offices of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average daily placements effected, indicated a gain over July, 1938, and also over August, 1937, farming being the group under both comparisons mainly responsible for the change, although construction and maintenance also showed a substantial increase over the preceding month. Vacancies during August this year numbered 44,028, applications for work 68,590, and placements in regular and casual employment 41,891.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.41 at the beginning of September as compared with $17.70 for August; $17.41 for September, 1937; $16.84 for September, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.90 for September, 1929. The decline in September as compared with August was due to a decrease in the cost of foods. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number based upon prices in 1926 as 100 was little changed week by week during the month being 74·5 for the week ended September 30 as compared with 74·6 for the week ended September 2, and 74 for the week ended September 9, the low point during the month. On a monthly basis the index number was 76·0 for August, 1938; 85·0 for September, 1937; 76·4 for September, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 97·8 for September, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 1072. The index of the physical volume of business in August was slightly higher than in the previous month but considerably lower than in August, 1937. Of the principal factors used in the construction of the index and after adjustments for seasonal changes, mineral production was on a somewhat higher level during August than in the preceding month there being increases in the exports of nickel and in the shipments of gold and silver which more than offset declines in the exports of copper, zinc and asbestos and in the imports of bauxite. Other principal groups to record improvement in the same comparison were electric power output, carloadings, imports and exports, while manufacturing and trade employment were lower. In the manufacturing group foodstuffs, tobacco products and textiles were lower but forestry products and iron and steel were slightly higher. All of

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

		1938			1937		
		September	August	July	September	August	July
Trade, external aggregate	$	.....	143,564,220	134,542,328	165,456,613	173,304,529	172,138,336
Imports, merchandise for consumption	$	.....	57,026,268	55,822,529	70,240,465	69,965,939	71,995,940
Exports, Canadian produce	$	.....	83,468,997	66,915,722	94,151,927	101,471,260	99,157,775
Customs duty collected	$	.....	7,608,740	7,293,412	9,070,318	8,782,342	8,505,885
Bank debits to individual accounts	$	.....	2,371,129,327	2,466,370,454	2,733,624,854	2,612,857,577	2,720,737,779
Bank notes in circulation	$	.....	98,661,488	100,841,202	108,225,813	110,939,351	113,363,675
Bank deposits, savings	$	.....	1,634,654,979	1,622,606,061	1,574,503,186	1,557,638,802	1,572,154,385
Bank loans, commercial, etc.	$	.....	781,010,385	786,366,739	770,684,341	747,670,894	734,888,808
Security prices, index numbers—							
Common stocks		.....	105·2	106·9	118·9	135·2	133·0
Preferred stocks		.....	86·8	87·2	91·0	101·5	99·4
(1) Index of interest rates		.....	66·8	66·8	71·8	72·2	73·1
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number		†74·5	76·0	78·6	85·0	85·6	87·6
(3) Prices, retail, family budget	$	17·41	17·70	17·45	17·41	17·48	17·24
Index, retail sales, unadjusted		.....	68·4	69·3	81·4	69·4	74·2
(4) Index, retail sales, adjusted		.....	76·4	77·6	81·5	79·9	80·4
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)		115·5	112·1	113·5	125·7	123·2	119·1
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members)		11·6	14·0	13·5	7·6	8·9	10·4
Railway—							
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight	cars	231,166	184,333	174,922	242,232	210,751	200,837
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings	$	17,849,629	15,551,529	14,176,717	17,930,439	16,485,561	16,662,985
Operating expenses	$	.....	.....	12,373,831	13,352,460	13,685,535	12,429,103
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings	$	.....	12,183,304	11,090,026	14,355,272	11,914,930	12,041,527
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines	$	.....	11,602,282	10,582,689	11,213,559	11,338,316	10,946,067
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles		.....	.....	1,689,247,624	2,739,043,395	2,072,500,119	1,919,260,174
Building permits	$	.....	5,814,330	6,230,254	5,112,000	4,263,000	5,529,000
(7) Contracts awarded	$	19,534,900	22,113,400	21,158,200	21,715,000	24,830,000	21,485,000
Mineral Production—							
Pig iron	tons	49,972	49,477	51,238	76,180	74,578	79,736
Steel ingots and castings	tons	74,000	82,781	83,927	114,622	126,695	122,968
Ferro-alloys	tons	3,174	1,857	4,129	7,720	9,913	6,285
Lead	lbs.	.....	39,826,892	38,724,783	40,788,803	40,590,985	31,321,744
Zinc	lbs.	.....	.....	28,367,785	30,147,486	38,344,676	36,298,712
Copper	lbs.	.....	49,321,991	49,607,247	48,064,000	44,549,000	41,750,000
Nickel	lbs.	.....	16,548,872	17,404,131	19,026,000	20,667,000	15,796,000
Gold	ounces	.....	412,135	420,778	348,528	349,108	347,716
Silver	ounces	.....	.....	2,584,296	2,367,022	3,129,097	2,767,983
Coal	tons	.....	992,668	814,910	1,415,219	1,241,948	1,145,334
Crude petroleum imports	gals	.....	132,536,152	142,592,000	153,310,000	158,568,000	164,720,000
Rubber imports	lbs.	.....	4,104,744	6,015,000	5,368,000	7,853,000	4,359,000
Cotton, raw, imports	lbs.	.....	8,265,000	7,588,000	4,582,000	5,197,000	12,324,000
Wool, raw, imports	lbs.	.....	.....	1,530,000	1,228,000	1,965,000	1,401,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia	bd. ft.	.....	163,782,129	211,650,687	334,515,215	306,106,116	309,576,821
Flour production	bbls.	.....	1,103,037	928,722	1,438,000	1,042,949	1,087,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured	lbs.	96,270,679	100,705,387	86,226,450	91,122,789	92,364,014	67,278,417
Foot wear production	pairs	.....	2,178,202	1,626,772	2,256,289	2,321,489	2,056,000
Output of central electric stations daily average	k.w.h.	.....	66,835,000	64,121,000	73,476,000	70,894,000	70,582,000
Sales of insurance	$	.....	27,552,000	30,126,000	27,214,000	27,891,000	32,043,000
Newsprint production	tons	.....	220,300	202,550	312,350	318,710	314,530
Automobiles, passenger, production		4,290	3,063	5,273	1,926	5,814	12,513
(8) Index of Physical Volume of Business		.....	110·1	109·1	123·8	123·4	126·5
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION		.....	110·3	109·8	127·5	127·2	130·9
Mineral production		.....	194·3	192·1	203·8	212·3	215·3
Manufacturing		.....	100·9	101·3	122·9	121·4	127·2
Construction		.....	53·2	51·4	55·6	52·6	48·4
Electric power		.....	217·9	212·3	226·9	231·1	233·7
DISTRIBUTION		.....	109·5	107·0	113·0	112·2	113·6
Trade employment		.....	131·9	133·7	132·9	131·8	133·8
Carloadings		.....	76·3	71·5	85·1	82·7	85·8
Imports		.....	82·6	79·8	101·6	97·9	97·5
Exports		.....	127·1	104·3	103·9	115·6	108·1

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended September 30, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending October 1, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending September 10, August 13, and July 16, 1938; September 11, August 14, and July 17, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

the principal groups mentioned above were lower during August, 1938, than in August, 1937, except construction, trade employment and exports which were higher. Information available for September shows employment, the number of cars loaded and gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways at higher levels than in August but lower than in September, 1937, while the index number of wholesale prices and the value of contracts awarded were lower in both comparisons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during September was 15, involving 2,173 workers and causing a time loss of 18,840 man working days as compared with 19 disputes, involving 2,083 workers with time loss of 14,308 days during August. The principal disputes during September involved coal miners at Florence and Bras d'Or, N.S., salmon fishermen in British Columbia, and also four disputes carried over from August, namely: knitting factory workers at St. Catharines, Ont., foundry workers at Windsor, Ont., restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont., and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C. In September, 1937, the principal disputes involved steel foundry and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q., silk factory workers at Louiseville, P.Q., rubber workers at Kitchener, Ont., and clothing factory workers at Cornwall, Ont. The total number of disputes in September, 1937, was 32, involving 7,521 workers with a time loss of 41,288 man working days. Of the fifteen disputes recorded in September, 1938, eight were terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers involved and compromise settlements being reached in two cases, while the results of three disputes were recorded as indefinite. Seven disputes involving approximately 970 workers were recorded as unterminated at the end of September. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During the month the Minister of Labour received a unanimous report (accompanied by a signed agreement) of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Lethbridge Collieries Limited and their employees.

A summary of the report and agreement, together with other proceedings under the Act, is given in an article commencing on page 1079.

Operation of Farm Employment Plan

The Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, announced on October 10 that the Farm Employment Plan, the cost of which will be shared jointly by the federal and provincial governments has been placed in operation in the western provinces. The detailed application of the plan will be based upon the representations that have been made by the provinces concerned, that the plan would be necessary so that suitable shelter under congenial conditions can be provided, combined with useful occupations, for single unemployed and homeless persons as a substitution for relief and the inevitable congregation in urban centres.

The Minister added that last year's experience would indicate that ample opportunity will exist for placement, making unnecessary the drift of single unemployed persons from the Prairie Provinces to British Columbia during the coming winter.

Statistics of Material Aid Recipients for August

A further decrease in the number of fully employable persons on relief is shown in preliminary figures for August from the national registration of the Department of Labour.

Early figures issued by Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, on October 10, showed the total of these unemployed in August at 124,000, a decrease of 6 per cent from the July total of 132,000. The net decrease from August a year ago is over 13 per cent. Decreases in the numbers of fully employable persons on relief have occurred in every month up to August from the winter peak of 174,932 in February last.

A total of 474,000 persons were receiving non-agricultural material aid in August this year—24,000 or nearly 5 per cent less than in the previous month. This category includes totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads in the three degrees of employability. This aggregate showed a net reduction of over 7 per cent from August, 1937.

The figures indicate that approximately 70,000 farmers who, together with their dependents, account for a farm population of 304,000, were reported as receiving agricultural aid for subsistence. These persons were chiefly located in the Province of Saskatchewan, that province alone showing a total of 264,000, largely as a result of the crop failure in 1937. The Dominion total on agricultural aid, though over thirty per cent greater

than in August, 1937, was nearly 13 per cent less in August than in July, 1938. The Saskatchewan total had already begun to reflect the improvement due to this year's crops and from July to August showed a reduction of more than 13 per cent.

The grand total of all classes of persons on material and agricultural aid in August, according to these early figures, was 778,000, a decrease of 8 per cent from July, but an increase of four and a half per cent from August, 1937. As indicated, the increase in the grand total is wholly attributable to the fact the larger numbers of farm population on Aid in the Province of Saskatchewan more than offset the reduction in the numbers on urban aid throughout the country.

Old Age Pensions and Canadian Government Annuities

In the LABOUR GAZETTE of March 1938, pages 286 and 287, a synopsis of the new regulations governing Old Age Pensions in Canada is given. The second paragraph (on page 287) setting out the chief changes in regulations establishing the income of an applicant reads as follows:—

> (*b*) the old regulation provided that the amount of a Canadian Government Annuity, purchasable by the personal property of the pensioner after making due allowance for reasonable clothing and household furniture should be included as income of the pensioner. The new regulations provide that the pension authority shall consider as income the amount of an immediate Canadian Government Annuity, Ordinary Life Plan, payable quarterly, purchasable with the cash and securities of the applicant taken at market value in excess of $250 and with the value of the personal property of the applicant less a reasonable allowance for household furniture and clothing and for the personal property from which any net profit or gain is derived by the applicant. If the applicant is one of two spouses living together the pension authority shall include as income of the applicant the amount of such an annuity purchasable with one-half the cash and securities of the two of them in excess of $250 and by one-half the personal property of both of them, less a reasonable allowance for household furniture and clothing and for personal property from which they obtain net profit or gain;

As the above paragraph has been erroneously interpreted to indicate that an annuity of $250 for a single person would be exempt under the present Regulations, it should be explained that $250 is the amount deductible from the value of the applicant's assets, at present market value, to determine the amount on which the annuity value is to be calculated.

The Old Age Pensions Act reads as follows:—

"that the maximum pension payable is $240 a year which shall be subject to reduction by the amount of the income in excess of $125 a year."

There is, therefore, no change in the exemption allowed which is still $125 a year, not $250 a year.

Minister of Labour Reviews Functions of Department

On October 10, the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, gave a radio address over the national network of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation on the work of the Dominion Department of Labour. The Minister's address was part of the series entitled "The Government of Canada," which is to be published by the C.B.C. in book form (price 50 cents) on the conclusion of the talks.

The Minister, in commencing, emphasized that the work of this Department of the Government lies almost entirely in the field of human relations—dealing with such matters as unemployment and other forms of social distress, the training of unemployed young men and women, the rehabilitation of older men and women, the investigation of combines, the observance of fair wages and working conditions on Federal public works and Government contracts, and the peaceful adjustment of industrial disputes, etc.

This list of major activities indicated that "the Department of Labour is first and last a Department of human relations," and the Minister further observed that "its hope and effort is to make these relations more wholesome and harmonious for the public good."

From this premise, the Minister proceeded to outline the functions and activities of the Department, reviewing in particular the factors attendant upon unemployment and the measures adopted to cope with it.

Touching on the conciliation machinery of the Department, he commended employees and employers alike for the fact "that there had been no strikes of a major character in Canada during the present year."

Another responsibility of the Department to which he referred was the administration of the Combines Investigation Act—a measure which "safeguarded the public interest against detrimental combinations and monopolies."

The Minister also referred to opportunities afforded residents of Canada by the Annuities Act "to provide economically for their old

age." He noted that there was "a growing interest in the system by large industrial concerns planning pension retirement funds for their employees."

Conference on Industrial Relations at Queen's University

Under the auspices of Queen's University, a conference on industrial relations was held in Kingston on September 14-17. The program of the conference covered a wide diversity of subjects.

"Industrial Relations and the University" was the topic of the opening meeting under the chairmanship of J. C. Macfarlane, Legal Counsel, Canadian General Electric Company Limited, the speaker being Principal R. C. Wallace, Queen's University, and Professor W. A. Mackintosh, Director of the School of Commerce and Administration, Queen's University.

Under the subject heading of "Trends in Employer-Employee Relations" three papers were given viz: "Trends in the United States" by W. H. Browne, Secretary, Moore Corporation Limited; "The Functions of an Employees' Representation Committee" by J. S. Willis, Educational Director, Canada Packers Limited; and "Collective Bargaining in Canada" by Professor J. Finkelman, Professor of Administration and Industrial Law, University of Toronto.

At another session of the conference Mr. A. B. Purvis, President and Managing Director, Canadian Industries Limited, spoke on the subject of "A Business Man Looks at Industrial Relations."

"Industrial Retirement Plans" formed the topic of one of the meetings and was subdivided into three sections. Dr. Bryce M. Stewart, Director of Research, Industrial Relations Counselors, Incorporated, New York, took as his subject "Some Fundamental Features of a Good Retirement Plan." "Financing the Plan" was discussed by J. A. Calder, Assistant Comptroller, Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada Limited, and Dr. W. C. Clark, Deputy Minister of Finance, Ottawa, spoke on the subject of "The Relation of Industrial Plans to Government Schemes."

Discussing "Minimum and Fair Wage Legislation", H. W. Macdonnell, Industrial Relations Department, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, spoke on "Recent Developments in Ontario and Quebec," while Professor V. F. Coe, Department of Political Science, University of Toronto, dealt with "The Economic Aspect."

"Wage Determination" was the subject of a paper delivered by W. F. Cook of the Industrial Relations Department, Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, Wisconsin. F. H. Robinson, Training Supervisor, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, C. W. Foster, Personnel Manager, Dominion Stores, and K. A. Burgess, Safety Engineer, Canadian Kodak Company Limited, dealt with the subject of "Employee Training Plans."

At the concluding session of the conference, J. W. Fagan, Assistant General Superintendent of the Northern Electric Company Limited, spoke on "Work-Sharing During a Depression."

Death of Mr. James Simpson, Prominent Canadian Labour Leader

The death occurred on September 24 of Mr. James Simpson, former Mayor of Toronto and prominent Canadian labour leader. In his passing the Canadian labour movement not only lost one who had been active in leadership but who had become a national figure by reason of his participation as a labour representative on boards and commissions that directly concerned the economic and social life of the country.

Coming to Canada from Lancashire at the age of 14, Mr. Simpson was employed for three years as a factory worker, after which time he became a typesetter's apprentice and later joined the composing staff of the *Toronto Daily Star*. Subsequently he was assigned to the City Hall, becoming municipal editor of *The Star*, a position which he occupied for nine years.

At the age of 26, Mr. Simpson became active in labour circles and soon afterward entered upon his political career. He rose rapidly in the Labour movement, his first offices being those of secretary of the Municipal Committee, and later vice-president and president of the Toronto District Trades and Labour Council. For a period of six years he was vice-president of that organization.

Mr. Simpson represented the Toronto Trades and Labour Council on the Technical School Board for three years and also represented the same organization in the Canadian National Exhibition Association for a period of four years.

His connection with the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada extended over a lengthy period. For thirty-three years Mr. Simpson was a delegate to the Congress, and held the office of vice-president for eighteen years. He was a frequent fraternal delegate from the Trades and Labour Congress to the American Federation of Labor conventions and in 1916 he represented the Trades and Labour Congress at the British Trades Union Congress convention. His chief identity with trade union-

ism was, however, through his membership in the Toronto Typographical Union, and at the time of his death was a pensioner of that union by virtue of his close association with that organiaztion for thirty-seven years.

A keen debater and forceful speaker, Mr. Simpson entered upon his political career when he became a member of the Toronto Technical School Board, and later of the Board of Education which absorbed the former. In 1908, he ran for the office of mayor but was defeated. He returned to the Board of Education the following year and soon became chairman of that body.

In 1914, Mr. Simpson was elected controller with the highest vote ever given a candidate for that office in the City of Toronto up to that time. Again in 1930 he was elected to the Board of Control with a large vote and continued to hold that office until 1935, when he was elected mayor.

During his career, Mr. Simpson was appointed to many commissions, boards of conciliation and investigation, and delegations.

In 1908 he served as a member of the technical education commission and visited many cities in the United States. In 1910 Mr. Simpson was appointed by the Dominion Government as labour representative on the Royal Commission on Industrial Training and Technical Education to investigate educational systems here and in Europe. In 1925 he was elected by Canadian workers as a delegate to the British Commonwealth Labour Congress held in London, England.

Mr. Simpson's wide contact with labour in the international sphere resulted in his frequent appointment either in the capacity of labour delegate or technical adviser to the labour delegate at the annual conferences of the International Labour Organization.

Mr. Simpson was on many occasions chosen as the employees' representative on boards of conciliation and investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. In this sphere Mr. Simpson evidenced his great knowledge and understanding of the complexity and diversity of labour problems in their relationship to the national interest.

Convention Proceedings of Labour Bodies

Elsewhere in this issue reviews are made of the convention proceedings of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada, and the British Trades Union Congress. These summaries of convention resolutions, etc., are to be found on pages 1101, 1107, and 1108, respectively.

Further Modifications of 40-Hour Week in France

Modifications of the forty-hour week in France have been dealt with in recent issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE (July, 1938, page 721, and February, 1938, page 127). In pursuance of its policy of simplifying and rendering more elastic the methods of applying the forty-hour week legislation, and of increasing the facilities for working overtime in exceptional circumstances, the French Government has recently issued a number of decrees.

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* summarizes the effect of them in its September issue as follows:—

Two Decrees dated August 6, 1938, give practical effect to the recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry into Production as regards additional allowances of overtime in industries suffering from a shortage of skilled labour and in certain key industries which have reached the limit of their productive capacity under existing conditions.

The first Decree provides for 75 hours of overtime a year, in addition to those already permissible, in respect of specified occupations for which a shortage of suitably qualified labour has been proved in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding, hardware and domestic utensils, motor-car body building, watch and clock, optical instrument, and certain other industries. The additional working time, which is subject to payment at increased rates, may not exceed three hours a week nor one hour a day.

The second Decree authorizes undertakings in specified branches of industry, the activity of which is a determining factor in important sections of national production, to apply to the Inspector of Labour for permission to work, during 1938, 50 hours of overtime after the exhaustion of the overtime permitted under other regulations. This additional overtime may not exceed one hour a day, and must be remunerated at increased rates. The specified branches of industry include the manufacture of machine tools, and of machinery and plant for works of construction and for the textile, paper and printing, food and chemical industries.

On August 30, 1938, a Decree was signed by the French President and countersigned by all members of the Cabinet giving partial effect to the policy enunciated by the Prime Minister in his broadcast of August 21. The first article of the Decree reiterates the provision, appearing in the existing regulations applying the forty-hour week, by which the Government may order the extension, by the amount deemed necessary, of hours of labour

on work in the interests of national defence and safety or of the public service. In a statement published with the Decree, it is explained that this article is designed to emphasize the determination of the Government to utilize the powers which it already possesses to extend working time in the circumstances in question. Further provisions of the Decree authorize the Minister of Labour, after consultation with the employers' and workers' organizations, to grant permission to undertakings or groups of undertakings, in industry generally, to work 100 hours of overtime a year, additional to those permissible under existing regulations (in general, 75 hours a year) during periods of exceptional pressure of work which cannot be dealt with by the normal staff or by the engagement of extra workers.

It is announced that the issue of a Decree is contemplated which will further simplify and accelerate the procedure for extending working hours, and that draft legislation will be submitted to the next session of Parliament authorizing a reduction of the rates of overtime pay laid down in collective agreements.

International Indices of Unemployment, Employment and Actual Hours of Work

In 1937, for the first time in eight years, the number of employed workers in the world regained the level at which it stood before the world economic crisis, according to a release issued recently by the International Labour Office.

Taking 100 as an index figure for the average number of employed workers in the world in 1929 (in sixteen of the principal industrial countries), it is found that this figure dropped to 92 in 1930, 83 in 1931, and 75 in 1932; it rose to 78 in 1933, 84 in 1934, 88 in 1935, and 93 in 1936; and it again reached 100 in 1937.

World unemployment, however, has not decreased in the same proportions. If the average number of registered unemployed workers in the world in 1929 (in fifteen of the chief industrial countries) be represented by 100, this average will be found to have risen to 164 in 1930, 235 in 1931, and 291 in 1932, and to have dropped to 277 in 1933, 225 in 1934, 196 in 1935, and 151 in 1936, while in 1937 it was only 111—still above the 1929 level.

These figures, which indicate in a particularly striking manner the effects of the world economic crisis on the possibilities of employment for workers, are international numbers calculated by the International Labour Office, and appear in the "International Year Book of Labour Statistics, 1938."

A table of international index numbers of actual hours of work, also in the new statistical "Year-Book," shows that for 100 hours worked in 1929, only 88 were worked in 1930, 76 in 1931, and 64 in 1932. In 1933, however, the average rose to 69, in 1934 to 74, in 1935 to 78, in 1936 to 85, and in 1937 to 90.

This edition of the "Year-Book" contains many other valuable tables giving data, country by country, relating to actual hours of work by industries, normal hours of work per week by industry or occupation, wages, the cost of living and retail prices, workers' family budgets, migration movements, industrial disputes, the gainfully occupied population by industrial status, by sex and by age groups, etc.

I.L.O. Conference of Medical Experts on Silicosis

The Conference of medical experts which opened at the International Labour Office on August 29 to study problems connected with silicosis—a lung disease to which many categories of workers are exposed owing to the nature of their work—closed on September 9, after unanimously adopting certain conclusions which will be submitted to the Governing Body of the I.L.O.

According to a release issued recently by the International Labour Office these conclusions deal, first of all, with purely medical points such as the definition of silicosis, the diagnosis of the disease, etc. Silicosis occurs among workers in coal mines when the dust to which they are exposed contains free silica. Besides metalliferous and coal mines there are many other industries and occupations in which this disease is produced. Examples are: sand-blasting of metal and other articles; certain processes carried out in metal foundries; and the manufacture of certain articles of pottery and of abrasive powders containing silica.

The experts made several suggestions on developing instrumental methods for sampling dust in the work-places, and on investigations into the characters of the dust present.

The Committee paid great attention to procedures applicable to the suppression of dust, and stressed the fact that the principle underlying the necessary measures in this direction is to ensure by such means as are applicable to the particular processes that the atmosphere to which the workers are exposed is free from harmful concentrations of silica dust. They also studied the question of dust-protection masks, noting that these means of protection should be made use of only when other methods, i.e., the suppression of dust at its source, are not applicable. The Committee urged that the radical suppression of dust be carried out wherever possible.

The experts expressed the wish that all persons interested in silicosis problems would forward to the I.L.O. the results of experiments made by themselves or by others of which they had knowledge. They considered that similar conferences should be convened periodically, say at intervals of every three years, to study the results achieved in various countries.

(The progress of silicosis prevention was reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1937, page 713.)

Adoption of Social Security Legislation in New Zealand

In the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE a detailed reference is made to the introduction of Social Security legislation in the Parliament of New Zealand. This legislation (which provides free medical service for all, and pensions of 30 shillings ($7.50) weekly for all persons at 60) recently passed the legislative council.

Textile Committee Established under United States Fair Wage Standard Act

Among the provisions of the United States Fair Labour Standards Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, July 1938, page 719) was the establishment of a Wages and Hours Division in the Department of Labour under the direction of an administrator, who is authorized to appoint industry committees to recommend the minimum wages for particular industries, these rates to be between 25 cents and 40 cents an hour for the first year, and between 30 cents and 40 cents an hour thereafter, and to apply to all concerns within the designated classification of the industry or sub-division thereof.

The Act is to become operative 120 days after enactment which would bring it into force on October 24. Since its enactment, Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, formerly Industrial Commissioner of New York State, has been appointed Administrator of the new Wages and Hours Division of the Federal Department of Labour.

In addition, two Deputy Administrators and a General Counsellor have been appointed. The two Deputy Administrators are Mr. Paul Sifton, formerly Deputy Industrial Commissioner of the New York State Department of Labor; and Mr. Arthur Fletcher, Commissioner of Labor of North Carolina. The General Counsellor is Mr. Calvert Magruder, professor in the Law School of Harvard University.

Announcement has also been made recently of the establishment of the first industry committee under the Act. This committee is to inquire into the textile industry. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Donald Nelson, vice-president of Sears, Roebuck and Company, the committee consists of twenty-one members—seven representing the public, seven representing the employees, and seven representing the employers.

It is understood that approximately 1,300,000 wage earners are employed in the branches of the textile industry included in the scope of the committee's survey, and that the sections of the industry to be covered have been selected to include competitively related products so that complete establishments will be subject as far as possible to a single wage order.

It is stated that the object of the committee is to recommend classifications for the purpose of fixing for each classification the highest minimum rate (not more than 40 cents and not less than 25 cents per hour) which will not substantially curtail employment, and will not give a competitive advantage to any group in the industry. Wool, hosiery and worsted woven goods have been omitted. The committee commenced its sessions in Washington on October 11.

It is expected that the next committee to be set up will be that dealing with the tobacco industry.

According to an announcement made recently by Hon. Michael Dwyer, Minister of Public Works, Mines and Labour, Mr. Frank Rowe has been appointed as chairman of the Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Board. Mr. Rowe, who succeeds Mr. Frank Milner, K.C., was formerly solicitor and assistant commissioner of municipal affairs in the Department of the Attorney General.

A maximum working day of eight hours and a working week of 48 hours went into effect recently at the Royal Alexandra Hospital in Edmonton. The new schedule replacing a former one of nine hours a day and 52 hours a week affects about 200 nurses, and it was stated that the change would create positions for about 16 new nurses and about 10 other women workers.

The *Fifth Report on the Work of the Children's Branch,* published by the British Home Office, indicates that since the Children and Young Persons Act of 1933 came into force, "256 local education authorities, out of 316, have made by-laws regulating the employment of children under school-leaving age. Of the remaining 60, practically all had made by-laws before the 1st of November, 1933 (the effective date of the Act), and these remain in force.

"Sixty-four authorities have made a by-law prohibiting employment of all children under 13 years of age, 12 years of age being fixed by the Act as the minimum age for employment."

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

An application for the establishment, by the Minister of Labour, of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, was received in the Department of Labour on October 11 from certain employees of the Consumers' Gas Company, of Toronto, being members of the National Union of Domestic and Industrial Gas Workers. The dispute relates to the employees' demand for an agreement regarding wages, hours and working conditions. Nine hundred and ten workmen are directly affected by the dispute.

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister on September 27 to deal with a dispute between Motorways Limited and its drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers, and members thereof have been appointed as follows: Mr. A. Gordon McDougall, K.C., of Ottawa, Ont., chairman, appointed by the Minister on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Mr. Duncan A. McIlraith, K.C., of Ottawa, nominated by the company, and Mr. Clinton H. Dowd, of Hull, P.Q., nominated by the employees. The employees' request for an agreement respecting wages, hours and working conditions is stated to be the cause of the dispute.

The personnel of the Board established on August 29 to deal with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and 650 checkers, freight handlers, etc., on the Montreal Wharf (Labour Gazette, September, 1938, p. 974), was completed during September by the appointment of Mr. Brooke Claxton, of Montreal, as third member and chairman. The appointment was made by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other Board members, Messrs. George S. Currie and Tom Moore.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Lethbridge Collieries, Limited, and its Coal Miners

A unanimous report, accompanied by a signed agreement, was received by the Minister of Labour on September 22 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt with a dispute between the Lethbridge Collieries, Limited, and its employees being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America.

The dispute arose in connection with negotiations looking to a new agreement. Certain general clauses of the new contract had been agreed upon, but no settlement could be reached with regard to the wage structure or the remaining general clauses, and these points were referred to the Board. Approximately 500 employees were directly affected by the dispute.

The Board was composed as follows: Honourable Mr. Justice H. W. Lunney, Calgary, Alta., chairman, appointed on the joint recommendation of the other Board members, Mr. John W. Davidson, Lethbridge, nominated by the employer, and Mr. Patrick Conroy, Calgary, nominated by the employees.

The Board in its report stated that public hearings were held in Lethbridge and Calgary, followed by conferences with the disputing parties, and that, with its assistance and approval, a mutually satisfactory agreement was reached and signed on September 17. This agreement, which is now before the membership of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, for ratification, is to be effective from September 16 and may be terminated on March 31 of any year on receipt of one month's notice from either party.

Wage increases are provided in the agreement for practically all classes of employees. The minimum rate for miners is set at $5.51 per day, an increase of approximately 6 per cent. Underground labourers are to receive $4.85 per day, and surface labourers $4.62 per day, an increase in each case of about 9 per cent. Similar increases are provided in the case of piece rates for contract miners.

Wages and Employment on United States Railways, 1937

Personnel on United States railways during 1937 numbered 1,114,663 compared with 1,065,624 in 1936, according to a statistical summary issued recently by the Association of American Railroads, Bureau of Railway Economics, Washington, D.C.

The summary shows that the total of paid hours worked (both hourly and daily employees) was 2,799,538,883 hours compared with 2,675,345,058 hours worked in 1936 and the aggregate compensation of employees in 1937 was $1,985,446,718 as against $1,848,635,804 paid in 1936.

The report also shows that the hourly rate per employee had increased to $0.709 in 1937 compared with $0.691 in 1936, and the average yearly compensation in 1937 was recorded as being $1,781.21 compared with $1,734.79 in 1936.

CONCILIATION WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR FROM JULY 1, 1938, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1938

CONCILIATION proceedings are carried on by the Department of Labour for the most part under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act which empowers the Minister to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or an arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned. In some disputes occuring in industries coming directly under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, namely, mines and public utilities, preliminary inquiries and mediation by officers of the Department result in the settlement of the matters in dispute without the necessity of the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation.

The Department of Labour has on its staff conciliators and mediators who are stationed at Vancouver, Toronto, Ottawa, and Montreal. The territory of the officer resident in Vancouver comprises the four western provinces. The conciliation officer resident in Toronto confines his activities to Ontario, while the officer in Montreal covers the province of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. The headquarters of the Chief Conciliation Officer are at Ottawa.

The following statement covers the more important conciliation matters dealt with during the period July 1, 1938, to September 30, 1938. (An article covering the period April 1, 1938, to June 30, 1938, appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 733).

COAL MINERS, DRUMHELLER DISTRICT, ALBERTA.—The July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, at page 734, contained a report of a dispute existing between certain coal mine (lignite) operators in the Drumheller district and their employees, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. The operators had made application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and an officer of the Department of Labour had mediated both prior to the application being made and subsequent thereto, but a settlement on all points proved impossible at that time, and a Board was established on April 14. The report of this Board was received early in July, and proved acceptable to the employees' committee. There were certain points, however, to which the operators objected, and negotiations between the parties directly affected were resumed. No agreement was reached, and the disputants jointly requested the services of a departmental conciliator. Through this officer's assistance negotiations proceeded for a further period of approximately five weeks, when an agreement was signed by all but three companies. This agreement is to be submitted to the miners for ratification. At the close of September negotiations with the three remaining companies were still in progress.

STREET RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, OTTAWA.—At the close of June there was before the Department a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees, members of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, which had arisen over the employees' request for increased wages and improved working conditions. Officials of the Department of Labour discussed the situation with representatives of the parties concerned. The Company offered certain concessions in regard to working conditions, but maintained that its financial position was not such as would permit of wage increases at that time. In the absence of an agreement the employees, on July 25, submitted an application for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act.

AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT WORKERS, OTTAWA AND TORONTO.—Details of a dispute between Motorways, Limited, Ottawa, and certain of its employees were given in the July, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 735. The employees, newly organized into the Automotive Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, had desired an agreement covering wages and working conditions, and when an agreement could not be reached an application was filed on their behalf for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The employers questioned the right of the applicants to make the application on the ground that they did not represent the majority of the employees affected. Through the conciliation service of the Department efforts were made to settle this dispute, but these were not successful and, the Minister being satisfied that the requirements of the governing statute had been met, a Board was established on September 27.

AUTOMOTIVE TRANSPORT WORKERS, OTTAWA.—On page 735 of the July issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference was made to an application received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and

Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with differences between the United Delivery, Limited, Ottawa, and its truck drivers and helpers, represented by the Automotive Section, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Conferences were held with the parties directly interested in the hope that a basis of settlement might be reached without the necessity of Board procedure. This was not possible, however, and the applicants having satisfied the Minister that they had the right to represent the majority of the employees directly affected, a Board was established on August 6.

Machinists, Ottawa.—The July issue of the Labour Gazette, at page 736, carried a reference to the efforts of the International Association of Machinists to secure an agreement with the Alexander Fleck Company, Limited, the Victoria Foundry Company, Limited, and the McMullen Perkins Company, Limited, Ottawa, embodying wages and working conditions applicable to the machinists in their employ. The assistance of the Department of Labour was requested in bringing about a joint conference, and on June 3 the matter was discussed with representatives of these firms. These representatives stated that there were other employers in the city who should be included in any agreement reached, and they agreed to take the necessary steps in this direction. Subsequently the Department was informed that, due to lack of business, and for other reasons as well, there was no likelihood whatever of the companies entering into an agreement with the machinists, and that while they were willing to meet individual employees at any time they were not prepared to deal with them collectively.

Coal Miners, Lethbridge, Alberta.—In the spring of 1938 a dispute developed between the Lethbridge Collieries, Limited, Lethbridge, Alta., and their coal miners, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America. The existing agreement expired on March 31, and in negotiating a new agreement the miners sought increased wages, improved working conditions and union recognition. An officer of the Department of Labour participated in the negotiations and while a number of clauses of the proposed new contract were agreed to it was found impossible to reach an understanding on certain other points, particularly in respect to wages. The parties to the dispute therefore decided to jointly apply to the Minister of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, and on June 7 the Department received the application. Board procedure subsequently followed which resulted in an agreement being reached on September 17. This agreement is to be placed before the membership of District No. 18 for ratification.

Coal Miners, Edmonton District.—In the spring of 1938 a dispute arose between coal mine operators in the Edmonton district, organized into the Edmonton Coal Operators' Conference, and their coal miners, members of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, in regard to wages and working conditions, the existing agreement expiring on March 31. Conferences held prior to the expiration of the agreement were adjourned as both parties were apparently willing to allow the matters in dispute to remain in abeyance pending the adjustment of similar disputes in the lignite and bituminous fields in other parts of the Province. Following reports of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with these latter disputes, negotiations between the Edmonton Coal Operators' Conference and officials of District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, were resumed in September. No agreement was reached, however, and joint request was made for mediation by the Department of Labour. Conferences participated in by a departmental officer followed, and at the close of September it was reported that considerable progress had been made.

Automotive Transport Workers, Toronto.—An application for the establishment of a Board of Concilation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with differences between the Adams Cartage and Storage Company, Toronto, Ont., and its truck drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers was received in the Department of Labour on June 29, 1938. The application was filed by officials of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees as representatives of the men, who had recently joined the Automotive Section of the Brotherhood, when efforts to open negotiations with the Company looking to an agreement embodying wages and working conditions had failed. This dispute was dealt with by a departmental mediator with a view to avoiding Board procedure, and in this he was successful. An agreement was signed early in August. Twenty employees were stated to be affected in this instance.

Automotive Transport Workers, Toronto.—On June 29, 1938, an application was received in the Department of Labour for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to deal with a dispute between the Weaver Cartage Company, To-

ronto, and its truck drivers, warehousemen, checkers, loaders, mechanics and helpers. The application, which was filed by officials of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees on behalf of the men, was made when efforts to secure an agreement with the Company covering wages and working conditions were not successful. The majority of the employees had recently joined the Automotive Section of this Brotherhood. A departmental officer mediated in this dispute and finally secured a settlement, an agreement being signed on August 29.

SEAMAN EMPLOYED ON THE GREAT LAKES.—Late on the evening of August 5, 1938, the President of the Canadian Seamen's Union advised the Department of Labour that, owing to the failure of negotiations which had been carried on with the management of the Canada Steamship Lines over a period of approximately five weeks, a strike of seamen employed by this Company on boats operating on the Great Lakes was to be called at noon the following day. Officials of the Department of Labour immediately communicated with representatives of both parties, and the attention of the President of the Union was directed to the fact that strike action would be in direct violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was also pointed out that it was the understanding of the Department that negotiations had not been definitely ended and that prospects were good for a direct settlement. Mediation by departmental officers was offered. As a result of this intervention negotiations were resumed on August 8, and an agreement signed on that date.

GRAIN ELEVATOR EMPLOYEES, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—In September, 1937, the Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, informed the Department of Labour that difficulty was being experienced in securing agreements with the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, the Saskatchewan Pool Terminals, Limited, the McCabe Brothers Grain Company, Limited, and the Eastern Terminal Elevators, Limited, covering their employees at the Head of the Lakes. Officers of the Department mediated, and at the close of September there was reason to believe that conferences would be arranged between the parties directly affected. Particulars of this case were given in the October, 1937, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 1068.

In the spring of 1938 the matter had not been settled and the assistance of the Department was again requested. The employers objected to direct negotiations with the union and, further, questioned the contention that the majority of the permanent employees at the elevators were members of the union. Mediation by a departmental officer continued, and it was finally agreed that a ballot would be taken under his direct supervision. The result of the vote, which was taken on August 29 and 30, was 620 to 68 in favour of the right of collective bargaining, and 587 to 101 in favour of having the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, represent them. Negotiations were at once opened between representatives of the employing companies and of the men, the departmental officer assisting. On September 12 an agreement was reached which provided for wage increases, punitive overtime, holidays with pay, and union recognition.

CIVIC EMPLOYEES, DRUMHELLER, ALBERTA.—Under date of September 12, 1938, a request was received in the Department of Labour for the services of an officer of the Department in connection with a dispute between the Corporation of the City of Drumheller and certain civic employees. It was stated that the employees, newly organized into Civic Employees' Federal Union No. 135, had been negotiating an agreement with the City of Drumheller and, while certain clauses had been agreed upon, there were several points still in dispute. Assistance in negotiating an agreement covering wages and working conditions of school janitors was also requested. On September 15 an officer of the Department conferred with the President and Secretary of the Local Union and, after ascertaining the facts, advised them to renew negotiations with the civic authorities. They were further advised that if a settlement was not reached in this manner an application should be made to the Government of Alberta for the establishment of a conciliation board under the Provincial Act.

On September 3 the United States Social Security Board approved the Social Security plans of the State of Virginia, public assistance to the needy aged under the Social Security Act thereby becoming available in all states of the union. Virginia's laws for aid to the aged, the blind and dependent children became effective as of July 1. However, in the case of plans for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children, the state requested grants for the month of September only, while the grant for aid of the blind is for the quarter ending September 30.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for September, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Sept., 1938	15	2,173	18,840
*August, 1938	19	2,083	14,308
Sept., 1937	32	7,521	41,288

*Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Although the number of strikes and lockouts in September was slightly lower than in August the number of workers involved was slightly higher and the time loss in man working days was increased chiefly owing to two short strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia and a strike of salmon fishermen in British Columbia. A considerable part of the time loss was due to strikes of knitting factory employees at St. Catharines, Ont., foundry workers at Windsor, Ont., restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont., and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., all of which were carried over from August. In September, 1937, the principal disputes were those involving foundry and shipyard workers at Sorel, P.Q., silk factory workers at Louiseville, P.Q., rubber workers at Kitchener, Ont., and clothing factory workers at Cornwall, Ont.

Nine disputes, involving 1,228 workers, were carried over from August, including the dispute involving lithographers employed by one firm at London, Ont., which commenced on August 31, 1938, but was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the September issue of the Labour Gazette. Six disputes commenced during the month. Of these fifteen disputes, eight were terminated during the month, three resulting in favour of the employers involved, compromise settlements being reached in two cases, while the results of three disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of September, therefor, there were seven strikes and lockouts on record, namely: salmon fishermen, Johnstone Strait district, B.C., coal miners, Nacmine, Alta., knitting factory workers, St. Catharines, Ont., photo engravers, Montreal, P.Q., foundry workers, Windsor, Ont., lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C., and restaurant employees Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to nine such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meet packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936,, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; shoe factory workers, Perth, Ont., January 6, 1938, one employer; cotton factory workers, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., July 11, 1938, one employer; clothing factory workers, Newmarket, Ont., August 3, 1938, one employer; and lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer, the last two being added to the list this month.

The dispute involving bakery workers employed by one firm at Hamilton, Ont., commencing May 27, 1938, and carried in the above list for some time, appears to have lapsed by September 30 and has consequently been removed from the list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A strike of car plant workers at Trenton, N.S., which commenced on August 18 to secure an adjustment of piece rates was recorded in the Labour Gazette for September as terminated on August 31 when the plant was closed down indefinitely. At the end of September the union, the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, arranged that work would be re-

sumed on October 5 pending negotiations for a settlement.

A minor dispute is reported to have involved about ten greenhouse employees at Kitchener, Ont., who ceased work on September 3 for about two and one-half hours alleging that the company had violated an agreement which ended a dispute in July. Work was resumed when the matter in dispute was settled.

A dispute involving beverage room employees in one hotel at Fort William, Ont., on September 6 has been reported in the press. Information secured by the Department is that there was no cessation of work but the establishment was picketed for a short time owing to a misunderstanding as to the union card of one worker.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to September

Coal Miners, Rosedale, Alta.—As noted in the September issue of the Labour Gazette a number of coal miners in one colliery, members of the United Mine Workers of America, ceased work on August 24 alleging that helpers' wages were paid to miners working at or near the coal face, contrary to the agreement. It was reported that the strike was not authorized by the union and was in violation of the provision of the agreement on the settlement of disputes. Work was resumed on September 7 on the advice of union officials, pending adjustment of the matter in dispute under the terms of the agreement. A new agreement for this and other mines in the Drumheller area had been reached following a report by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act (Labour Gazette, August, 1938, page 877).

Coal Miners, Florence, N.S.—As noted in the September issue of the Labour Gazette, coal miners employed in one colliery ceased work on August 31 in protest against the employment of a haulage engineer from another colliery operated by the same company instead of a man from the mine. Work was resumed on September 6 following negotiations, a "neutral" man to be employed pending a final settlement, the matter in dispute to be referred to the Inspector of Mines. The shipping pier employees joined in the strike on September 1.

Knitting Factory Workers, St. Catharines, Ont.—On September 7 the members of the Canadian Full-Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Association on strike since July 30 for a change in the system of wage payment and for reduced hours voted to continue on strike until the management agreed to negotiate a union agreement and recognize the principles of collective bargaining. The dispute is reported to have been discussed with officials of the Ontario Labour Department. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reached.

Clothing Factory Workers (Dressmakers), Newmarket and Toronto, Ont.—This dispute occurred when a company in Toronto operating under an agreement with the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, to be in force until 1940, closed the establishment on August 3 and opened a factory in Newmarket operating under a new name, having secured a new company charter. It is reported that the Toronto employees were offered work in Newmarket, but not under union conditions. The union declared a strike and employees from Toronto picketed the Newmarket establishment. The company had secured other employees and stated that operations were being carried on without difficulty. Early in September it appeared that employment conditions were no longer affected and the dispute is included in the list of such disputes which the unions involved have reported as unterminated.

Lithographers, London, Ont.—A number of employees, members of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America, in one department of an establishment producing cartons, labels, stationery, etc., ceased work on August 31 as a result of a dispute as to wages for overtime work. The plant operates on a five-day week and the union demanded double time for Saturday and time and one-half for other overtime as provided for in agreements covering 90 per cent of the lithographing industry in Ontario and Quebec. During negotiations prior to the strike the company offered to pay time and one-half rates for overtime if it were found to be possible to pay it for the whole plant. It was reported that most of the employees on strike were replaced by the end of September. Information as to the commencement of this dispute was not received in time for inclusion in the September issue of the Labour Gazette.

Foundry Workers (Automobile Parts), Windsor, Ont.—In connection with the strike involving members of the United Automobile Workers of America, it was reported toward the end of September that the Trades and Labour Council of Essex County had appointed a mediation committee to attempt a settlement. Early in September a picket was convicted of watching and besetting but given a suspended sentence of two years' imprisonment. It was reported that counsel for the accused had asked for a stated case with a view to taking an appeal in order to secure an interpretation of the law on picketing. A picket

charged with intimidation was acquitted. Information received indicates that the strikers were replaced soon after the dispute commenced and that the plant has been in full operation.

Lime Plant Workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.—A number of men were arrested on charges of assault and unlawful assembly in connection with picketing a dock where strike breakers were reported to be coming to work in the plant. Several persons, including provincial police, were reported to be injured. In August a number of pickets were convicted on charges of intimidation, assault, obstructing police, etc., in July. Early in August it was reported that the company

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to September, 1938.				
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Rosedale, Alta.	1	115	500	Commenced Aug. 24, 1938; for wage adjustment for helpers; terminated Sept. 7; return of workers; compromise.
Coal miners, Florence, N.S.	1	700	2,100	Commenced Aug. 31, 1938; against employment of a worker from a neighbouring colliery; terminated Sept. 3, 1938; negotiations; work resumed Sept. 6 pending reference to provincial official.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, Etc.—				
Knitting factory workers, St. Catharines, Ont....	1	54	1,350	Commenced July 30, 1938; alleged discrimination against two union workers and for increased wages, reduced hours and union agreement; unterminated.
Clothing factory workers (dressmakers), Newmarket, Ont.....	1	14	100	Commenced Aug. 3, 1938; alleged violation of agreement when plant moved; employment conditions no longer affected by Sept. 30; replacement; in favour of employer.
Printing and Publishing—				
Photo engravers, Montreal, P.Q.....	1	12	300	Commenced July 30, 1938; for reduced hours; unterminated.
Lithographers, London, Ont.....	1	7	175	Commenced Aug. 31, 1938; for increased rates of pay for overtime and against dismissal of union employee; employment conditions no longer affected by Sept. 30; replacement; in favour of employer.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers (automobile parts), Windsor, Ont.....	1	150	3,750	Commenced Aug. 3, 1938; for closed shop union agreement, adjustment of wages and against discharge of union workers; unterminated.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.....	1	111	2,700	Commenced June 2, 1938; *re* application of Conciliation Board (provincial) award; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.....	3	65	1,625	Commenced June 15, 1938; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING SEPTEMBER, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during September, 1938				
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Salmon fishermen, Johnstone Strait District, B.C.	.....	450	3,150	Commenced Sept. 23; against reduction in price of fish; unterminated.
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Little Bras d'Or, N.S.	1	200	2,000	Commenced Sept. 2, against dismissal of worker; terminated Sept. 12; negotiations; indefinite.
Coal miners, Nacmine, Alta.	1	130	900	Commenced Sept. 23; for reinstatement of workers; unterminated.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Highway—				
Truck drivers, Parrsboro District, N.S.	1	25	15	Commenced Sept. 12; for increase in rate of pay per load; terminated Sept. 12; negotiations; in favour of employer.
Other—				
Truck drivers, Millidgeville, N.B.	1	25	60	Commenced Sept. 26; for increase in wages; terminated Sept. 28; negotiations; compromise.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Local—				
Cartage company employees, Montreal, P.Q.	1	115	115	Commenced Sept. 7; for recognition of union; increased wages, etc.; terminated Sept. 7; negotiations; indefinite.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

had notified strikers living in company houses to move out.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONT.—In connection with the strike on June 15 of employees in three restaurants operated by one company, it was reported in the press that early in September a local representative of the union involved (the Cafeteria and Restaurant Employees' Union, Local 168 of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' League) conferred in New York with the management of the restaurant chain, accompanied by officials of the union in New York. A picket, arrested on August 26 on a charge of assaulting a restaurant employee and released on bail, came up for trial on September 20.

Disputes Commencing During September

SALMON FISHERMEN, JOHNSTONE STRAIT DISTRICT, B.C.—A number of fishermen ceased work on September 23 when the cannery operators reduced the price for chum salmon from 12 cents to 8 cents. It was reported that market conditions were unfavourable and that there was little demand for salt fish in the Orient. At the end of the month the dispute was unterminated but a compromise at 10 cents per fish was reached and operations were resumed early in October.

TRUCK DRIVERS, PARRSBORO DISTRICT, N.S.—A number of truck drivers, on a highway construction project, ceased work about noon on September 12 when their demands for an increase in the rate per load from $7 to $8 for hauling asphalt was refused. For some time prior to the stoppage the company had been paying a rate of $5.10 per load but had increased the rate to $7 commencing the morning of September 12. Work was resumed on September 13 at the rate offered by the company, namely $7 per load, but it was arranged that the employer would provide for certain services in maintaining the trucks.

TRUCK DRIVERS, MILLIDGEVILLE, N.B.—A number of truck drivers engaged in hauling gravel for the runway of an airport ceased work on September 26 to secure an increase in rates of pay according to the capacity of the trucks. The employer stated that the

rates paid were tentative for the commencement of the work and a compromise was reached and work resumed after two and one-half days.

Cartage Company Employees, Montreal, P.Q.—Employees of one cartage company, members of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, ceased work on September 7. It was reported that the workers demanded recognition of the union as sole bargaining agency, increases in wages from 35 cents per hour to 40 cents with overtime for work after six o'clock and double time for holiday work. Work was resumed next day when the employer agreed to negotiate an agreement and arbitrate all points on which agreement could not be reached.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1937. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in the monthly articles are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports. Inasmuch as reports on labour matters are apt to be curtailed during times of international crisis, the amount of information available through press reports may not be in proportion to the importance of actual events. This was particularly true during the past month.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details in regard to the more important ones. These details which are published after investigation do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes beginning during August was 77 and 12 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 89 in progress during the month, involving approximately 22,700 workers with a resultant time loss of about 86,000 man working days.

Of the 77 disputes beginning in August, 11 arose out of demands for advances in wages, 3 out of proposed wage reductions and 11 were over other wage questions; 4 arose out of questions respecting working hours, 21 out of questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 22 were over other questions respecting working arrangements and 3 were over questions of trade union principle. Two stoppages were due to sympathetic action in support of workers involved in other disputes.

Final settlements reached during August numbered 66. Of these, 8 were settled in favour of the workers, 36 were settled in favour of the employers and 22 resulted in compromises. In the case of 5 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during August, was that in which 5,000 employees in one section of an airplane factory at Birmingham ceased work due to dissatisfaction with certain basic rates of wages (Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 981). This strike began on August 29 and terminated on September 7 when work was resumed on conditions existing prior to the stoppage, pending further negotiations. One press report states that during this strike shop stewards from aircraft companies all over the country met in private at Birmingham to discuss wages and conditions in aircraft factories generally.

Official information in regard to the strike of 1,400 coal miners in North Staffordshire (reported in the Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 981) gives the date of the commencement of this dispute as August 8. The number of workers who struck against a proposed reduction of 2½ per cent from wages in respect of "dirt filled with coal" was 790, while 850 were indirectly affected. Work was resumed on August 20, when the management withdrew the proposal for a period of three months to allow the miners to try to reduce the amount of dirt filled.

On August 23, 350 miners at another Staffordshire colliery ceased work in protest against conditions arising from the use of steel supports instead of wooden supports at the coal face; 680 miners were indirectly involved. Work was resumed the next day

65197—2½

when the management granted increased rates where steel supports were used.

Press reports during September contained information as to strikes of aircraft factory employees at Dudley, Walsall and Woodstock about the 9th of the month. The workers claimed that fair wage clauses of contracts were being violated and took steps to notify the Air Ministry of these alleged violations. Exact details as to the numbers involved and the settlements reached have not yet been received.

Australia

On or about September 9, approximately 22,000 coal miners, 80 per cent of whom were employed in New South Wales went on strike demanding a six hour day, a 30 hour week, a pension of £2 per week at sixty, improved safety and health regulations and pay for annual holidays. The Miners' Federation requested the Prime Minister to convene a conference of representatives of Federal and State Governments, the mine owners and miners but they were advised to apply to the Federal Arbitration Court. The miners' officials stated that they would not approach this Court unless they were assured that their demands would be considered by it. Previously the New South Wales Arbitration Court had ruled that the workers' demands could not be acted upon until the current wage agreement expires in August, 1939. No further details have yet been noted.

France

Information as to labour disputes in France during the month of September has not been as complete as usual owing to the emphasis on the international situation in newspaper despatches. It would also appear that some disputes have been dealt with by the government as questions of national emergency rather than as strictly industrial matters. The industrial situation has also been affected by the mobilization of large numbers of workers.

Exact details as to the settlement of strikes of dockers at Marseilles and textile workers at Amiens have not been received but indications were that the workers were willing to accept some modifications of the forty-hour week law during the crisis.

A press despatch of September 19 noted a strike of building trade workers in Paris in which between 15,000 and 20,000 were demanding new collective agreements with higher wages. The despatch notes that workers on official or national defence projects were not affected. No details as to a settlement have been noted.

The same despatch mentions a similar strike of building trade workers at Lyons but gives no details.

New Zealand

Figures recently published by the Census and Statistics Department of the Dominion of New Zealand show that during the six months ending June 30, 1938, there were 39 industrial disputes in New Zealand, involving 5,078 workers and resulting in a time loss of 12,796 man working days. During the corresponding six months of 1937 there were 29 strikes but the number of workers involved was 5,908 with a resultant time loss of 13,362 man working days.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in July, 1938, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 195 strikes, as beginning during the month, which with 130 unterminated at the end of June made a total of 325 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 75,000 and the resulting time loss was 850,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month show that there were 328 strikes in progress, involving 88,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 850,000 man working days.

On September 7 approximately 6,000 members of the Retail Department Store Clerks' Union employed by 27 major department stores in San Francisco went on strike after contract negotiations over the union's demand for storewide seniority rights and methods of hiring broke down. The stores involved remained open and some clashes between strike breakers and pickets resulted. A press despatch of September 19 reports that both parties to the dispute agreed to discuss the matter of seniority again but no report as to the outcome has been received.

On September 15 an unauthorized strike of truck drivers began in New York. The International Brotherhood of Teamsters had been negotiating for a reduction in hours from 47 to 40 per week with the basic wage of $56.50 per week to be unchanged, but about 15,000 members became dissatisfied with the course of the negotiations and went out on strike. The acting Mayor made attempts to get the employers and union representatives together and on September 22 the strikers agreed to a truce. Officials of the Union were to carry on negotiations for them and if an agreement was not reached by the evening of September 25, the strike was to be continued. On

September 26, the truckers ceased work again because the employers through the Merchant Truckmen's Bureau, the Highway Transportation Association and other organizations had refused to a forty-four hour week which the workers were willing to accept as a compromise settlement. In order to prevent a serious shortage of supplies necessary to the city's industries the mayor arranged to have union members drive reconditioned trucks owned by the city. Subsequently the employers agreed to the forty-four hour week and by September 30 conditions in the trucking industry were almost normal.

Loans Under Dominion Housing Legislation

The Department of Finance announced recently the results of operations under the Dominion's housing legislation up to the end of August.

The figures are of particular interest because they disclose the amount of the loans made for the first full month of operations under Part 1 of the National Housing Act, which contained special provisions designed to encourage the making of Housing Act loans, particularly small loans and loans in the small and more remote communities. According to the announcement made by the Department of Finance the incentives provided by the new legislation are apparently attaining the objectives aimed at, as despite the normal seasonal falling off of construction in August and the probable deterring effects of the international situation, loans approved during the month of August, 1938, showed a substantial increase over the loans approved during the same month of 1937.

In August, 1938, 254 family housing units were financed under Part 1 of the National Housing Act and the total loans approved amounted to $1,031,404. In number of family housing units provided for, this represented an increase of nearly 37 per cent over August, 1937, and in total value of loans approved, an increase of over 34 per cent.

The following results by provinces include loans under the Dominion Housing Act and the National Housing Act to August 31, 1938: Prince Edward Island, $59,634; Nova Scotia, $1,661,023; New Brunswick, $452,627; Quebec, $5,609,430; Ontario, $10,653,702; Manitoba, $668,533; Saskatchewan, $8,200; Alberta, no report; British Columbia, $3,072,415, making a grand total of $22,185,564.

During the twelve months ending August 31, 1938, total loans approved amounted to over $11,581,509.

According to a report entitled *The Mineral Production of Canada* issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Canada's mineral production during the first six months of 1938 was valued at $209,654,610, compared with $215,382,814 during the same period of a year ago.

On July 1, 1938, returns were tabulated from 429 Canadian mine operators with 71,489 employees, compared with 70,848 in the same period of 1937.

Mothers' Allowances in British Columbia, 1937-38

The annual report of the Superintendent of Welfare, British Columbia, on the administration of the Mothers' Allowances Act for the fiscal year 1937-38 shows that the expenditure under the legislation amounted to $747,903.40, an increase of 9·56 per cent over the fiscal year 1936-37, when expenditures totalled $682,588.15.

At the close of the fiscal year reviewed by the report, 1,692 allowances are recorded as being in force, an increase of 125, or 7·97 per cent over the preceding fiscal year. There were no increases in the rates of allowance during the year, but the allowances of a number of recipients who had been receiving less than the maximum were increased.

The report also refers to the introduction of the "Mothers' Allowances Act" which came into effect on January 1, 1938, replacing the former "Mothers' Pensions Act" (Labour Gazette, January, 1938, page 33) and outlines the chief points on which the new legislation differs from the old.

Accidents Arising from Use of Explosives

An increase in the number of accidents arising from the use of explosives is reported for the calendar year 1937 in the annual report of the Explosives Division of the Bureau of Mines, Department of Mines and Resources. During the year total casualties numbering 38 killed and 210 injured is reported as compared with 31 and 177 in the corresponding categories in 1936.

Of the 194 accidents that resulted in the casualties reported, 45 or 24 per cent were caused by playing with detonators and other explosives, and this "play" resulted in the death of three and the injury of 56, or 8 per cent of the total number of deaths and 27 per cent of the total injuries.

In ordinary use, the report states, the greatest number of fatalities was caused by returning too soon to the shot hole. This type of accident, it is pointed out, may be caused by underestimating the time required for a fuse to burn, miscounting the shots in a round that have exploded, or by thinking a fuse had not been lighted when it had been so in fact. Other frequent causes of fatal accidents are listed as "not taking proper cover, projected debris, and drilling into unexploded charges."

COMBINES INVESTIGATION ACT

Report of Investigation into Alleged Combine in Distribution of Tobacco Products

AN investigation into an alleged combine in the distribution of tobacco products in the province of Alberta and elsewhere in Canada is the subject of a report made to the Minister of Labour on August 31, 1938, by F. A. McGregor, Commissioner of the Combines Investigation Act.

The conclusion of the Commissioner, reached after several months' investigation of the wholesale distribution of manufactured tobacco products with primary reference to conditions in the trade in the province of Alberta, is that "a combine within the meaning of the Combines Investigation Act exists in the distribution of tobacco products and that the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited, and the Imperial Tobacco Sales Company of Canada, Limited, and the Northern Alberta Tobacco and Confectionery Jobbers' Association have been parties and privy to and have knowingly assisted in the formation and operation of this combine."

An application for the investigation was made in February, 1938, under the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act. The hearings in the inquiry were commenced in March when witnesses were examined before the Assistant Commissioner in Edmonton and later in Vancouver. Mr. W. J. A. Mustard, K.C., of Edmonton, acted as counsel for the Commission in the hearings at Edmonton. Other witnesses were examined in Ottawa in April and May. While the application was concerned primarily with the nature of the alleged combine and its operation in Northern Alberta, the Commissioner points out that the report includes information secured with regard to similar operations in other districts in Canada.

Agreements of Wholesalers

The Commissioner finds that "In Alberta at the present time wholesale distributors of tobacco products are parties to an agreement providing for the maintenance of common wholesale prices of tobacco products, for joint refusal to sell to retailers who might sell below retail prices as fixed by tobacco manufacturers, and for other related restrictions in connection with tobacco distribution." The use of forms of statutory declarations by Edmonton wholesalers in the enforcement of the agreement is reported.

The development of this form of price-fixing agreement, called the "Jobbers' Selling Arrangement," is traced in the report, and in the opinion of the Commissioner the Imperial Tobacco Company was primarily responsible for its introduction into the industry.

Restrictive arrangements have been reported to have been made also between wholesalers and manufacturers with respect to the classification of dealers buying from manufacturers and for limitation of the numbers of retailers entitled to buy directly from manufacturers. Lists of recognized wholesale buyers are stated to be drawn up by the jobbers' associations and the manufacturers, with the reported understanding that others will not be supplied with tobacco products by the manufacturers.

Agreements of Manufacturers

In dealing with the agreements between jobbers' associations and tobacco manufacturers, the Commissioner reports that tobacco manufacturers by agreement have discontinued the use of premium cards, with the exception of a limited use of premium cards redeemable for playing cards only, and have undertaken to put up popular priced cigarettes only in certain sizes of packages. Other restrictions regarding donations of free goods and elimination of the packing of cigarette papers or pipe cleaners with tobacco also have been reported to have been put into effect by manufacturers. So-called "independent" manufacturers, seeking to make any price reductions to consumers through increasing the number of cigarettes in a package or adding premiums or merchandise to their products are said to have found that unless they conform to the policies supported by the Imperial Tobacco Company and the wholesalers, as expressed through the associations existing in the trade, the distribution of their products through wholesalers is likely to be impeded. On this point the report states these manufacturers "must now conform closely to the policies written into the jobbers' association regulations."

Refusals to Sell

The position of firms which are judged by the jobbers' association or by the Imperial Tobacco Company to have failed to sell at fixed wholesale or retail selling prices is illustrated in the report by reference to two firms in Alberta. In the case of one retail firm, pressure is reported to have been brought to bear upon the jobbers' association by the Imperial Tobacco Company, following which the retailer was unable to buy tobacco from wholesale dealers. It is stated that in the case of a wholesale firm judged by the association to have violated its price agreement

it was recommended to manufacturers that the firm be penalized by a period of suspension from the jobbers' list. In illustration of the position of wholesale firms which have not been recognized as wholesalers of tobacco products, the Commissioner cites the case of a wholesale house in Alberta which had been securing supplies of tobacco products at intervals from manufacturers other than the Imperial Tobacco Company and from other wholesalers but which after the institution of the existing jobbers' agreements has been unable to supply retailers with such products.

Price-Fixing by Imperial Tobacco Company

The Commissioner finds that the maintenance of the agreements between tobacco jobbers is dependent upon price agreements which the Imperial Tobacco Company, through its sales organization, requires to be signed by each wholesaler or retailer to whom it sells. Under the terms of these latter agreements the Imperial Tobacco Company, it is stated, requires distributors to maintain not only the wholesale and retail prices fixed by the Imperial Tobacco Company, but also the prices set by each other tobacco manufacturer, and enforces these requirements by refusing to permit goods of its manufacture to be sold by non-conforming distributors. The Commissioner concludes that these provisions "appear to amount to a highly unwarranted regulation of the distribution of products of other manufacturers, with the effect of substantially eliminating price competition in the wholesale and retail distribution of practically all tobacco products throughout Canada, since agreements of this nature have been put into effect by this Company not only in Alberta but throughout the Dominion."

Detriment to the Public

The effect of the price agreements of the Imperial Tobacco Company in conjunction with the various jobbers' selling arrangements, in the opinion of the Commissioner, is to limit greatly possible independent action by other manufacturers. With respect to distributors the report states: "When the trading position of a corporate organization supplying three-quarters of the Canadian tobacco market is buttressed by a sweeping agreement respecting not only its own products but those of other manufacturers as well, with penalties involving the cutting off of supplies of Imperial goods for breaches of the agreement, it is clear that the distributor, either jobber or retailer, has little option but to conform to the trading policies of the dominant company."

The Commissioner finds that "the ordinary individual distributor buying from the Imperial Tobacco Company must conduct his business, in so far as tobacco prices are concerned, on the basis of rules laid down in his written agreement with the Imperial Company. The injury to the majority of efficient distributors and to the general public from a system which deprives consumers of price reductions arising from price competition among distributors on the basis of ordinary differences and improvements in operating efficiencies is equally evident. This is particularly the case when coupled with an elaborately organized program which severely restricts the opportunities of independent manufacturers for building up their business by establishing lower prices to the public on such goods as cigarettes of their own manufacture, in such price competition as they might otherwise be able to offer to a company manufacturing the greater part of the goods supplied by the entire tobacco manufacturing industry."

The report then states:—

"Distributors generally have not been active in insisting upon the right to sell at lower than these fixed prices. While there have been complaints against the methods of control represented by the Imperial agreements, the distributors for the greater part appear to consider it to their immediate advantage to have guaranteed margins of gross profits and to be relieved of the necessity of competing in price in the services they render. Such escape from the need of reckoning with normal price competition in the operation of one's business might appear attractive to any group of distributors. The Imperial Tobacco Company has expressed itself as decidedly in favour of these present policies of control, which were introduced largely at its initiative and are being enforced largely through its insistence and support. But it is not sufficient justification for a price or trade combination policy to claim that it is satisfactory alike to manufacturers and wholesale distributors who shape the policy and administer it in their own interests. The interests of the ultimate buyer of the product must be considered. Under this system the consumer is deprived of that element in competition among dealers which is his most effective safeguard and is exposed to the costly elements which are characteristic of non-price competition."

Conclusions

In conclusion the Commissioner states:—

"The system of price maintenance, involving fixing of resale prices, certain standardization of packaging and other uniformity in trade practices, has undoubtedly contributed toward the lessening of price competition among manufacturers on important classes of tobacco products. Rivalry between manufacturers for the patronage of consumers continues, but the emphasis is now thrown on more extensive advertising and the provision of additional services and other selling facilities, all of which tend to increase the national cost of merchandising in the industry. The extent to which advertising costs in the tobacco industry have developed is shown in the evidence given before the Price Spreads Committee in 1934 by an officer of the Imperial Tobacco Company, who stated: 'I do not hesitate to tell you that during the three years of my connection with the Imperial Tobacco Company we have spent approximately three and one-half million dollars

in salesmen's salaries and expenses and nine and a half million dollars in advertising our brands.'

"One effect of these arrangements is that no tobacco or cigarettes made by any manufacturer may be sold by a wholesale or retail dealer in Canada handling products of the Imperial Tobacco Company unless they are sold at prices fixed by the manufacturer. Not only are all tobacco products in Canada required to be sold to the public at fixed prices, barring negligible exceptions, but in the case of the leading class represented by cigarettes about ninety-five per cent of all cigarettes in Canada are sold at one identical price to all consumers, with this price enforced regardless of source of manufacture, quantity, or any other consideration. Reference has already been made to obstacles in the way of independent manufacturers seeking to sell any brands below this fixed price. If a dealer reduces the fixed price of any tobacco product so much as by giving even a paper folder of matches, the Imperial company under its written agreements will refuse to permit him to buy any Imperial goods, even if the article so reduced in price is the product of some other tobacco manufacturer. The seriousness of this penalty is manifest when it is recognized that inability to handle Imperial brands means the practical elimination of a dealer whose business consists mainly of tobacco products.

"On the basis of the information secured in this investigation and summarized in this report it is my opinion that the suppression of competition which has been effected in this industry is distinctly against the public interest, and that it is against the public interest to leave it to one company or to any group of firms to proceed in this manner in setting aside the controls which operate generally under a competitive system, as well as in deciding who may engage in selling tobacco products and on what terms and in dictation by one company of the prices at which products of its manufacture constituting the greater part of the products of the entire industry shall be sold to the public by all distributors. Apart from its direct effect on prices and profits, it is submitted that this suppression of competition is in itself against the interest of the public, both in its hampering effect on reasonable freedom of enterprise and in the longer-term economic loss to the community arising from such private monopolistic regulation of an important industry."

One of the documents annexed to the report is a study made in 1937 by Dr. C. A. Curtis of Queen's University at the request of the Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, entitled "An Economic Analysis of Resale Price Maintenance in the Canadian Tobacco Industry." Dr. Curtis made a searching analysis of the economic effects of the policy of resale price maintenance followed in the tobacco industry upon consumers, distributors, manufacturers, tobacco factory workers and growers. His conclusion, on economic grounds, was that "as a price policy the practice of resale price maintenance cannot, on its economic side, be supported in the general public interest or as an answer to unfair trade practices; it may even be of doubtful value in the long run to most divisions of the tobacco trade and industry itself."

The report and evidence have been transmitted to the Attorney General of Alberta for such court action as he may institute in view of the conditions disclosed.

Working Hours of Young Persons in Great Britain

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for September gives the following summary of recent legislation in Great Britain respecting the hours of employment of young persons:—

The Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, which received the Royal Assent on July 29, will regulate the hours of employment of persons under 18 years of age in the following classes of employment (unless the hours of such persons are already regulated by Factories, Mines or Shops Acts, or the young persons are employed in or in connection with agriculture or in a ship):—

(*a*) employment in the collection or delivery of goods, or in any carrying, loading or unloading of goods incidental to the collection or delivery thereof;

(*b*) employment in connection with a business carried on at any premises in carrying messages or running errands, being employment wholly or mainly outside the premises;

(*c*) employment at a residential hotel or club in carrying messages or running errands, or in connection with the reception of guests or members thereat;

(*d*) employment in connection with the business carried on at any premises where a newspaper is published, in carrying messages or running errand;

(*e*) employment at a place of public entertainment or amusement, or at a public swimming bath, bathing place or turkish bath, in carrying messages or running errands, or in the reception of or attendance upon persons resorting thereto;

(*f*) employment elsewhere than in a private dwelling-houe, in the operation of a hoist or lift connected with mechanical power;

(*g*) employment in, or in connection with, the operation of cinematograph apparatus;

(*h*) employment at any premises occupied for the purposes of the business of a laundry, dyeing or cleaning works or other factory, in receiving or despatching goods.

As regards young persons thus employed, the Act limits working hours to 48 weekly, and prescribes intervals for meals or rest, a weekly half-holiday, and a whole holiday on Sunday or a day in lieu. A limited amount of overtime is allowed for persons over 16. For persons under 16, overtime is prohibited, and the working hours are to be reduced to 44 weekly from December 31, 1939. An amendment to the Shops Act, 1934, provides that the hours of persons under 16 employed about the business of shops shall at the same time be reduced to 44, subject to averaging of hours during the Christmas fortnight.

Night work is prohibited during a period of seven consecutive hours, including the hours between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m.

The Act comes into operation on January 1, 1939. It does not apply to Northern Ireland.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

REGULATIONS made within the last few weeks under the authority of provincial statutes include six minimum wage Orders under the Quebec Fair Wage Act applying to persons employed in cotton textiles, hospitals outside of the Cities of Quebec and Levis, the milk industry in Montreal, the construction industry in the County of Arthabaska, the manufacture of matches, and in the operation and upkeep of public buildings. Notice is also given of an assessment of 1½ per cent on the pay-roll of employers within the scope of any Order under the Act. Minimum Wage Orders in Alberta and British Columbia revise or amend earlier Orders except in the case of a new regulation applying to carpenters in and around Vancouver. Two of the British Columbia Orders provide for seasonal industries, tomato canning and the operation of hotels in tourist resorts.

Other regulations recently made affect truck drivers in Alberta, motion-picture operators in British Columbia, hours of work of taxicab drivers and shop employees in British Columbia, pensions for the aged or blind in British Columbia, truck and taxi drivers and travelling salesmen with respect to workmen's compensation in Nova Scotia, apprentices in motor vehicle repair work in Ontario and the medical care of men employed in lumber, mining and construction camps in Northern Ontario.

Alberta Department of Trade and Industry Act

By an order in council of August 9 the definition of "barber shop trade" in the code governing the trade which was approved on February 4, 1937, is amended to make clear that beauty parlours are not included. The code as adopted provided for payment of a commission of 60 per cent of the gross weekly receipts with a minimum of $15 weekly and a daily minimum wage of $3 with $3.50 on a Saturday. On February 16, 1937, these daily minima were struck out; they have now been restored.

Alberta Minimum Wage Acts

Two new Orders under the Male Minimum Wage Act amend Order 1 fixing minimum wages for all male employees under the Act. Order 1D approved on July 28 exempts persons engaged by contract and paid on a commission basis where the contracts have been approved by the Chairman of the Board of Industrial Relations. Order 1E approved on August 2 fixes the maximum amount that may be deducted by the employer for the board of an employee, to whom Order 1 applies, at $5 for a week of 21 meals or 25c. for a single meal. For lodging not more than $2 may be charged for a week of seven days or 25c. a day for any shorter period.

A new Order 9 under the Minimum Wage Act, 1925, applies to female telephone workers from September 15. It replaces Order 9 of November 30, 1937 (Labour Gazette, January, 1938, p. 35). The changes affect chiefly inexperienced operators, called student operators in the new Order instead of apprentices. The same rates as before apply to these classes, $7.50 per week for the second and third months increasing gradually to $14 after the twelfth month. The proportion of inexperienced workers that is permitted has been increased from one-fourth to one-third the total number employed. The new Order makes 10 hours of duty between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m. the equivalent of a full day shift. The employer may make arrangements with an employee for answering night calls where telephone service is normally given only from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. As before, the Order applies only within a city, town or village, but the new Order excludes telephone exchanges serving less than 100 lines. Changes in the status of an exchange may be made semi-annually on a basis of 10 per cent differential above or below the hundred line exemption point.

Alberta Public Service Vehicles Act

Among the provisions of Regulation R 9-38, made by the Highway Traffic Board on August 16, is a stipulation that every driver of a truck licensed as a public service or commercial vehicle must carry a log book with a daily record of his hours of work, the book to be available for inspection at any time and returned to the Board before a new one is issued.

British Columbia Fire Marshal Act

Orders in council of July 16 and September 13, 1938, amend regulations of June 18, 1936, providing for the examination and licensing of motion-picture projectionists. The three classes of projectionists provided for in a previous order in force from 1931 to 1936 are restored. A first-class certificate is required for projectionists in theatres with a seating capacity of 500 or more, a second-class certificate in theatres with a 200 to 500 capacity and a third-class certificate in smaller theatres.

As before, two licensed projectionists must be employed where two or more kinematographs are used.

A candidate for a first or second-class certificate must be 21 years of age or over and have 12 months' experience as a projectionist or apprentice. In addition, candidates for first-class certificates must have served 1,000 hours under a licensed projectionists-instructor in a projection room or attended a school licensed by the Government to give such instruction. A candidate for a second-class certificate must have received instruction for at least 750 hours either in school or in a projection room.

A projectionist's licence must be granted to a holder of a certificate on payment of an annual fee of $2. Persons with second and third-class certificates on December 31, 1936, must be granted licences on payment of a prescribed fee without further examination. Applications for apprentice licences must set forth the place and manner in which the apprenticeship is to be served. Not more than one apprentice may be employed in any projection room.

Any two members of the board may hold an examination but an appeal is allowed from the results of any examination not held by a full board. Two examinations are to be held yearly in Vancouver. Examinations for second and third-class certificates may be held by any two members of the Board in any motion picture theatre, but a certificate so obtained is valid only for work in the theatre where the examination is held.

All candidates must pass examinations in electrical, mechanical and optical subjects and in safety measures. Examinations consist of a written test and a practical demonstration. The latter is only given to candidates who have made at least 60 per cent on each subject of the written examination and an average of 65 per cent. This rule does not apply to examinations held in motion-picture theatres as provided above.

A temporary permit may be given when a licensed projectionist is not available. Where a complaint is made that an operator is inefficient, he may be re-examined. The causes for which a licence may be cancelled now include failure to report, inattention to duty and absence from the projection room during a show unless relieved by a qualified projectionist.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Four new orders made under this Act relate to retail and wholesale establishments and to the taxicab industry. Order 15E of August 30 extends to September 30, 1939, the Order permitting employees in retail and wholesale stores, except in Vancouver, Victoria, Burnaby, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich, to work three hours beyond the statutory limit of eight hours on Saturday and on the day preceding a statutory holiday when the holiday occurs on a Saturday. The total hours worked in any one week, however, may not exceed 48. Order 16E also renews a former Order. It exempts persons employed in drug stores as apprentices, certified clerks or pharmacists from the daily limit of eight hours and permits one extra hour in a day, but not more than four extra in a week.

Orders 28 and 28A of August give notification that the taxicab industry has been brought under the Act and permit a maximum working day of nine hours and a working week of 54 hours.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts

Three orders of the Board of Industrial Relations make special provisions for seasonal industries. Two of August 12, under the Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts, exempt tomato canneries from Orders 46 and 47, fixing wage rates for the fruit and vegetable industry. (Labour Gazette, 1937, p. 869). The third order affects women working in hotels in tourist centres.

In tomato canneries the minimum rate for male employees is 35c for every hour up to 10 and $1.05 per day. Hours in excess of 10 and up to 12 must be paid for at 52c an hour and if the employee works for more than 12 hours the rate rises to 70c. A male employee under 21 is entitled to at least 25c an hour up to 10 hours with a minimum of 75c a day, 37½c for each hour in excess of 10 and up to 12, with 50c thereafter. For females the rates are now 27c an hour up to 10 per day with a daily minimum of 80c, 40c for every hour in excess of 10 and up to 12, with a 54c rate for any further work. The Orders for the 1937 season fixed an hourly rate of 38c for males 21 or over with a minimum of $1.14 per day. Males under 21 were to receive at least 28c an hour and 84c a day. The minimum for females was 30c an hour and 90c a day unless they had special licences. No punitive rates were fixed in 1937 for time worked after 10 hours.

As under last year's Orders, the total number of males under 21 is not to exceed 15 per cent of all male workers in the plant, and when 90 per cent of the female employees are paid the regular minimum, the rest may be paid not less than 25c an hour for not more than 10 hours. For those in this class working longer than 10 hours, the minimum is 37½c up to 12 hours and 50c thereafter.

The new Orders both stipulate that where employees are paid more than the minimum hourly rate prescribed for the first 10 hours of work, the extra wages may not be applied to payment for overtime work. The special rates for overtime must be paid. Piece rates must be fixed so that the employees are able to earn not less than the rates fixed by the Orders.

Both Orders provide, as last year, that employees are to have one hour's rest after a maximum of five consecutive hours' work, provided that if 75 per cent of the employees petition the employer to do so, he may, with the approval of the Board, shorten the rest period, but never to less than one-half hour.

Order 52C under the Female Minimum Wage Act relates to the hotel and catering industry in "resort hotels," that is establishments furnishing meals and lodging in unorganized territory. The Order is effective from September 16, 1938, to June 15, 1939. It varies Order 52 by permitting longer hours for the slack season. The maximum of 48 hours a week and eight per day or, in emergencies, 52 a week and 10 a day, is changed to 54 a week and 10 a day, but, as before, if a girl is employed more than 48 hours, overtime must be paid for at 1½ times the regular rate, but during the off-season the overtime rate does not apply to work in excess of eight hours in a day where the work-week does not exceed 48 hours. Neither does the provision of Order 52 apply which confines the work of an employee employed on split shifts within 14 hours immediately following commencement of work. The rest period of 24 consecutive hours in each calendar week is obligatory, but a new clause states that if this provision is unsuitable, it may be varied on application to the Board by the employer and employees.

If the employer and employees prefer to arrange for hiring by the month, they may apply in writing to the Board for approval of such an arrangement, the wage to be not less than $25 per month with board and lodging.

Two Orders made on August 30 and in effect from September 1, add to the Orders of June 19, 1935, and January 24, 1936, governing the road transport industry and taxicabs, respectively, a provision that where employers and employees apply in writing for approval of a different arrangement respecting the cost of uniforms the Board may permit such arrangement to be put in effect. The earlier Orders require uniforms to be supplied by the employer free of cost.

An Order relating to carpenters fixes a minimum hourly rate of 75c from November 7 in the cities of Vancouver, North Vancouver and New Westminster, the municipalities of the Districts of Burnaby and West Vancouver and the District of North Vancouver. The new Order applies to all persons engaged on work usually done by carpenters in the construction, alteration or repair of any building or structure except persons indentured under the Apprenticeship Act and maintenance workers in any industrial or manufacturing establishment. An Order fixing a minimum rate of 70c for carpenters is in effect in the southerly portion of Vancouver Island, including Victoria.

British Columbia Old Age Pensions Act

Regulations under this Act were revised on September 3. Application for an old age pension or pension for the blind must be made to the Workmen's Compensation Board, which administers the Act, in the form filed with the Dominion Department of Finance or prescribed by the Board. The Board must keep account of receipts and expenditures and may require proof of claims, pay pensions monthly by cheque, obtain without charge from any Government department any available information necessary to carry out the provisions of the Dominion and Provincial Acts and do whatever is incidental, conducive or necessary to administering these Acts.

Nova Scotia Workmen's Compensation Act

Regulations of April 6 were amended on September 9 to exclude operators of cabs and buses and travelling salesmen from the provisions of Part I of the Workmen's Compensation Act which provides compensation for injuries through the collective liability of employers. Travelling salesmen are not to be excluded, however, when employed only in industries within the scope of Part I.

Ontario Apprenticeship Act

The regulations governing the motor vehicle repair trade were amended on August 18 to permit any person who had had more than two years' but less than five years' experience in the trade on July 16, 1936, to apply for registration as a helper mechanic, his application to be accompanied by a registration fee of 50c and a certificate from his employer or former employer as to the date on which he commenced work as a helper mechanic. At the end of five years' experience a person who has been accepted for registration may try such examination as the Board prescribes, success in which entitles him to a certificate of qualification on payment of the prescribed fee.

Formerly the applicant who had more than two years' but less than five years' experience on February 5, 1936, when the trade was brought under the Act, was to try an examination at the end of five years, but registration was not required. The provision that if he failed to pass, he could try another examination at the end of a year has now been struck out.

Ontario Public Health Act

An order in council of August 18 revises regulations of April 17, 1934, governing lumber, mining and construction camps in districts without municipal organization. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1934, p. 524). Special rules apply to "standard camps," that is, camps housing more than 15 workmen exclusive of a foreman and a clerk but these rules may be applied to any other camp by the inspector.

The duty of carrying out the regulations is placed upon the employer and any person acting for him in a supervisory capacity. The regulations must be obtained from the inspector and kept on file and open to inspection by the workmen. The inspector may make any orders necessary to ensure proper sanitary conditions and the health of the workmen. If such orders are not complied with within a reasonable time, he may close the camp until they have been carried out. The location, construction and maintenance of all camp buildings must be approved by the inspector and standard camps must conform to the specifications set out in the order.

A new provision makes it obligatory for an employer in a standard camp to enter into a "sanitation contract" with a physician for the sanitary control and inspection of the camp. A contract physician must carry out the duties of a medical health officer under the Public Health Act with respect to the camp and report to the Department.

As previously required, employers in standard camps must supply their workmen with medical, surgical and hospital care and treatment and with maintenance while under treatment. For this purpose, an employer may enter into a contract with a physician and deduct from each workman's wages not more than $1 per month to pay the cost. If an employer of workmen not in a standard camp makes this provision and deducts from wages, he is subject to the same regulations concerning medical care as an employer of workmen in a standard camp. Under the new regulations, the Minister may authorize the sums so deducted to be used to establish an industrial medical service under his direction. Employers, whether in a standard camp or not, who make deductions from wages for such care must keep records of all sums deducted open for inspection by the contract physician and the inspector.

A physician entering into a medical contract must report monthly to the Department all cases of sickness and non-industrial accidents among the employees, notify the Department when he engages another physician to perform any service other than as a consultant in connection with the medical contract and cause a notice to be posted in every camp in advance of his visits. The employer is liable for medical, surgical and hospital care and treatment and maintenance while under treatment for 90 days, of any workman who has been in his employment for three out of the six months, formerly five months, immediately preceding the need for such service. The employer has a like responsibility for 90 days from the termination of their service for indigent workmen who become ill after leaving their employment if the illness is traceable to such employment. In the case of a workman whom he has employed for less than three months out of the six months immediately preceding an illness which results from disease or defect existing prior to his employment, the employer is responsible only for the return of the workman to the municipality of which he was, within the meaning of the Public Hospitals Act, last a resident or failing such, to the place from which he was hired and to provide in the meantime the necessary medical care and maintenance. He is not liable for payment for treatment of any workman in a santorium under the Sanatoria for Consumptives Act, or where the case is one within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, or where the sickness or injury is a result of acute alcoholism, drug addiction or venereal disease.

All medical and sanitation contracts must be submitted to the Department for approval within 30 days of their execution and the Department must be notified of any cancellation. It may amend any contract within 30 days of its submission and revoke or refuse to approve it for any sufficient cause. Any dispute between a workman and the employer or contract physician in respect to liability may be referred to the Department by any party and its decision is final. Penalties are provided for employers diverting funds collected for medical and surgical care to other purposes or supplying false information to the Department and for any person contravening any of the regulations.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Levy on Employers.—The Fair Wage Board gives notice in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of September 24 of a levy from October 1 of one-half of one per cent on the pay-roll of every "professional employer" in the province. The notice is in accordance with a by-law of the Board approved April 28. A "professional employer" is a person habitually employing persons for the purpose of the trade, industry or business he carries on. The levy is to be made on all salaries and wages payable to employees who are

now or hereafter governed by an order of the Board.

On or before November 15 every professional employer of more than 50 workmen is required to furnish the Board with a sworn statement in prescribed form showing the number of his employees since October 1 and their wages and to remit the assessment on the wages paid between October 1 and October 31. Therafter on the 15th of each month a report must be made and the assessment paid with respect to the preceding month. Employers of 50 or fewer workmen are to furnish before January 15, 1939, a similar statement and the amount required covering the preceding quarter from October 1 to December 31. These employers are to furnish reports each quarter and pay the assessment for the preceding quarter.

Classification of Employees.—Under Order 4 of the Fair Wage Board, which fixes minimum wages for persons employed in industrial and commercial establishments in cities and towns (Labour Gazette, May, 1938, p. 512), it is stipulated that in manufacturing establishments and in retail and wholesale stores, the employees are to be classified. Class A is to include not less than 60 per cent of the employees, Class B not more than 25 per cent and Class C not more than 15 per cent of those employed by one employer. Different minimum rates are set for each class, Class A having the highest rate.

The Order also provided that when it or any other Order of the Board prescribes that the employees of certain establishments shall be divided into classes, certain rules must be observed. Temporary employees, members of employer's family, workers covered by another order, persons employed in seasonal industries and apprentices are not to be classified and male and female employees must be classified separately.

A table was gazetted on September 3 indicating the number of employees that must be placed in each class according as the total number ranges from 4 to 103. Where only 1. 2 or 3 persons are employed, Order 4 provided for their classification. A single employee is in Class C for the first six months of employment, then in Class B for six months and then in Class A. Where two people are employed, one is in Class A and the other in Class C for six months when he goes to Class B. Of three employees, two are in Class A, the third in Class C for six months and then in Class B. Where the number employed is 103, 62 must be in Class A, 25 in Class B and 16 in Class C. When the number employed exceeds 103, the number in each class is obtained by adding the number in each class where 100 are employed, or as many times the multiples of these numbers as there are hundreds in the total to be classified, to the number in each class in the table for the number less than 100 which makes up the total number employed.

Another table gazetted at the same time provides for four classes of wage-earners. Up to the present, only one Order has fixed minimum wages for four classes of employees, Order 10 for the milk industry noted below. Class D may include not more than 5 per cent of the employees and Class C not more than 10 per cent. Classes A and B have the same percentages, 60 and 25 respectively as when there are but three classes. Where there is only one employee in an industry in which the employees would ordinarily be divided into four classes, he is in Class D for the first three months of employment, then in Class C for three months and after six months in Class B he enters Class A. Where there are two employees, one is in Class A, the other is in Class D for the first three months, in Class C for the next three months and then in Class B. The various numbers in each class are set out for any number of employees up to 103, and above that number the classification is obtained in the same way as indicated above.

Wage Orders.—By an Order of August 18, Order 8 governing the cotton textile industry which was to expire on September 3 is to remain in force until a new order is made.

Five new Orders affect the milk industry in Montreal, hospital employees, construction in the County of Arthabaska, the manufacture of matches and workers employed by the proprietors of public buildings. These Orders were all made following the report of a conciliation committee of representatives of employers and employees. The provisions of Order 4 apply to the persons governed by these Orders where they are not inconsistent.

Order 10, gazetted on August 13, applies to persons employed in pasteurizing, processing and distributing milk in the City and Island of Montreal and within a five-mile radius of the Island. Unless the Board has approved the contract, wage-earners to whom the employer leases equipment or sells milk routes are within the scope of the Order which is made effective from May 15 and is to remain in force until January 31, 1939, when it is to be renewed for 12 months unless an order to the contrary is issued. The wage-rates paid on January 4, 1938, are to be deemed as those payable from that date until May 15 when the new rates become payable.

The rates apply to three categories of employees: (1) inside workers or all those engaged in establishments where such work is carried on, including truck drivers, stablemen, etc., (2) office workers including collectors and inspectors, and (3) outside sales workers and drivers. The wages for inside workers and office employees apply to a 12-hour day and a 60-hour week of six days or a 65-hour week of seven days. A seven-day week may be worked where the total number employed in each of these classes does not exceed five. Where more than five are employed, there must be a weekly rest of 24 hours unless an equivalent amount of time off is allowed a person who works seven days in a week or relieves in case of illness of another. Continuous work for seven days a week may not be permitted for more than 14 weeks. Wherever the working week is reduced from seven to six days as a result of this Order, the wages may be reduced by 5 per cent, provided the effect is not to bring them below the minimum fixed by the Order. The rates for outside sales workers apply to a 72-hour week of six days or a 78-hour week of seven days. Time worked in excess of the hours fixed for any category is overtime to be paid for at the rate of time and a half.

Inside workers are to be arranged in four classes—Class A to include not less than 60 per cent and to be paid at least $3 per day or 35 cents per hour; Class B to cover not more than 25 per cent of the employees who are to have a minimum rate of $2.50 a day or 30 cents an hour, Class C with not more than 10 per cent of the workers with a minimum of $2 a day or 25 cents an hour and Class D, the remaining 5 per cent to be paid not less than $1.60 per day or 20 cents per hour. Office workers have also four different minimum rates for a six-day week according to their classification, $18 for Class A, $15 for Class B, $10 for Class C and $8 for Class D. Outside sales help in three classes have a minimum rate of $3.50 per day or 40 cents per hour for not less than 60 per cent of those employed, $3 a day or 35 cents an hour for not less than 25 per cent of the employees and $2.50 a day or 30 cents an hour for the remaining 15 per cent.

Stationary enginemen and firemen and maintenance men in the milk industry are governed by Orders 6 and 4 respectively but for the purpose of determining the percentages they are included as inside workers. (Labour Gazette, 1938, June, p. 624 and May, p. 513.)

Drivers are not responsible for credit extended to customers except where they act contrary to a written order of the employer or his agent, or for milk bottles unless they are marked deposit bottles, or for damages to equipment except where negligence is shown. When a driver's route is cut, he must continue to be paid the same wages for the next three months. Outside employees may not be required to do inside work in addition to their regular duties. Employers must supply up to four uniforms in a year for an inside worker and provide free laundry. From March 23, 1938, one-half the cost of the uniforms of outside sales workers must be paid by the employer if he requires them to be worn. Deductions from wages for room and board supplied by the employer, the taking of which is optional with the employee, must not exceed $6 per week for both room and board or $3 per week for either.

Order 11, gazetted on September 3, and effective from that date to January 1, 1939, covers hospital employees with the exception of those in the cities of Quebec and Levis and the adjacent counties. It does not apply to male or female employees belonging to a religious community, religious or ecclesiastical order, or to maintenance men or other employees to whom other wage Orders apply. "Hospital" is defined as including, besides any public hospital, covered or not by the Public Assistance Act, any private hospital to which a licence has been granted or renewed in accordance with the Private Hospital Act.

The hours of work for both nurses and hospital attendants are 12. For others, the hours in any week are not to exceed 72 unless a special permit is issued or on account of *force majeure* when time worked over 72 hours is to be paid for at 50 cents an hour. On day duty nurses are to have one afternoon off a week and one full day a fortnight with two hours' rest each day. Hospital attendants are allowed two-half days off in four weeks and two full days in four months with one hour of rest each day. On night duty nurses are to have one evening off till midnight each week, one night every fortnight and one hour's rest outside the working department. Attendants on night duty are given one full night off in a week. For both classes of workers on each shift one half hour is allowed for meals.

All nurses are to have one week's holiday after six months and three weeks after a year's service, two of which are to be consecutive and the third at the discretion of the authorities. Hospital attendants are to have two weeks' holiday with pay and an additional two days per year. Both nurses and hospital attendants are to receive salary in case of illness up to 15 days with free medical care in

hospital for one month and attendance by physicians designated by the hospital.

The wage rates in effect by formal or tacit agreement on February 15 are to be the minimum both for those receiving them at the time and for their successors. This provision is subject to the authority of the Fair Wage Board to decrease the rates for certain occupations provided they are not reduced below the minimum fixed in this Order.

The Order stipulates that if the salary, in addition to board and lodging, is $50 or less a month but over $40, it is to be increased by 10 per cent; if the salary is $40 or less, but over $30, it is to be increased by 15 per cent; if it is $30 or less, but more than $20, 25 per cent must be added; if $20 or less, 30 per cent must be added. In addition to board and lodging, every employee must be paid a minimum of $5 per month. If lodging is not provided, an employee must be paid $7 a month or $13 a month if board is not provided.

Order 12 applying to the building trades in Arthabaska County, is to be in effect for one year from August 1, 1938. This Order of the Fair Wage Board replaces a collective agreement made binding under the Collective Labour Agreements' Act in 1935 at the request of a number of contractors and workers who were parties to the agreement. Hours of work in the building trades are limited to eight a day and 48 a week by orders in council under the Limitation of Hours of Work Act. In construction work not covered by this Act, the regular working day is to be eight hours for skilled men and nine hours for common labourers and helpers. All work done in excess of these hours is to be paid at an increase of 50 per cent.

The Order fixes minimum rates at 55 cents an hour for carters with a team, 50 cents for bricklayers, masons and plasterers, 40 cents for carters with one horse, 35 cents for electricians, stationary enginemen, joiners and carpenters, tinsmiths, plumbers and steamfitters, 30 cents for painters and 25 cents for common labourers. In municipalities where the population is less than 2,000, employees working on building contracts the cost of which, including wages and building materials, is less than $2,000 may be paid at 5 cents an hour less than these rates. In the case of teamsters, the reduction is to be 15 cents or 20 cents an hour according to whether two or one horse is used.

Apprentices in the skilled trades must be paid a minimum of 15 cents an hour for the first year, 20 cents for the second and 25 cents for the third. Apprentices in trades where licences are required by law are to be paid at the rate fixed for the third year until they have obtained their licence. Workers handicapped through age or any other cause which prevents them from performing an average amount of work may be paid 10 cents an hour less in the trade of bricklayer, mason or plasterer and 5 cents an hour less in other trades.

Order 13 of August 5, retroactive to May 15, declares that in the application of Order 4 to establishments manufacturing matches, the latter are to be considered as belonging to Zone No. 2 regardless of their location.

Order 14 applies to workers operating and maintaining public buildings, such as office buildings, warehouses, industrial and commercial establishments and apartment houses but not hotels and restaurants, in the City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of five miles, for one year from September 1 and for a year thereafter unless repealed in the meantime. Handy-men, elevator operators, watchmen, janitors, porters, cleaners, messengers and others employed by the proprietor of the building are covered by this Order. It does not apply to workers engaged in the construction or alteration of any part of the building.

All employees, except janitors and furnace handy-men who are entitled to 12 hours' rest each week are to have a full day's rest of 24 hours in a week. Where Sunday work is not prohibited, however, two rest periods per week of 18 consecutive hours each may be agreed on or not more than four holidays at some other time. Employers may not charge more than 25 cents for any meal on the premises. Taking the meals is to be optional with the employee. Any uniform required by the employer must be furnished and laundered at his expense.

For elevator operators in office and loft buildings five minimum rates are set varying from $13 for a week of 43 hours to $17 for a 56-hour week. For apartment houses, the four minimum rates range from $13 for 49 hours' work to $16 for the 60-hour week. Elevator starters in all buildings must be paid $16 for a 47-hour week increasing by three stages to $19 for a 56-hour week. In order to determine the wage to be paid to elevator operators and starters, the hours worked in four consecutive weeks are to be averaged. In no case may the total number of hours used for this calculation exceed 224 for four weeks or 60 for one week. When the working hours in a week exceed the number stipulated for any weekly wage but are less than the number for the next higher weekly minimum, the hourly rate is computed on the lower one. No boy under 17 or girl under 18 may operate an elevator unless they were doing so on December 1, 1937.

Overtime by all classes of workers covered by the Order, with certain exceptions, is defined as more than 12 hours a day when the

weekly hours are less than 60 or as more than 60 hours a week. In the former case, the overtime must be paid for at one and a half times the hourly rate of the weekly wage; in the second case at one and a half times the hourly rate for the 60-hour week. For work on "days off" or on legal holidays, double time must be paid. It may be agreed to give extra time off within the fortnight following overtime work instead of paying higher wages. The workers not entitled to overtime rates include any person paid at least $1,560 a year who has to answer emergency calls day or night for the protection of the property, night watchmen, janitors and furnace handy-men. The latter are men doing odd jobs such as shovelling snow, as well as furnace-work.

For porters, the minimum wage is $18 in office buildings and $17 in apartment houses for a 60-hour week. Night watchmen are to receive a minimum of $19 for a 60-hour week and messenger boys in apartment houses $8 for 56 hours. Cleaners, except women employed only for part of a day, must be paid not less than $9 for a week of 24 hours, the minimum increasing to $13, $16, $17 and $18 as the weekly hours rise to 36, 48, 56 and 60, respectively. Women employed by the day must be paid not less than 26c an hour.

Maintenance men holding certificates of qualification in their trade have a minimum hourly rate of 55c with time and a half after a week of 48 hours or a minimum weekly wage of $27 with time and a half after 54 hours. These men may be employed without additional pay at any other trade for which the employer judges them competent, but only those holding licences as required by statute may work as electricians or pipe mechanics. The minimum for general labourers engaged in maintenance work is 40c an hour for 48 hours after which time and a half must be paid or $20 a week and time and a half after 54 hours.

For "service men," which means those performing all types of general work in office and loft buildings having a floor area of less than 15,000 square feet, a minimum of $16 is fixed for a 60-hour week. Furnace and handy-men must be paid not less than $17 a week without regard to hours, but for men doing furnace work only the minimum is $3.50 a month for each furnace, $1.50 for each additional furnace in the same building, $1 for each jacket heater and 58c for each additional heater in the same building. The minimum rates for janitors employed for full time vary from $40 a month for 1 to 12 apartments to $85 where there are over 90 apartments. Heated living quarters must be provided or $15 per month added. Janitors employed part-time are to be paid according to the number of rooms and whether they are furnished or unfurnished. When caring for less than 60 unfurnished or 50 furnished rooms, they are required to be given heated living quarters only. For every furnished room in excess of 50, 35c per room and for every unfurnished room in excess of 60, 30c must be paid. If living quarters are not provided, wages must be increased by $10 a month for more than 60 unfurnished rooms and $12 for more than 50 furnished rooms.

No person within the scope of this order may have his rate of pay reduced on publication of the order. Any employee called on to perform work for which a higher rate is fixed, must be paid the higher rate while he is employed at that work.

Quebec Public Building Safety Act

By-laws under this Act in force since June 13, 1934, were amended by an order in council of September 1 to require window washers to wear safety belts. The windows of all public buildings are to be equipped with anchors or hooks to hold such belts and if the windows are large or have narrow sills, other precautions must be taken.

Unemployment in New Zealand

The report of the New Zealand Secretary of Labour covering the activities of the Employment Division for the period August 29, 1937, to June 4, 1938, indicates that unemployment registrations totalled 8,721 at June 4, 1938. These figures (exclusive of 1,301 awaiting expiration of their qualifying period and included in the total of 8,721), represent men who state they are fit for work and who have lost their engagement through no fault of their own. The number does not include men who have become a charge upon the Employment Promotion Fund through loss of employment on account of sickness, advancing years, etc. Eight thousand persons were receiving assistance at June 4 on account of unfitness for employment for health or other reasons. Statutory power to extend unemployment relief to such classes of persons was taken in the Employment Promotion Act, 1936. The total unemployed men at June 4 receiving and/or awaiting assistance from the Employment Promotion Fund was thus 16,721 as compared with 27,323 at August 28, 1937, the date as at which the previous report was prepared.

According to a press despatch the Governor of Jamaica announced recently that a permanent department would be set up, with a labour adviser as its head, whose main duty would be to study labour conditions throughout Jamaica.

FIFTY-FOURTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS OF CANADA

Proceedings Featured by Discussion on Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, Political Action and Foreign Policy

WITH one of the largest attendances of delegates in its history, the fifty-fourth annual convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in Niagara Falls, Ontario, September 12-17, 1938.

Presiding over the formal opening, Mr. James J. White, past president of Niagara Falls and District Trade and Labour Council, welcomed the delegates and visitors to the city. In extending the welcome of organized labour of the city and district, Mr. Harry B. Lewin, president of the trades council, declared that the present meeting would be one of the most important in the history of labour in Canada.

Others who addressed the delegates at this session were: Mr. C. D. Hanniwell, Mayor of the city; Mr. W. Levell Draper, Mayor of Niagara Falls, N.Y.; Mr. D. J. Anderson, M.L.A., Welland; A. B. Damude, M.P., Welland and Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Lands and Forests in the Ontario Cabinet.

In speaking of the accomplishments credited to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, Hon. Mr. Heenan cited the enactment of the Mothers' Allowance Act, Old Age Pensions Act and the Workmen's Compensation Act, the combined expenditure under the three acts being given as approximately $233,000,000. In addition, there was the improvement in rates of wages and hours of labour. The Minister stated he had advocated that an unemployment insurance scheme should come under the Federal Government but since that body had encountered certain difficulties in securing the necessary consent of the provinces, Ontario could not wait but intends to take the lead. It was his hope that he would be a member of the cabinet that will introduce at the next session of the Legislature, the unemployment insurance scheme for the province.

Mr. Jas. C. Wilson, labour representative of the United States Government at Geneva, and Mr. Jerome J. Davis, president of the American Federation of Teachers, addressed the convention at a later session.

President's Address

Following the opening ceremonies, the president of the Congress, Mr. P. M. Draper, thanked the speakers for their words of welcome. In referring to the good-will that exists between Canada and the United States, the president stated: "Our fine relationship stands forth boldly as a brilliant example for the less fortunate to follow. The international good-will that exists between our countries is what all the world must achieve or perish. With war so devastatingly mechanized, it must be universal peace or oblivion. World amity can never be accomplished by treaties and sanctions but only through unity of ideas, of interests and understanding." President Draper pointed out that "the power behind every line of progress is the wage-earner. He it is, by constructive thought and unified action, who will preserve our democratic institutions. We must institute within his group, a solid phalanx against those who threaten destruction through division. Any organization can only be successful, in so far as employer and employee both see the welfare of the other."

Organizations Represented

The Credential Committee reported that certificates had been received for 647 delegates, of whom 544 were present and classified as follows: Fifty represented international and national organizations; 3 represented provincial federations and provincial associations; 58 trades and labour councils; 3 represented system divisions of telegraphers; 428 represented local branch unions and two were fraternal delegates, one representing the British Trades Union Congress and the other the American Federation of Labor.

Addresses of Fraternal Delegates

Delegate from British Trades Union Congress.—Mr. Ebby Edwards, fraternal delegate from the British Trades Union Congress, after conveying a message of good-will from the body he represented, declared that a point had been reached when fraternal greetings must pass from mere formalities to an understanding and co-operation with a view to securing economic freedom, social justice and what is of primary importance, the maintenance of world peace.

In discussing the question of trade union organization, Mr. Edwards stated that "the type of organization in one country may, because of certain national economic and geographical differences, differ from that in another. Its approach to the solution of its problems may, and of necessity will be conditioned and determined by the circumstances

at a given time. This is as it should be, but if the trades unions of the world are to be brought together into closer unity, these differences must not be exaggerated. The great factor and purpose of trades unionism which is common to all—economic freedom for the workers—must be nourished and strengthened, if success is to be our goal."

Commenting on the present crisis in Europe, Mr. Edwards observed that "the British trade union movement stands for peace. It stands for collective security for all states, but having called upon the Government to stand up against fascist dictatorship in the event of war over the invasion of Czechoslovakia, the British trade union movement will be behind its Government in the fight for freedom as distinct from imperialism."

Quoting statistics he showed that the British Trades Union Congress had grown from 150,000 members 70 years ago to 4,500,000 in 1938. Reference was made to the fact that clerical and professional workers in Great Britain were joining appropriate trade unions.

In speaking on the problem of unemployment Mr. Edwards stated: "Mankind has solved production. The machines that increase production a thousand fold are being made by machines. The displacement of labour is a national corollary; our attention must now be turned to organized methods of distribution." Continuing, he said. "Men in the prime of life unemployed while their aged fathers in cases can be retained in work; school children displacing their older brothers and sisters from industry. This is not economy it is insanity."

In conclusion Mr. Edwards referred to legislation affecting the lives of the workpeople which had been enacted following insistent demands of the trade unions and labour movement, and commended the work of the Interantional Labour Office.

Delegate from the American Federation of Labour.—Mr. Joseph C. Kehoe, president of the Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America and fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor, after extending greetings from that body, spoke of the friendly relations existing between the two countries and between trade unionists "to the north and south of the longest and most peaceful boundary in the world."

Mr. Kehoe stated that unemployment was probably the most severe problem confronting the nation, but that the Federation was moving forward in spite of many difficulties it had to face.

Reference was made to the enactment of social legislation which had been proposed and sponsored by the American Federation of Labor.

The division in the ranks of labour in the United States was commented upon by the speaker, who declared that a united movement will once again be restored.

Report of the Executive Council

The report of the executive cautioned the members to exercise coolness of mind in the difficulties encountered in the industrial world to-day, in order that any sectional differences which arise may be submerged. It referred to the challenge presented in the idleness of people desirous of being gainfully employed and the frustration of the rightful ambitions, hopes and aspirations of the less fortunate. Reference was made to the legislative program submitted to the Dominion Government on January 14, 1938, (a summary of the legislative program appeared in the February, 1938, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 142). The Government was informed it may rely upon the Congress support in any steps it takes towards a happier settlement of disagreements between nations than that afforded by war. The government was also informed that labour considered unemployment the greatest national problem and was urged to provide work where possible and to make satisfactory financial provisions in all other cases.

The executive endorsed the action of the Dominion Government in trying to bring about unemployment insurance in Canada and stated "it was a cause of widespread disappointment when the Privy Council found the Act of 1935 to be invalid," expressing the hope "that the steps already taken by the Government to overcome this difficulty would be followed with all possible vigour." It was requested that the present system of Old Age Pensions be converted into a retirement scheme for all who withdraw from industry or commerce at the age of 60, and that the amounts paid under the present Act be substantially increased. The executive also asked that the scope of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act be enlarged to include the system of distribution (and production in some cases) of bread, milk, and coal; as well as motor transportation.

Other subjects discussed in the executive report were: Provision of work; housing; hours of work; holidays with pay; national employment commission; unemployed youth; transportation of workers; wage policy; British North America Act; civil liberty; immigration; public ownership and control; the rail-

way situation; legal picketing for union services; taxation and finance; reforestation, human safety, and shipping matters.

Committee on Officers' Reports

The Committee on Officers' Reports, in submitting its report, commented favourably on the preamble to the executive report and recommended its careful perusal by the membership. The appreciation of the Congress was recommended to those of its members who had served on various public bodies. The membership was urged to give full support to the executive of the Congress in their endeavour to increase the circulation of the official organ, the *Canadian Congress Journal*.

The officers were commended for their efforts to secure legislation that would give the workers the right to organize, and for the manner in which the labour brief was presented to the Rowell Commission on Federal-Provincial Relations. That Parliament provide a youth training program for not less than a three-year period as called for in the executive report was endorsed. The committee considered that the demand of the executive officers in requesting that the present immigration restrictions be maintained, was in conformity with the stand taken at past conventions. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Report of Secretary-Treasurer

Mr. R. J. Tallon, the secretary-treasurer, presented the financial statement for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1938, which, with the balance from the previous year, showed receipts of $49,318.31, with expenses amounting to $25,526.86, leaving a balance of $23,-791.45. Included in the above figures are the receipts and disbursements for the headquarters building in Ottawa. He reported that during the year the International Union of Elevator Constructors, International Brotherhood of Foundry Workers, International Ladies Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union, and the Canadian Seamen's Union affiliated their entire Canadian membership with the Congress, while during the same period the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers and United Textile Workers were dropped from membership. There are now 62 international and 5 Canadian organizations in affiliation, and pay per capita tax to the Congress.

The Audit Committee reported finding the financial statement correct and their recommendation of approval was adopted.

65197—3½

Address of the Dominion Minister of Labour

At one of its sessions the convention was addressed by the Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Federal Minister of Labour. The chairman, in introduction, referred to him as a teacher but Hon. Mr. Rogers informed the delegates that he was going to speak not as a teacher but rather as a student of Labour. The Minister stated that he appreciated being invited to speak to the delegates and expressed his regret that he had been prevented from attending an earlier session as arranged. Hon. Mr. Rogers conveyed a message to the convention from the Prime Minister, who, he stated, had followed for many years the movements of the Congress and wished to congratulate the membership on the calm and reasoned progress made.

Dealing with unemployment insurance, the Minister stated that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada had on numerous occassions approved of a national system of unemployment insurance. However, the Privy Council had rendered a decision placing such a scheme under provincial rather than Federal jurisdiction. The Dominion Government then undertook to devise a plan that would be constitutional and the Prime Minister asked the co-operation of the provincial governments so that the Federal Parliament might enact an unemployment insurance law. Six provinces replied favourably to that request. The proposed amendment to the British North America Act was sent to each of the provincial governments and when approved would enable the enactment of the necessary legislation. Three provinces refused to give approval and the Dominion Government could not go beyond the will of those provinces. Two of the provinces considered that this request to obtain power to pass legislation was a breach of provincial autonomy. The provinces were asked to co-operate for the good of Canada as a whole.

Hon. Mr. Rogers considered co-operation better than force and he did not regard this set-back of the unemployment insurance scheme as a defeat. The Minister further stated that "Quebec, New Brunswick and Alberta have not given their consent but we are not without hope that they will yet accede to our request and thereby be acting in their own best interests as well as the best interest of the country in giving their approval to the passing of unemployment insurance legislation."

The Minister next dealt with the protection afforded Canadian labour in munition contracts in Canada, pointing out that it had

been necessary to embark on a National Defence Policy. He stated that wherever munition contracts were placed there was inserted a fair wage clause and where possible a fair wage schedule to prevent exploitation of the workers. Mr. Rogers stated that there was close co-operation between Labour organizations and employers in regard to aircraft to be manufactured in Canada. In contracts let by the British Government, the Department of National Defence has co-operated with the Department of Labour in asking that these contracts should contain the same safe-guards and be similar to those let by the Canadian Government. The delegates were advised that these representations were well received by the British mission. The Minister emphasized that "the great business that concerns you, concerns government—the organization of work for human welfare" In closing he said: "We have been turning anxious eyes to the capitals of Europe—we must all hope and pray that a way of peace and honour may be found to solve the problem."

Convention Resolutions

Right to Organize.—Under the heading "Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining" there were twenty-one resolutions submitted to the convention. Fifteen of these were covered by one or other of the remaining six which were taken up separately. One of the resolutions pointed out that certain features which were not contained in the proposed bill as prepared and submitted by the executive of the Congress to the Provincial Legislatures as instructed by the 1937 convention. The executive were instructed to draft a revised proposed bill containing all features of their former proposed Act, as well as additional desirable features and distribute same for the guidance of the different provincial federations of labour and legislative committees. These proposed additional features were: (1) to definitely outlaw or provide penalties against the maintenance of what is commonly known as company unions; (2) to compel by law the employers to participate in collective bargaining with the duly elected representatives of the labour unions of their employees, and to provide penalties for their refusal to do so; and (3) to establish an independent government tribunal to ascertain by a majority vote as determined by secret ballot or otherwise, as to which labour union would have the exclusive bargaining rights in any industry or branch or sub-division thereof when there exists a dispute as between two or more unions as to which should be the said bargaining agency.

Political Action.—Considerable discussion occurred on the five resolutions dealing with political action. The opinion expressed by the various speakers was that labour would not be properly represented in parliament and the various legislatures until trade unionists were elected to these bodies. The substitute resolution submitted by the committee was a reiteration of the established policy of the Congress as laid down by the Victoria Convention in 1906 and the Ottawa Convention in 1917—the principle that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada should be independent of any political organization but encouraged the formation of independent labour political bodies.

Foreign Policy.—The Committee on Resolutions submitted two substitutes for nineteen of the twenty resolutions under the heading "Foreign Policy." The adopted substitutes were as follows:

(1) That this Congress expresses the deepest sympathies of Canadian trade unionists with the people of Spain and China and their governments in the struggle for defence of their countries; we condemn this unprincipled and unprovoked attack and invasion of Spain and China by Fascist hordes as a violation of international law and treaty rights and as a crime against nations who desire only to live at peace with other nations; we view with horror the indiscriminate murder of civilian population of towns and cities by Fascist naval, military and air forces and express profound sympathy with the sufferings of the people whose homes have been so ruthlessly destroyed by the invaders; that we pledge our support to all practicable measures that can be taken by democratic governments to assist the Spanish and Chinese people to repel the wanton attack of Fascist forces by enabling China and Spain to obtain the means necessary for their defence and call upon Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to exert his authority in an undertaking whereby the Canadian Government shall at once commence trade with these friendly nations who are fellow members of the League of Nations and at the same time place an embargo upon the shipment of war materials to aggressor nations in order to assist to put an end to international banditry; that we call upon all trade unionists to take the lead in organizing the Canadian people in an intensified boycott against all goods from aggressor nations, such as Japan, Italy and Germany.

(2) That the Congress, while reiterating its firm belief in collective action through the League of Nations as the most effective means of maintaining world peace, nevertheless recognizes the need to render help at this hour to those democratic countries whose independence and integrity is now being challenged; that our government be urged to co-operate with other peace loving countries of the world in whatever steps are deemed essential to destroy the reign of terror being imposed by Nazi and Fascist Dictators and thus remove this menace of international lawlessness and once more bring peace to mankind; that we call upon the Prime Minister, Right Honourable William Lyon Mackenzie King to immediately convene parliament in order to

make known the policy of Canada to its people and to the world.

Trade Union Unity.—The forty-six resolutions on "Trade Union Unity" were covered by the following substitute which was adopted with practically no discussion and very few dissenting votes:

That this convention concurs in the desires expressed for the avoidance of division of our movement in Canada, as set forth in the resolutions above mentioned; and be it further resolved, that the Executive of the Congress be instructed to continue its efforts to maintain harmony within the international trade union movement in Canada in compliance with the decision of the Ottawa convention "that action taken shall be on terms acceptable to international trade unions and thus avoiding any disregard for or defiance of their laws and policies"; and be it further resolved, that we call on our Executive to exert every effort to the end that we may again have a unified labour movement on the North American continent; to explore every possible avenue and lend their fullest support to all moves in this direction.

Other Resolutions Adopted

Among the recommendations contained in other resolutions adopted were:

Amendment to the Criminal Code or the enactment of special legislation, that will more clearly define lawful or peaceful picketing in industrial disputes.

Urging the Federal Government to amend the British North America Act so that a Federal system of unemployment insurance may become effective with the least possible delay.

Instructing the executive to oppose the Dominion Government and other governments lowering the standard of direct relief.

Approving the granting of relief to seamen on the same basis as other citizens upon producing discharge papers for the previous season.

Seeking the completion of highway No. 67 in Northern Ontario.

Requesting that the Dominion Government make a survey as to the best means of transporting transient labour from one place to another where employment has been secured through recognized employment offices.

Favouring complete and democratic national unity.

Calling upon the Provincial Government of Quebec to abrogate Acts 40 and 50 known as a "Law Respecting Workmen's Wages" and "the Fair Wages Act."

Seeking amendments to the Criminal Code making it a crime and penalizing employers who refuse to allow their employees to organize for collective bargaining.

Petitioning the Federal Government to include in all of its contracts with any private employer a stipulation that such employer shall sign collective bargaining agreements with representatives of their employees covering wages, hours and other conditions of employment.

Requesting an investigation into industrial espionage in Canada and asking the Federal Government to declare such practices illegal.

Amendment to the Fair Wage Act making it applicable to steamship companies receiving subsidies or subventions from the Government.

Reclassification and a higher rate of compensation for letter carriers.

Pressing for regular section labourers standard of wages for extra gang men.

Establishment of advisory or other boards, when proper and sufficient representation made, to regulate trade and industry, such boards to have necessary labour representation.

Desiring changes in the Industrial Standards Act.

Requesting immediate and complete change in the present personnel of the Industrial Labour Board of Ontario and that a labour member be appointed.

Favouring a Federal Government health policy to be carried on in co-operation with the provincial governments.

Requesting a change in the medical service plan for lumber camps in Northern Ontario.

Demanding that a certified first aid attendant and fully equipped first aid kit be carried on all Canadian vessels.

Prohibiting work being sent out to private homes and insisting that factory buildings have sanitary conditions.

Opposing the use of tin dishes in lumber camps.

Urging the enforcement of the law regarding life boat and fire drill and a regular inspection of safety appliances.

The establishment of the six-hour day and five-day week.

Seeking one day's rest of 24 consecutive hours each week for employees in the amusement industry of the Province of Quebec.

Enactment of legislation providing holidays with pay for all workers.

Opposing a minimum wage for skilled or semi-skilled male workers and approving a minimum wage for women only after a thorough survey of the cost of living has been made.

Seeking amendments to the provincial workmen's compensation laws of Ontario and Manitoba.

Requesting that the Old Age Pension Act be amended to become a Retiring Allowance Act.

Concerted action to organize the unorganized workers in Canada.

Favouring the repeal of the Act commonly known as the "Quebec Padlock Law."

Endorsing the proposal of the Workers' Educational Association to establish a Workers' Education Trade Union Committee to set up a Labour Economic Research Bureau.

Recommending active support to the Canadian Youth Congress.

Petitioning the Federal Government to abolish the sales tax.

Requesting a reduction in the tax on bottled beer.

According to municipalities the right to tax producing gold mining properties.

Asking the Federal Government to place a protective tariff on imoprted magazines, periodicals, books and religious literature.

Recommending that Canadian registered vessels be given some protection in competing with foreign ships in canals leading to inland waters of Canada.

Urging the necessity of incorporating the provisions of the Fair Wage Act in all contracts entered into as a result of loans made in accordance with the provisions of the National Housing Act.

Opposing railway unification.

Demanding the repeal of the C.P.R.-C.N.R. Act of 1933, which makes amalgamation or enforced co-operation possible.

Favouring a national system of public ownership of radio facilities.

Seeking a reduction in radio licences.

Urging an investigation of all existing schemes of group insurance with a view to finding out how far they control the employment of men in industries.

Proposing a Dominion-wide forest conservation and re-forestation program on both a provincial and federal basis co-operatively.

Insisting that His Majesty's Government concede the right to print and bind copies of the Holy Bible in Canada.

Opposing the prohibition of liquor advertising in newspapers and magazines published in Ontario or other province where such a law exists.

Enactment of legislation making racial libel a criminal offence.

Requesting the Government to direct the management of the Canadian National Steamships (West Indies) Limited to fully carry out the recommendation of the Committee on Industrial and International Relations and the direction of the House of Commons with regard to the employment of Canadian stewards and firemen.

Nationalization of all firms or corporations manufacturing aeroplanes for war purposes.

Nationalization of the possession, production and distribution of nickel in Canada.

Election of Officers

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, P. M. Draper, 172 MacLaren St., Ottawa; Vice-presidents, P. R. Bengough, Vancouver, R. Trepanier, Montreal, W. D. Morrison, Glace Bay; Secretary-treasurer, R. J. Tallon, 172 MacLaren St., Ottawa.

Provincial Executive Committees: Nova Scotia—W. K. Clarke (chairman), Halifax; James Wood, Halifax; Howard Tattrie, Springhill; C. Gillies, New Aberdeen. Manitoba—D. S. Lyons (chairman), Winnipeg; L. Guberman, Winnipeg; Robert Hewitt, Winnipeg; R. C. McCutcheon, Winnipeg. Saskatchewan—A. M. Eddy (chairman), Saskatoon; Albert Mose, Moose Jaw; H. D. Davis, Prince Albert; Alex. Cochrane, Regina; British Columbia—E. H. Morrison, (chairman), Vancouver; B. Showler, Vancouver; E. F. Fox, Victoria; J. E. Griffin, Vancouver.

(The provinces of Alberta, New Brunswick and Quebec having provincial federations chartered by the Congress, the executive officers carry on the legislative work of these provinces. As soon as a charter is issued by the Trade and Labour Congress of Canada a provincial federation will be formed in Ontario, the legislative work will then be entrusted to the executive.)

Fraternal delegate to the American Federation of Labour, W. G. Russell, vice-president, Toronto Trades and Labour Council.

Fraternal delegate to the British Trades Union Congress, Gus. Francq, secretary, Quebec Federation of Labour.

London, Ontario, was selected as the convention city for 1939.

The Primary Iron and Steel Industry in Canada, 1937

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has issued a report on the *Primary Iron and Steel Industry in Canada, 1937*.

According to the report factory sales of pig iron, ferro-alloys, steel ingots and castings, and finished rolled products were 55 per cent higher in 1937 than in 1936, the values being $72,280,659 and $46,636,892, respectively. The 1937 figure was, in fact, the highest on record since 1920, being slightly above the 1929 total of $72,231,995. The 25 works in Ontario reported sales at $44,928,609, or 62 per cent of the total for Canada; 6 plants or departments in Nova Scotia accounted for $14,883,039, or 20 per cent, and 14 works in Quebec for $10,416,386, or 14 per cent. There were also 4 operating plants in Manitoba, 1 in Alberta, and 5 in British Columbia.

Capital.—Capital employed in 1937 amounted to $96,875,377, including $65,896,014 as the value of land, buildings and plant equipment, $21,377,846 as the value of inventories of raw and finished materials on hand and in process, $13,202,552; for Manitoba, $2,032,194; and for Alberta and British Columbia, $343,916. and $9,601,517 as the total of operating capital such as cash, bills and accounts receivable, etc. For works in Ontario the capital was $59,959,463; for Nova Scotia, $21,337,252; for Quebec,

Employees and Earnings.—The average number of employees in 1937 was 14,054, an increase of 26 per cent over the 1936 average of 11,138. About 981 persons worked in the blast furnace departments in 1937, 505 in ferro-alloy plants, 5,264 in steel furnace divisions, and 7,304 in rolling mills. About 59 per cent of the total, or 8,360, were employed in Ontario, 2,866 in Quebec, 2,316 in Nova Scotia, 387 in Manitoba, and 125 in Alberta and British Columbia.

Payments in salaries and wages amounted to $19,926,498 in 1937, an advance of 44 per cent over the 1936 total of $13,830,377.

CONFEDERATION OF CATHOLIC WORKERS OF CANADA

Summary of Proceedings of Seventeenth Annual Convention

WITH a large attendance of delegates, representative of a membership of approximately 46,000, the seventeenth annual convention of the Confederation of Catholic Workers of Canada was held at Thetford Mines, Quebec, September 11-14.

Featuring the opening session of the convention were addresses by the Dominion Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, and His Eminence, Cardinal Villeneuve, Archbishop of Quebec. These guests of the convention both emphasized the application of justice and charity in the solution of social problems.

The following summary of the convention proceedings has been prepared for publication in the Labour Gazette by Mr. Gerard Picard, general secretary of the Confederation:

About 200 delegates took part in the deliberations, with the general president, Mr. Alfred Charpentier, in the chair.

The convention dealt with the reports presented by the general president, the Confederation's Bureau and the Federations, and with the general list of resolutions.

The delegates debated nearly 150 resolutions most of which had to do with the three following Acts: Collective Labour Agreements Act, Fair Wages Act, Professional Syndicates Act.

During the last session of the Quebec Legislature, two Bills (Nos. 19 and 20) were adopted. They are amendments to the Collective Labour Agreements Act and to the Fair Wages Act respectively. The C.T.C.C. delegates protested energetically against the amendments contained in the above-mentioned Bills.

Among the resolutions adopted, the most important dealt with the following subjects:

Creation of either a Provincial Economic Council or Superior Labour Council.

Establishment of a Labour Court.

Establishment of old-age pensions on a contributory basis to be paid at the age of 65 instead of 70.

Amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act as regards compensation.

Better enforcement of the Lord's Day Act, and

Request to the Federal Government to implement the conclusions of the Turgeon Inquiry into the textile industries.

The C.T.C.C. convention also adopted certain amendments to its constitution, and brought solutions to a number of internal management problems. The membership of the C.T.C.C. was reported to include 46,000 members duly registered. Last year, the membership was 50,000, and it had reached 54,000 in April, 1938.

The convention elected a new executive and a new Confederation Bureau for the next term.

The composition of the executive is the following:

President—Alfred Charpentier, Montreal.

First Vice-President—Emile Tellier, Three Rivers.

Second Vice-President—Maurice Doran, Hull.

Treasurer—Alphonse Bourdon, Montreal.

General Secretary—Gerard Picard, Quebec.

The Confederation Bureau is composed of all the members of the executive and of the following directors:

For the Federation:

Messrs. Osias Fillion, Montreal; Alphonse Roberge, Quebec; G. A. Gagnon, Montreal; Philippe Lessard, Port Alfred; J. O. Landry, Thetford Mines; Alphonse Robitaille, Quebec; J. A. Françoeur, Quebec; Philippe Hamel, Victoriaville; J. A. Anzalone, Quebec; Albert Coté, Montreal.

For the Centres:

Messrs. Rosaire Gosselin; O. D. Paulhus, Sherbrooke; Albert Bouchard, Chicoutimi; L. P. Boily, Jonquiére; Rene Harmegnies, St. Joseph d'Alma; Charles Dahl, Ha! Ha! Bay; Philippe Girard, Sorel.

Industrial Health Division established by Quebec Provincial Department of Health

Dr. Jean Gregoire, Deputy Minister of Health for Quebec, announced recently that an industrial hygiene division had been established under the jurisdiction of the Department of Health.

In making the announcement, Dr. Gregoire said that the purpose of the division was not "only to control occupational disease but also to do justice to, and to aid the employer." He said that the branch would render "more of an advisory than regulatory service."

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF BRITISH TRADES UNION CONGRESS

WITH an attendance of 650 delegates representing an approximate membership of 4,461,000, the seventieth annual convention of the Trades Union Congress (Great Britain) was held at Blackpool, commencing September 5. The total membership of the affiliated unions at the end of 1937 showed an increase of 11 per cent as compared with 1936, all groups sharing in the increase.

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for September contained a summary of the proceedings of the Congress from which the following information has been extracted:

In his presidential address, Mr. H. H. Elvin gave an account of some of the principal activities of the General Council during the past year. In particular, he commended the Council's Youth Charter (embodying proposals for legislative and other reforms in the industrial conditions of young persons), and stressed the need to attract youth to the trade union movement; he recounted what had been done towards securing holidays with pay as a condition of employment, and pressed for further help from the Government in extending this principle to all industries; he spoke of the Council's hopes for securing the physical fitness of the workers, and removing obstacles thereto, through the Joint Committee recently established with the British Medical Association; he commended the Council's attempt to organize domestic servants, and also the work of the Research Department of the Congress, whose services he urged that trade unions should use more generally.

The Congress passed unanimously a resolution which sought to make foreign firms starting business in this country conform to British conditions of employment; a motion urging trade unionists and the public generally in purchasing goods to insist on assurances that they have been made and are sold under trade union conditions was referred to the General Council for consideration. A resolution was passed relating to improved and national scales of salaries for women public health officers, and also another, condemning "House Unions" and claiming the right of all workers, including non-manual workers, to form their own organizations for the purpose of collective bargaining with their employers.

The principal subject of debate on the second day of the Congress was re-armament, and the approach to the trade unions which had been made by the Government through the General Council, for the purpose of securing their co-operation. Sir Walter Citrine, the General Secretary, in presenting the Council's report on the subject, explained the attitude adopted by the Council, and a motion to refer back the report was lost by a large majority.

The Congress approved without division a report by the General Council on the preliminaries for a scheme of National Maternity Service which had been agreed upon by the Joint Committee representing the British Medical Association and the Council. The Congress passed a resolution opposing the extension of rent de-control, and also another, urging an amendment to the Education Act, 1936, which would remove the power of Local Education Authorities to exempt children from remaining at school until the age of 15. A resolution demanding that the General Council should withdraw the ban on the Communist Party, imposed in 1934, was defeated.

Unemployment—On the third day of the Congress the General Council brought forward an emergency resolution on unemployment, which was carried unanimously. The resolution referred to "the unmistakable signs of the approach of a new trade depression," and, claiming that international co-operation through the League of Nations, systematic planning, and the re-organization of basic industries on lines already approved by the Congress, were essential factors in meeting the situation, urged that an immediate survey of the situation should be undertaken by the Government, and plans prepared "for the development of the country's resources and its better economic equipment, with particular regard to the immediate needs of the Depressed Areas."

The Congress passed, on a card vote, a resolution in favour of pooling the surplus funds of Approved Societies, with a view to securing equal benefits for all insured persons.

Pensions.—A resolution for increasing Old Age Pensions and reducing the pension age was passed, as was another, relating to the co-ordination of industrial sickness statistics by trade unions, for the purpose of improving factory legislation and assisting claims under the Workmen's Compensation Act.

A resolution which was passed relating to employers' pension schemes, condemned schemes organized by Employers' Associations in the administration of which employees had no share, and those which prohibited trade union membership. Another resolution urging support for the demand for pensions for unmarried women at 55 years of age was lost on a card vote.

International Situation.—The international situation was discussed on the fourth day when the Congress gave special consideration to an important declaration which had been issued the previous evening under the joint signatures of the General Council and of the executives of the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party. This dealt with the European crisis, and called for a firm British stand against aggression and for the immediate summoning of Parliament. A motion to refer back the declaration was defeated almost unanimously.

In regard to the Spanish situation, a resolution calling for the immediate consideration of a co-ordinated policy to remove the embargo on arms for the Spanish Government was passed. In making a statement as to the financial assistance already rendered to the Spanish Government by British trade unionists, the General Secretary announced the gift of a further sum of £5,000 ($25,000) by the General Council.

Subsequently, on its concluding day, the Congress approved proposals under which simultaneous approach to their respective Governments was to be made by the French and British labour movements, while an appeal for funds in aid of the Spanish Government was to be made to all trade unions affiliated to the Congress.

Other Resolutions.—Among other resolutions adopted was one favouring measures against profiteering in food and other commodities; while another demanded improved conditions for agricultural workers, and a review of the agricultural industry to ensure more home-grown food. Two resolutions were concerned with the nationalization of the engineering and electricity supply industries respectively. Of resolutions relating to the Unemployment Insurance Act, one urged that there should be no disqualification from benefit where a stoppage of work was caused by an employer contravening an area or national agreement, while another desired the inclusion of non-manual workers up to an income limit of £500 ($2,500) per annum. The reconstitution of the Grocery and Provisions Trade Boards was called for in another resolution. Objects covered by other resolutions included the enforcement of the "fair wages" clause in factories on trading estates in the Special Areas; reforms in the law relating to Workmen's Compensation; additional restrictions in the working hours of young persons under the Shops and Factories Acts; the extension of the Factories Act to agriculture and the limitation of working hours of motion picture projectionists to a maximum of 8 per day or 48 per week.

Rural and Industrial Conference in Nova Scotia

The *Canadian Co-operator* for September gives a summary of the Rural and Industrial Conference of co-operatives held at St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, on August 16, 17 and 18.

The following paragraphs have been extracted from the Co-operative League News Service:—

One hundred and eighty-one college professors, public school superintendents, teachers, Catholic priests, Protestant ministers and co-operative educational directors from 27 states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and four provinces of Canada, using the campus of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, as headquarters, have recently spent three weeks studying the Nova Scotia co-operatives.

Two sections of the 1938 Tour of Nova Scotia Co-operatives met at Antigonish, August 7, for a two-day conference and then spent six days visiting co-operatives in Eastern Nova Scotia and Cape Breton Island. The third and fourth sections held their preliminary conference August 19 and 20 and completed their tour of investigation August 27.

All of the tour parties took part in the Rural and Industrial Conference—August 16, 17 and 18—which drew together 1,000 representatives of credit unions, co-operatives and study clubs in the Maritime provinces.

Leaders in the adult education and co-operative program sponsored by the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University, which has attracted world wide attention, reported that 142 credit unions, 42 co-operative stores, 17 co-operative lobster canneries, 11 co-operative fish processing plants and 7 other co-operatives have been organized in the province as a result of the program. Inspired by the work in Nova Scotia, other sections of eastern Canada have launched similar programs and representatives from New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland reported the year's progress.

The Right Rev. James Morrison, Bishop of Antigonish, declared in opening the conference that "where communism was rampant in eastern Nova Scotia a few years ago," the development of co-operatives and adult education has given the people better economic conditions and renewed hope and as a result "Communism in our province is as dead as Caesar's ghost"!

A high point in the tour was the dedication of the Arnold Co-operative Housing development under construction by a group of miners at Tomkinsville, Reserve Mines, Nova Scotia, at which Premier Angus L. MacDonald, of Nova Scotia, and other high government officials participated.

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1937

Annual Report of Provincial Department of Labour

EXPANDING pay-rolls and increased employment during the year is recorded in the annual report of the British Columbia Department of Labour for 1937. The report states that: "The statistical survey of labour conditions for the year 1937 discloses a marked improvement over 1936. The total pay-roll increased some $20,000,000, the number gainfully employed in industrial undertakings being the highest since 1929, which, together with higher wages, has placed this Province in a very favourable position." Continuing the report observes:

"Unfortunately, an upward trend in prosperity in British Columbia has resulted in an ever-increasing number in search of work coming here in the hope there would be employment for all.

"The inevitable result has been that there is a considerable number of unemployed in this Province from other sections of Canada, which has made it more and more difficult for many of our own residents to obtain work.

"A study of the statistical section of this report will convince any one that but for this influx of unemployed, our own British Columbia residents would have been in more desirable circumstances."

Industrial Statistics, Pay-rolls, etc.—The improved industrial situation is reflected through statistical data of pay-rolls, employment, hours of labour, etc. The total number of firms reporting in time for tabulation in the tables of the report was 4,711 as compared with 4,357 in 1936, an increase of 354.

For these 4,711 reporting firms, a summary of the pay-rolls reveals a total of $126,683,377. The report states however, that "inasmuch as this figure covers only the industrial pay-rolls, it should not be considered as the total pay-roll of the Province, and must be further augmented by the following, yielding an accumulative total of $162,654,234, or an increase of $20,304,643 over 1936."

This aggregate total is made up as follows: Pay-roll of 4,711 firms making returns to Department of Labour, $126,683,377; returns received too late to be included in above summary, $1,003,125; employees in occupations included in Department's inquiry, not sending in returns (estimated pay-roll), $1,450,000; Transcontinental railways (ascertained pay-roll), $12,417,732; Dominion and Provincial government workers, $5,500,000; wholesale and retail firms, $3,000,000; delivery, cartage and teaming, warehousing, butchers, moving-picture operators, coal and wood yards, and auto transportation, $3,600,000; ocean service and express companies, $7,500,000; miscellaneous, $1,500,000.

During 1934 the statistics for the same classifications showed a pay-roll of $113,567,953, the figures for 1937 thus showing an increase of $49,086,281 over the three-year period.

The percentage of the total payable to wage-earners has again shown an increase. Of the total pay-roll, wage-earners received 78·67 per cent in 1937 in comparison with 77·76 per cent in 1936. "This," the report states, "together with an increase in the number employed and in the average weekly wage paid, is further evidence that the worker was in a better position during 1937 than in any year since 1932." Of the total pay-roll it is also shown that officers, superintendents and managers received 10 per cent and clerks, stenographers and salesmen 11·33 per cent.

An analysis of the pay-roll statistics for 1937 shows that of the twenty-five industrial groups, twenty-four show an increased pay-roll while one only indicated a decrease. The lumber industry continued to lead with an increase of $6,046,674; followed by metal-mining with $2,182,347; and contracting with $1,931,675; metal trades increased by $1,306,593; smelting with an addition of $1,250,695; followed by pulp and paper mills with $896,038; food products showed an additional $843,762; public utilities, $755,592; Coast shipping, $584,334; wood (N.E.S.), $551,367; explosives and chemicals with $476,227; miscellaneous trades, $441,727; garment-making, $341,150; coal-mining, $299,778; shipbuilding, $298,028; printing and publishing, $208,661; laundries, cleaning and dyeing $191,461; house-furnishings, $169,349; leather and fur goods, $156,786; building materials, $111,274; breweries, $101,507; jewellery-manufacture, $22,027; oil-refining, $19,129; paint-manufacture, $5,511.

One industry, cigar and tobacco manufacturing, showed a decrease of $391.

Weekly Wage Rates.—In the accompanying table, the average weekly wage is shown for 1935, 1936 and the year reviewed by the report as follows:

Average Full Week's Wages in Each Industry
(Adult Males only)

Industry	1930	1936	1937
Breweries	$27 40	$25 00	$26 18
Builders' materials	27 38	22 28	22 31
Cigar and tobacco manufacturing	25 06	17 75	15 50
Coal-mining	29 03	28 75	27 46
Coast shipping	31 36	31 61	31 99
Contracting	30 34	24 13	25 61
Explosives and chemicals	26 66	23 76	24 58

Industry	1930	1936	1937
Food products, manufacture of..	27 79	23 16	23 85
Garment-making..	28 34	22 74	22 97
House-furnishing..	25 54	21 29	22 25
Jewellery, manufacture of..	37 85	34 39	34 60
Laundries, cleaning and dyeing..	27 16	22 25	22 89
Manufacturing leather and fur goods..	28 31	20 48	21 23
Lumber industries..	25 69	24 83	26 81
Metal trades..	29 96	24 41	24 77
Metal-mining..	33 31	29 10	30 34
Miscellaneous trades and industries..	25 88	22 07	23 85
Oil-refining..	29 78	26 21	27 92
Paint manufacturing..	25 85	21 44	23 08
Printing and publishing.. ..	39 34	32 72	33 69
Pulp and paper manufacturing..	27 39	24 24	26 75
Ship-building..	30 35	26 38	27 88
Smelting..	30 05	24 54	25 08
Street railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc.. ..	30 02	27 50	27 20
Manufacturing of wood (N.E.S.)..	26 03	20 32	21 97

From the foregoing, it will be observed that the average weekly wage per adult male employee increased in twenty-two of the twenty-five occupational classifications. Increases in the average weekly wage ranged from .03 cents in the builders' materials to $2.51 in pulp and paper manufacturing. Of the three industries reporting decreases, cigar and tobacco manufacturing registered the largest decrease of $2.25; coal mining, $1.29, and street-railways, gas, water, power, telephones, etc., 30 cents.

The report also contains tabular statistics indicating the number of wage-earners in each industry. The following table is a summary of all such tables and indicates the number of employees by weekly wage groups in 1937.

Classified Weekly Wage-rates (Wage-earners only)

For Week of Employment of Greatest Number	Males		Females		Apprentices
	21 Yrs. & over	Under 21 Yrs.	18 Yrs. & over	Under 18 Yrs.	
Under $6.00.....	155	103	374	104	111
$ 6.00 to $ 6.99..	125	78	153	85	100
7.00 to 7.99..	245	131	165	29	78
8.00 to 8.99..	172	182	213	89	130
9.00 to 9.99..	164	157	173	62	89
10.00 to 10.99..	257	283	608	77	101
11.00 to 11.99..	223	211	638	43	92
12.00 to 12.99..	951	464	1,009	57	83
13.00 to 13.99..	482	320	1,105	60	43
14.00 to 14.99..	1,199	339	1,314	30	36
15.00 to 15.99..	1,826	435	1,498	39	65
16.00 to 16.99..	2,989	304	767	16	34
17.00 to 17.99..	2,153	133	529	9	20
18.00 to 18.99..	2,791	161	616	32	22
19.00 to 19.99..	8,955	319	295	7	15
20.00 to 20.99..	3,938	97	761	2	9
21.00 to 21.99..	5,285	147	292	4	7
22.00 to 22.99..	5,245	79	139	3	12
23.00 to 23.99..	2,873	75	125	.....	2
24.00 to 24.99..	9,159	133	119	2	5
25.00 to 25.99..	5,308	48	90	3	9
26.00 to 26.99..	3,719	17	67	1	5
27.00 to 27.99..	3,889	34	49	2	5
28.00 to 28.99..	3,691	17	39	.....	4
29.00 to 29.99..	3,197	12	26	.....	2
30.00 to 34.99..	12,872	46	63	.....	10
35.00 to 39.99..	6,707	3	10	.....	8
40.00 to 44.99..	5,831	.....	2	.....	.....
45.00 to 49.99..	1,795	3	.....	.....	.....
50.00 and over..	1,681	1	2	.....	.....
Totals....	97,877	4,332	11,241	756	1,097

Apprenticeship—The report of the Director of Apprenticeship shows that at March 31, 1938, the number of firms or employers training apprentices had increased to 375 and apprenticeship contracts in force had increased to 602. During the period reviewed by the report twenty-nine apprentices satisfactorily completed the period of apprenticeship set out in their contracts, and of these sixteen were in designated trades and received their certificates. There were twenty-four contracts cancelled for one cause or another, in every case by mutual consent.

The Director's report concludes with the statement "considerable progress has been made in the matter of periodic inspections and these have revealed that, generally speaking, the apprentices consist of boys, young men, and women of a high standard who are making satisfactory advancement and frequently receiving wages in excess of that set by our regulations."

Employment Service.—The report submitted by the General Superintendent of the Employment Service for the year 1937, shows a slight decrease in the number of applicants and re-applicants, which during the year totalled 198,775 as compared with 202,264 for the year 1936. A very considerable increase in employers' orders and placements over the preceding year is reported, which is accounted for by the relief work undertaken by the City of Vancouver, the figures being; employers' orders, 52,523 as compared with 32,162 for 1936 while placements were 52,365, as against 32,012 in the preceding year.

Commenting on the improved employment conditions the Superintendent's report states:

"Despite the general improvement in conditions and the increase in the volume of employment, it was found necessary to grant relief to a larger number of families and to reopen relief camps for single men during the winter months. The Coast area of the Province, owing to climatic conditions, is normally a Mecca for unemployed persons, particularly during the winter months. Drought conditions in Alberta and Saskatchewan have greatly accentuated the situation and large numbers have come from those Provinces, many of them destitute, and unable to secure relief here, they endanger the whole wage structure in their search for employment. The normal expectancy that employers would give preference to British Columbia citizens is not being fulfilled, at least in so far as relief recipients are concerned, due largely to the impression created by the disturbances caused by transients that all persons in receipt of relief are unreliable and reluctant to accept and remain in employment. Efforts by the Minister of Labour and officials to change this point of view have been partially successful, although it has been pointed out that a continuance of the policy must inevitably result in increased taxation to pay the costs of relief."

Reference is also made in the Superintendent's report to the work of the Handicap Section, and the Women's section; to the importation of labour, the forestry and placer-mining training camps and the "Work scheme" in Vancouver.

Unemployment Relief.—The report of the Administrator of Unemployment Relief for 1937 states "There was a great improvement in the relief situation during the calendar year 1937. The decrease in the average monthly numbers receiving relief in the Province was nearly 24 per cent as compared with the previous year's average. The lowest number receiving assistance since the peak of 128,858 in March, 1933, was in the month of September, 1937, when 43,110 individuals were assisted. This is about one-third less than the low for the previous year of 64,996 in October, 1936."

"The Province continued to pay 80 per cent of the cost of relief afforded to municipal residents and the whole cost of assistance granted to Provincial and transient cases residing within municipal limits. The Federal Government assisted by means of monthly grants-in-aid amounting to $200,812.50 for the months of January, February, and March; $150,000 for the months of April, May, and June; $120,000 for the months of July, August, and September; and $115,000 for the months of October, November, and December."

The report of the administrator also deals with various phases of the relief problem and the steps taken to cope with it, under such headings as "registration," "grub-stakes," "assistance to settlers plan," "forestry-training plan," "placer-mining training plan," and "winter work projects."

Trade Schools Regulation Act.—During the year a total of sixty-nine schools were registered under the Trade Schools Regulation Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1936, page 1131).

During the year a total of sixty-nine schools were registered and, of these, sixty-seven remain in active operation, one registration having been cancelled by the Minister of Labour for non-compliance with the regulations, and one correspondence school having voluntarily withdrawn their registration owing to lack of business.

Of the sixty-seven operating schools, fifty-two are practical schools situated throughout the Province, and fifteen are correspondence or home-study schools. Of the correspondence schools, four are Canadian schools and eleven are American schools.

An additional sixteen schools applied for registration under the Act, half this number being refused registration after a thorough investigation, the other half withdrawing their applications owing to their inability to comply with our regulations.

Owing to the volume of complaints that had been received regarding the past operations of some correspondence and home-study schools, special regulations governing their activities in this Province were brought into force on September 14, 1937.

Commenting on the enforcement of the Act the report states that "the Act and these regulations has in a few short months brought about a satisfactory change in the attitude of these schools towards their students.

"Enrolment methods have distinctly improved and the right of a student to discontinue any course of study under reasonable conditions has practically eliminated the objectionable tactics adopted by the collection departments of some schools in an effort to enforce one-sided and unreasonable contracts.

"Comparatively few complaints have been received from students enrolling in registered schools since the regulations became effective, and a considerable number of adjustments have been made in regard to contracts that were entered into before the regulations became effective.

"The Act has received the whole-hearted support of the general public and, as a result, similar legislation has already been enacted in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba and is under consideration in other Provinces."

Factory Inspection.—During the year 1937, there were 1,860 inspections and re-inspections of factories made by the Factories Inspection Branch. The report also reviews the activities of the branch in connection with accident prevention, prosecutions, factory conditions, investigations into complaints and inspections of passenger and freight elevators.

Home-Work.—Commenting on the effectiveness of legislation prohibiting industrial home-work under certain conditions, the Factories Inspector in his report states in part:—

"Persons who question the necessity of and criticize the trend of social legislation would, I feel sure, change their point of view to some extent if they had been privileged to observe conditions under which industrial home-work was being performed in this Province previous to legislation being enacted, having for its purpose some measure of control over this system.

"Prior to this legislation becoming operative, garments were being manufactured in homes where little or no regard was paid to sanitation. Work was being performed by individuals whose appearance in some instances would justify the opinion that they were the victims of a communicable disease. The manufacturing of wearing-apparel under such conditions constituted a menace to the public making purchases of same and, if it had been permitted to continue and expand, the continuity of employment of female factory-employees because of the extremely low remuneration home-workers were receiving for performing skilled work would have been seriously jeopardized. . . ."

". . . Assuming that strict enforcement of Part II of the 'Factories Act' has in a large measure been a contributing factor towards

industrial home-work being no longer a problem in this Province, it has not been accomplished without being subjected to a certain amount of criticism from our own nationals who would have us believe that for philanthropic reasons only did they wish to be permitted to give out work to be performed in the home. Our records show that to-day denial of a request for an employer's permit to such an individual has resulted in the establishment of a factory giving employment to fourteen female employees.

"While industrial home-work is no longer an industrial and social evil in this Province, we view with much concern the increasing domination by Japanese manufacturers of machine-made ladies' wearing-apparel. Although we have been successful in having this work performed under close supervision in factories, the proprietors of these plants still have a decided advantage over other competitors because, in addition to factory space, living-quarters are provided for their families."

Labour Disputes and Conciliation.—The report refers to 1937 as "one of peace in labour circles," sixteen disputes were reported affecting 1,188 employees resulting in 30,022 working-days being lost.

Report of Board of Industrial Relations

As in other years, the report of the Board of Industrial Relations—administering the Female Minimum Wage Act, the Male Minimum Wage Act and Hours of Work Act—is also contained in the report of the Department.

Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts.—Continuing its long-established policy of collecting data once a year, the Department circularized employers of women throughout the Province toward the end of 1937.

Statistical forms were received from 3,749 employers of women and girls, an increase of 184 over the 1936 figure. Returns covering 24,084 women workers were received in 1937, as against 21,924, thus revealing 2,160 more women and girl employees on the payrolls than appeared for the previous yearly period.

Coupled with this increase in reporting firms and reported employees is the noticeable upward trend in wages, and, in some cases, a shortening of working hours.

Restoration of cuts in salaries has been effected in many instances, and actual increases have been given to employees by other employers.

The average weekly wage for women 18 years of age or over rose from $12.96 to $13.30, and for the younger employee the average weekly wage for the year under review stood at $9.66, as against $8.88. A slight decrease in average working hours is also noted, the average hours worked per week decreasing from 41·94 in 1936 to 41·90 hours a week in 1937.

For the year under review the inspection staff made personal investigations of 13,212 establishments in all parts of the Province an increase of 2,967 over those made in 1936. Adjustments totalling $57,028.50 were effected for employees during the 12-month period.

Under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 517 firms were required to pay to 1,313 men or boys $40,794.68, and 386 employers paid to 609 women and girls the sum of $13,895.33 in adjustment of wages. Following decisions in various court cases employers were ordered to pay arrears of wages amounting to $2,338.49.

Under the Female Minimum Wage Act, there were 52 prosecutions during the year with 40 convictions; 6 cases were dismissed and 6 were withdrawn. There were 47 cases under the Male Minimum Wage Act in 36 of which convictions were registered, 8 dismissed, and 3 withdrawn, while under the Hours of Work Act there were 70 cases in 54 of which convictions were obtained, 8 dismissed and 8 withdrawn. Other cases were as follows: Factories Act, 7 cases, with 7 convictions, and 12 cases under the semi-monthly payment of Wages Act in which 11 convictions were obtained and one case was withdrawn.

Hours of Work Act.—The report shows that during the year 1,671 overtime permits were granted, it being stated that "while the number exceeds those issued in 1936, the increase is due to more rigid inspections by officials of the Board. The reasons for overtime are varied, the majority of requests being for taking periodic inventories."

Statistical data in the report shows that of the 102,235 employees reported by 4,711 employers, 89·31 per cent worked 48 hours or less per week; 4·57 per cent worked between 48 and 54 hours per week; and 6·12 per cent worked in excess of 54 hours.

Industrial Accidents in Ontario During August

The Ontario Industrial Accident Prevention Associations' Bulletin of September 10, contains information supplied by the Workmen's Compensation Board of Ontario showing that the total accidents reported to the Board during August, 1938, was 5,728 in comparison with 6,799 during August, 1937. Fatalities during the month numbered 34, compared with 35 in the same month of 1937. Total awards for compensation and medical aid during August, 1938 amounted to $484,680.02 as against $457,636.42 in August, 1937; while medical aid only cost $83,583.35 in August, 1938, compared with $90,743.97 in August, 1937.

In accordance with a resolution of the New Jersey State Legislature, Governor Moore recently appointed a commission of nine members to study labour relations legislation in that state.

FAIR WAGE SCHEDULE FOR PUBLIC AND CERTAIN PRIVATE CONSTRUCTION WORKS IN MANITOBA

IN the September issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE there was printed the fair wage schedule for public and certain private construction works in Manitoba. Unfortunately a mechanical error resulted in the throwing out of alignment the tabular summary of wage rates. This error rendered valueless the entire table as it appeared in the September issue. As this error only occurred in the English edition of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the entire schedule of rates, together with the introductory text, is herewith reproduced in this issue.

Under the authority of section 11 of the Fair Wage Act of Manitoba, 1916 (Consolidated Amendments, 1924, chapter 99—as amended, 1934, chapter 13; 1935, chapter 17; 1937-38, chapter 15) the provincial Minister of Public Works has approved a schedule effective June 15, 1938, establishing the minimum rate per hour and the maximum working hours applicable on public works for building construction under contract and on private works as described in the Act.

"Private works," as defined by the Act "means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition, or the repairing at a cost of all work done irrespective of the number of contracts made exceeding one hundred dollars, of any building or construction work within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town which has a population exceeding two thousand, or any other portion of the Province to which the provisions of this Act are extended by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, but shall not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant thereof if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, if any, and if such work be not undertaken with a view to sale or rental of the property and shall not include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the month."

The public work to which this schedule applies is that authorized by the Minister for the execution of which a contract has, or contracts have been entered into between the Minister and an employer, consisting of construction, remodelling, demolition or the repairing or painting of buildings in Manitoba, and, or, highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work, when a contract has been entered into, and when done outside the "Greater Winnipeg Water District Area."

Fair Wage Schedule

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 15, 1938, on "Public Works" and on "Private Work."

Occupation	Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	Other than Greater Winnipeg Area (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
Asbestos Workers—			
(a) Journeymen	$ .75	$ .75	44
(b) Improvers	.60	.60	44
Asphalters—			
(a) Finishers and Rakers	.544	.52½	44
Blacksmiths	.65	.60	44
Bricklayers	1.10	.90	44
Helpers—			
(a) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	42½	48
(b) Attending on or at scaffold	.45	37½	48
Bridge and Structural Steel and Iron Workers	.85	.85	44
Carpenters	.85	.70	44
Cement Finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs)	.60	.55	48
Electrical Workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	.85	.75	44
Apprentices indentured for a four-year period shall be paid in accordance with the following classification—			
First Year	.25	Nil	44
Second Year	.30	Nil	44
Third Year	.40	Nil	44
Fourth Year	.75	Nil	44
Providing that these rates for apprentices shall be changed to agree with any rates which may be fixed, at a later date, by agreement.			

Occupation	Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	Other than Greater Winnipeg Area (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
Labourers—			
(a) Skilled	$ .45	$ .37½	48
(b) Unskilled	.40	32½	48
Lathers (Metal, Wood)—			
(a) Metal Lathers	.75	70	44
(b) Wood Lathers	.70	.65	44
(Wood lathers—work may be paid for on a square yard basis at not less than 6c. per square yard.)			
Linoleum Floor Layers	.60	.55	48
Marble Setters	1.05	.90	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	42½	48
Mastic Floor Spreaders and Layers	.85	.85	48
Mastic Floor Rubbers and Finishers	.55	.55	48
Mastic Floor Kettlemen	.45	.45	48
Mosaic and Tile Setters	1.05	.90	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	42½	48
Operating Engineers and Firemen on Construction—			
Class "A": Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine, or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity; or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over, or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power	.95	.75	48
Class "B": Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum used in handling building material; or steam shovels and draglines not specified in "A" hereof; irrespective of motive power	.90	.70	48
Class "C": Engineers in charge of any steam operating machine not specified in "A" or "B" hereof; or in charge of a steam boiler if the operation of same necessitates a licensed engineer under the provisions of "The Steam Boiler Act"; or air compressor delivering air for the operating of rivetting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons or concrete mixers of over ½ yard capacity, irrespective of motive power	.80	.65	48
Class "D": Men firing boilers of machines classified in "A," "B," or "C" hereof or assisting engineers in charge of same	.55	.45	48
Class "E": operators of gas or electric engines for machines not otherwise specified in "A," "B" or "C" hereof of a type usually operated by skilled labourers	.45	.37½	48
Painters, Decorators, Paperhangers and Glaziers	.70	.65	44
Plasterers	1.10	.90	44
(a) Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material including the making of putty and operation of machinery	.50	.42½	48
Plumbers	.95	.80	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Reinforcing Steel Rodmen; when specially hired for, or when exclusively occupied on such work for a longer period than 16 consecutive hours on the work of bending, placing, tieing and similar skilled work in connection with reinforcing steel work	.50	Nil	44
Roofers (Felt and gravel)—			
(a) Man in charge	.60	.55	48
(b) Roofers	.45	.37½	48
Sheet Metal Workers	.70	.65	44

Occupation	Greater Winnipeg Water District Area for Private Work, and for Govt. Work, Wpg. and radius of 30 miles	Other than Greater Winnipeg Area (applies to private work when population exceeds 2,000)	Max'm Hours per week
	Minimum rate per hour		
Steamfitters	$ .95	$ .80	44
(a) Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	42½	48
Stonecutters	.90	.80	44
Stonemasons	1.10	.90	44
(a) Helpers—			
(1) Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	.42½	48
(2) Attended on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
(a) Teamsters	.40	Nil	54
(b) Teamsters with teams (if employed on the construction or demolition of the building by the owner, contractor or sub-contractor)	.80	Nil	54
Terrazzo Workers—			
(a) Layers	.70	.67½	44
(b) Machine Rubbers (while so engaged only)	.50	.47½	48
(c) Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than the above)	.45	.37½	48
Timber Men and Crib Men working on grain elevators or bridges doing the "crib work" on grain elevators or rough timber work on bridges (such men shall be restricted to the use of hammers, saws, axes and augers)	.60	.50	48
Truck Drivers	.45	.40	48

Rule—All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the City schedule rate, excepting where other definite agreements are made.

Attention is called to the fact that Winnipeg Contractors have agreed with tradesmen that 40 hours per week only shall be worked during the months of July and August, 1938.

PUBLIC ROAD AND BRIDGE WORKS

The following schedule shall apply from and after June 15th, 1938, on "public works" outside the Greater Winnipeg Water District Area in all parts of Manitoba for highway, road, bridge or drainage construction work where a contract has been entered into by the Honourable Minister of Public Works.

Occupation	Minimum Rate per Hour	Maximum Hours per Week
Labourers	$ .30	48
Teamsters	.30	48
Teamster and two horse team	.55	48
Teamster and four horse team	.80	48
Grader and Tractor Operators (excepting permanent municipal employees)	.60	48
Truck Drivers (regardless of basis for payment for truck)	.40	48
Combined Rate—Truck and Driver when paid by the hour—		
Capable of hauling not more than 1½ tons or 1 cubic yard	1.25	48
Capable of hauling not more than 3 tons or 2 cubic yards	1.35	48
Capable of hauling not more than 4 tons or 3 cubic yards	1.75	48
Larger trucks capable of hauling over 4 tons or 3 cubic yards	2.25	48
Combined Rate—Truck and Driver when paid at a unit rate per mile: If a rate per yard mile or per ton mile is the basis for payment, the minimum rate shall be fixed by the Chief Engineer of the Good Roads Branch of the Public Works Department for each contract or job, which rate shall be based on the Departmental schedule.		
Timber Men: timber work where use of hammers, saws, axes and augers only are required	.50	48

Note.—Men occupied on subsistence work projects such as Forestry Work, the Pas-Mafeking Highway, Grassmere Drain and similar undertakings—not less than the Minimum Wage Rate set by the Minimum Wage Board.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Review of Report of Commission Appointed by President Roosevelt to Study Employer-Employee Relationships in British Industry

THE Commission appointed by President Roosevelt on June 16 to make a factual report on industrial relations in Great Britain has released recently the results of this survey. The President's instructions to the Commission as contained in his letter of June 16 were as follows:

"In view of the many comments that have come to my attention relative to industrial relations in Great Britain, I feel that there is a definite need for an impartial report which will adequately portray the real situation that prevails in British industry. I trust that through conferring with Government officials, industrial leaders and labour officials, you will be in a position to report to the Secretary of Labour not only on the exact status of labour-employer relations in England, but also on the evolution of the established procedures that account for the current state of industrial relations in that country."

Subsequently, in releasing the Commission's findings, the President commended the report—unanimously submitted by eminent Americans representing various interests in the national life of the country—as something to be thoroughly read. Commenting on the nature of the findings, the President, in part, stated:

"The adequacy of this report attests again the usefulness of co-operative endeavours on the part of those in Government and those whose labours and interests, diversified as they may be, are closely identified with the labour-employer relationships as they exist in our country.

"This report ought to be read through. Unless this is done, discussions of the facts contained therein, will be of little value. To me, the most salient feature of it, is the co-operative spirit coupled with restraint which is shown by those who represent both employers and employees in Great Britain. Collective bargaining is an accepted fact and because of this the machinery which carries it out is functioning."

The report is in four main sections.

Part I (chiefly introductory) relates to the Commission's studies in Great Britain.

Part II deals with present precedure in worker-employer relations under the following subdivisions:

(*a*) Unions and Employers Organizations.
(*b*) Collective Agreements.
(*c*) Provisions in the agreements for the settlement of basic terms of employment, and disputes and grievances, without stoppage of work.
(*d*) Adjustment of inter-union disputes.
(*e*) Legislation relating to the existence and activities of Trade Unions.
  (1) Legal status of unions and strikes.
  (2) Picketing and intimidation.
  (3) Political objects.
  (4) Membership.
  (5) Registered and unregistered unions, and certifications.

65197—4

(*f*) Governmental agencies.
Arbitration.
Conciliation.
The Industrial Court.
Courts of Inquiry.
Trade Boards.
The Fair Wages Clause.

Part III outlines the evolution of existing methods of settling industrial disputes.

Part IV discusses social legislation and other factors.

Unions and Employers' Organizations

As already indicated in Part II, the present procedure in worker-employer relations is reviewed under a number of headings. The Commission first outlines the long history of labour union development in Great Britain, beginning as far back as the repeal of the Combination Laws in 1825, and similarly sketches the formation of employers' associations, giving the present position of each in regard to membership and organization.

Pointing to the diversity of structure in both employers' and workers' organizations, the Commission notes:

"Among the employers associations some, like the Mining Association, are quite homogeneous; some, like the Engineering and Allied Employers' National Federation, bring together many different types of manufacturing; some, like the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Association, affiliate both district associations and individual firms; some, as in the textile industry, consist of particular divisions of an industry according to materials or processes or both. Among the union federations, some are very loosely organized and others are so highly developed that they differ little from amalgamations; they may bring together unions in different industries, or local unions in a single industry, or associations of national unions in a single industry.

"This diversity of structure is the result of long historical growth reflecting the different customs, practices and traditions in the various industries."

Collective Agreements

In the section on collective agreements the basis of practically a recognized industrial and national system is described as follows:

The employers associations and the unions have long since become an integral part of a collective bargaining system in which they respect one another and mutually attribute real value to the agreements and to the relations that have been built up between them. In Great Britain the expression "collective agreement" does not mean an agreement between a single employer and his workers, or even an agreement between a single employer and a union. It means an agreement negotiated collectively by representatives of a group or association of employers (commonly an industry-wide association), and representatives of a union or a group or association of unions.

Great diversity appears in the collective agreements; in the provisions for wages, hours, and working conditions, and in the procedure for the settlement of disputes. Many of the agreements with employers associations are national in scope, regulating the terms of employment of the members' employees, both union and non-union, in the categories covered by the agreements. Other agreements, though less frequently, are between unions and district, rather than national associations of employers. Moreover, even in industries where national agreements define the terms of employment with great precision, supplementary district or local agreements often exist. In the case of non-federated employers, individual agreements may be negotiated with the unions; when they are negotiated they generally conform to the national agreements. The extent to which standards set in the national agreements are observed by non-federated employers depends on the extent of union organization in the particular trade or locality.

The wage provisions in collective agreements are multiform. In the case of *time-rates* they are sometimes expressed as minima and sometimes as standard rates which in practice are the prevailing rates; they are frequently differentiated according to locality. In the case of *piece-rates* the agreements sometimes specify the actual rates in lists which may cover a large number and variety of articles and operations, while other agreements are less detailed. Generally the piece-rates are calculated to yield to an average or an ordinary worker a certain minimum percentage above the agreed time rates. Provisions are also made in some agreements for group piece-work, for bonus payments dependent on output, and for the automatic adjustment of wages in accordance with variations in selling price or in the proceeds of the industry (restricted to coal mining) or in the cost of living indices of the Ministry of Labour. Increases in wages have generally been made by a flat amount of so much per hour or per week and this has had the effect of decreasing the percentage difference between the unskilled and the skilled worker. At the same time, the difference between skilled workers in different trades are becoming less. In those trades where a cost of living bonus is applied (which is usually in the form of so many shillings per week rather than a percentage on the wages) this tendency of decreasing the percentage difference is again observed. The same tendency is found in the action of the Trade Boards in the very low wage classes. Hours are generally fixed by industry-wide agreements, usually from 44 to 48, but in some cases less. There are many differences in the provisions relating to overtime, starting and stopping, holidays and so on. Numerous details relating to working conditions and other matters, are frequently incorporated.

Almost invariably either in the collective agreements or in agreed-upon rules of joint standing bodies composed equally of representatives of union and employer organizations, there are provisions specifying the steps to be taken before strikes or lock-outs may occur.

Provisions for Settlement of Basic Terms and Disputes Without Stoppage of Work

The Commission detailed the *modus operandi* for settling basic terms of employment, disputes and grievances in British industry. Its first two findings in this respect were:

First, basic changes in wages and hours are commonly negotiated by the national unions not with each employer individually, but with associations of employers.

Second, if negotiations on these basic subjects fail resort is generally had, either by the terms of the agreement or by mutual agreement at the time, to some impartial agency whose decision is generally followed, though the parties rarely bind themselves in advance to follow it. The very gravity of the situation, when differences arise in negotiations applying to the whole or to a considerable portion of an industry, is such as to counsel resort to peaceful means of settlement.

In regard to local disputes, the Commission found that these, if not settled between the parties involved, are carried up through joint district bodies and finally if necessary to a national board of the industry, thus bringing to bear upon the problem "an informed and relatively detached judgment."

The Commission also found that "the objective is to settle locally as many disputes as possible, and if they cannot be so settled, to make the procedure short enough to satisfy the workers involved, and long enough to allay the tension and to make sure that the possibilities of collective conciliation and settlement are fully utilized."

Although the above measures for settling local disputes were generally effective, there were occasional unofficial stoppages, or "flare-ups."

These were cases in which the grievance was acute and the men had not waited, or in which a "demonstration" was made for speedy redress or to ensure recognition of the seriousness of the complaint. However, "the national officials of the union are energetic in procuring a resumption of work in instances where unofficial stoppages occur. The general principle that there shall be no negotiations while the workers are out on unauthorized strikes is insisted upon and generally maintained."

Agreements Based on Moral Force

The Commission further noted that:

"While the agreements provide that there shall be no strikes or lock-outs until the procedure for negotiating basic changes, or for settling local disputes and grievances, has been completed, these and the other provisions of collective agreements rest upon moral force rather than upon legal compulsion. We could find no desire on the part of either employers associations or unions to seek legislation which would make the voluntary agreements legally enforceable; on the contrary, perhaps the chief characteristic of the attitudes of both groups is that legal sanctions for these agreements are undesirable, and that the agreements should rest upon mutual understanding and good faith."

There was one exception to this general desire on the part of both parties not to make

voluntary agreements legally enforceable. This was in the cotton textile industry. By special Act of Parliament in 1934, at the request of both the unions and the employers' organizations, the Minister of Labour was authorized "to make legally binding on the weaving section of the industry, as minimum rates, the wage-rates collectively agreed to by unions and employer organizations."

It was pointed out that the legislation, limited only to wage provisions in this particular industry, "was occasioned by the breakdown in wage standards beginning in the unorganized portions of the industry and spreading to some of the unorganized employers."

"In another sense," reports the Commission, "the legislation illustrates a further and complementary British attitude, namely that where the collective bargaining process is not by itself able to manage wage standards, and the conditions are sufficiently serious, government sanction for standards should be sought, but only as a supplement and aid to collective bargaining and not in substitution for it."

In conformity with this general philosophy, the Commission observed:

"The idea of compulsory statutory arbitration of industrial disputes is opposed. This opposition, following experiments in the early industrial era, goes back at least as far as the Report of the Royal Commission on Trade Unions in 1869. The Whitley Committee Report of 1918 said"The experience of compulsory arbitration during the war period has shown that it is not a successful method of avoiding disputes and in normal times it would undoubtedly prove even less successful." Repeatedly union and employer representatives who conferred with us expressed their opinion quite definitely against compulsory arbitration, whether imposed by statute or, so far as basic terms of employment are concerned, by collective agreements. In addition to the desire of both sides to retain the right of direct action as a last resort, they believe that provision for compulsory arbitration at the end weakens the utility of preliminary conferences, since the parties tend to rely on the final arbitration. Moreover, though some collective agreements bind the parties in advance to abide by arbitration in the case of local disputes and grievances, provisions of that sort appear to be rather infrequent; and sometimes it will be found that though the term "arbitration" is used and the parties have agreed to resort to it, there is an express stipulation that the "arbitration" award shall not be binding, though it is usually accepted.

Adjustment of Inter-Union Disputes

The Commission next dealt with the methods evolved for the avoidance or settlement of disputes between unions. It found that these disputes involve questions of two sorts. The first is whether a particular operation should be performed by one type of craftsman or another—the so-called jurisdictional disputes. The second question is whether one union or another shall organize a certain type or group of workers—the so-called organizational disputes.

In reporting on the union machinery and methods to settle inter-union disputes, the Commission's finding are as follows:

For the settlement of jurisdictional disputes (or demarcational disputes as they are called in England) some of the National Federations of Unions, in industries where the disputes are most likely to occur, have created their own internal agencies of settlement. In addition, since 1920, under the Standing Orders of the Trades Union Congress, the General Council of the Congress has had power to summon any contending unions to appear before a Disputes Committee of the General Council—the Committee being composed of members having no connection with the unions involved in the controversy. The Disputes Committee decides the case, and in case of non-compliance the General Council may suspend the offending union until the next annual Congress, the Congress having final authority to deal with the case whether by way of re-admission, further suspension, or exclusion from membership. Furthermore, if a given situation becomes sufficiently serious a Court of Inquiry may be appointed by the Ministry of Labour to investigate the matter. These methods have been generally, but not entirely, successful in avoiding stoppages of work from jurisdictional difficulties.

As to the organizational disputes, it should be noted that there are three main types of unions in Great Britain: (1) the craft unions, some of which are federations of two or more separate craft unions; (2) unions which are substantially industrial in form, of which the National Union of Railwaymen and the local and district miners' unions are the chief examples; and (3) the so-called general unions, which take in unskilled workers from all industries and which are open, also, to skilled or craft workers in unorganized areas. There are two large unions of the latter sort, the Transport & General Workers Union, and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers. Those two unions have arrived at a working arrangement regarding the men that each will take in, and they have, on occasion, transferred membership from one to the other, in accordance with that arrangement.

Several principles have been laid down for avoiding organizational disputes, the most important of which are:

(1) The Trades Union Congress, composed as it is of craft, industrial and general unions, has consistently taken the stand that no union has an exclusive right to organize any class of worker. This principle has not been formally embodied in resolutions, but it has been repeatedly applied in the decisions of the Disputes Committee, which the Congress has endorsed.

(2) By formal action of the General Council, endorsed by the 1924 Congress, further principles were adopted: (*a*) that all union membership applications "should contain an inquiry to be answered by the candidate as to whether he is or has been a member of any other Union, and, if so, what his financial

relationship to that Union is;" (*b*) that no member of any union should be accepted by another without inquiry from the union concerned, or be allowed to escape his obligations by leaving one union while in arrears and joining another; and (*c*) "that under no circumstances should a Union accept members from any other Union which is engaged in a trades dispute."

"This settlement machinery works well", records the Commission, "and stoppages of work do not result from organizational disputes."

Legislation Relating to Trade Union Activities

In traversing the scope of legislation relating to the existence and activities of trade unions, the Commission first indicates that the term "trade union" is not limited in its meaning to labour unions; that it embraces combinations of employers as well as combinations of workers to regulate the relations between employers and workers, or among workers, or among employers; or to impose restrictive conditions on the conduct of any trade or business, or to provide benefits for members.

Extracts from this section of the Commission's report are as follows:

Legal status of unions and strikes.

From a state of affairs in which trade unions (whether of employers or of workers) had no legal status, and their activities were banned by law, the English law has been brought by a series of Acts (the most important of which are the Trade Union Acts of 1871 and 1913, the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875 and the Trade Disputes Act of 1906) to a state in which trade unions not only have a recognized legal status but they have been given immunity from any charge of restraint of trade and, with respect to their activities in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute, from any action from civil or criminal conspiracy or for any tortious act. Of course the courts are not thereby closed to appropriate legal action against individual wrong-doers and, although a trade union as such cannot be sued for a tortious act, its trustees may be sued for an act touching or concerning the property of the union, provided it is not an act done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute. Although the 1871 Act legalizes trade union contracts in restraint of trade it provides that such contracts cannot be directly enforced in court. The practical effect of all these statutes is that agreements between employers' associations and labour unions or associations of unions rest upon good faith rather than upon legal enforceability. The statutory immunity of trade unions from suit for acts done in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute is denied only in the case of illegal strikes or lockouts, as defined in the Trades Disputes and Trade Unions Act of 1927; i.e., a strike or lockout having an object other than or in addition to the furtherance of a trade dispute within the industry in which the strikers are engaged and designed or calculated to coerce the Government, either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community. From the beginning, in 1875, up to and including the Act of 1927, the British laws have contained special penalties with respect to certain acts of individuals likely to deprive the public of essential services (particularly water, gas and electricity) during industrial disputes.

We found a complete unanimity of opinion that the Act of 1927 does not forbid, or destroy the immunity of unions from suit in the case of sympathetic strikes extending beyond a given industry, unless such strikes are also designed or calculated to coerce the Government, either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community. Nor does it forbid or destroy the previously granted statutory immunity of unions from suit in the case of sympathetic or other strikes within a given industry, even though they may be designed or calculated to coerce the Government, either directly or by inflicting hardship upon the community. The Act according to this consensus of opinion, was intended to prevent a repetition of the general strike of 1926 and it fully "de-legalizes" everything done in support of such a strike. But for ordinary industrial strikes the immunity of trade unions is preserved.

These provisions of the Act have not been interpreted in courts of record, and there is a great latitude for interpretation in the provisions prohibiting sympathetic strikes which are (1) not "within the *trade* or *industry*" and (2) are *"designed* or *calculated* to *coerce the Government* either directly *or by inflicting hardship upon the community."* How the courts will construe the italicized words, if cases should be presented, no one can venture to say. Among the persons who met with us, opinions differed as to whether or not this uncertainty had been a deterrent to sympathetic strikes.

Picketing and intimidation.

Permissible picketing is defined by successive Acts of Parliament (the Acts of 1875, 1906 and 1927) as attending* *by one or more persons acting on their own behalf or on behalf of a trade union or of an individual employer or firm in contemplation or furtherance of a trade dispute (Act of 1906)* at or near the house where a person resides, or works, or carries on business or happens to be, or the approach to such house or place, in order merely to obtain or communicate information, *or to peacefully persuade any person to work or abstain from working* (Act of 1906); *provided that they do not so attend in such number or otherwise in such manner as to be calculated to intimidate any person in such house or place, or to obstruct the approach thereto or egress therefrom, or to lead to a breach of the peace.* (Act of 1927).

When, in 1825, Parliament repealed certain provisions of the Combination Laws and thereby partially lifted the ban upon trade union activities, it simultaneously penalized the use of violence, threats or intimidation, molestation, or obstruction in connection with such activities. Certain doubts arose as to the true meaning of the words "molestation" and "obstruction" and the Act of 1859 defined these words so as to permit peaceable and reasonable persuasion "without threat or intimidation, direct or indirect." The subsequent definition

* The words not italicized are the original provisions of the Act of 1875. The italicized phrases were added by the Acts of 1906 and 1927 as indicated.

of permissible picketing in the Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act of 1875, was associated with an express prohibition of rioting, unlawful assembly, breach of the peace, use of violence or intimidation and the like. This prohibition has been preserved by the subsequent Acts and, additionally, the 1927 Act defines the words "to intimidate" as "to cause in the mind of a person a reasonable apprehension of injury to him or to any member of his family or to any of his dependents or of violence or damage to any person or property"; thereby excluding any idea that its meaning might be restricted to infliction of actual property damage or bodily harm.

For the most part the conduct of strikes has been accompanied, at least since collective bargaining became generally accepted by relatively little violence or provocation. In the case of strikes involving at the outset enough workers to make a continued operation of a plant impractical, employers almost invariably shut down their plants and do not attempt to operate until the controversy has been settled by negotiation. Several reasons for this practice were given us. In the first place, in the strongly organized industries it is difficult to obtain replacements, but even where organization is not extensive there is a general feeling among workers and employers that "the job belongs to the man" and that it is not right for men to take, or to be asked to take, the jobs of their fellows. Secondly, collective bargaining having been generally accepted, there is confidence on both sides that the controversy will be settled by peaceful negotiations, and a desire on both sides to effect a resumption of work under circumstances as free from bitterness as possible, so that future strife may be avoided.

It follows from these policies that discrimination against strikers and their leaders, if not wholly eliminated, is reduced to insignificance. In the case of strikes involving only a portion of a plant, the plant may be operated with the men who remain at work, but they are not usually asked by the employer to do the work of the men on strike; order is generally preserved and men are not forcibly prevented by picket lines from going to or coming from their work.

All of these statements are subject to qualifications in exceptional instances, particularly where the community may consist chiefly of workers and their families engaged in the industry where the trouble has occurred. But it is certainly true that violence on the part of the workers, and provocative tactics on the part of the employers, have not for a long time played any significant part in industrial disturbances, and that the chief reliance for the maintenance of industrial peace in Great Britain is placed on the settlement of all issues and differences by the voluntary collective bargaining methods already described.

Political Objects.—Under this sub-heading the Commission's report outlines the objectives of the British Labour Party, "created by trade union action," and the legislation which restricts "the application of the funds of a trade union to certain political objects."

Membership.—Referring to membership composition of trade unions, the report continues:

"By the Police Act of 1919 membership in a trade union was prohibited to a policeman; and, by the Act of 1927, "established civil servants" are forbidden, with minor exceptions to belong to a trade union affiliated with trade unions outside the civil service. The prohibition does not extend to industrial employees of the Government, or to municipal employees. The Act of 1927 prohibits local or other public authorities from making union membership a condition of employment or a ground for discrimination."

Registered and unregistered unions and certification.—The Act of 1871 prohibits the registration of trade unions under the Company Act; in other words, they cannot be incorporated. Voluntary registration of trade unions was provided for under the Trade Union Act of 1871, and voluntary certification in lieu of registration by the Trade Union Act of 1913.

The principal benefit of registration is that it enables a trade union to carry on its affairs through a board of trustees that has continuing existence; and the most considerable further benefit is a limited exemption from taxation of its benefit funds. The major obligation of a registered union is to file with the Registrar an annual account of its general funds (as well as its political funds, for which every trade union must account, whether registered or not); and the most important further obligation is to file with the Registrar a copy of its rules, which must state the name and objects of the union and the provisions for benefits, for fines and forfeitures and for amending the rules; and which must include provision for appointment and removal of trustees and officers, for the investment of funds, for an annual audit, and for inspection of its books and names of members, by every person having an interest in its funds. The Registrar functions only administratively, to see that the rules do in fact contain such provisions. Beyond this he has no power to require any particular form of organization, or to supervise the conduct of a trade union.

An unregistered trade union has neither these benefits nor obligations. Under the 1871 Act it has legal status, but must sue or be sued by a more cumbersome procedure.

The benefit of certification in lieu of registration is that a certificate is convenient and conclusive legal evidence that the certified union is a trade union and is therefore entitled to the immunities from suit granted by sections 1 and 2 of the 1871 Act and by the Trade Union Act of 1906. Certification, like registration, is not required, and certified unions are not required to file copies of their rules or accounts, except their political accounts.

At the end of 1935 less than half the trade unions were registered, but those contained about three-quarters of the total union membership in Great Britain. One national union, whose officials we met with, had registered and later withdrawn from registration; non-registration involved the payment of two or three hundred additional pounds a year of taxes on the income from the union's benefit fund, but it was content to pay this amount in return for what it regarded as the greater convenience of being unregistered. The fact of registration or non-registration is a matter of no interest to employers; and unions, whether registered or unregistered, are authorized by the Government to assist in the administration of the unemployment insurance law, provided they maintain their own employment exchanges or branch offices to which unemployed men in the particular industry may be sent to get their payments, and provided that they also have their own unemployment benefit plans and pay out certain minimum amounts therefor.

Governmental Agencies

The Commission then dealt with the governmental machinery under the Ministry of Labour. It described the functions of each under the following designations:—

Arbitration.—The Minister of Labour, is sometimes called upon under the provisions of collective agreements to appoint impartial arbitrators or chairmen, and for this purpose the Ministry maintains a panel of qualified and experienced citizens who are willing, when called upon, to serve in such capacities. The existence of this panel, with its known composition, accounts in part for the confidence with which clauses of the sort described are incorporated, here and there, in agreements.

Conciliation.—The Ministry also, pursuant to the provisions of the Conciliation Act of 1896, maintains a staff of full-time trained conciliators, with divisional offices in Bristol, Birmingham, Leeds, Manchester and Glasgow. Their duty is to keep intimately in touch with industrial conditions in the areas which they cover, to anticipate trouble and if possible forestall it, and to shorten it as best they can when it comes. They have no power, and their success depends on their skill in conciliation.

The Industrial Court.—By the Industrial Courts Act of 1919 a permanent Industrial Court was created to decide controversies submitted to it by the Minister of Labour with the consent of both parties, after (and only after) any existing joint machinery for settlement had failed. By statute the Minister of Labour appoints the members, representing industry, labour and the public.

Many of the cases, referred jointly by national organizations of employers and workers, have involved the determination of national wage rates; other cases have involved a particular locality, or even a single plant. Unless otherwise agreed, the Court's awards are not binding; but they are generally accepted. They are expressed in the form of decisions, with a full statement of the rival arguments, but without an opinion. The absence of opinions has been occasioned by the desire of both sides in some industries to avoid the application of precedents to their disputes. The result has been to avoid, rather than to foster, the development of a body of industrial case-law.

Courts of Inquiry.—The Act of 1919 also authorized the Minister of Labour, in an industrial dispute, to appoint a Court of Inquiry to make an investigation and report, the report to be laid before both Houses of Parliament. This authority has been exercised only in cases of major public interest. From 1920 through 1937 twenty Courts were appointed. Under the law the appointment of a Court does not operate to stop or postpone a dispute; the purpose is to expose the facts and to bring public opinion to bear on the merits.

Trade Board.—These activities of the Ministry of Labour have been effectively reinforced by the Trade Board Acts which authorize under certain conditions the creation of boards (composed of representatives of employers, employees and the public) having power to fix minimum wages and to declare normal working hours (with overtime rates thereafter) in particular industries.

Following in part the second report of the Whitley Committee, 1918, Parliament amended the Trade Board Act, 1909, which had limited the application of Trade Boards to "sweated" industries, to permit the Minister of Labour to set up a Trade Board in any trade in which, in his opinion, "no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade, and that accordingly, having regard to the rates of wages prevailing in the trade or any part of the trade, it is expedient that the Acts should apply to that trade." Thus, although there are no laws to compel union recognition, or to compel collective bargaining, and the Government consistently maintains the principle of non-interference with voluntary collective bargaining, yet in industries having no effective organization and excessively low wages the Government may, and does, set up Trade Boards to determine minimum standards by legislative and administrative processes.

It should be added, however, that the resort to such procedure is not favoured by Government, by organized labour or by employers' associations until every possibility of voluntary determination of wages and working conditions in the trade have been thoroughly explored. Even then the Ministry of Labour presses for a certain minimum of voluntary agreement within the trade as a prerequisite to the setting up of a Trade Board.

The report then describes the process adopted by the trade boards in establishing minimum rates, declaring normal hours and fixing overtime rates, etc.

Evolution of Existing Methods of Settling Industrial Disputes

Under this heading the Commission amplifies its summary of "the long and gradual development of union organizations and employers' associations, and of the methods of collective bargaining between them."

"The historical evolution of collective bargaining in Great Britain," states the Commission, "may be traced in the pages of Government reports." From these reports, the Commission proceeds to sketch its origin and development. It quotes from the Royal Commission on Labour (which was appointed in 1891 and made its fifth and final report to the British Parliament in 1894). "The fundamental conclusion" of that body was expressed by the American Commission as being "that strong organizations of employers and workers, dealing together through collective agreements and setting up machinery for conciliation and arbitration, afforded the most practical approach to industrial peace."

The United States investigators then followed the steady progress of collective bargaining in Britain—through the early part of this century, through the war years, and through the post-war period to the general strike of 1926. On the aftermath of this experience the Commission observes:—

Conditions which need not be traced here, brought to a head by the strike of the coal miners in 1926, led to the general strike of that year. That strike was called off after nine days, and, though the miners' strike continued for some months, industrial peace was generally restored without disruption of the established collective bargaining relations.

From this brief historical sketch it will be seen that the network of collective bargaining relationships in Great Britain extending back to its origins over many years, had reached substantially its present form shortly after the close of the war. Through experience Great Britain has learned that strife is wasteful where reason can gain the day; and that agencies through which reason, patience and objective judgment can be brought to bear on controversies are of the utmost value.

We found complete agreement that the general strike was a salutary lesson. It is generally believed that there will be no repetition. The Government learned that drastic economic changes in policy should not be undertaken without the fullest consultation with both labour and employer organizations. Such consultation had been general throughout the war, and we were informed that to-day, before legislative or administrative action is taken that may affect labour, its continuity of employment, its wages, hours, cost of living, or working conditions, the views of labour and employers alike are invariably sought. This governmental recognition and utilization of the services of these organizations is thought to have played a part in enhancing their public standing and increasing their sense of public obligation and the breadth of their viewpoint.

Labour and employer organizations have been further strengthened by the frequent support and encouragement which they render to each other. Repeatedly employers and representatives of employers organizations stated to us that they preferred strong unions to weak ones, because the strong union is better able to secure the fulfillment of agreements and is better able to bring competitors up to the wage and hour standards of the industry, as set by the agreements. Repeatedly labour representatives stated to us that they preferred strong employer organizations to weak ones, because the stronger the organization the fewer the units which remain outside to undermine industry standards.

Social Legislation and Other Factors

The Commission, in its concluding section, states that it had been informed "by many workers and employers that the social legislation enacted during the present century had improved conditions in Great Britain, and had created an atmosphere in which harmonious employer and worker relations could be developed."

It referred to such social measures as contributory unemployment insurance (begun in 1911 and now covering 13,000,000 workers), old age insurance, and health insurance. Two other important factors were mentioned as follows:—

One of the most important of the social services tending to improve the industrial relations is better housing, of which much has been done in England by private companies, many without subsidy, some with; and much has been done by municipalities and local boards with assistance from the Government.

The co-operative movement should also be mentioned as a factor in decreasing the cost of the necessaries of life, especially to the workers. There are now almost 8,000,000 members of the retail co-operative societies with sales of over one billion dollars per year.

Conclusion

In conclusion the Commission reported:—

There is a real determination upon the part of national officers and individual members of the employers organizations and of the trade unions to employ to the full the system of voluntary national agreements and to make these function as effectively as possible. In the last analysis, the continuing value of these agreements outweighs with both sides any particular dispute.

The national unions have great stability without which such machinery could not continuously function. This stability, we think, may be explained by a number of factors. In the first place, in many of the unions the administrative officers are not subject to annual election but are appointed during good behaviour by an elected executive council or board (normally elected each year), and in practice they generally continue in office until retired, provision being made for automatic retirement at a certain age with a pension. Measured in terms of the men's wages and superannuation benefits (which are provided by most of the larger unions) the salaries and retirement pensions of the officials compare favourably. With reasonably assured tenure these men acquire knowledge of the problems of their industries through repeated personal contacts with the employers and through the process of negotiating national agreements. The large funds administered by the principal unions in the way of unemployment, sickness and accident, superannuation, funeral and other benefits may furnish an additional element of stability.

Improved industrial relations in Great Britain have been reflected in the trend of hours of work which have been reduced, during the last 20 years, from 54 to 48 or in some cases less, and by the changes in the real wage level which for manufacturing and railways has risen approximately 16 per cent since 1924, according to the figures of the Ministry of Labour. These factors, together with improved machinery, better technology and improved organization of industry, have contributed to a higher standard of living.

Finally, and most important, the acceptance and general practice of collective bargaining on an industry basis places upon the employers and workers organizations, because of the sheer numbers of men and the magnitude of interests involved, a peculiarly heavy responsibility calculated by its very nature to call forth patience, understanding, and a desire to make and keep agreements and to achieve industrial peace.

The commission also reported on industrial relations in Sweden, and a summary of its findings will be given in the next issue of the Labour Gazette.

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT AND PENSION PLAN OF CAMPBELL SOUP COMPANY LIMITED

THE Campbell Soup Company Limited, has inaugurated a plan enabling its employees to make provision for pensions upon retirement. Effective August 1, the plan affects about 200 employees of the company's plant at New Toronto, Ontario.

Briefly, the plan applies to all employees of the company whose earnings do not exceed $250 a month; retirement for employees earning over this figure was provided for under another plan. The new scheme provides for a retirement and pension fund system for all full-time employees at the age of 65. Employees will contribute in premiums an amount equal to four per cent of their wages, the company assuming the balance.

Eligibility.—According to the descriptive pamphlet issued by the company, "each regular full-time employee in service on August 1, 1938 who has completed at least one year of continuous service as of August 1, 1938, is eligible to join the plan as of August 1, 1938.

Each other regular full-time employee in service on August 1, 1938, and each new full-time employee will be eligible to join the plan on the August 1st" on which the employee has completed at least one year of continuous service, and has not reached his normal retirement age (65 years)."

The plan is a voluntary one, eligible employees signing an application form, which authorizes the required payroll deduction.

Contributions.—Each employee who joins the plan will contribute four per cent of the full amount of his earnings in each month subject to certain limitations outlined in the Group Annuity Contract. The term "earnings" is defined as meaning "wages or salary including any labour standard premiums but excluding additional compensation."

Retirement Income for Past Service.—According to the plan, service with the company prior to August 1, 1938, is to be known as Past Service. The annual rate of an employee's Past Service Retirement income will, subject to certain limitations contained in the group annuity contract, be 1 per cent of the employee's average annual rate of earnings during the five-year period of his employment ending December 31, 1937, or during the entire period of his employment ending December 31, 1937, (if less than five years) multiplied by the number of full years of continuous service completed prior to August 1, 1938.

These last Service Retirement Income Benefits were purchased by the company at its own expense, by a substantial lump sum payment to the insurance company underwriting the plan.

Retirement Income for Future Service.—Service with the Campbell Soup Company on and after August 1, 1938, is referred to in the plans as Future Service, the annual rate of an employee's pension in this respect being 1½ per cent of the total amount of earnings on which the employee has contributed.

Illustrations are given in the pamphlet, indicating the manner in which the retirement pension (for both past and future service) is compiled. For example, a male employee with 20 years of past service who joins the plan on August 1, 1938, at the age of 45, and works until age 65, will retire with 20 credited years of past service and 20 years of future service. If during this period he has continuously received a salary of $120 monthly he will receive a future service retirement income per month equal to 20 years of service multiplied by 1½ per cent of $120 or $36, and a past service retirement income of 20 years of service multiplied by 1 per cent of $120 (i.e. the average monthly earnings during the five-year period ending December 31, 1937) or $24, making a total pension of $60 per month commencing at age 65 and continuing during the entire remaining lifetime.

Death Benefit.—The plan also provides that in the event of the death of an employee before his retirement pension begins, his total contribution will be returned by the insuring company to his beneficiary. In addition, interest on each contribution at the rate of 3 per cent per year, compounded annually will be credited from the end of the year of the plan in which the contribution was made to the first day of the month in which death occurs.

In the event of the death of an employee after his retirement pension begins, the plan provides for the payment to his beneficiary the excess, if any, of the amount which would have been payable if the employee had died immediately prior to his retirement date over the total amount of retirement income payments made.

Administration.—The administration of the plan is vested in the general manager of the company, or officers or representatives authorized by him, "who shall determine employees' rates of earnings and years of service for purposes of the plan and decide all of the matters

of any nature whatsoever in connection with the administration, interpretation or application of the plan, subject to the terms of the group annuity contract" with the insuring company.

The plan also provides for earlier retirement than age 65; postponed retirement; continuation of retirement income to a survivor at death after retirement; temporary absence; termination of service, etc.

SAFETY CONDITIONS AND WORKING HOURS IN BRITISH INDUSTRY

THE annual report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops (Great Britain) for the year 1937, issued recently, is the first since the enactment of the factories Act, 1937 (Labour Gazette, October 1937, page 1059).

It is pointed out that the Factories Act, 1937, is an innovation in factory legislation. Hitherto, the elasticity, essential in view of the variety of conditions that have to be provided for in a single Act designed to cover the whole of industry, has for the most part been secured by framing the requirements in general terms, and adapting the application of these requirements to the circumstances of each case. In the new Act, however, an alternative method has been much more extensively adopted, the requirements embodied in it (especially those relating to safety) having been made precise and detailed; the necessary latitude has been attained by conferring extensive powers, both of exemption and of imposing additional restrictions, where necessary.

The report (reviewed in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for September) indicates that there has been a substantial increase in the number of accidents reported, though the increase is not so great as last year. The total number of accidents reported during the year was 193,542, of which 1,003 were fatal, showing an increase in each case of about 9 per cent over the figures for 1936. This increase appears to be attributable in the main to greater industrial activity, especially in the heavy industries, for the increase in accident incidence is substantially more rapid than the increase in the number of persons employed. It was most marked in those areas in which the heavy industries are situated or where there has been great industrial expansion. A factor of growing importance in connection with the incidence of accidents in certain areas is the employment for the first time in factories of large numbers of unskilled or partly trained persons on processes or at machines of which they have little or no knowledge, in consequence of the shortage of skilled or semi-skilled labour. Other factors which must be taken into consideration are the speeding up of operations and the longer hours worked in many factories.

The incidence of accidents to young workers under the age of eighteen, in proportion to the number in employment, continues to be greater in frequency than to adult workers of the corresponding sex, and continued special attention has been devoted by Inspectors to the incidence of accidents among young workers.

Comments on the various classes of accidents occupy a considerable part of the report, and statistical tables give detailed analyses of the accidents, classified according to industry, age and sex, and the causes of accidents. More than a third of the fatal accidents, and more than half the total number of accidents in 1937, occurred in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding group of industries.

During the year a return was made which showed that safety committees exist in 1,246 works. The report states that this particular feature in safety organization is specially suitable for either large works or works involving common risks and that, in view of the fact that there are only 4,100 factories with more than 250 workers (and 1,535 with more than 500 workers), the situation is regarded as not unsatisfactory. Other methods of safety organization include the pooling of the joint experience of employers and workers through, for instance, the Joint Standing Committees covering the cotton spinning, cotton weaving, paper making and flour milling industries. There are also the activities of the regional industrial safety committees covering certain specified areas.

Health.—The statistics show that the number of cases of lead-poisoning was fewer than in any year since the disease was made notifiable; the increase in the number of cases of epitheliomatous ulceration can be ascribed in part to more extensive medical examination of workers.

Seventy-four deaths from silicosis and 65 from silicosis with tuberculosis were notified during 1937; also nine deaths from asbestosis and from asbestosis with tuberculosis. There were 196 cases of gassing reported, with 20 deaths, but many other cases of gassing did not come within official notice. The number of cases of dermatitis reported voluntarily, was 1,985, the highest figure yet recorded.

Several pages of text in the report are devoted to the various kinds of industrial poisoning and diseases.

Hours of Employment.—It is observed that, notwithstanding the trend towards shorter hours, there still remained groups of factories and numerous individual factories in which advantage was taken of the long hours allowed by law. These long hours will have been reduced by the operation of the Factories Act, 1937, under which from July, 1938, the normal maximum weekly limit of hours for women and young persons is 48. Instances are given of flagrant infringements of the law in regard to hours of employment; it is remarked, however, that the bulk of the illegal employment is of a less serious character.

The number of applications to work the two-shift system has been greatly reduced, following the passing of the Employment of Women and Young Persons Act, 1936.

Welfare.—The report contains a brief account of the present position of Welfare organization, including schemes which are outside the requirements of the Factory Act. Reports from all parts of the country indicate an increased interest in that side of factory organization which is generally included under the term "Welfare".

Employment of Newsboys in United States

According to an Associated Press report in the *New York Times* of October 3, Elisha Hanson, general counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, stated that he would advise publishers to "get rid of" newsboys under 14 years of age, and to obtain proof of age for all minor employees.

He made this statement after a committee of publishers had conferred with Miss Katharine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau.

He said that newspaper publishers in cities of 50,000 persons or more already had established a fourteen-year minimum under a "gentlemen's agreement" made after the NRA was outlawed. Under the same agreement, he said, newspapers in cities of less than 50,000 had employed boys between 12 and 14 years of age.

"We are advising publishers now, irrespective of size of cities, to jack the low limit up to 14," he explained.

The attorney emphasized that the publishers discussed with Miss Lenroot merely the distribution of newspapers by minors, and said she gave them no indication of what the regulations would be under the new Fair Labor Standards Act.

He said that his advice would be made on the "presumption" that the law would permit employment of boys 14 to 16 years of age outside school hours, if no night work were involved.

Miss Lenroot said after the meeting that she was "not yet in a position to issue regulations or make any statements," but that orders would be issued before October 24, when the act becomes effective.

The new law will prohibit the shipment in interstate commerce of goods manufactured by children under 16, except where regulations are issued permitting such employment.

Mr. Hanson and a group of newspaper publishers also conferred with Elmer F. Andrews, the wage-hour administrator.

Mr. Hanson said that the group gave the administrator information on the newspaper business. Mr. Andrews is expected to announce whether he thinks newspaper reporters will be subject to the act or be exempt as professional

---

Unemployment in Australia

According to statistics up to the end of June, 1938, as published in the *Melbourne Argus,* unemployment in Australia among members of trade unions has shown a small increase for the first time since 1932, when recorded unemployment reached its peak of 30 per cent.

With unemployment among members of trades unions reduced to normal levels, this increase is merely seasonal. It is explained that formerly when employment was rapidly improving after the depression, this seasonal effect was masked to such an extent by the continued absorption of labour that it was not noticeable.

Returns furnished by unions show that in the middle of May, unemployment among members amounted to 8·6 per cent, compared with 8 per cent in the previous quarter.

The Commonwealth Statistician (Dr. Roland Wilson) commenting on these figures said that the slight rise was mainly due to increased unemployment in the timber and food and drink industries, although the majority of industrial groups showed small increases. In the June quarter of 1937, unemployment was 9·7 per cent.

Tasmania and New South Wales showed the largest percentages of unemployment during the June quarter of 1938. The percentage of unionists unemployed in each State was: New South Wales, 9·8; Victoria, 8·5; Queensland, 7·2; South Australia, 7·5; Western Australia, 5·3; Tasmania, 10·4.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, AUGUST, 1938

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on September 1 was 10,915, the employees on their pay-rolls numbering 1,106,989 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for August was 1,855, having an aggregate membership of 216,719 persons, 11·6 per cent of whom were without employment on September 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of September, 1938, as Reported by Employers

According to data tabulated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, employment at the beginning of September showed a decidedly upward movement, the expansion exceeding that indicated at September 1 in any previous year of the record. All provinces except New Brunswick shared in the improvement, but the recovery in manufacturing in Ontario and that of a more general character in the Prairie Provinces were especially important factors in the situation.

Statistics were compiled from 10,915 employers whose staffs aggregated 1,106,989; this was an increase of 32,688, or three per cent since the beginning of August. The crude index rose from 112·1 in the preceding month to 115·5 at September 1, but it was then several points lower than that of 123·2 at the same date in 1937. However, the index at the latest date was higher than at September 1 in any other year since 1930. After correction for seasonal movement, the index advanced from 109·1 at August 1 to 111·0 at the beginning of September.

The following are the unadjusted indexes for September 1 in recent years: 1938, 115·5; 1937, 123·2; 1936, 107·1; 1935, 102·7; 1934, 98·8; 1933, 88·5; 1932, 86·0; 1931, 107·1; 1930, 116·6; 1929, 126·8; 1928, 119·1 and 1927, 111·0 (1926 average = 100).

An analysis of the returns by industries shows unusually pronounced expansion in manufacturing, in which over 22,000 persons were added to the reported payrolls; this increase was the largest ever recorded in the early autumn, and compared favourably with the slight gain which has been the average change from August to September in the years since 1920. The greatest improvement in factory employment at the date under review took place in food, textiles and iron and steel. In the first two of these industries, the exceptionally large advances were seasonal in character, while those in iron and steel, also pronounced, were contra-seasonal. In the non-manufacturing industries, mining, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and wholesale trade showed heightened activity. The increases in construction were most extensive, and were especially interesting because the average change in employment at September 1 in the experience of past years has been a decline. On the other hand, logging and retail trade was quieter.

The employers furnishing data for September 1, 1937, had numbered 10,336, and their employees had aggregated 1,174,041, which was an increase of 30,581 over their August 1, 1937, payrolls. The improvement then had also been fairly general, there having been gains in each of the five economic areas and in most of the main industrial divisions, with the exception of trade.

Employment by Economic Areas

Firms in all provinces except New Brunswick showed considerable gains over the preceding month, those in Ontario and the Western Provinces being particularly large. Employment in Prince Edward Island and in the Prairie area was brisker than at September 1 of last year, but in the remaining provinces the situation was not so favourable. However, industrial activity in four of the five economic areas was at a higher level than at the beginning of September in 1936, the Maritime Provinces, with a slightly lower index, being the exception. General improvement was indicated in comparison with the same date in each of the years, 1932-35.

Maritime Provinces.—Employment in the Maritime Provinces as a unit showed expansion at September 1, due to increases in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia; the general advance, though not large, is especially interesting because it is contrary to the usual seasonal trend at this time of year, the experience of the years since 1920 showing, on the average, a decline between August 1 and September 1. Most of the gain at the date under review took place in construction, all branches of which were busier; coal-mining also showed improvement, but manufacturing, logging, shipping and retail trade released employees. Statistics were received from 798 firms in the Maritime Provinces, whose staffs aggregated 82,972 workers at September 1, 1938, compared with 82,540 in the preceding month. A rather larger increase had been recorded at the beginning of September of last year, when the 715 employers furnishing data had reported 97,762 persons on their payrolls; the index then was many points higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 113·2.

Quebec.—Moderately increased employment was noted in Quebec, mainly in manufacturing, metallic ore mining, transportation and construction and maintenance; within the first-named, textile, leather and rubber showed recovery, while vegetable food and iron and steel plants were slacker. The working force

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



of the 2,706 employers co-operating in Quebec stood at 332,820 persons, as against 331,862 at August 1. This gain was not equal to the average increase indicated at September 1 in the years, 1921-1937, being also considerably smaller than that reported at the beginning of September of last year. Employment then was generally in greater volume, the index standing at 124·5, as compared with 118·1 at the latest date. Statements for September 1 of last year had been tabulated from 2,468 establishments employing 346,778 workers, compared with 336,505 in the preceding month.

Ontario.—In this province, 4,745 firms reported considerable additions to their staffs, which were enlarged from 434,399 at the first of August, to 452,147 at September 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been noted at the same date last year, but the index then, at 125·0, was some nine points higher than at the latest date, viz., 115·8. Manufacturing recorded a substantial advance; there was marked improvement over August 1, 1938, in the vegetable food, iron and steel, textile and electrical apparatus divisions, together with smaller gains in leather, chemical, rubber, non-ferrous metal, electric light and power and some other factories, while the working forces of lumber mills declined. In some of these industries, the gains were seasonal in character. Among the non-manufacturing industries, mining, wholesale trade, building and railway construction and services reported heightened activity, while shipping, highway construction and retail trade showed reductions in personnel.

The 4,581 employers co-operating at the same date in 1937 had employed 486,959 persons, as compared with 475,903 at August 1 of last year.

Prairie Provinces.—A further and greater increase on the whole was indicated in industrial employment in the Prairie Provinces at the beginning of September; the index was 2·8 points higher than at September 1, 1937, when a decidedly smaller advance had been recorded by the firms making returns. Data for the date under review were tabulated from 1,530 employers of 143,167 workers, as compared with 133,833 in the preceding month. This increase of seven per cent which was the largest so far recorded in 1938 and also exceeded that indicated by the firms reporting in any month of 1937, no doubt partly resulted from the more favourable agricultural situation. Manufacturing, mining, transportation, services, wholesale trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened employment, the gains in the last-named being most extensive. On the other hand, retail trade was slacker.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed a marked increase at September 1. This was the largest so far recorded in 1938, and exceeded that indicated at the same date of last year. The index then, however, at 121·2, was considerably higher than at the latest date, (viz., 112·0). Manufacturing, on the whole, was much brisker than at August 1, 1938, the improvement occurring largely in lumber and vegetable food factories, while pulp and paper also reported some recovery. In the non-manufacturing classes, logging, transportation, construction and maintenance and services showed heightened activity. The personnel of the 1,136 firms furnishing data rose from 91,667 persons in the preceding month, to 95,883 at the beginning of September. At the same date last year, 1,099 employers had made returns, showing an aggregate working force of 103,048.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Employment advanced in each of the eight cities for which data are segregated, firms in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver showing improvement since August 1. The greatest gains were in Montreal, Toronto and Windsor. Except in Quebec City, the situation in these centres was not so favourable as at September 1, 1937, while little general change was indicated in that comparison in Quebec.

Montreal.—Employment in Montreal increased at the beginning of September, 2,940 persons having been added since August 1 to the paylists of the 1,566 co-operating firms, who employed 163,049. Considerable improvement was noted in manufacturing, particularly in textiles, but leather and many other factories were also busier; iron and steel, however, again reported curtailment. Among the non-manufacturing industries, construction and transportation showed heightened activity; retail trade was slacker, while in other groups the changes on the whole were slight. A larger advance had been made at September 1, 1937, when data were received from 1,415 employers or 161,838 men and women; the index was then one point higher.

Quebec.—A further, small increase was indicated in Quebec, according to 187 establishments having 14,984 workers, as compared with 14,903 in the preceding month. Manufacturing, especially of pulp and paper products, and transportation were rather quieter, but improvement was noted in construction and trade. Employment was at practically the

same level at the beginning of September of a year ago, when a larger advance had been reported by the 178 concerns making returns, whose payrolls had aggregated 14,686.

Toronto.—Manufacturing showed substantial improvement, chiefly in the leather, vegetable food, pulp and paper, textile, chemical, electrical apparatus and metal divisions; services and wholesale trade also afforded considerably more employment, while building was slacker. Statements were received from 1,612 firms with 135,556 employees, or 3,234 more than at August 1. Expansion on a smaller scale had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, but employment was then slightly above its present level, according to the information furnished by 1,552 employers with 136,989 persons on their staffs.

Ottawa.—Heightened activity was noted in Ottawa, chiefly in manufacturing and building construction, while retail trade was rather quieter. The 203 establishments making returns reported 14,402 workers, compared with 14,206 in the preceding month. At September 1, 1937, an increase had also been indicated by the 204 co-operating employers, who provided work for 15,093 men and women; the index was then a few points higher.

Hamilton.—Manufacturing afforded more employment, mainly in food and electrical apparatus factories, while iron and steel plants were slacker. Trade also released employees, but construction showed a gain. Three hundred and one concerns had 34,966 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 34,667 at August 1. Greater improvement had been indicated at the beginning of September of a year ago, when industrial activity was at a much higher level, according to data from 291 firms with 38,500 employees.

Windsor.—Important recovery was shown in Windsor, where the 189 establishments making returns reported 16,542 workers, as against 14,367 in the preceding month. Iron

Table I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Sept. 1, 1921	89·8	104·9	83·3	89·1	97·8	84·8
Sept. 1, 1922	94·8	101·4	87·3	97·9	100·5	90·5
Sept. 1, 1923	101·2	113·8	95·4	104·5	100·4	94·6
Sept. 1, 1924	94·2	97·2	93·2	94·7	93·2	94·0
Sept. 1, 1925	97·8	99·2	96·6	98·7	95·3	101·3
Sept. 1, 1926	106·2	108·5	107·8	104·3	106·2	108·1
Sept. 1, 1927	111·0	112·2	110·5	110·5	114·4	108·7
Sept. 1, 1928	119·1	115·4	115·7	119·5	127·8	115·5
Sept. 1, 1929	126·8	127·3	120·5	126·9	143·3	121·5
Sept. 1, 1930	116·6	122·5	113·6	113·6	129·8	114·6
Sept. 1, 1931	107·1	102·7	109·8	100·7	130·0	96·6
Sept. 1, 1932	86·0	87·8	85·3	85·1	91·6	82·8
Sept. 1, 1933	88·5	91·5	87·0	88·1	90·7	89·2
Sept. 1, 1934	98·8	101·8	95·4	103·3	92·9	96·2
Sept. 1, 1935	102·7	107·0	99·3	103·9	100·5	108·0
Sept. 1, 1936	107·1	114·4	103·0	108·1	107·4	109·3
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
April 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
April 1	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
May 1	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
June 1	111·9	110·9	120·4	112·5	97·0	105·1
July 1	113·5	116·7	119·9	114·0	99·8	108·0
Aug. 1	112·1	112·6	117·8	111·2	104·9	107·1
Sept. 1	115·5	113·2	118·1	115·8	112·2	112·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Sept. 1, 1938	100·0	7·5	30·1	40·8	12·9	8·7

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

and steel plants reported heightened activity, partly due to the resumption of operations following holiday shutdowns, and food and other factories were also busier; on the other hand, construction and trade released some employees. A loss had been noted at the same date of last year, but the general index was then higher; a combined working force of 18,032 had been employed by the 179 firms furnishing statistics for September 1, 1937.

Winnipeg.—Employment in Winnipeg advanced; manufacturing, transportation, construction and services showed improvement, while trade and communications were not so active. An aggregate staff of 41,477 men and women was reported by the 499 co-operating establishments, which had employed 40,929 in the preceding month. A similar increase had been recorded at the same date in 1937, when the index was slightly higher. Statements had then been received from 488 firms whose employees had numbered 42,422.

Vancouver.—There was an upward movement in industrial activity in Vancouver, according to information received from 471 employers of 37,414 persons, as against 36,550 at August 1. Manufacturing plants reported rather larger payrolls, there being moderate gains in the food division; transportation, construction, services and trade were also brisker. Employment was at a slightly lower level than at the same date of a year ago, when a smaller increase had been noted in the personnel of the 452 co-operating employers; they had reported 38,650 workers.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—Employment in manufactures showed an important advance at September 1, the 6,202 co-operating employers enlarging their payrolls from 560,553 at August 1, to 582,709 at the date under re-

Table II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)

—	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Sept. 1, 1922	91·7	.....	97·6	.....	.....	.....	101·2	88·5
Sept. 1, 1923	94·8	.....	99·0	114·5	97·1	.....	92·0	90·3
Sept. 1, 1924	94·1	97·5	94·2	107·1	83·6	.....	88·4	90·0
Sept. 1, 1925	98·5	98·5	97·8	104·9	91·5	85·3	90·1	98·6
Sept. 1, 1926	106·0	104·6	102·0	105·0	105·6	108·8	104·0	107·5
Sept. 1, 1927	107·8	119·9	109·3	117·7	103·3	86·2	109·9	102·8
Sept. 1, 1928	115·7	132·7	114·3	124·9	113·7	175·5	115·0	111·1
Sept. 1, 1929	120·2	136·5	125·0	126·9	131·1	143·4	115·5	114·7
Sept. 1, 1930	113·2	138·5	114·7	125·6	105·6	121·2	110·7	114·0
Sept. 1, 1931	102·3	123·2	106·6	121·7	95·8	77·8	98·2	104·3
Sept. 1, 1932	86·3	105·8	91·6	98·0	77·1	71·8	85·1	89·0
Sept. 1, 1933	84·4	99·7	88·4	93·1	77·7	76·2	82·2	87·4
Sept. 1, 1934	86·6	99·9	94·3	100·9	84·9	91·0	85·2	91·8
Sept. 1, 1935	88·7	102·8	98·7	103·9	95·2	105·2	90·1	105·7
Sept. 1, 1936	94·3	97·9	103·4	111·2	97·7	106·9	92·9	110·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
April 1	100·6	100·4	106·0	101·7	106·4	148·9	89·6	104·6
May 1	104·5	103·8	106·3	103·0	107·2	148·9	91·6	105·9
June 1	107·3	103·8	106·7	106·3	106·6	146·0	92·8	106·4
July 1	106·4	109·1	107·4	106·8	109·9	128·8	95·2	111·0
Aug. 1	104·7	109·6	105·6	107·7	108·3	105·2	95·2	112·2
Sept. 1	106·6	110·2	108·1	109·0	109·2	121·1	96·5	114·9
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Sept. 1, 1938	14·7	1·4	12·2	1·3	3·2	1·5	3·7	3·4

Note.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

view. This increase of four per cent in the month has been exceeded only three times in the last ten years, and compares very favourably with the slight advance indicated, on the average, at the begininng of September in the years since 1920. However, the gain was partly in the nature of recovery from the contra-seasonal losses reported at July 1 and August 1; while the index advanced from 110·0 at the latter to 114·4 at September 1, (the highest so far in 1938), it was lower than that of 121·2 at September 1, 1937. Factory employment, however, was more active than at the beginning of September in other years since 1929.

After adjustment for seasonal movement, the index rose from 107·6 at August 1, to 111·2 at the date under review; it was then lower than at September 1, 1937, but was higher than at that date in earlier years since 1929.

An analysis of the returns from manufacturers shows particularly large increases in the vegetable food, textiles and iron and steel divisions. As already stated, those in canneries and textile plants were seasonal. The gains in iron and steel were especially interesting in that they were contra-seasonal in character, the movement having been downward in thirteen of the seventeen preceding years for which data are available; however, they succeeded unusually large seasonal declines at the beginning of August, and activity in this group was lower than in most of 1937. Leather, rubber, chemical, electric light and power, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal factories also reported considerable improvement. On the other hand, animal food, lumber, and pulp and paper mills were slacker. While the trend in factory employment was favourable in all but the Maritime

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Sept. 1, 1921	89·8	85·8	75·6	100·4	91·8	98·4	86·9	89·6	91·4
Sept. 1, 1922	94·8	93·6	65·9	101·6	88·8	103·3	100·8	87·7	90·1
Sept. 1, 1923	101·2	100·7	78·4	108·8	91·4	104·7	110·8	100·4	91·3
Sept. 1, 1924	94·2	91·5	79·0	103·7	97·1	99·6	101·4	101·5	91·4
Sept. 1, 1925	97·8	96·8	69·5	98·0	98·6	100·4	107·7	105·2	94·8
Sept. 1, 1926	106·2	104·8	66·8	101·7	103·2	104·7	133·5	110·4	98·1
Sept. 1, 1927	111·0	106·8	78·7	109·9	107·2	105·9	150·4	120·0	108·4
Sept. 1, 1928	119·1	115·9	75·0	115·7	114·8	111·5	158·7	132·5	116·0
Sept. 1, 1929	126·8	119·8	83·6	123·8	128·8	117·2	181·3	146·6	127·8
Sept. 1, 1930	116·6	108·2	54·3	116·6	120·9	110·2	169·2	143·4	127·3
Sept. 1, 1931	107·1	94·7	30·5	105·6	105·8	97·8	176·8	134·8	120·5
Sept. 1, 1932	86·0	83·1	26·0	96·5	92·9	86·5	84·4	119·4	113·1
Sept. 1, 1933	88·5	86·8	48·3	100·4	83·8	82·5	88·4	113·8	111·8
Sept. 1, 1934	98·8	94·3	85·6	112·4	82·5	83·6	118·1	125·5	117·1
Sept. 1, 1935	102·7	100·8	77·7	128·6	82·1	85·8	110·9	127·8	121·8
Sept. 1, 1936	107·1	105·9	82·7	140·2	86·0	89·4	109·0	137·5	126·3
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
April 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
April 1	105·0	110·8	115·0	151·3	82·5	78·5	71·6	129·8	127·1
May 1	107·4	110·6	97·5	149·7	82·5	83·9	88·2	131·9	131·3
June 1	111·9	112·3	93·6	153·3	84·7	84·9	114·5	135·3	131·5
July 1	113·5	111·8	86·1	154·5	87·2	86·3	124·9	146·1	133·3
Aug. 1	112·1	110·0	59·6	153·6	88·2	86·9	128·0	143·5	132·1
Sept. 1	115·5	114·4	58·6	157·4	88·3	88·7	133·8	146·7	131·0
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Sept. 1, 1938	100·0	52·6	1·5	6·6	2·1	9·7	14·5	2·8	10·2

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Provinces, the gains in Ontario were most pronounced.

The unadjusted indexes of employment in manufacturing at September 1 in recent years, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1938, 114·4; 1937, 121·2; 1936, 105·9; 1935, 100·8; 1934, 94·3; 1933, 86·8; 1932, 83·1; 1931, 94·7; 1930, 108·2; 1929, 119·8; 1928, 115·9 and 1927, 106·8.

For September 1, 1937, 6,013 manufacturing establishments had reported 615,962 employees on their staffs compared with 599,997 in the preceding month.

Animal Products, Edible.—Curtailment was indicated in fish canneries, while other plants classified in this group showed little general change. The payrolls of the 317 co-operating factories included 27,200 employees, as compared with 27,456 in the preceding month. Employment at September 1, 1937, had shown an improvement, and the index number then was decidedly higher than at the date under review.

Leather and Products.—An important increase took place in the leather industries, chiefly in the footwear division; the general gain in the group was much larger than that noted at the beginning of September of last year, but employment then was more active. Statements were received from 312 manufacturers having 23,315 men and women in their employ, as against 22,368 at August 1, 1938. Ontario firms reported the greatest advances.

Lumber and Products.—There were seasonal reductions in sawmills, and container, vehicle and some other lumber-using factories were rather slacker; on the other hand, furniture works showed improvement. The result was a decrease of 670 persons in the staffs of the 907 lumber establishments furnishing data, whose payrolls aggregated 47,584. A small gain had been indicated at September 1, 1937, when the index was some nine points higher.

Musical Instruments.—No general change took place in musical instrument works, 35 of which employed 1,667 workers at the date under review. An increase had been recorded at the beginning of September, 1937, and the

Table IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Sept. 1 1938	Aug. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1937	Sept. 1 1936	Sept. 1 1935	Sept. 1 1934	Sept. 1 1933
Manufacturing	52·6	114·4	110·0	121·2	105·9	100·8	94·3	86·8
Animal products—edible	2·5	140·7	142·1	152·6	136·9	134·6	125·9	127·4
Fur and products	0·2	94·6	94·5	98·3	89·2	99·7	81·9	101·5
Leather and products	2·1	113·9	109·3	119·5	112·2	111·0	99·9	100·2
Boots and shoes	1·4	118·5	115·0	122·5	114·6	115·7	105·2	108·2
Lumber and products	4·3	89·5	90·8	98·8	87·1	81·7	74·2	66·5
Rough and dressed lumber	2·6	84·6	86·4	93·0	82·0	77·5	68·9	58·9
Furniture	0·7	84·2	81·3	93·6	84·4	75·9	72·3	70·5
Other lumber products	1·0	109·4	112·9	121·2	104·9	99·1	92·2	87·0
Musical instruments	0·2	58·4	58·4	58·9	53·3	47·4	48·0	29·6
Plant products—edible	4·3	157·5	128·7	152·7	133·3	126·4	125·3	115·2
Pulp and paper products	5·9	107·1	107·3	115·3	103·6	98·2	94·4	89·5
Pulp and paper	2·6	97·7	99·1	113·2	96·3	89·9	86·4	79·3
Paper products	1·0	135·6	130·7	137·0	123·4	113·0	105·2	102·3
Printing and publishing	2·3	109·7	110·1	110·7	106·3	104·2	101·4	98·7
Rubber products	1·2	102·9	97·2	110·9	101·5	91·2	94·3	84·2
Textile products	9·3	119·5	113·7	127·3	118·8	112·3	108·1	101·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	127·8	122·3	141·6	133·5	129·0	122·6	115·2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·7	94·6	93·0	102·9	93·9	89·5	90·3	82·8
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	127·2	121·6	148·2	145·3	133·0	119·3	126·0
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·8	483·7	439·7	545·7	514·4	523·6	469·7	397·9
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	119·7	115·2	126·8	124·0	117·9	114·0	113·9
Garments and personal furnishings	3·2	116·3	108·5	120·0	110·1	99·9	96·1	89·0
Other textile products	0·9	104·0	100·9	106·9	94·3	92·6	91·7	81·3
Tobacco	0·7	100·2	99·7	105·0	95·4	109·0	103·7	105·5
Beverages	0·8	174·3	172·8	156·9	139·2	133·5	128·4	113·2
Chemicals and allied products	1·6	159·7	157·2	157·0	139·3	129·5	121·1	111·3
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	93·5	93·8	102·9	88·9	80·6	75·8	64·6
Electric light and power	1·6	136·0	134·7	131·0	124·1	118·8	116·6	112·1
Electrical apparatus	1·7	139·2	132·2	157·2	124·4	122·3	105·1	91·8
Iron and steel products	11·3	95·4	91·1	104·8	83·1	79·7	71·2	62·8
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·3	115·4	112·2	143·7	107·4	100·0	85·7	68·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·2	120·9	120·0	134·5	106·5	91·8	82·2	66·3
Agricultural implements	0·4	51·0	58·8	72·6	45·5	52·8	37·0	29·6
Land vehicles	4·7	86·6	77·7	89·2	74·2	75·1	69·4	65·0
Automobiles and parts	1·6	124·4	86·4	108·7	92·0	100·1	79·4	68·8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·3	75·9	85·8	74·4	56·6	58·4	48·3	42·7
Heating appliances	0·4	138·7	132·2	136·2	105·8	100·9	93·5	81·4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·7	116·1	121·8	136·1	91·9	79·1	65·0	55·6
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	105·5	94·3	121·0	96·7	87·9	74·5	63·0
Other iron and steel products	1·8	101·2	99·7	111·3	93·2	83·0	77·0	67·5
Non-ferrous metal products	2·3	160·3	156·4	166·8	139·3	123·2	111·9	91·3
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	161·7	162·0	156·6	143·7	141·6	138·7	127·5
Miscellaneous	0·5	147·2	145·4	147·2	133·0	128·3	114·2	99·3

[1]For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table III.

index of employment was then fractionally higher.

Plant Products, Edible.—Confectionery and chocolate, bread and bakery, and fruit and vegetable preserving factories reported heightened activity, the additions to staffs in canneries being particularly pronounced. The general improvement was on a much larger scale than at the same date last year, when the index stood at 152·7, compared with 157·5 at September 1, 1938. Data were compiled from 531 firms in the vegetable food division, whose payrolls rose from 39,073 at August 1, to 47,788 at the date under review. Ontario recorded the most marked advances.

Pulp and Paper Products.—Employment in this group showed a falling-off, gains in paper product manufacturing being more than offset by losses in pulp and paper mills and printing and publishing plants. An upward movement had been noted at September 1 of last year, when the index, at 115·3, was over eight points higher than at the date under review. The forces of the 620 co-operating establishments included 65,303 persons at the beginning of September, as compared with 65,435 in the preceding month.

Rubber Products.—The trend was favourable in rubber factories, 53 of which employed 12,862 workers, compared with 12,144 at August 1. The situation at September 1, 1937, had also shown a betterment as compared with the preceding month; although this was on a smaller scale than that recorded at the date under review, employment was then at higher level, the index standing at 110·9, as against 102·9 at September 1, 1938.

Textile Products.—Unusually pronounced recovery of a seasonal nature occurred in textile factories, 1,141 of which had 103,488 employees, as against 98,459 at August 1. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and Ontario. Garment and personal furnishing, headwear, woollen, silk, cotton and knitting mills were decidedly busier. The increase reported at the same date of last year had involved a much smaller number of workers, but the index then was higher.

Beverages.—Moderate improvement was noted in these industries at September 1 as compared with August 1, 77 persons being added to the payrolls of the 143 co-operating factories, which employed 9,234 operatives. The level of employment was higher than at the beginning of September, 1937, when a greater gain had been indicated in the group as a whole.

Tobacco.—Factories were slightly busier; 45 of these employed 8,264 workers, compared with 8,220 in the preceding month. Additions to staffs on a larger scale had been recorded at September 1, 1937, and the index was then a few points higher.

Chemical Products.—An upward movement was shown in this division, according to statistics from 289 employers of 18,061 persons, compared with 17,754 at August 1. The situation in the chemical industries was rather more favourable than at the same date a year ago.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—These classes of building materials reported moderately lowered activity; statements were received from 215 plants, having 10,397 employees, as against 10,431 in the preceding month. A small gain had been noted at the beginning of September last year, and the index then was many points higher.

Electric Light and Power.—Further expansion was shown in electric current plants, 98 of which employed 17,212 persons, or 174 more than at August 1. Employment was rather brisker than at September 1, 1937, although more marked improvement had then been indicated.

Electrical Apparatus.—Employment in this group considerably increased at the beginning of September, 956 workers having been added since August 1 to the forces of the 127 co-operating establishments, which had 18,854 employees. The gain occurred mainly in Ontario. A smaller advance had been noted at the corresponding date in 1937, but the index then was much higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—The agricultural implement, shipbuilding and iron and steel fabrication divisions of the iron and steel group recorded contractions in employment, while the automombile, crude, rolled and forged, heating appliance, wire and foundry and machine shop divisions were busier, the recovery in the motor vehicle group being especially pronounced. On the whole, there was an increase of 5,617 in the forces of the 913 co-operating iron and steel manufacturers, who employed 124,825 men and women at the beginning of September. The greatest revival in activity was in Ontario. The trend at September 1, 1937, had been downward, but the index number then was over nine points higher than at the date under review, when it stood at 95·4.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.—Smelting and refining and the manufacture of lead, tin, zinc and copper products reported heightened employment; 182 manufacturers of non-ferrous metal products employed 25,232 operatives, as against 24,622 at August 1. Improvement on a larger scale had been indicated at the same date last year, when the general situation in these industries was rather better.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—Employment in this group showed little change on the whole, according to statements from 103 establisments with 13,520 persons on their pay-rolls, as against 13,542 at the beginning of

August. The index was higher than at September 1, 1937.

Logging

Logging operations were further curtailed at the beginning of September, according to the 331 co-operating firms, whose pay-rolls aggregated 16,901 workers, compared with 17,203 in the preceding month. The number engaged in the bush at September 1 was much smaller than at the same date in 1937, when an important increase had been indicated.

Mining

Coal.—Data were received from 105 operators having 24,128 men on their pay-rolls, as compared with 22,897 at the beginning of August. Improvement was noted in the Maritime and Prairie coal-fields, that in Alberta being most pronounced. Much larger gains had been made at the same date a year ago, and the index number then was slightly higher than at the date under review.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in metallic ore mines showed a further increase, according to returns from 222 firms whose forces rose from 39,152 persons at August 1, to 40,089 at the beginning of September. A much smaller advance had been shown at September 1, 1937, when activity was not quite so great.

Non-Metallic Minerals (other than coal).—A considerable decline was reported in this group, in which 106 firms reduced their staffs by 424 workers to 8,611 at September 1. Slight improvement had been noted at the corresponding date of last year, and employment was then decidedly brisker.

Communications

Little general change occurred in the communications division, in which the co-operating companies reported a personnel of 23,581, as compared with 23,555 in the preceding month. The index was somewhat lower than in September, 1937, when the gain indicated had exceeded that recorded at the date under review.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways and Storage.—A marked advance was shown by 254 local transportation companies, whose staffs aggregated 28,362, or 1,277 more than in the preceding month. The increase took place chiefly in the Prairie Provinces. Employment had declined at the beginning of September, 1937, and the index was then some five points lower.

Steam Railways.—There was a gain in the number employed in steam railway operation at September 1, according to the 99 organizations from which returns were received, and which had 60,650 employees, compared with 59,012 at August 1. Employment was not so active as at the corresponding date last year, although smaller advances had then been indicated. The improvement reported at the beginning of September, 1938, took place mainly in the Prairie Provinces as the movement of grain commenced.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—Reductions in staffs were noted in the water transportation group, in which the index was fractionally lower than at the same date in 1937, when the tendency had also been downward. Statements were received from 122 employers of 17,980 workers, as against 18,735 at August 1, 1938.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—Important expansion was shown in building construction, in which employment was quieter than in the late summer of 1937. Data were received from 845 contractors, whose pay-rolls stood at 29,716 at September 1, 1938, as compared with 26,783 at the beginning of August. The trend was favourable in most of the provinces, but Quebec reported the greatest gains.

Highway.—There was a further increase in this group, 355 men being added to the forces of the 427 co-operating organizations, which had 99,860 workers. There were large advances in the Maritime Provinces, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. The number employed on road work was smaller than at September 1 of last year, the advance then indicated having been on a decidedly larger scale.

Railway.—Considerable improvement was recorded by the 35 employers furnishing data in this division who employed 30,476 persons, as against 26,698 in the preceding month. An upward movement was noted in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia, but that in the Prairie area was most pronounced. Curtailment had been reported at the corresponding date in 1937; in spite of this, the index number was then some six points higher.

Services

Expansion was shown in the service group, in which the general level of employment approximated that indicated last autumn. The 518 firms furnishing information for September 1, 1938, reported 31,099 assistants, or 665 more than at August 1. Most of this gain was in hotels and restaurants.

Trade

Employment in retail trade again declined, while wholesale houses added to their working forces. Little general change was shown in trading establishments as compared with September of last year, when a rather larger loss in the group as a whole had been reported. Statistics for September 1, 1938, were received from 1,564 retailers and wholesalers employing 112,827 persons, compared with 113,654 at the beginning of August, 1938.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables, in which the columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

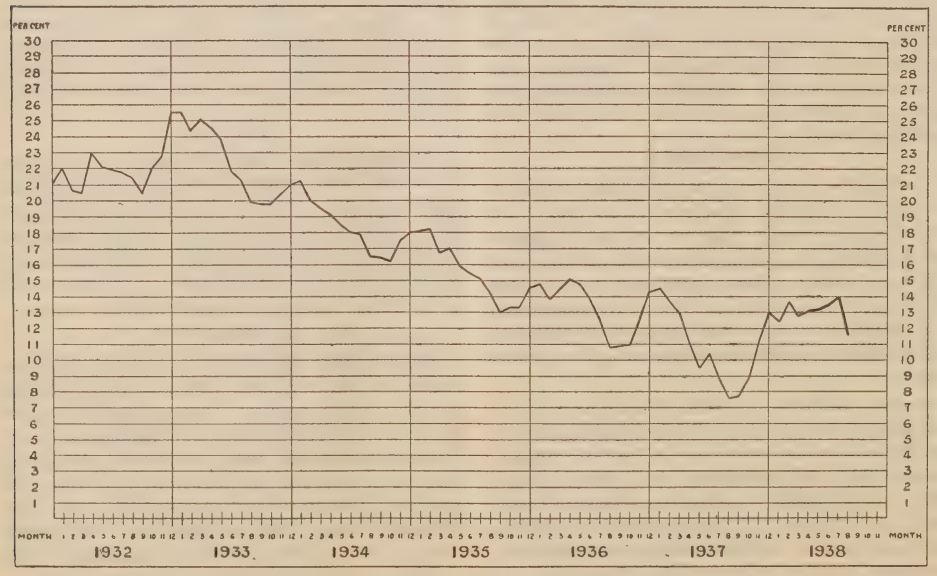
(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of August, 1938.

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons engaged at work in other than their own trades or who are idle on account of illness are not considered as unemployed while unions involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Activity for local trade union members at the close of August tended more favourably than in July, the increase noted being the first interruption in the series of slight employment contractions characterizing the situation since the close of March. Reporting for August were 1,855 labour organizations with a total of 216,719 members, 25,088 of whom were out of work, a percentage of 11·6 as compared with 14·0 per cent of idleness in July. The volume of unemployment was, however, in excess of that recorded in August, 1937, when 7·6 per cent of the members reported were idle. Conditions in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta improved by over 3 per cent from July, the manufacturing industries in Quebec and Ontario, particularly the garment trades, showing increased activity, while in Alberta the coal mines afforded a somewhat better volume of employment. In Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia lesser gains occurred, Nova Scotia unions alone showing retarded activity on a small scale. In making a comparison with the returns for August, 1937, noteworthy curtailment of employment was manifest by New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia unions during the month surveyed, and minor declines were apparent in Manitoba and Alberta. The trend in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, however, was toward heightened activity though the variations from August last year were quite slight.

A separate tabulation is made each month of unemployment affecting local trade union members in the largest city in each province with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Toronto members were considerably better engaged during August than in July, and moderate advances were noted by Halifax and Montreal members. In Saint John, Winnipeg, Regina and Vancouver also, there was a slight rise in employment available. Pro-

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



nounced curtailment of activity, however, was evident among Edmonton unions from July. Compared with the returns for August last year Montreal and Edmonton members suffered marked losses in employment, and recessions, of somewhat lesser degree, were manifest by Vancouver and Toronto members. In Saint John and Winnipeg also, retarded activity was apparent. Halifax and Regina unions, on the contrary, reflected a more favourable tendency when compared with August last year.

Accompanying this article is a chart which illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1932, to date. The curve at the close of August showed a drop in level from the preceding month, the first interruption in the steadily upward movement evident since the close of March and denoting a tendency toward increasing employment. The point attained by the curve at the end of August, however, remained above that of the corresponding month of last year when conditions were somewhat better than during the month reviewed.

Noteworthy improvement in the situation was apparent in the manufacturing industries during August from the previous month, unemployment standing at 14·0 per cent as compared with a percentage of 19·6 in July. The August percentage was determined from the reports tabulated from 522 organizations combining a total of 79,169 members, 11,080 of whom were out of work at the end of the month. Prevailing conditions, however, were not so favourable as in the corresponding month of last year when 8·2 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. A large share of the increase noted in manufacturing, as a whole, from July was recorded in the garment trades, which afforded a much greater volume of work, though in the wood products division and among hat, cap and glove, and fur workers also, pronounced expansion was evident. Papermakers and metal polishers showed noteworthy employment advancement from July and the situation for cigar and tobacco, and brewery workers reflected some improvement. On the contrary, glass and textile and carpet workers suffered important losses in work available, and moderate recessions were indicated among general labourers, meat cutters and butchers, and bakers and confectioners. The trend of activity for printing tradesmen, leather and jewellery workers was also in a less favourable direction, though the changes were slight. In the iron and steel trades the same level of employment was maintained as in July. When contrasted with the reports for August, 1937, the textile and carpet trades showed a substantial drop in employment during the month surveyed, and among glass workers

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920.....	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921.....	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922.....	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923.....	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924.....	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925.....	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926.....	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927.....	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928.....	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929.....	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930.....	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931.....	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932.....	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933.....	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934.....	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935.....	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936.....	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937.....	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Aug., 1919.....	5·4	1·5	2·7	1·3	·8	2·0	1·1	4·1	2·2
Aug., 1920.....	·3	1·0	7·5	1·7	·3	·5	·7	4·7	3·3
Aug., 1921.....	7·4	8·3	11·5	8·0	3·5	3·1	4·8	12·7	8·7
Aug., 1922.....	2·4	2·8	5·4	2·5	1·6	2·8	3·6	6·1	3·6
Aug., 1923.....	·5	·4	2·2	2·2	3·4	1·0	3·6	2·0	2·2
Aug., 1924.....	9·2	3·1	8·9	5·8	4·4	4·4	5·7	4·7	6·5
Aug., 1925.....	7·2	4·2	6·0	3·8	2·8	1·3	3·0	3·5	4·4
Aug., 1926.....	1·9	2·5	3·2	1·5	1·8	1·0	5·0	3·9	2·5
Aug., 1927.....	1·5	1·2	5·4	3·1	2·3	·9	3·5	4·7	3·7
Aug., 1928.....	1·6	·7	4·0	1·9	1·4	·8	1·2	2·8	2·4
Aug., 1929.....	2·2	·8	4·6	2·5	2·5	1·8	5·7	3·9	3·5
Aug., 1930.....	5·2	1·6	12·3	8·5	7·2	6·7	11·6	8·9	9·3
Aug., 1931.....	9·3	7·7	16·9	15·2	15·7	11·8	24·4	16·4	15·8
Aug., 1932.....	8·9	13·7	25·0	23·9	18·2	13·0	24·0	19·9	21·4
Aug., 1933.....	12·6	11·1	22·6	21·7	17·9	14·3	22·0	19·9	19·9
Aug., 1934.....	7·8	6·1	18·8	17·0	16·2	9·6	18·5	20·5	16·5
Aug., 1935.....	8·3	8·1	18·3	13·3	10·7	7·9	18·4	13·1	14·2
Aug., 1936.....	6·8	7·7	16·7	8·4	7·8	7·1	10·7	8·3	10·8
Sept., 1936.....	6·2	8·0	17·1	19·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936.....	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936.....	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936.....	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937.....	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937.....	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937.....	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937.....	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937.....	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937.....	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937.....	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937.....	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937.....	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937.....	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937.....	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·0	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937.....	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan., 1938.....	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb., 1938.....	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
March, 1938.....	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April, 1938.....	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May, 1938.....	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June, 1938.....	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July, 1938.....	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug., 1938.....	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6

severe losses were noted. Recessions involving the greatest number of members, however, were registered in the iron and steel trades, and considerably reduced activity was manifest by leather and jewellery workers, and among metal polishers. The level of activity for wood and brewery workers, bakers and confectioners, and printing tradesmen was also somewhat below that of August last year. Hat, cap and glove, and fur workers, papermakers and general labourers, on the contrary, indicated marked employment recovery from August, 1937, and lesser gains were evident among cigar and tobacco workers, and meat cutters and butchers.

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
August, 1919	0	....	·5	3·3	1·3	1·3	1·1	1·5	....	·6	·8	·9	·2	11·1	·3	4·8	0	64·3	0	....	2·9	1·3	3·8	1·1	1·6	·1	·1	....	·1	1·0	·2	1·7	2·2
August, 1920	·2	....	·2	4·1	1·7	·9	0	1·4	....	·4	2·5	·1	22·4	....	39·7	1·4	2·4	17·4	5·4	·5	3·0	·6	3·3	·5	·1	·1	·1	....	·1	1·6	·1	2·5	3·3
August, 1921	14·5	22·6	7·9	11·3	11·1	8·4	6·0	9·3	....	8·6	6·6	3·0	8·0	....	3·5	16·1	12·1	35·5	.....	10·2	18·2	3·5	6·1	4·1	·3	·2	·2	....	·7	5·0	3·1	8·5	8·7
August, 1922	12·3	....	4·6	5·8	10·5	6·0	·4	8·7	....	3·0	6·0	7·0	5·8	0	15·1	3·9	10·0	6·7	0	3·7	3·8	2·1	5·5	2·3	·3	·5	·5	....	1·5	2·1	·5	6·0	3·6
August, 1923	0	3·2	2·4	2·9	·9	3·2	·1	4·8	....	10·2	3·7	3·0	3·9	0	7·3	1·2	2·3	29·7	.....	0	5·5	1·1	4·0	1·1	·2	·4	·4	....	·8	1·5	1·0	2·7	2·2
August, 1924	0	42·1	8·9	10·1	1·4	11·0	13·2	9·7	....	5·0	16·1	17·2	16·2	·5	2·7	8·6	26·8	38·1	0	0	11·8	3·8	6·0	4·4	·1	·1	·1	0	1·6	1·9	0	7·0	6·5
August, 1925	0	0	5·8	8·0	2·9	3·8	1·5	5·1	....	4·6	14·1	23·0	13·6	4·4	2·9	7·9	32·8	51·2	0	2·4	6·1	2·3	6·8	2·6	·1	0	0	0	1·9	1·6	·6	4·1	4·4
August, 1926	2·6	0	4·1	3·6	2·7	2·7	2·2	2·9	....	12·1	4·6	19·5	·6	5·3	2·0	2·9	4·7	17·9	0	0	4·7	1·8	5·8	2·1	0	·1	·1	0	·3	1·3	·1	4·0	2·5
August, 1927	1·5	0	2·9	5·9	5·1	3·0	2·2	3·4	....	14·8	6·6	2·1	7·1	4·2	8·5	5·4	16·7	49·3	0	·1	8·5	1·9	4·9	2·1	·1	0	0	0	·2	1·4	0	4·9	3·7
August, 1928	·7	12·5	1·6	3·5	2·8	2·6	2·0	2·8	....	5·1	4·9	4·0	5·2	·7	3·4	3·3	·5	27·8	0	·5	3·5	1·7	17·0	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·8	1·6	·2	3·3	2·4
August, 1929	1·6	6·9	5·0	3·9	4·2	3·0	1·8	3·6	....	3·7	3·0	12·1	1·0	18·1	·5	3·9	5·6	32·2	0	13·9	7·2	1·9	7·4	1·9	·2	·1	·1	0	·1	2·1	0	4·6	3·5
August, 1930	1·2	18·8	6·5	8·0	6·0	6·7	5·7	7·1	....	18·3	7·5	37·5	5·3	3·8	17·2	6·1	16·1	42·3	0	35·3	28·8	5·0	26·9	4·9	·7	·8	·8	0	0	5·9	·5	12·4	9·3
August, 1931	7·7	37·8	17·5	14·0	7·2	15·3	25·6	10·5	....	47·1	17·6	20·9	17·8	10·	6·7	11·8	25·5	23·	0	24·4	41·5	9·5	25·0	10·5	1·3	6·3	6·4	0	2·5	8·4	·1	18·9	15·8
August, 1932	5·7	45·4	11·8	22·5	11·9	15·3	15·8	15·1	0	40·2	23·1	37·5	17·9	70·6	10·1	26·6	21·7	38·4	.....	51·9	61·2	12·3	41·2	13·6	1·3	10·9	11·1	0	·7	12·1	5·3	23·1	21·4
August, 1933	21·3	20·5	13·1	20·1	7·6	13·4	10·5	14·6	6·5	31·2	11·1	17·1	10·6	11·5	16·0	24·1	18·6	34·4	0	53·1	63·6	11·4	35·0	12·5	·9	10·8	11·1	0	1·1	10·6	4·8	19·7	19·9
August, 1934	66·7	37·0	14·1	13·6	6·9	10·8	11·1	10·5	0	29·2	5·2	21·9	4·3	5·6	8·7	18·0	3·0	36·6	0	53·2	57·3	9·2	44·9	8·6	·8	11·4	11·6	0	8·2	7·7	3·4	16·8	16·5
August, 1935	0	7·2	14·3	14·6	13·0	7·1	3·1	10·4	0	19·4	13·3	25·8	13·3	8·8	13·0	17·9	12·6	49·3	0	26·0	14·1	6·9	31·9	7·4	·8	10·0	10·3	0	12·3	9·8	3·0	22·0	14·2
August, 1936	4·2	1·5	12·1	10·8	8·9	6·5	3·2	9·3	0	6·8	12·6	5·9	13·5	14·5	14·7	9·8	14·2	37·0	0	41·3	29·9	5·3	37·1	5·4	·9	9·5	9·7	0	4·7	6·5	3·7	10·2	10·8
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·0
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	25·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·6	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6

In the coal mining industry during August the trend of activity was upward, both from the preceding month and August last year according to the reports compiled from 54 local unions, with a membership aggregate of 20,838 persons. Of these, 2,036, or a percentage of 9·8, were unemployed on the last day of the month contrasted with percentages of 11·0 in July and 11·1 in August last year. The Alberta mining areas were entirely responsible for the better tendency noted in the industry as a whole from July, Nova Scotia members indicating a fractional adverse change, while in British Columbia adequate work was provided for all members reported in the two months compared. Some improvement in the situation from August last year was reflected by Nova Scotia and British Columbia miners during the period surveyed, while in Alberta there was a slight lessening in the volume of work accorded.

Little variation in conditions was apparent in the building and construction trades during August from July, though the tendency was toward retarded activity, the 209 associations from which reports were tabulated combining a membership of 22,282 persons, showing that 6,757 or a percentage of 30·3 were idle, as compared with a percentage of 29·2 in July. Heavy increases in unemployment were manifest from August last year when 15·6 per cent of the members recorded were out of work. The situation for bricklayers, masons and plasterers was materially better during August than in the previous month, and heightened activity on a small scale was evident among plumbers and steamfitters, electrical workers and steam shovelmen. Of the recessions which were of a rather more offsetting nature, the most important, viewed from a percentage basis, were reported among bridge and structural iron workers, and tile layers, lathers and roofers who showed pronounced increases in slackness. Activity for carpenters and joiners, granite and stonecutters, and hod carriers and building labourers was moderately curtailed from July while a fractional decline only was noted by painters, decorators and paperhangers. When a comparison is made with the reports for August, 1937, distinctly unfavourable conditions prevailed for steam shovelmen, bridge and structural iron workers, carpenters and joiners, plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers, and noteworthy curtailment of employment was recorded among bricklayers, masons and plasterers. A somewhat lower level of activity was apparent also among painters, decorators and paperhangers and electrical workers. The situation for granite and stonecutters, and hod carriers and building labourers, however, was decidedly better than in August, 1937.

The 820 organizations in the transportation industries making returns for August, and covering a membership of 63,909 persons, indicated that 3,521 or a percentage of 5·5 were without employment on the last day of the month in contrast with a percentage of 7·1 in July and 4·4 per cent at the close of August, 1937. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed a slight rise in work afforded, and in the navigation division noteworthy improvement was evident. The situation for street and electric railway employees remained unchanged from July, while among teamsters and chauffeurs activity was but nominally retarded. In contrast with the reports compiled for August last year, navigation workers registered a moderate gain in employment during the month reviewed, while slight curtailment of activity was indicated in the steam railway division and among teamsters and chauffeurs. Employment for street and electric railway employees, as in the previous comparison, was maintained at exactly the same level as in August, 1937.

Retail shop clerks in the three months used for comparative purposes in this article were all quite busily engaged. This was apparent from the reports received for August from 3 associations, with a membership numbering 1,517 persons.

The level of activity for civic employees during August showed no variation from July, 0·4 per cent of idleness only being reported at the close of each of these months. Making returns for August were 76 associations of civic employees, with a total membership of 9,330 persons, 41 of whom were out of work. A nominal change only, though favourable, was reflected from August last year when 0·6 per cent of inactivity was registered.

In the miscellaneous group of trades there was some slight improvement during August from the previous month, as manifest by the returns compiled from 134 local unions with 9,972 members. Of these, 677 or a percentage of 6·8 were unemployed as compared with 8·0 per cent in July. Theatre and stage employees showed a gain of over 3 per cent in work afforded from July, and among hotel and restaurant employees, barbers, stationary engineers and firemen, and unclassified workers the trend was toward heightened activity though the changes were slight. Contrasted with the reports for August last year in the miscellaneous group of trades when 6·2 per cent of idleness was recorded, hotel and restaurant employees suffered rather noteworthy losses in work afforded and activity for barbers and stationary engineers and firemen was nominally retarded. Largely offsetting this

curtailment was the improvement, noted among theatre and stage employees and unclassified workers.

Some slowing up in employment was apparent in the fishing industry during August from July, though conditions were much improved from August last year. This was manifest from the reports furnished by 3 unions involving a membership of 701 persons, 5·0 per cent of whom were idle at the end of the month as contrasted with percentages of 0·3 in July and 16·3 in August last year.

Lumber workers and loggers with 3 associations reporting a membership of 2,041 persons during August indicated that 476, or a percentage of 23·3, were out of employment as compared with a percentage of 8·1 in July. The situation declined sharply from August last year when 1·4 per cent of idleness was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937 inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for August of each year from 1919 to 1935 inclusive and for each month from August, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

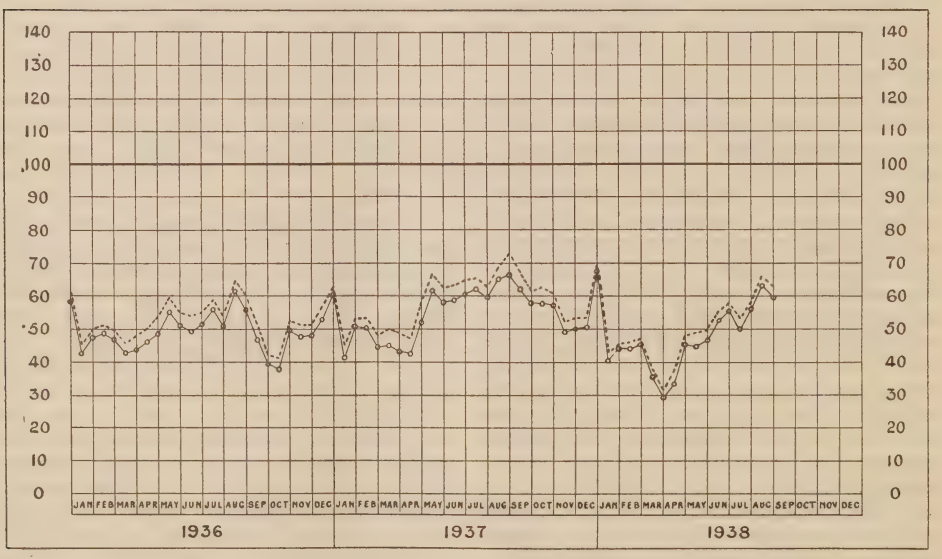
(3) Employment Office Reports for August, 1938

During August, 1938, reports from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed gains of nearly 22 per cent and 4 per cent, respectively, in the average daily placements over those of the preceding period and also those of the corresponding month last year. When compared with work transacted in July, 1938, very substantial gains were reported in farming and construction and maintenance, with others of lesser importance in services, manufacturing and mining, while minor losses only were shown in logging, transportation and trade. In comparison with August, 1937, all groups, except farming and construction and maintenance, recorded declines, the largest being in logging, but the increase in farming alone, more than offset the decreases in all other groups, as the gain in construction and maintenance was very small.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1936, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each one hundred applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications followed an upward trend during the first half of August, but showed a decline during the latter half of the month. At the close of the period under review the level of vacancies was about ten points and that of placements nearly seven points lower than the level attained at the end of August, 1937. The ratio of vacancies to each one hundred applications

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements —o—o—o—o—o—o



was 65·9 during the first half and 62·6 during the second half of August, 1938, in contrast with ratios of 68·7 and 72·9 during the corresponding periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each one hundred applications during the periods under review were 62·9 and 59·4 as compared with 64·8 and 66·1 during the corresponding month of 1937.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during August, 1938, was 1,631, as compared with 1,330 during the preceding month and with 1,612 in August a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,541, in comparison with 2,400 in July, 1938, and with 2,270 during August last year. The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during August, 1938, was 1,552, of which 1,081 were in regular employment and 471 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,275 during the preceding month. Placements for August a year ago averaged 1,487 daily, consisting of 1,103 placements in regular and 384 in casual employment.

During the month of August, 1938, the offices of the Service referred 43,193 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 41,891 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 29,181, of which 24,185 were of men and 4,996 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,710. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 33,480 for men and 10,548 for women, a total of 44,028, while applications for work numbered 68,590, of which 53,374 were from men and 15,216 from women. Reports for July, 1938, showed 33,246 positions available, 59,987 applications made and 31,867 placements effected, while in August, 1937, there were recorded 41,896 vacancies, 59,005 applications for work and 38,659 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by offices of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (8 months)	151,986	76,741	228,727

Nova Scotia

During the month of August, 1938, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were nearly 4 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but less than one per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 5 per cent when compared with July and of 4 per cent in comparison with August, 1937. The largest increase in placements over August of last year was in services, but there were also smaller gains in farming, trade and manufacturing. Of the losses in other groups, the most important were in construction and maintenance, logging and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 43; logging, 71; farming, 52; construction and maintenance, 654 and services, 541, of which 395 were of household workers. During the month 394 men and 147 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during August, was over 47 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 11 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 49 per cent when compared with July and of over 15 per cent in comparison with August, 1937. The increase in placements over August of last year was due to a gain in the highway division of construction and maintenance, as, with the exception of a nominal increase in farming, all other groups showed declines. The only decrease of importance, however, was in logging. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 445 and in services 586. Of the latter, 461 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 208 of men and 105 of women.

Quebec

There was an increase of over 11 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during August, when compared with the preceding month and of 15 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 4 per cent, when compared with July and of 19 per cent in comparison with August, 1937. Increased placements under construction and maintenance were responsible for the gain over August of last year for the province as a whole, although there was improvement also in transportation and services. The most important declines were in logging and manufacturing and there was a minor loss in farming. Industrial divi-

sions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—manufacturing, 95; logging, 236; farming, 102; transportation, 179; construction and maintenance, 3,787 and services, 2,561, of which 2,288 were of household workers. There were 4,202 men and 1,669 women placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during August called for over 9 per cent more workers than in the preceding month, but nearly 29 per cent fewer than during the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase of over 8 per cent in placements when compared with July, but a decrease of nearly 24 per cent in comparison with August, 1937. With the exception of a small increase in farming, all industrial groups showed declines when compared with August of last year. The most important losses were in logging and construction and maintenance, while somewhat smaller decreases were reported in services, manufacturing and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 694; logging, 197; farming, 2,963; construction and maintenance, 4,369; trade, 298 and services, 3,504, of which 2,252 were of household workers. During the month 5,720 men and 1,438 women were placed in regular employment.

Manitoba

During August, orders received at the Employment Offices in Manitoba called for nearly 171 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and over 55 per cent more than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of over 172 per cent, when compared with July and of nearly 55 per cent in comparison with August, 1937. The increase in placements over August of last year was largely due to a gain in farming, although considerable improvement was also reported in construction and maintenance and services. The changes in all other groups were small and included gains in manufacturing and trade and losses in logging and mining. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 249; farming, 4,553; construction and maintenance, 2,154 and services, 772, of which 615 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 6,859 of men and 337 of women.

Saskatchewan

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during August, were over 125 per cent better than in the preceding month and over 57 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements also were considerably higher, being over 138 per cent above July and 54 per cent in excess of August, 1937. There was a substantial gain in farm placements when compared with August of last year, but this increase was largely offset by a decline under construction and maintenance. The changes in other groups were unimportant and consisted of losses in mining, manufacturing and logging and increases in trade and services. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were:—farming, 3,791; construction and maintenance, 201 and services, 838, of which 534 were of household workers. There were 4,026 men and 519 women placed in regular employment.

Alberta

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during August, were over 35 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 25 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a gain also in placements of nearly 36 per cent when compared with July and of nearly 20 per cent in comparison with August, 1937. As in Manitoba and Saskatchewan farm placements were considerably higher than during August of last year. This increase, although augmented by a gain in services, was largely offset by a decline in construction and maintenance. Of the changes in all other groups, the largest was a decrease in logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 88; farming, 1,692; construction and maintenance, 236 and services, 662, of which 528 were of household workers. During the month 2,009 men and 483 women were placed in regular employment.

British Columbia

There was a decrease of over 3 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in British Columbia during August, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of over 17 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Slightly higher percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. There was a substantial increase in the highway division of construction and maintenance when compared with August of last year. The gain in this group accounted for the movement, indicated for the province as a whole, as fewer placements were made in all other divisions. The largest declines were in services and mining. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 71; logging, 68; farming, 156; construction and maintenance, 3,552 and services, 692, of which 466 were of household workers. During the month 767 men and 298 women were placed in regular employment.

REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,420**	**48**	**1,699**	**1,409**	**541**	**863**	**2,153**	**910**
Halifax	357	47	444	316	161	156	1,003	589
Kentville	174	0	322	174	92	82	332	.....
New Glasgow	341	1	385	371	184	181	315	265
Sydney	548	0	548	548	104	444	503	56
New Brunswick	**1,150**	**5**	**1,176**	**1,155**	**313**	**842**	**1,179**	**371**
Chatham	255	0	255	255	6	249	41	59
Moncton	510	5	513	515	242	273	494	242
Saint John	385	0	408	385	65	320	644	70
Quebec	**8,413**	**887**	**14,768**	**8,152**	**5,871**	**1,167**	**6,638**	**4,925**
Bagotville	172	21	213	168	168	0	35	.....
Chicoutimi	434	0	779	433	427	3	174	389
Hull	710	5	1,216	752	740	9	377	592
La Tuque	147	0	254	147	146	1	75	.....
Matane	606	47	636	569	541	19	177	146
Montreal	3,477	590	7,588	3,237	1,815	610	3,992	2,283
Quebec	1,582	151	2,170	1,523	1,187	145	687	664
Rouyn	380	22	563	334	287	37	649	261
Sherbrooke	201	24	325	237	186	5	81	320
Three Rivers	584	23	648	616	248	337	41	270
Val d'Or	120	4	376	136	126	1	350	.....
Ontario	**12,448**	**297**	**26,616**	**12,230**	**7,158**	**4,994**	**47,109**	**12,037**
Belleville	324	0	392	324	267	57	656	45
Brantford	1,214	4	1,397	1,220	1,014	206	1,086	1,005
Chatham	338	0	367	338	152	186	425	129
Fort William	313	0	297	313	219	94	841	723
Guelph	110	12	203	120	56	48	1,242	102
Hamilton	520	2	1,323	529	291	225	3,673	488
Kenora	237	0	342	237	167	70	185	299
Kingston	231	10	291	207	182	25	443	435
Kitchener	166	2	359	172	88	75	808	147
London	544	45	777	568	312	229	1,553	463
Niagara Falls	173	9	133	154	90	64	695	311
North Bay	472	0	570	476	449	27	779	1,125
Oshawa	185	0	403	168	50	118	2,023	75
Ottawa	2,302	2	3,204	2,302	532	1,769	2,749	591
Owen Sound	176	3	450	173	98	75	56	.....
Pembroke	274	69	319	165	100	65	878	175
Peterborough	200	0	244	200	154	46	713	252
Port Arthur	224	1	567	215	188	27	2,120	1,275
St. Catharines	312	11	603	298	176	122	317	305
St. Thomas	143	0	159	143	106	37	555	213
Sarnia	218	5	229	213	101	112	260	219
Sault Ste. Marie	126	0	407	130	77	46	1,016	251
Stratford	176	0	367	175	156	19	298	298
Sudbury	222	0	643	218	180	37	806	356
Timmins	508	0	1,087	505	312	193	400	323
Toronto	1,931	95	10,261	1,884	1,149	735	15,273	2,121
Welland	26	11	195	16	8	4	182	.....
Windsor	476	15	684	467	324	143	6,773	311
Woodstock	307	1	343	300	160	140	304	.....
Manitoba	**7,875**	**73**	**8,026**	**7,871**	**7,196**	**634**	**13,992**	**4,692**
Brandon	1,069	26	985	972	924	48	602	296
Dauphin	251	0	227	258	182	71	23	.....
Portage la Prairie	593	0	597	597	597	0	0	.....
Winnipeg	5,962	47	6,217	6,044	5,493	515	13,367	4,396
Saskatchewan	**5,139**	**241**	**4,512**	**4,916**	**4,545**	**371**	**11,851**	**2,429**
Estevan	98	5	73	94	90	4	165	97
Melfort	30	0	30	30	30	0	0	.....
Moose Jaw	1,126	48	1,037	1,025	945	80	2,203	586
North Battleford	349	61	249	269	184	85	330	76
Prince Albert	226	15	263	259	234	25	467	275
Regina	1,606	51	1,580	1,644	1,534	110	4,893	717
Saskatoon	842	0	555	820	778	42	2,955	350
Swift Current	302	29	236	282	260	22	417	98
Weyburn	354	26	324	321	318	3	228	96
Yorkton	206	6	165	172	172	0	193	134
Alberta	**2,943**	**103**	**4,570**	**2,766**	**2,492**	**278**	**6,632**	**1,952**
Calgary	1,137	53	1,789	975	880	97	2,554	770
Drumheller	262	3	650	231	207	24	322	36
Edmonton	943	1	1,351	1,010	927	83	2,969	857
Lethbridge	272	39	455	229	227	2	555	230
Medicine Hat	329	7	325	321	251	72	232	59
ritish Columbia	**4,610**	**13**	**7,223**	**4,694**	**1,065**	**3,561**	**13,027**	**1,245**
Kamloops	91	0	271	83	56	25	260	70
Nanaimo	285	0	336	285	279	6	527	245
Nelson	205	0	277	197	49	148	39	113
New Westminster	91	0	213	94	62	32	980	88
Penticton	80	0	192	78	66	12	167	38
Prince George	68	0	81	67	67	0	17	32
Prince Rupert	74	0	79	74	63	11	117	36
Vancouver	3,428	12	5,010	3,498	289	3,143	9,458	427
Victoria	318	1	764	318	134	184	1,462	196
Canada	**44,028**	**1,667**	**68,590**	**43,193**	**29,181**	**12,710**	**102,581**	**28,676***
Men	33,480	275	53,374	33,314	24,185	9,062	84,796	24,189
Women	10,548	1,392	15,216	9,879	4,996	3,648	17,785	4,487

* 115 Placements effected by offices since closed.

Movement of Labour

During the month of August, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 29,181 placements in regular employment, 17,779 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate district of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 311 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 190 going to points within the same province as the dispatching office, and 121 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants of the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

In Quebec during August, 99 persons profited by the Employment Service reduced rate, 3 of whom were destined to provincial situations and 96 to points outside the Province. The former were plasterers who secured certificates at the Quebec City office for transportation to Chicoutimi. The inter-provincial movement emanated from Hull, from which centre 96 bushmen were conveyed to Pembroke. Ontario offices issued 147 reduced rate certificates during August, 144 of which were provincial and 3 inter-provincial. Provincially the Port Arthur office dispatched 26 mine employees, 23 bush workers, 15 construction workers, 5 hotel employees, one domestic and one handyman; the Sudbury office, 48 bush workers and one mine cook; the Fort William office, 10 bushmen, and the Owen Sound office, one farm hand, to various sections of their respective zones. Travelling from Toronto 3 electricians went to Port Arthur, one pressman to Timmins, one tool and die maker to Windsor, and one auto mechanic to Sudbury. From Hamilton one tinsmith was carried to Sault Ste. Marie, from North Bay, one steel sharpener to Kingston, and from Pembroke, one saw filer to North Bay. In addition, there was a movement of labour under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan during August whereby 4 persons were granted certificates at London, enabling them to proceed to Kitchener for registration in home training courses. Journeying to other provinces 2 mine workers went to Rouyn on certificates secured at St. Catharines while one farm hand was transferred from Port Arthur to Winnipeg. The Winnipeg office was responsible for all transfers effected in Manitoba during August, which numbered 21. Of these, 2 were farm hands sent from Winnipeg to employment within the territory covered by that City office. Travelling outside the province, 11 bush workers and 7 bricklayers were bound for Port Arthur and one upholsterer for Regina. In Saskatchewan during August the Regina office was instrumental in the dispatch of one farm hand to Prince Albert and one farm domestic to Swift Current. Workers taking advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate in Alberta during August were 33 in number, 30 of whom went to provincial employment and 3 outside the province. The latter were farm hands, 2 of whom journeyed to North Battleford, and one to Saskatoon on certificates granted at Edmonton. Provincially from Edmonton 13 mine employees, 3 highway construction workers, 3 oil refinery workers, 2 saw mill workers, 2 building construction workers, 2 transportation company employees, one labourer, one fisherman and one cafe waitress were transported to various centres within the Edmonton zone, and one mine worker to Drumheller. From Calgary, one highway construction cook was carried to a point within the same zone. Offices in British Columbia issued 9 certificates for reduced transportation during August, all provincial. On certificates granted at Vancouver, one cook, one cook's helper and one school janitor went to Kamloops, one school teacher to Prince George and one wireless operator within the Vancouver zone, while from New Westminster 2 fruit packers were dispatched to Penticton, and one farm hand to Kamloops. The Prince Rupert office transferred one first aid man to a point within its own zone.

Of the 311 persons who travelled at the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during August 256 were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways, 53 by the Canadian Pacific Railway, one by the Northern Alberta Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

In order to facilitate the movement of harvest labour within the Prairie Provinces there was in addition to the 2·5 cents rate referred to in the above, a special harvest rate afforded by the railway companies, becoming effective on August 1st of this year and terminating September 15th. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special rate of 1·5 cents per mile to all applicants upon presentation of a certificate supplied by the offices of the Employment Service in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the movement of labour being confined entirely to districts within their respective provinces. Transferred under this plan during August were 392 harvest workers in Manitoba, 110 in Saskatchewan and 289 in Alberta of whom 344 travelled over the Canadian National Railways and 447 over the Canadian Pacific Railway. The figures for the first half of September will appear in the next issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During August, 1938

The value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during August, 1938, was less than in the preceding month, but greater than in August of last year; during the month under review, these municipalities authorized building estimated to cost $5,814,330 as compared with $6,230,254 in July, 1938, and $4,262,966 in August, 1937. There was therefore a decrease of 6·7 per cent in the first comparison, but an increase of 12·9 per cent in the second and more significant comparison.

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in the first eight months of the present year was $37,825,791; this total showed little difference from that of $37,849,203 reported in the period, January-August, 1937, while the cumulative total in both 1938 and 1937 was decidedly higher than in the first eight months of any other year since 1931. However, the estimated cost of the construction work undertaken in each of these years has been very much lower than in earlier years of the record, being also below the eighteen-year average of $80,157,517. The wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same months of 1937, although they continue higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics showing that they had issued over 500 permits for dwellings estimated to cost about $1,480,000 and more than 2,100 permits for other buildings valued at approximately $3,760,000. In addition, there was one engineering project valued at $45,000. During July, authority was granted for the erection of some 600 dwellings and 2,400 other buildings, estimated at about $2,076,000 and $3,961,000, respectively.

As compared with July, 1938, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Alberta reported gains, that of $223,114 or 21·2 per cent in Quebec and $440,734 or 18·4 per cent in Ontario being most pronounced.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES

Cities	August 1938	July 1938	August 1937	Cities	August 1938	July 1938	August 1937
	$	$	$		$	$	$
P. E. Island—				*St. Catharines	109,855	35,370	135,830
Charlottetown	14,950	10,250	12,850	*St. Thomas	14,552	13,266	1,145
Nova Scotia	166,696	253,097	139,810	Sarnia	5,960	23,710	3,475
*Halifax	125,502	58,792	66,010	Sault Ste. Marie	72,075	31,650	37,833
New Glasgow	5,190	7,590	10,650	*Toronto	863,340	770,779	1,031,411
*Sydney	36,004	186,715	63,150	York and East York Townships	211,970	172,015	128,280
New Brunswick	90,943	58,517	34,420	Welland	22,461	11,438	21,008
Fredericton	10,125	3,200	675	*Windsor	48,508	147,118	154,650
*Moncton	64,470	26,780	15,925	Riverside	25,350	1,175	5,760
*Saint John	16,348	28,537	17,820	Woodstock	9,474	12,232	19,046
Quebec	1,277,914	1,054,800	774,202	**Manitoba**	230,270	452,295	240,340
*Montreal—				*Brandon	3,255	3,950	4,085
*Maisonneuve	984,719	712,167	454,707	St. Boniface	25,215	94,395	9,455
*Quebec	209,325	103,452	140,195	*Winnipeg	201,800	353,950	226,300
Shawinigan Falls	1,175	30,425	23,125	**Saskatchewan**	49,216	58,098	89,892
*Sherbrooke	37,100	149,500	76,300	*Moose Jaw	1,969	3,145	5,635
*Three Rivers	23,625	29,420	15,925	*Regina	15,297	20,793	15,681
*Westmount	21,970	29,836	63,950	*Saskatoon	31,950	34,160	68,576
Ontario	2,832,433	2,391,699	2,193,187	**Alberta**	273,429	223,573	163,854
Belleville	12,350	6,100	7,925	*Calgary	66,134	35,713	54,304
*Brantford	32,325	16,425	27,275	*Edmonton	163,375	168,555	69,250
Chatham	79,500	173,552	8,050	Lethbridge	42,950	19,305	40,300
*Fort William	33,240	40,775	112,725	Medicine Hat	970	Nil	Nil
Galt	33,875	40,479	43,511	**British Columbia**	878,479	1,727,925	614,411
*Guelph	8,511	14,095	6,125	Kamloops	425	2,520	697
*Hamilton	144,007	123,946	91,793	Nanaimo	Nil	20,572	88,016
*Kingston	47,958	53,430	32,676	*New Westminster	96,440	74,577	43,040
*Kitchener	55,389	84,571	52,722	Prince Rupert	3,450	3,200	300
*London	65,425	42,705	59,315	*Vancouver	687,120	1,566,800	400,035
Niagara Falls	3,870	5,672	22,605	North Vancouver	3,615	5,500	600
Oshawa	10,780	9,480	11,510	*Victoria	87,429	54,756	81,723
*Ottawa	689,905	407,595	81,215				
Owen Sound	88,298	11,635	8,340	Total— 58 cities	5,814,330	6,230,254	4,262,966
*Peterborough	32,173	77,383	15,465	Total—*35 cities	5,130,302	5,534,159	3,758,955
*Port Arthur	104,516	60,432	63,950				
*Stratford	6,766	4,671	9,547				

[1] Report not received in time for tabulation.

Of the reductions elsewhere indicated, those of $222,025 or 49·1 per cent in Manitoba, and $849,446 or 49·2 per cent in British Columbia were greatest.

Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia reported higher aggregates of building authorizations than in August of last year; the greatest increase was in Quebec, where there was a gain of $503,712 or 65·1 per cent. Of the declines recorded in the remaining provinces, that of $40,676 or 45·2 per cent in Saskatchewan was most marked.

Of the four largest cities, Montreal showed an increase as compared with July, 1938, and also with August, 1937. The Toronto total was higher in August than in July, but it declined considerably from that of August, 1937. Winnipeg showed reductions in both comparisons, while the Vancouver aggregate was lower than in the preceding month, but higher than in August of last year. Of the other centres, Charlottetown, Halifax, Fredericton, Moncton, Quebec, Belleville, Brantford, Hamilton, London, Ottawa, Owen Sound, Port Arthur, St. Thomas, Sault Ste. Marie, York and East York Townships, Welland, Riverside, Calgary, Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, New Westminster, Prince Rupert and Victoria recorded gains in both comparisons.

Table I gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during August, and in the first eight months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based on the January-August total in 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first eight months of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in August	Value of permits issued in first eight months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first eight months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first eight months (1926=100)
	$	$		
1938.....	5,814,330	37,825,791	34·6	90·2
1937.....	4,262,966	37,849,203	34·7	95·4
1936.....	3,673,455	27,026,141	24·7	84·6
1935.....	4,311,968	33,348,881	30·5	81·2
1934.....	3,764,420	17,433,272	16·0	82·8
1933.....	1,910,809	14,407,111	13·2	77·0
1932	3,823,251	32,576,464	29·8	77·7
1931.....	8,201,879	78,194,996	71·6	83·0
1930.....	14,029,564	115,268,330	105·5	93·4
1929.....	21,582,221	168,894,072	154·6	99·2
1928	17,448,542	145,247,485	133·0	96·4
1927.....	29,478,378	126,690,292	116·0	96·2
1926.....	11,672,599	109,211,942	100·0	100·7
1925.....	9,511,008	88,223,328	80·8	103·1
1924.....	9,406,733	81,762,083	74·9	109·0
1923.....	11,425,031	97,551,074	89·3	111·8
1922.....	18,158,932	105,181,416	96·3	108·4
9921.....	10,928,039	77,665,614	71·1	128·6
1920.....	10,805,846	86,303,601	79·0	143·8

The aggregate for the first eight months of this year, as already stated, was practically the same as in 1937, but exceeded that for the same period in each of the preceding five years. While the index of wholesale prices of building materials was lower than in 1937, it was higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936, although it was lower than in earlier years since 1919.

Table II gives the value of building permits issued by 58 cities during July and August, 1938, and August, 1937. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1920 are marked thus "*."

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT THE END OF SEPTEMBER, 1938

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service of Canada

THE employment situation at the end of September, 1938, was reported by the Superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces were busy harvesting their crops and many also were clearing land and burning brush. Apple picking was in progress and it was estimated that more than half the crop had been gathered. Logging was quiet and the demand for lumbermen small. Fishing was fair. The catch of sword fish was slightly higher than that of the previous year, but cod and halibut landings were lighter and heavy gales and rain storms had been detrimental to lobster fishing. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from 2 to 5¾ days per week, while those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from 3 to 6 days. Manufacturing remained at a fair level. Sawmills continued cutting long lumber for the British market and woodworking plants were busy, likewise confectioners and manufacturers of foodstuffs. Other than road construction, where a large number of men was employed, not much new building was being started, but that under way was progressing favourably. Transportation was brisk. Improvement was noted in trade and collections. Requests were received for domestics and charworkers, with regular placements made daily.

Farming in the Province of Quebec was quiet and logging likewise registered decreased activity. Mines were operating normally.

Manufacturing centres reported as follows:—Bagotville, Rouyn and Three Rivers—quiet; Chicoutimi and Matane—main industries operating at full capacity; Hull and LaTuque—somewhat better conditions; Montreal—aviation showed unprecedented activity as the result of important contracts, but boots and shoes, textiles and aluminum showed a marked decline; Quebec—all factories generally active; Sherbrooke—textiles below normal. Public works were still being carried on throughout the province and in Montreal, in particular, a favourable trend was noted both in municipal and private construction. At Sherbrooke, building was very active as a result of property damage amounting to $250,000 from a recent storm. Trade was quiet. Calls for domestic workers in the Women's Department were numerous.

The demand for farm help in Ontario decreased greatly, as seasonal work had declined considerably; grape cutting and hauling to the wineries, however, still helped to keep a number employed. Activity in logging was far below normal and all indications pointed to a much reduced scale in this line of work for the coming winter. Mining was active, although there was no call for additional workers. The industrial situation showed little marked change. Iron and steel establishments, in particular, were very slack, with comparatively few hands employed, but canning factories, wineries and confectionery concerns were absorbing a number of seasonal workers. Textile plants, also, were busier. Building construction continued fairly brisk, maintaining many skilled and unskilled workers in employment, however the volume of work underway was not adequate for all workers available. Highway construction progressed favourably. Freight transportation, by rail, was somewhat less, as grain shipments from the west were reduced. Placements in household work for women were numerous and the demand still exceeded the supply. A greater interest was being developed in girls trained in government domestic schools and such graduates were quickly placed. A few women also found work in manufacturing plants, but this latter kind of employment was more difficult to obtain.

As threshing in the Prairie Provinces was nearly completed, the demand for farm labour was much less; nevertheless, numerous enquiries were being received concerning the farm bonus scheme. Logging recorded little change. Mining was quiet, but was showing gradual signs of improvement. In manufacturing, a fair volume of business was reported in nearly all lines. Slightly increased activity was noted in building construction and work on highways continued. Railways were busy with the hauling of grain and in some localities it had been necessary to bring experienced men from the east to handle the heavy shipments. Trade was better, with collections fair. There continued to be a scarcity of experienced help in the women's division, so that a number of vacancies still remained unfilled.

Little call was reported for farm help in British Columbia, other than that for the usual fall work and a few extra hands for apple and hop picking, but packing houses and fruit canneries were very busy. Salmon canneries, however, were closing for the season. Logging showed some improvement, although this industry was still curtailed, owing to dry conditions in the woods. Sawmills in Prince George were operating at full capacity; elsewhere, saw and shingle mills were running on short shifts. Mining was quiet. Construction consisted chiefly of maintenance work, as inclement weather proved adverse for outside building. Men on highways were being used in rotation in order to provide employment for as many as possible and a number of young men had been despatched to the Youth Training camps. Railways were busier than for years, hauling wheat. Shipments of fruit and fish also were heavy, both by rail and water. Drydocks and shipyards at Prince Rupert and Victoria were rather quiet, but plenty of longshore work was available on all waterfronts, due to increased shipments of timber and wheat. Trade was fair. There was a steady demand for experienced domestics, but any other line of employment for women workers was very quiet.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, September, 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at August 15, showed a slight improvement as compared with July 18. There was an improvement in coal mining, building, public works contracting, and the boot and shoe and linen industries. On the other hand employment declined in the cotton, wool textile, pottery and tailoring industries, iron and steel manufacture, iron mining and quarrying, certain branches of the engineering industry, and the distributive trades.

It is estimated that at August 15, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in

employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,402,000. This was 31,000 more than at July 18, 1938. On a comparable basis there was a decrease of about 320,000 as compared with August 23, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at August 15, 1938, was 13·0 compared with 13·3 at July 18, 1938. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4·3 at August 15, 1938, and 4·5 at July 18, 1938. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at August 15, 1938, was 12·6 as compared with 12·9 at July 18, 1938. On a comparable basis, there was an increase at August 15, 1938, as compared with August 23, 1937, of about 3·4 in the percentage unemployed among persons within the general scheme, and of about 1·2 among persons within the agricultural scheme. For the two schemes combined there was an increase of about 3·4 between these dates.

At August 15, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,262,343 wholly unemployed, 439,024 temporarily stopped, and 57,875 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,759,242; this was 13,874 less than at July 18, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase of about 451,000 as compared with August 23, 1937, in the total number of persons on the registers.

The total of 1,759,242 persons on the registers at August 15, 1938, included 1,020,036 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 518,374 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 53,408 persons with application for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 167,424 other persons of whom 52,896 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at August 15, 1938, was 1,843,272 as compared with 1,875,083 at July 18, 1938. On a comparable basis there was an increase at August 15, 1938, of about 470,000 as compared with August 23, 1937.

United States

According to a press release dated September 22, issued by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, employment increased nearly a quarter of a million in non-agricultural occupations in August, the largest August gain in recent years, with the exception of 1933 and 1935.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release show the employment situation in the United States during August to be as follows:

Gains were widespread in manufacturing industries. With 65,000 seasonal cannery workers added to regular employees in manufacturing industries, a total of 320,000 factory wage-earners was taken on in August. Wholesale trade firms hired more employees, while in retail trade reductions in employment were smaller than usual for the season. Bituminous coal mines reported a small seasonal gain of approximately 9,000 men. Employment in anthracite mines declined by about 10,000. Railroads took on 10,000 more men in August, the third consecutive expansion this summer. In other lines of industry, there were no marked changes in employment.

The increase of 4·9 per cent in factory employment from mid-July to mid-August, as shown by the revised index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics which is released this month, was much larger than the usual seasonal increase of 1·5 per cent. The 8·9 per cent advance in factory pay-rolls was even more marked, particularly when compared to the normal gain for August of about 3 per cent. This pay-roll rise represented an increase of nearly $12,000,000 in weekly wage disbursements.

As compared with August of last year, factory employment was 21 per cent lower, and factory pay-rolls were down by 29 per cent, as measured by the revised indexes.

The non-durable goods industries again accounted for most of the gain in factory forces during the month, with an increase in employment of 7 per cent. The outstanding gains in this group were in men's and women's clothing, cotton goods, knit and woollen goods, and canning. For all of these industries except canning re-employment was much greater than seasonal.

Employment in the durable goods group of manufacturing industries increased for the first time in 10 months, by about 2 per cent. Steel mills expanded their forces by 6,500, electrical machinery plants by 3,700, and there were substantial gains in foundries and machine shops, furniture factories and sawmills. In the automobile industry employment was reduced by about 18,000, primarily because of shut-downs for model changes.

Wage rate decreases were reported in 18 manufacturing industries, affecting 32,100 wage-earners out of a total of 3,400,000 engaged in firms reporting to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. As in the preceding month, the most

widespread reductions were in cotton mills, in which nearly 25,000 of these workers received wage cuts. Comparatively few increases were reported. Wage rate increases were granted in the metal mining industry, affecting approximately 5,000 workers, and in the electric-railroads and motor-bus lines, affecting approximately 2,000 men.

In wholesale trade the increase of 1·5 per cent in employment, which accompanied increased industrial activity, was the first gain since last October. Among the more important lines which reported gains were dry goods and apparel; chemicals and drugs; petroleum; paper; and lumber and building materials. Retail stores had 1·3 per cent fewer employees in mid-August than in mid-July. This decline was slightly smaller than in recent years, with the exception of 1936. The largest reductions were in apparel and general merchandising stores, hardware, automobiles and automobile supplies, and food stores.

Gains of 2·7 per cent in employment in private building construction and of 0·9 per cent in quarrying were of seasonal proportions. This was also true of the increase of 2·4 per cent in the number of bituminous miners.

Anthracite mines reported a further employment loss of 15·7 per cent, affecting about 10,000 miners, partly because of strikes in the first half of August. Pay-rolls showed little reduction, as output of anthracite was generally sustained. Metal mines reported a further small curtailment of forces, although pay-rolls rose 13·4 per cent, due to increased production and wage-rate increases.

The gains in employment were distributed throughout the country, with 42 States reporting more workers on industrial and business pay-rolls in August than in July. Among these were California, with an increase of 6·8 per cent, chiefly in canneries, sawmills, beet sugar mills, and can factories; North Carolina with a gain of 6·5 per cent, primarily in the manufacture of cotton and knit goods, and in wholesale trade; Massachusetts with an advance of 5·6 per cent, in the manufacture of cotton and woollen goods, and shoes; New York with a gain of 2·8 per cent, for the most part in the manufacture of clothing; and Ohio with 2·4 per cent, mainly in canneries and factories manufacturing machinery and stamped and enamelled ware.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the Labour Gazette for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for buildings and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on

May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a consppicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would oherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Departmentof Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of National Defence

Construction of a canteen building at the Dominion Arsenal, Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Deslauriers & Fils, Ltée., Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, August 31, 1938. Amount of contract, $67,770. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 60
Blacksmiths	0 60
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finisher	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam—	
Single or double drums	0 60
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Firemen—stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—gasoline or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 65
Lathers, wood	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	0 70
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tilesetters	0 80
Tilesetters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35

65197—6½

Roofing Ordnance Buildings Nos. 14 and 15 at Port Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 85
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 45

Installation of central heating mains etc. to the Single Officers' Quarters, R.C.A.F. Station, Rockcliffe, Ont. Name of contractor, M. Mantha, Ottawa. Date of contract, September 12, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,920. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Plumbers and steamfitters	$0 95
Labourers	0 45

Bituminous surfacing of the Parade Ground at Fort Osborne Barracks, Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 7, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,400. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 54
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 80
Gas. or electric	0 55
Driver	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Road grader operators—gasoline	0 55
Tractor operators	0 60
Watchman	0 35

Repairing roof of Royal Montreal Regiment (M.G.) Armoury, Westmount, P.Q. Name of contractors, Michel Chouinard Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $2,531.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45

Supply and installation of a weigh scale at St. Johns Barracks, St. Johns, P.Q. Name

of contractors, Messrs. Latour & Dupuis, Inc., St. Johns, P.Q. Date of contract, September 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,500. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract for the installation as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 75

Construction of a sewer at the R.C.C.S. Depot, Vimy Barracks, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. K. A. Morrison, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,400. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement finishers	$0 60
Labourers	0 40
Pipe layers (tile pipe)	0 50
Cement and concreate mixer operators:	
Gas	0 50
Carpenters	0 80
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and trucks:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Watchman	0 35

Supplying and laying a marble, tile and terrazzo and asphalt tile flooring at the Royal Canadian Air Force Station hospital, Trenton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur A. Sills, Belleville, Ont. Date of contract, September 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,186. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement finishers	$0 60
Floor layers—asphalt, tile	0 90
Floor layers' helpers—asphalt, tile	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Tile setters—ornamental	0 90
Tile setters' helpers—all men assigned to help tradesmen	0 45

Construction of an anti-aircraft building at Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $24,576. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers mixing and tempering mortar	0 45
Carpenters	0 80
Cement finisher	1 00
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Compressor operators—gas. or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drum	0 65
Double drum	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 70
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Shovel operators—gas.	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	1 00
Structural steel workers	0 80
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 35
Stonemasons	1 00

Construction of Married Officers' Quarters at Currie Barracks, Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Ltd., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, September 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,495. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters	0 80
Cement finisher	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 55
Compressor operators—gas. or electric	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 45

	Per hour
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drum	0 65
Double drum	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 90
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 90
Lathers, wood	0 75
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 50
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 80
Shovel operators—gas	1 00
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel firemen	0 60
Stonecutters	1 00
Structural steel workers	0 85
Welders on steel erection	0 85
Watchman	0 40

National Harbours Board

Construction of an addition to the wharf (sections 99 and 100), Montreal Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractors, E. G. M. Cape & Co., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 3, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $237,241. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 50
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	$0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Locomotive crane operator (steam, gas. or electric)	0 70
Machinists	0 65
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Powdermen	0 50
Pumpmen	0 50
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver boommen	0 50
Pile driver bridgemen	0 50
Pile driver men	0 50
Pile driver firemen	0 50

Reconditioning of concrete walls, Cold Storage Terminal, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Gunite and Waterproofing Ltd., Monteral, P.Q. Date of contract, July 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,975.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Air chipper operators	$0 50
Blacksmiths	0 70
Cement gun operators	0 50
Cement gun nozzlemen	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Riggers (general)	0 50
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85

Reconditioning of piling, Pier 2, Deep Water Terminals, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Gunite and Waterproofing Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, July 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $9,324. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Air chipper operators	$0 50
Carpenters	0 65
Cement gun operators	0 50
Cement gun nozzlemen	0 85
Drill runners	0 50
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, auger, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Watchmen	0 35
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Riggers (general)	0 50

Waterproofing the west side of the storage bins at the Grain Elevator, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Gunite and Waterproofing Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 7, 1938. Amount of contract, appproximately $6,718.95. A fair wages

schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 70
Carpenters	0 65
Cement gun operator	0 50
Cement gun nozzleman	0 85
Compressor operator—gasoline	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Pipe-fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Rigger—general	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a connecting shed between Sheds 2 and 3, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1938. Amount of contract, $48,728.30. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blasmiths	$0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas or electric	0 50
Compressor operator—gas. or electric	0 50
Dragline operator—steam	0 85
Dragline fireman	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
3 or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, locomotive crane (steam, gas, electric	0 70
Firemen—stationary	0 45
Hoist operator—gas. or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters, spray	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Riggers—general	0 50
Road grader operator—horse drawn	0 45
Road grader operator—including team	0 80
Road grader operator—gasoline	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 50
Roofers—felt and gravel, patent	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Sprinkler installers	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tractor operators	0 50
Welders and burners, acetylene or electric	0 65
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Construction of transit sheds at Berths 10 and 9, Saint John Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, Foundation Maritime Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 7, 1938. Amount of contract, $171,769. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Insulation workers (asbestos and cork)	$0 60
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Compressor operator—gas. or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Drill runners	0 50
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
1 or 2 drums	0 65
3 or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, locomotive crane	0 70
Firemen—stationary	0 45
Hoist operators—gas. or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 60
Lathers, wood	0 55
Machinists	0 65
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 70
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 55
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 55
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters—spray	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 50
Roofers—felt and gravel; patent	0 45
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchman	0 35
Welders and burners—acetylene or electric	0 65
Welders and burners—on steel erection	0 75

Construction of an extension to the boiler house at Berth 13, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, the Acme Construction Co., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 13, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,868. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar	0 45

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gas. or electric)	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 50
Crane operators (gas. or electric)	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Millwrights	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters (spray)	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 50
Roofers—felt and gravel, patent	0 45
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners (on steel erection)	0 75

Department of Public Works

Construction of a public building at Peace River, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. E. Litchfield, Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, July 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $30,396.70, and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hoallow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 75
Lathers (wood)	0 75
Marble setters	1 00
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 95
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 75
Roofers, shingles (asphalt)	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Structural steel workers	0 95
Terrazzo layers	1 00
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters	1 00
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Watchman	0 35

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Kincolith, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. John Currie & Son, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, September 21, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $3,363. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Renewal of approach etc. at the landing at Haysport, B.C. Name of contractors, Messrs. John Currie and Son, Prince Rupert, B.C. Date of contract, September 21, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $2,960. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Renewal of protection work at Blairmore, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. John S. D'Appolonia, Coleman, Alta. Date of contract, September 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,112.15. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Carpenter	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 45
Labourer	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 40
Rodman, reinforcing steel	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Repairs to Queen's wharf at Summerside, P.E.I. Name of contractors, North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 16, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $11,793.20. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Hoist operator—gas. or electric	0 40
Eingineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 55
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 30

Reconstruction of the wharf at Ste. Emelie, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. Ernest Fleury, Three Rivers, P.Q. Date of contract, September 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $32,379.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Bluacksmith's helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operator (gas. or electric)	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or electric	0 40
Drill runner	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Engineers (steam)	0 55
Hoist operators (gas.)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Powderman	0 40
Watchman	0 25
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver boomman	0 37½
Pile driver bridgemen	0 37½
Pile driver men	0 37½
Pile driver firemen	0 35

Repairs to the breakwater at Red River Mouth, Man. Name of contractors, Nelson River Construction Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, September 21, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $31,368.22. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Carpenter	0 70
Hoist operator—gas. or electric	0 45
Labourer	0 35
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 45
Pile driver boommen	0 50
Pile driver bridgemen	0 50
Timberman and cribman (measuring, scribing and, by the use of axe, adze, etc., fitting and cutting timber)	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gas. or electric	0 45
Watchman	0 30
Driver	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver derrick men	0 50
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 45

Re-establishment to grade and rectification of a section of the rubble mound breakwater in the harbour at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge and Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 2, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $99,996. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per month and room and board
Dredge captain (dipper dredge)	$200
Dredge engineer (dipper dredge)	160
Craneman (dipper dredge)	140
Fireman (dipper dredge)	60
Oiler (dipper dredge)	60
Tug captains	*145-180
Chief marine engineer (Class 2)	170
Second marine engineer (Class 2)	140
Chief marine engineer (Class 3)	165
Second marine engineer (Class 3)	130
Chief marine engineer (Class 4)	150
Second marine engineer (Class 4)	120
Chief marine engineer on vessels requiring engineers with less than 4th class certificates	135
Fireman	65
Oiler	70
Deckhands	50
Cook	80
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Shovel operator	0 90
Shovel craneman	0 70
Shovel fireman	0 55
Derrick runner, steam	0 65
Derrick fireman	0 45
Dinkey engineer	0 65
Dinkey fireman	0 45
Pile driver foreman	0 80
Pile driver engineer	0 70
Pile driver crew	0 50

* According to nominal horse-power of vessels as described in classification of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada.

	Per hour
Pile driver fireman	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor boat operator	0 45
Carpenter	0 70
Blacksmith	0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Drill runners, machine	0 50
Powdermen	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35
	Per month with board
Camp cook	90 00

Construction of a public building at Powell River, B.C. Name of contractors, Allan & Viner Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver B.C. Date of contract, July 25, 1938. Amount of contract, $44,630 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Gasoline or electric	$0 50
Steam	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Stonecutters	0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Terrazzo labourers	0 45
Marble setters	0 95
Tile setters	0 90
Marble and tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Plasterers	0 90
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 45
Electricians, inside wiremen	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Watchman	0 40

Construction of harbour improvements at Rimouski, P.Q. Name of contractors, Dominion Construction Corporation, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 20, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $234,014.90. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	0 35
Blacksmiths	0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or electric	0 40
Compressor operators (gas. or electric	0 40
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Dragline operators (steam)	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 30
Drivers, horse and cart	0 45
Drivers, team and wagon	0 55
Drill runners	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor boat operators	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Painters (spray)	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Pile driver foremen	0 65
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Pile driver derrick engineers	0 55
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 35
Powdermen	0 40
Pumpmen	0 40
Riggers (general)	0 40
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 35
Including team	0 60
Gas	0 40
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Tractor operators	0 40
Watchmen	0 25
Welders and burners:	
Acetylene or electric	0 50
On steel erection	0 75

Construction of a tunnel connecting the Winch Building and the Examining Warehouse, and Ramp leading thereto, etc., Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,929. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 90
Electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	1 00
Lathers, wood	0 75
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
Ornamental iron workers	1 12½
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Sheet metal workers	1 00
Stonecutters	1 00
Stonemasons	1 10
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Watchman	0 45

Construction of repairs to the breakwater at Caissie's Cape, Kent Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, September 16, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $11,347.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Motor boat operator	0 35
Driver	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Watchman	0 25

Construction of an extension to the breakwater-wharf at Wilson's Beach, Charlotte Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, September 19, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $56,409.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 30
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Motor boat operators	0 35
Pile driver foremen	0 65
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver boommen	0 37½
Pile driver bridgemen	0 37½
Pile driver men	0 37½
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 55
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 35
Pile driver derrick men	0 37½
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Firemen stationary	0 35
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Driver	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
Watchman	0 25

Erection of a cottage on the grounds of Lancaster Hospital, Saint John, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. Thos. P. Larsen, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,875. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, wood	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Roofers, built up slate surfaced	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Port Clements, Skeena District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. Arthur Robertson, Massett, B.C. Date of contract, September 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $8,115. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 10
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45
Watchman	0 45

Construction of repairs and improvements to the wharf at Cap aux Meules, Magdalen Islands, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. William Harney, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $19,340.25. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Boatmen	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Drill runners	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Painters—spray	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Pipe fitters	0 45
Powdermen	0 40
Road grader operator—horsedrawn	0 35
Road grader operator—including team	0 60
Road grader operator—gasoline	0 40
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Watchman	0 25

Construction of wharf improvements at Campbellton, Restigouche Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. Aiken & MacLachlan, St. Catharines, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $49,408.70. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmiths	0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Motor boat operator	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gas	0 40
Steam	0 55
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Compressor operator (gas. or electric)	0 40
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Fireman (stationary)	0 35
Hoist operator (gas. or electric)	0 40
Machinist	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 50
Watchman	0 25
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½

Construction of a breakwater at l'Archeveque, Richmond Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Maurice A. Condon, Kentville, N.S. Date of contract, September 16, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,920. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Blacksmiths	0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Hoist operators (gas.)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver boomman	0 37½
Pile driver bridgeman	0 37½
Pile driver men	0 37½
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Watchman	0 25

Reconstruction of decking of the easterly end of the south pier at Burlington Channel, Ont. Name of contractors, Richardson Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $32,986. A fair wages

schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters	0 75
Compressor operators—gas. or electric	0 55
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 67½
Gas. or electric	0 60
Driver	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Drill runners	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 67½
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Road grade operators—horsedrawn	0 50
Road grade operators—including team	0 95
Road grade operators—gas.	0 55
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel operators (gas.)	0 90
Tractor operators	0 55
Watchman	0 40

Construction of an extension to the south breakwater at Dingwall, Victoria Co., N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 19, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $12,303.45. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Carpenters	0 50
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Drivers, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers, horse and cart	0 45
Drivers	0 30
Drill runners	0 40
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor boat operators	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Powdermen	0 40
Road grader operators:	
Horse drawn	0 35
Including team	0 60
Gas	0 40
Steam shovel operators	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Shovel operators (gas.)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Reconstruction of the harbour wall at Owen Sound, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. Bermingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, September 10, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $23,898.52. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 60
Blacksmith's helper	0 45
Boatman	0 40
Carpenter	0 70
Cement mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas. or electric	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Concrete finisher	0 60
Fireman, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 45
Pile driver men	0 50
Timberman and cribman (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Extension to the breakwater at Port Maitland, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of contract, September 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $37,587.10. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver boommen	0 37½
Pile driver bridgemen	0 37½
Pile driver men	0 37½
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 55
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 35
Pile driver derrick men	0 37½
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Extension to the pile timber wharf at Chippewa Park, Fort William, Ont. Name of contractors, The Thunder Bay Harbour Improvements Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $13,881.60. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Engineer, operating, steam: single or double drum	0 65
Hoist operator (gas. or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Tractor operator	0 50
Watchman	0 35
Pile driver foreman	0 80
Pile driver engineer	0 70
Pile driver boomman	0 50
Pile driver bridgemen	0 50
Pile driver men	0 50
Pile driver firemen	0 45

Construction of ten steel pontoons for suction Dredge P.W.D. No. 12. Name of contractors, The Sydney Foundry and Machine Works, Ltd., Sydney, N.S. Date of contract, September 2, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,800. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boilermakers	$0 58
Blacksmiths	0 58
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Chippers and caulkers	0 58
Crane operators	0 48
Drillers and reamers	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electric welders	0 58
Flangers	0 58
Fitters	0 58
Iron moulders	0 58
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 58
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Platers	0 58
Patternmakers	0 58
Painters	0 48
Riveters	0 58
Rivet holders	0 45
Rivet heaters	0 40
Riggers	0 48
Shipwright and joiner	0 58

Docking, cleaning, painting and repairing the Dredge P.W.D. No. 303 (Fruhling). Name of contractors, Burrard Dry Dock Co., Ltd., North Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 6, 1938. Amount of contract $13,750 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Anglesmiths	$0 90
Anglesmiths' helpers	0 67
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Boilermakers	0 90
Boilermakers' helpers	0 67
Bricklayers	0 95
Caulkers (wood)	0 86
Caulkers (steel)	0 90
Chippers	0 90
Coppersmiths	0 85½
Coppersmiths' helpers	0 50
Drillers	0 90
Drilling out rivets	0 75
Engineers (hoisting)	0 76
Electricians	0 85½
Electricians' helpers	0 50
Fitters (machine)	0 75
Flanger	0 90
Holders-on	0 76
Labourers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Milling machine men	0 83
Moulders	0 75
Painters	0 75
Passer boys (under 21)	0 45
Passer boys (over 21)	0 50
Patternmakers	0 85½
Platers	0 90
Plumbers and pipe fitters	0 75
Plumbers' and pipe fitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Punch and shear men	0 75
Reamers and countersinkers	0 70
Riggers	0 65½
Riggers' helpers	0 50
Riveters	0 90
Rivet heaters	0 68
Rivet holders	0 76
Shipwrights and joiners	0 83
Ships' fitters	0 90
Ships' carpenters	0 83
Sheet metal workers	0 85½
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50
Tappers	0 90
Toolmakers	0 90
Welders (electric)	0 90
Welders (acetylene)	0 82
Burners (acetylene)	0 82

Reconstruction of the wharf at Grande Baie, Chicoutimi Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. J. A. Damours, Rivière du Loup, P.Q. Date of contract, August 10, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $16,787.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gas. or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 55
Motor boat operators	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40

	Per hour
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 40
Watchman	0 25

Construction of improvements to Confederation Park, and widening of bridge structure at Connaught Place, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Goldie Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 24, 1938. Amount of contract, $249,997 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 55
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 55
Drill runners	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians, linemen:	
Up to and including July 31, 1938	0 75
On and after August 1, 1938	0 80
Electricians, inside and outside wiremen:	
Up to and including July 31, 1938	0 75
On and after August 1, 1938	0 80
Electricians, cable splicers:	
Up to and including July 31, 1938	0 75
On and after August 1, 1938	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters	0 65
Powdermen	0 55
Sewer pipe layers and caulkers	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam	0 70
Steam roller enginemen	0 70
Steam shovel operators	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Stonecutters (granite and sandstone)	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 80
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Track layers	0 45
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80
Welders for steel rails	0 70

Reconstruction of the old Canada Steamship Lines and Lavallee wharves at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, Lavallee, Lachapelle, Cournoyer, Ltée., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, August 25, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $30,470.70. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Boatmen	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gas. or electric	0 45
Compressor operator—gas. or electric	0 45
Crane operator—gas. or electric	0 50
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	14 00
Divers' tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runner	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Hoist operator—gas. or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 and 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Painters (spray)	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Pile driver engineers	0 60
Pile driver labourers	0 35
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 40
Timbermen or cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as broad-axe, adze, hammer, cross-cut saw and auger)	0 42
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 55

Construction of a wharf at Peribonka, Lake St. John Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. Harney, Quebec, P.Q. Dote of contract, August 20, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,206.70. A fair wage schedule was included in the contract as follows.

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Compressor operator (gas. or electric)	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operators	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Hoist operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gas	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Machinists	0 55
Powdermen	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (using interchangeably such tools as axe, adze, auger, hammer, cross-cut saw)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Black Cape (Howarson's Point), Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Ludger Lemieux Ltee, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 2, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $66,506.33. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operator (gas. or electric)	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Firemen, stationary	0 35
Hoist operator (gas.)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinist	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Miscou, Gloucester Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, September 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $28,039. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Blacksmith's helper	0 35
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Motor boat operator	0 35
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver boomman	0 37½
Pile driver bridgemen	0 37½
Pile driver men	0 37½
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 55
Pile driver derrick men	0 37½
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Watchman	0 25

Alterations to cold water services, Senate section, Parliament Buildings, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wilfrid D. St. Cyr, Hull, P.Q. Date of contract, September 7, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,404. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Drivers	0 45
Asbestos insulation workers	0 70
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters and Glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95

Construction of improvements to the heating apparatus in the Immigration Building at Winnipeg, Man. Name of contractors, The Standard Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, August 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $3,780. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers	1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 80
Gas. or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Welders (acetylene or electric)	0 70
Watchman	0 35

Construction of alterations and improvements to Postal Station "F" in Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Bennett-Pratt Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,440. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 05
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 95
Cement finishers	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gas. or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 65
Driver, team and wagon	1 00

	Per hour
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Elevator constructors	0 98
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 68
Labourers	0 50
Lathers, metal	0 90
Marble setters	1 10
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 55
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 55
3 tons	2 05
4 tons	2 55
Ornamental iron workers	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 75
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Sheet metal workers	0 97½
Stonecutters	0 95
Stonemasons	1 05
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 55
Terrazzo layers	0 90
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 55
Watchman	0 40

Construction of an extension and repairs to the wharf at Quathiaski Cove, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. R. Bumstead, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,499. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Repairs to wharves and floats at Ganges, Fulford Harbour and Saanichton, New Westminster District, B.C. Name of contractors, Victoria Pile Driving Co., Ltd. Date of contract, August 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,611. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Department of Transport

Construction of a combined dwelling and light at Discovery Island, B.C. Name of contractors, Parfitt Bros. Ltd., Victoria B.C. Date of contract, August 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,795. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Painters	0 65
Roofers (shingles, wood)	0 70
Plumbers	0 80
Plumbers' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a wooden fog alarm building etc., Saturna Island, B.C. Name of contractors, Parfitt Bros., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, August 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,278. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Painters	0 65
Roofers (shingles, wood)	0 70
Plumbers	0 80
Plumbers' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 45

Construction of an airport at Moncton, N.B. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction Ltd., Leaside, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 30, 1938. Amount of contract, $145,021.15. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmith	0 55
Blacksmith's helper	0 40
Carpenters	0 55
Compressor operators, gas. or electric	0 45
Dragline Operator—steam	0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Powdermen	0 45
Road grader operators, gas.	0 45
Road grader operators, horse-drawn	0 40
Steam shovel engineer	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel fireman	0 55
Shovel operator, gas	0 85
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchman	0 30

Fabrication and erection of structural steel for the Hangar at Uplands, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Dominion Reinforcing Steel Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 6, 1938. Amount of contract, $20,075. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract for the erection work as follows, the fabrication work being executed under the "B" labour conditions above referred to:—

	Per hour
Compressor operator—gas. or electric	$0 55
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 70

	Per hour
Hoist operator—gas. or electric	0 55
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen—stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Riggers—general	0 55
Structural Steel workers	0 80
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 40

Supply and installation of canopy doors at Uplands (Ottawa), Ont. Name of contractors, Richards-Wilcox Canadian Co., Ltd., London, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1938. Amount of contract, $19,625. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract for the erection work as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Riggers	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 80

Construction of living quarters for the radio staff at Kenora, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Bergman & Nelson, Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, September 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $12,000. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$0 85
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Gas	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70
Roofers—shingle	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an Airways Administration Building at North Bay, Ont. Name of contractors. M. Sullivan & Son, Ltd., Arnprior, Ont. Date of contract, September 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $21,987. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gas, or electric	0 50
Compressor operator—gas, or electric	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—metal	0 70
Lathers—wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 55
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 75
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters—spray	0 70
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Riggers (general)	0 50
Roofers—composition	0 50
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Sprinkler installers	0 85
Tile setters	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35

Construction of living quarters and garage for the radio staff at the Intermediate Aerodrome, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Geo. E. Farlinger, Sioux Lookout, Ont. Date of contract, September 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $12,360. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 85
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 70
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70
Roofers—shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of an airport at Penhold (Red Deer), Alta. Name of contractors, Fitzgerald Construction Co., Ltd., Edmonton, Alta. Date of contract, September 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $29,286.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Compressor operators (gas. or electric)	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Axemen	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Powdermen	0 45
Road grader operators (gas.)	0 50
Shovel operators (gas.)	1 00
Tractor operators	0 45
Watchmen	0 35
Road grader operators (including team)	0 70

Group "A" Contracts

(2) *Dredging Work.*

Note.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Dredging work at St. Simon, N.B. Name of contractors, Maritime Dredging & Supply Co., Newcastle, N.B. Date of contract, August 26, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,800.

Dredging work at Grandoon Flats, Miramichi Bay, N.B. Name of contractors, The Boone Dredging Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 17, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $72,000.

Dredging Douglas Channel, Fraser Valley District, B.C. Name of contractors, Coast Quarries Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 30, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,337.50.

Dredging work at Union Bay, B.C. Name of contractors, McKenzie Barge & Derrick Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 8, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $1,963.

Dredging work at North Arm, Fraser River, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge and Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 15, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $78,450.

Dredging work at La Have, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 3, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,693.80.

Dredging work at East River, below New Glasgow, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $9,372.

Dredging work at Cribbins Point, Antigonish Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 3, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $16,601.98.

Dredging work at Lunenburg Harbour, N.S. Name of contractors, Beacon Dredging Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, September 3, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $11,392.45.

Dredging work at Whitby, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, August 29, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately, $8,813.13.

Dredging work at Courtenay River, B.C. Name of contractors, North Western Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, August 16, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $8,066.

Dredging work in the outer harbour, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Bridge & Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 7, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,371.

Dredging work in the inner harbour, Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Island Tug & Barge Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 7, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $8,355.50.

Dredging channel at Penetanguishene, Ont. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1938. Amount of contract approximately $22,095.

Dredging work at Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Name of contractors, A. B. McLean & Sons, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Date of contract, August 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $13,200.

Dredging work in St. Mary's River, N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $50,000.

Dredging work at Larry's River, Antigonish Co., N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, August 31, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $26,647.20.

Dredging work at Yarmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 17, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $14,617.80.

Dredging work at Dipper Harbour, N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Dredging Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 17, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,775.

Dredging work at Liverpool, N.S. Name of contractors, St. John Dry Dock & Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, August 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $29,160.

Dredging work at St. Andrews (Charlotte Co.), N.B. Name of contractors, St. John Dredging Co., Ltd., East St. John. N.B. Date of contract, August 15, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $27,698.62.

Dredging work at Whitehead Island, Grand Manan, N.B. Name of contractors, Saint John Dredging Co., Ltd., East Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, approximately $18,200.

Dredging work at Portsmouth, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,500.

Dredging work at Jellicoe, Ont. Name of contractors, Thunder Bay Harbour Improvements Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 12, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $3,973.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, Etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of National Defence

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Steel for shot practice.. ..	The Dominion Steel & Coal Corp., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Components for Respirators (anti-gas)..	Coulter Copper & Brass Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Components for Respirators (anti-gas)..	Gutta Percha & Rubber Ltd,. Toronto, Ont.
Components for Respirators (anti-gas)..	B. F. Goodrich Rubber Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.
Boots, half..	J. A. & M. Cote, Ltd., St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.
Uniform overcoats.	T. M. Vaughan, Halifax, N.S.
Drab cloaks and greatcoats.	Firth Bros., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Uniform overcoats.	Gordon Campbell Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Flying caps..	William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Forage caps, drab..	William Scully Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Gabardine cloth..	Paton Mfg. Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Combination overalls	Superior Knitting Mills Ltd., Mount Forest, Ont.
Khaki drill..	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Bookcases and dressing chests..	Vilas Furniture Co., Cowansville, P.Q.
Desks and wardrobes	Murawsky Furniture Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Kit bags..	Edward Lipsett Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.
Cartridges, R.F.	Canadian Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Folding forms..	W. N. Cummings, Westboro, Ont.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Lt. wt. undershirts and drawers..	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Hvy. wt. undershirts and drawers..	The C. Turnbull Co., Ltd., Galt, Ont.
Mechanics' overalls..	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Post Office Department

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Metal dating stamps and type, cancellers, etc.. ..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and weights..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and weights..	Gurney Scale Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Stamping machine parts..	Machine Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Mail bagging fittings etc. ..	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging fittings etc. ..	Bell Thread Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms..	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.

Department of Public Works

Construction and installation of metallic fittings in the Records Storage Building at the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, September 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $53,622.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Innisfree, Alta. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, September 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $888.

Construction and installation of interior fittings of wood, bronze, etc. in the public building at Kitchener, Ont. Name of contractors, The Interior Hardwood Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, August 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,989.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Major reconditioning of Tiger Moth Landplane. Name of contractors, DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 7, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,556.12. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:

	Per hour
Engine assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitters' helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Air frame construction and assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Major reconditioning of Atlas A/C Landplane. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 1, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,677. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete overhaul of Jaguar Engine Mark IV. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 6, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,668. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete reconditioning and modification of Fairchild 71 Monoplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, September 19, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,773.80. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Certain modifications and additional work on 18 Wapiti aircraft. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $14,984.56. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Manufacture of a quantity of fabric and other spares for the upkeep and running maintenance of Bolingbroke aircraft in the Royal Canadian Air Force. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, September 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,000. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Manufacture of fabric spares for Bolingbroke aircraft. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, September 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $25,000. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete overhaul of Wright engine. Name of contractors, Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,326.85. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Manufacture of spare parts for Stranraer Boat Seaplanes. Name of contractors, Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $18,268.55. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

Toronto, Ontario.—Publishers of Two Daily Newspapers and the International Typographical Union, No. 5 (Mailers).

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1941.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, November, 1937, page 1268 with these exceptions:

Hours to continue as before until May 31, 1939, that is, 8 per day for day work and 7 per night for night work, a 48 hour week for day work and 42 hour week for night work. From June 1, 1939 (or from a previous date if mutually agreed on), each man to work only five days or five nights per week.

Wages for journeymen mailers: from June 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939, $43.50 per week of six days or six nights (an increase of $1 per week over last year's rate); from June 1, 1939, to May 31, 1940, $39 per week of five days or five nights; from June 1, 1940 to May 31, 1941, $40.50 per week of five days or five nights.

Wages for apprentices are increased to: from $14 per week during second year to $32.50 during sixth year during the year June 1, 1938 to May 31, 1939; after June 1, 1939, when the five day week is in effect, apprentices wages to be from $10.75 during second year to $32 during sixth year.

Construction: Shipbuilding

Saint John, N.B.—Saint John Dry Dock and Shipbuilding Company Limited and the International Association of Machinists, Local 482.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1938 to March 7, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, April, 1935, page 375, with these exceptions:

Hours are reduced from 9 per day, 4½ on Saturdays, a 49½ hour week, to 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Minimum wage rates: for machinists, 65 cents per hour (an increase of 7½ cents per hour); for helpers, 40 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents for some helpers).

Seniority and merit to rule employment.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Order in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Bakers, Granby.

Bakers, Hull (amendment).

Fur Workers (Industrial and Wholesale), Montreal, (amendment).

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec, (amendment).

Railway and Tramway Car and Bus Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers, Montreal District (Building Materials Industry, Province of Quebec) (amendment).

Building Trades, Sorel.

Building Trades, Sherbrooke (amendment).

Building Trades, Montreal (amendment).

Clerks, Accountants, Stenographers, etc., Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph D'Alma (amendment).

Retail Store Clerks, Magog.

Grocers and Butchers, Sherbrooke (amendment).

Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Hull (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are noted in a special article below:

Nova Scotia

Electrical Workers, Halifax and Dartmouth.

Ontario

Plumbers, St. Thomas.

Garage Industry, St. Thomas and Elgin County.

Saskatchewan

Barbers, Rosetown.

Beauty Culture Industry, Rosetown.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May issue of the Labour Gazette, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting bakers and pastry cooks at Granby, rail and tram car manufacturing throughout the Province, building trades at Sorel, retail store clerks at Magog and barbers and hairdressers at St. Hyacinthe all of which are summarized below; and amendments to several other agreements which are also summarized below. Requests for the extension of new agreements affecting the manufacture of cans, etc., throughout the Province, garage and service station employees in the eastern townships and barbers at St. Jerome were published in the September 3 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette* and one affecting barbers at Joliette in the issue of September 10. A correction to the Order in Council affecting building trades at Montreal is also noted below. In addition, Orders in Council were passed approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others making competency certificates obligatory as listed below.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, etc.

Bakers, Granby.—An Order in Council, approved September 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 17 makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between three bakeries and Le Syndicat des Employés de la Boulangeries et de la Pâtisserie, Inc. de Granby, (The Union of Bakery and Pastry Employees of Granby).

The Order in Council is to be in effect from September 17, 1938, to September 16, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice, and includes all bakery and pastry shops in the town of Granby and within five miles of

it and also such shops outside this area who sell part or all of their production within this area.

Hours are limited to 60 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Minimum weekly wages for bakeries are: $12 per week for lowest paid baker, $15 for first baker in bakeries employing two or three bakers, $15 second baker in bakeries employing four or more men, $22 for first baker in bakeries employing four or more men. Minimum weekly wage for pastry cooks and biscuit makers; $20 for first pastry cook or biscuit baker and $15 for second pastry cook. Packers and loaf checkers, $10. Jobbers or peddlers of bread or pastry $15 per week with all expenses of delivery and wages of helpers being paid by employer, helpers to be paid $6 per week. Any extra employee working less than 30 hours a week to be paid at least 25 cents per hour.

One apprentice of each class allowed bakers employing two men or more.

If employee is lodged or boarded by employer, he may not be charged more than $5 per week in town and $3 in country.

Bread, cakes and pastry distributors are not responsible for the collection of money, but only for the money collected.

Children less than 16 years of age may not work in bakeries, pastry shops or on delivery vehicles.

Bakers, Hull.—An Order in Council, approved September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 10, amends the previous Orders in Council for this trade (Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 531 and October, 1935, page 954) by replacing clause II (*e*) relating to "confectioners" by a provision whereby pastry cooks journeymen must be paid a minimum of $20 per week and pastry cook foremen $28. Apprenticeship for pastry cooks to be four years with wages from $6 per week during first year to $15 during fourth year and the proportion of apprentices to journeymen pastry cooks is limited.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Miscellaneous Animal Products

Fur Workers (Industrial and Wholesale) Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 10, and another Order in Council, approved September 10, and published in the September 17 issue, amend the original Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, September, page 1043).

The original Order in Council stated that it did not apply to the fur trimming and dyeing industry. This restriction is now replaced by one which excludes instead the fur dressing and dyeing industry and "establishments performing works pertaining to the said industry."

In the wage scale: finishers (first and second class) are replaced by "finishers, female" (first and second class) with the same wage rates of $19.50 to $15.50 respectively; the rate of second class examiners is changed from $21.50 to $14 per week.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec.—Two Orders in Council, one approved September 2 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* September 10, and a second approved September 16 and published in the issue of September 24, amend the original Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, page 1386 and February, 1938, page 214) by excluding the manufacture of coat hangers and shoe trees.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

Railway and Tramway Car and Bus Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved September 2 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 10, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited and the Association of Canadian Car and Foundry Employees of Turcot and Dominion Works.

The Order in Council applies throughout the Province of Quebec to the manufacturing operations relating to the making of railway passenger and freight cars, busses, tramway cars, mine cars, industrial cars and parts and accessories thereof, and is to be in effect from September 10, 1938 to September 9, 1939 or for a further 30 days if negotiations are in progress at expiration date.

Hours: 9 per day or shift except Saturday when 5 hours to be worked, a 50 hour week, with the exception of the following classes: power house firemen and engineers, watchmen, locomotive engine crews and sprinkler and heating system attendants.

Overtime: time and one-half, such overtime rates not to apply to watchmen and sprinkler and heating system attendants; for power-house employees, overtime rates apply after 56 hours in one week; for yard engine crews, overtime rates after 11 hours in one day, engine crews to be paid for lunch period at regular hourly rates. Overtime rates do not apply to piece workers. Work on Sundays or eight specified holidays, double time except for watchmen, sprinkler and heating system attendants and power-house employees.

At the option of the employer, the nature of employment shall be either by the hour or by the piece.

Workers when of equal ability, are to be employed according to seniority.

The bonus system at Turcot Works is abolished and adjustment made in the minimum wage rates.

The wage schedule which is included in the Order in Council provides for a minimum wage for the majority of skilled trades of between 50 and 70 cents per hour, for helpers 40 to 50 cents and for labourers 35 and 40 cents. Among the wage rates are blacksmiths at 60 to 70 cents, die and tool makers 70 cents, machinists 65 to 80 cents, plumbers and pipe fitters 65 and 75 cents, welders 60 to 70 cents, reamers 50 cents, riveters and caulkers 70 cents, carpenters 60 and 70 cents.

Handicapped workers may be employed at lower than regular rates, such lower rates to be determined by the joint committee.

Wages for machinist apprentices: from 35 cents during first year to 70 cents during fifth year.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

ORNAMENTAL IRON AND BRONZE WORKERS, MONTREAL DISTRICT (BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC).—An Order in Council, approved September 2 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 10, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 694, September, page 1034 and December, page 1387 and also August, 1937, page 921) by making certain changes in the section relating to ornamental iron and bronze workers in the Montreal district:

This section of the agreement, as amended is in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, and for a further 30 days pending the adoption of a new Order in Council to replace it.

The territorial jurisdiction is the same as that previously noted in the August, 1937, LABOUR GAZETTE, page 921, with the exception of the County of Verchères which is now omitted.

Previously only shop work was included. Under the new amendment, the terms of the agreement apply to erection work as well as shop.

Hours are the same as previously 8 per day (from 8 a.m. to noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.) and 4 hours on Saturday (from 8 a.m. to noon). Any special or emergency work which cannot be done in regular hours may be done at other hours with permit from the joint committee and be paid at regular wage rates.

Overtime: time and one-half for all other work outside regular hours and till midnight; thereafter, and all work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates: the rates of 66 cents for mechanics, 55 cents for fitters and 45 cents for helpers remain in effect, and two new classes are added: erectors at 66 cents and erectors' helpers at 50 cents. In all establishments under the agreement, 17 per cent of the employees to receive 66 cents per hour, 33 per cent 55 cents and remaining 50 per cent 45 cents.

Employees called to work outside the city of Montreal to have their board, lodging, transportation and travelling time paid for by the employer.

Apprentice mechanics in the shop must be at least 16 years and not more than 21 years of age when they begin. They shall serve for four years, that is 208 weeks, with one apprentice allowed for every seven employees in a shop, with one allowed in a shop of less than seven employees. Apprentice mechanics in shops to be paid from 25 per cent of journeymen's rate during first six months to 75 per cent during fourth year. For erection work, apprentices to qualify as helpers after a 6-month probation during which they are to receive 45 cents per hour.

In case of disputes between the parties, men will not be withdrawn from shops fully observing the conditions of the agreement.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—The section of this agreement (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 694, September, page 1034 and December, page 1387) which deals with ornamental iron and bronze workers in the Montreal district has been amended as noted above under "Manufacturing: Metal Products."

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, SOREL.—An Order in Council approved September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 10, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain contractors, Le Conseil de la Ville de Sorel (the City Council of Sorel) and le Syndicat National et Catholique de Métiers de la Construction de Sorel, Inc. (the National Catholic Union of Building Trades of Sorel, Inc.).

The Order in Council is in effect from September 10, 1938, and from year to year thereafter subject to notice.

Territorial jurisdiction includes the city of Sorel and within 6 miles of its limits.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48 hour week.

Daily overtime, time and one-half. All work on Sundays and twelve specified holidays double time.

Rates of wages:

Trades	*Hourly rates*
Bricklayers, plasterers, masons and cement finishers:	
Contractors (personal services)	$0 75
Journeymen	0 60
Carpenters-joiners:	
Contractors (personal services)	0 75
Journeymen	0 50
Setters of screens (wood or metal) framework, window, steel division	0 50
Painters and paperhangers:	
Contractors (personal services)	0 75
Journeymen	0 45
Painters-sprayers	0 60
Pipe-mechanics:	
Contractors (personal services)	0 75
Journeymen	0 50
Junior journeymen, 1st 6 months	0 35
Junior journeymen, 2nd 6 months	0 45
Electricians:	
Contractors (personal services)	0 75
Journeymen	0 50
Steam stationary or portable enginemen	0 75
Boiler firemen	0 45
Steam mixers operators	0 50
Steam crane operators	0 55
Electrical and gas crane operators	0 55
Marble setters	0 55
Terrazzo layers	0 55
Landscapers	0 40
Tile setters	0 55
Structural iron workers:	
Erectors	0 75
Helpers	0 45
Horse drivers	0 35
Sprinkler fitters	0 50
Ornamental iron workers:	
Erectors	0 50
Helpers	0 35
Truck transport, general towing and transport	0 35
Labourers (non-qualified workmen)	0 35
Carpenters-joiners working in sash and door factories	0 40

Foremen supervising a shift of men shall be paid ten cents an hour more than the rate fixed for their trade.

Apprentice's wage rates: For bricklayers, plasterers, masons, marble setters, tile and terrazzo setters from 20 cents per hour in first year to 40 cents per hour in fourth year. For carpenter-joiners, painters and upholsterers, electricians, plumbers, tinsmith roofers from 10 cents per hour during first year to 25 cents per hour during fourth year.

Maintenance men are skilled tradesmen or unskilled workmen of the building trades employed throughout the year by the same employer for the upkeep of a building. No new construction, reconstruction or reinstallation of a unit of a building shall be construed as maintenance work.

Rates for maintenance men in churches, schools, colleges, hospitals, etc.:

Journeymen:	Per week
Town of Sorel	$20 00
Municipality of the parish of St. Joseph	12 00
All other municipalities	12 00
Labourers:	
Town of Sorel	15 00
Municipality of the parish of St-Joseph	10 00
All other municipalities	8 00

Maintenance men employed in public buildings or "concierge offices" or a dwelling of any kind, hotels, manufacturing establishments and stores shall be paid the following minimum rates of wages:

Journeymen:	Per week
Town of Sorel	$22 00
Municipality of the parish of St. Joseph	12 00
All other municipalities	12 00
Labourers:	
Town of Sorel	17 00
Municipality of the parish of St. Joseph	12 00
All other municipalities	10 00

Apprenticeship: Apprentices shall be between 16 and 25 years of age and shall serve for a period of 48 months, except that where an apprentice attends an industrial or trade school one hour of study shall be equivalent to one hour of apprenticeship provided studies and work are being carried out at the same time.

In the trades of bricklayer, plasterer, mason, carpenter, joiner and painter there shall be only one apprentice per five journeymen or fraction thereof.

Where workers are given room or board by their employers the latter may charge $1 per room per week or $2 per room per month in the case of maintenance men and 25 cents per meal.

Workers employed away from their homes shall be paid transportation cost but shall not be paid for travelling time.

Any higher wages now paid to workers governed by the present agreement are not to be reduced after this agreement goes into effect.

Building Trades, Sherbrooke.—An Order in Council, approved September 10, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 17, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, June, page 693).

Carpenters in the city of Drummondville and within five miles of its limits to be paid minimum rates of 40 to 45 cents. The special rate for pipe mechanics and tinsmith roofers in Drummondville is cancelled.

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Workers, Montreal.—Ornamental iron and bronze workers on erection work are included in the amendment summarized above under Manufacturing: Metal Products.

Building Trades, Montreal.—A correction to the previous Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, August, page 945) was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 17:

In the wage schedule, the class "masons (stone and cutters on the field)" is corrected to read "masons (stone) and cutters on the job."

Trade

Clerks, Accountants, Stenographers, Etc., Jonquière, Kenogami, Arvida and St. Joseph D'Alma.—An Order in Council, approved September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 10, amends the previous Order in Council (Labour Gazette, December, 1937, page 1388 and March, 1938, page 335) by excluding from the terms of the agreement industrial or commercial establishments which are already or will become governed by a collective labour agreement under the Professional Syndicate Act.

Retail Store Clerks, Magog.—An Order in Council approved September 16 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, September 24, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between le Syndicat Catholique et National des Commis de Magog (the National Catholic Union of Clerks of Magog) and several employers.

The agreement is to be in effect from September 24, 1938, until June 1, 1939 and shall renew itself automatically for another year unless one of the parties thereto gives notice before March 1 of its intention to repeal or modify it.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the city of Magog and territory within two miles of the city.

The agreement covers all employees engaged in baking, butchering, ice-making or soft drink manufacture or in selling or delivering for establishments engaged in any branch of retail trade.

Hours: In industrial establishments, sixty per week without a daily limit on the working day. In retail stores, sixty-five per week between 7.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and between 7.30 a.m. and 10 p.m. on Fridays and Saturdays. From December 15 to January 1 the stores may be kept open until 10 p.m. and until 11 p.m. on the eves of Christmas and New Year's Day. In hotels, restaurants, drug stores and pool halls, seventy per week without daily limit. No work on Sundays or on ten specified holidays except that bakers shall work on those days if their services are required.

Licensed grocers shall follow the hours set by the Quebec Liquor Commission but may only

sell groceries during the hours allowed by the agreement.

Wages: In bakeries: baker-pastry cook 29 cents per hour, first baker 24 cents per hour, second baker 18 cents per hour, apprentices from 12 cents per hour during first six months to 18 cents during the period from the forty-second to the sixtieth month, deliverer 25 cents per hour, deliverer's helper 10 cents per hour.

In grocery-butcher shops: first butchers $20 per week, second butchers $15 per week, apprentices from $7 per week during first year to $15 per week during fifth year, deliverer-butcher $18 per week, deliverer $15 per week, deliverer taking care of horse $16 per week, deliverer with bicycle or small wagon $6.50 per week, deliverer with tricycle $8 per week. In soft drink bottling plants: first mixer and bottler $15 per week, mixer and bottler helpers $10.80 per week, deliverer $15 per week and deliverers' helpers $12 per week. In natural ice storages: ice cutting workmen $15 per week, deliverer $15 per week, deliverers' helpers $12 per week. In retail stores: Clerks are designated as first, second, third or fourth clerk with weekly rates starting at $8 for the first year for all grades and rising in the fifth year to $15, $14, $13.50 and $13 for the four classes respectively. After five years all clerks shall receive a minimum of $15. Seamstresses in men's or ladies' clothing stores $12 for a 48 hour week. In hotels and restaurants: waiters, waitresses, fountain or cabaret employees, 13 cents per hour; cooks, 14 cents per hour; kitchen help 10 cents per hour.

In all the above categories managers shall receive at least $35 per week; assistant managers $18 per week or $9.60 for a week of 48 hours, bookkeepers $10.80 per week of 54 hours, $12 for a week of 60 hours or 25 cents per hour; messengers or bill distributors 10 cents per hour.

Part time employees shall receive 25 cents per hour.

Wages paid since January 1, 1938, which are higher than those set forth in the agreement shall continue in force during the term of the agreement.

Vacation: After one year's service employees shall be entitled to six days vacation without pay.

All employees must be registered at the Joint Committee.

Grocers and Butchers, Sherbrooke.—An Order in Council, approved September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 10, amends the original Order in Council (Labour Gazette, September, page 1045) by making it retroactive to May 16, 1938.

Service: Custom and Repair

Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec.—Two Orders in Council dated September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 10, amend the previous Order in Council (Labour Gazette, June, page 696) the first by providing that half the cost of uniforms required by the employer be paid by the employer and half by the employee and the second Order in Council making a correction in one clause which does not affect the summary as previously given.

Service: Business and Personal

Barbers and Hairdressers, Quebec.—An Order in Council, approved September 1, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 10, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1158 and December, page 1388) by adding to the four existing zones, a fifth zone consisting of the town of Montmagny and within 4 miles of its limits, with the same wage rates as zone IV, that is $12 per week plus 50 per cent commission on receipts over $22 made by the journeymen in the week. Hours distributed from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Fridays and from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. on Saturdays. During June, July and August, shops may open at 7.30 a.m. A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged in zone V is included.

Wages of female employees in beauty parlours to be as provided in ordinances under the Fair Wages Act.

Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe.—An Order in Council, approved September 2, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 10, with correction published in the issue of September 24, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between Le Syndicat National Catholique des Maîtres-Barbiers et Coiffeurs de St. Hyacinthe (the National Catholic Union of Barbers and Hairdressers of St. Hyacinthe) and Le Syndicat National Catholique des Employés Barbiers et Coiffeurs de St. Hyacinthe (The National Catholic Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of St. Hyacinthe).

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 10, 1938, to September 9, 1939, and until a new agreement comes into force.

The territorial jurisdiction includes the towns of St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville, Granby, Sorel and within two miles of their limits, and the county of Rouville.

Hours: 59 per week, with a variation in the shop hours specified for the different towns.

Overtime: any hairdresser for ladies who must work more than half an hour after closing hour to finish work begun before the closing hour, to be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour.

Minimum wages for barbers and hairdressers for men: at St. Hyacinthe, and Granby $14 per week plus 50 per cent on all gross receipts over $20; at Drummondville $15 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts in excess of $22, at Sorel and in the county of Rouville, $12 per week. Minimum wages female hairdressers for ladies: at St. Hyacinthe, Drummondville and Granby $12.50 per week; at Sorel, $8 per week.

Extra employees to be paid $2.50 per day for Monday to Thursday inclusive and $3.50 for Friday, Saturday or the day before a holiday. If hired by the hour, he shall receive 45 cents per hour. Handicapped workers may work for lower wage rates if the joint committee permits.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged customers in each town is included.

One apprentice allowed in each shop, apprenticeship to be six months at a school and 18 months in a beauty parlour. Wages for apprentices from $7 per week for second six months to $11 for fourth six months.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Hull.—An Order in Council, approved September 2 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 10, amends the previous Order in Council (Labour Gazette, August, 1935, page 731, June, 1937, page 696 and March, 1938, page 336).

The new agreement is to be in effect from September 10 for one year and is to be renewed from year to year unless either party give notice of change to the Minister of Labour.

Under the amended Order in Council the territorial jurisdiction has been enlarged and is divided into two zones as follows: Zone 1.—The city of Hull and within ten miles of its limits. Zone 2.—The town of Buckingham and within ten miles of its limits.

Working hours shall be distributed as follows: Zone 1: From Monday to Friday from 8 a.m. to 7 p.m. On Saturday and on the eves of holidays from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Zone II: On Monday, Wednesday and Friday from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m On Tuesday and Thursday from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and on Saturday and the eves of holidays from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m.

The minimum wage for Zone I is unchanged at $16 per week plus 60 per cent of receipts in excess of $25. The minimum wage for Zone II is $13 per week plus 50 per cent of receipts in excess of $20 per week.

A schedule of prices for various jobs in the two zones is included in the Order in Council.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the September 3 and September 10 issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette:*

Shoe repairers Sherbrooke.
Barbers and hairdressers, Quebec (amendment).
Building trades, Montreal.
Building trades, Counties of St. Hyacinthe and Bagot.
Fur Industry, District of Quebec.
Building trades, Hull.
Retail fur trade, Montreal and District.
Barbers and hairdressers, Rouyn and Noranda.
Grocers and butchers, Sherbrooke.
Shoe industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).
Fur industry, Montreal.

Certificate of Competency

The certificate of competency was made obligatory by Orders in Council as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* September 17 and September 24, for the following trades:

Bakers and confectioners, Hull.
Building trades, Montreal.
Barbers, etc. Chicoutimi and Lake St. John regions.
Barbers, St. Hyacinthe.
Barbers, Three Rivers.
Baker and bread distributor trades, Three Rivers.
Building Trades, Hull.
Graphic Arts Industry, Quebec.
Bricklayers, plasterers and masons, Three Rivers.
Building trades, Chicoutimi.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Nova Scotia, Ontario and Saskatchewan

In four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who

may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507.

Nova Scotia

Construction: Buildings and Structures

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, HALIFAX AND DARTMOUTH.—An Order in Council, dated September 9 and published in *The Royal Gazette*, September 14, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the electrical industry in the city of Halifax and the town of Dartmouth until April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. If such notice is given, the joint committee will meet within 30 days.

Only members of the local union 625 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. When necessary to work more than one shift per day, men employed between 5 p.m. and 8 a.m. to be paid 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter, double time. Work on Sundays and on eleven specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen electricians: 85 cents per hour. A journeyman in charge of two or more journeymen to be considered a charge hand and be paid 10 cents per hour extra.

Apprentices to be paid from 25 cents per hour during first year to 50 cents during fourth year.

Not more than one helper to be allowed to three journeymen.

For work outside the city, fare, board and travelling time to be paid by the employer.

Any grievances arising between the parties to be reported to the president or business agent of the union.

Ontario

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PLUMBERS, ST. THOMAS.—An Order in Council, dated September 7, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 10, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the plumbing and heating industry in the city of St. Thomas and the adjacent suburban area.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 20, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours for all employers and employees: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. If required to work on Saturday afternoon for the protection of life or property or the setting of sleeves and inserts, this may be done at straight time.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates for journeymen: 80 cents per hour. Fifth year junior mechanics to be paid two-thirds of journeymen's rate. A special minimum rate of wages may be established by the Advisory Committee for handicapped workers.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Service: Custom and Repair

GARAGE INDUSTRY, ST. THOMAS AND ELGIN COUNTY.—An Order in Council, dated August 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, September 10, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the garage industry in the county of Elgin and all cities and other municipalities within its boundaries from September 20, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours: 9 per day, a 54-hour week.

Overtime and work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, time and one-half.

Minimum wages for all work done during regular working periods: 50 cents per hour. Employees who are not paid on a time basis and who are paid a percentage of the price charged for their work to the employer's customers to be paid at least 40 per cent of the prices established for such work in the 10th edition of the Motor's Flat Rate Manual (whether or not the employer charges his customer such prices) and shall be paid a minimum of $15 per week. The advisory committee may fix a lower minimum rate for handicapped workers.

Saskatchewan

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, ROSETOWN.—An Order in Council approved September 10, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the town of Rosetown from September 20, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours to be those allowed under municipal by-law, but not to exceed 45 per week from January 1 to March 31, 49 a week from April 1 to August 15, and 54 from August 16 to December 31.

Minimum wage rates: persons given full time employment $15 per week or 60 per cent of proceeds taken in by the employee whichever is greater; persons given part time or casual employment, 30 cents per hour or 60 per cent of proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater, but in no case may the hours of employment be less than three consecutive hours.

No deduction may be made from wages for materials supplied, laundry or operating expenses of any kind.

A schedule of minimum charges which may be made for each operation is included.

Beauty Culture Industry, Rosetown.—An Order in Council, dated September 10, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette* makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the beauty culture industry in the town of Rosetown from September 20, 1938, "during pleasure."

Shops may not open before 9 a.m. nor remain open after 6 p.m. on any day except Saturday or the day before a holiday, when they may not remain open after 10 p.m. No work on Wednesday afternoon from January 1 to August 15 except the Wednesday in a week in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wages: any person given full time employment to be paid $12 per week of 51 hours, plus 30 cents per hour for all time in excess thereof, or 50 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater; any person given part time or casual employment to be paid at least 30 cents per hour or 50 per cent of proceeds, whichever is greater, but in no case may employment be less than three consecutive hours.

No deduction may be made from wages for materials supplied, laundry service or other operating expenses.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged customers is included.

Pensions and Family Allowances in New Zealand

The fortieth annual report of the New Zealand Pensions Department, covering the period ended March 31, 1938, indicates that the total number of pensions in force on that date was 110,015, as compared with 102,974 in the previous year. Of the 1938 total, 54,953 were old age pensions; 24,096 were war pensions; 10,633 were invalidity pensions; and 6,853 were family allowances.

Family allowances claims lodged during the year totalled 1,021, which, with the 152 outstanding from the previous year, made a total of 1,173 to be dealt with. Of these, 774 were accepted and 313 rejected. Of the rejected claims 117 represent cases where the income of the family was in excess of the limit allowed. Three hundred and eighty-one new claims from Maoris were finally dealt with during the year, 244 being granted and 137 rejected.

The total children of the 6,853 allowances in force as at March 31, 1938, and those in excess of two in a family numbered 32,302 and 18,596, the average per family being 4·71 and 2·71 respectively.

The total amount paid during the year was £106,402 ($532,010), while the total annual value of all allowances in force at the close of the year was £94,168 ($470,840).

The scope of the old-age and invalidity pensions legislation has been widened during the financial year by sections 29 and 30 of the Finance Act, 1937, and by the Pensions Amendment Act, 1937.

The provisions of section 29 of the Finance Act, 1937, increased the period of absence from New Zealand allowed to an applicant for invalidity pension from six months during the preceding ten years to twelve months, plus one month's absence for every year of residence in excess of ten years.

Section 30 of the Finance Act, 1937, provided that any applicant whose incapacitating condition originated elsewhere than in New Zealand should, if actually resident in New Zealand on September 4, 1936 (the date of the passing of the Pensions Amendment Act, 1936, which enacted the original invalidity-pensions legislation), be eligible for an invalidity pension on the completion of ten years' residence, and, if not actually resident in New Zealand on that date, on the completion of twenty years' residence.

The Canadian Press reports recently that the British Columbia Workmen's Compensation Board was given authority by order-in-council "to do all such acts and things as are incidental, conducive or necessary to the proper administration" of old age pensions and pensions for the blind in the re-drafting of six regulations under the Old Age Pensions Act.

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1938

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement in prices during the month was downward, the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being both lower than in August. The decline in the former was due to a fall in the cost of foods and in the latter mainly to lower prices for grains, chiefly wheat.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8·52 at the beginning of September as compared with $8·81 for August. Of the twenty-nine items included in this list, seventeen cost less than in the previous month, while four were higher. Changes were in the main not large, the most important being a seasonal fall in the cost of potatoes and less important decreases in meats, butter, cheese, bread and flour, with increases in eggs and milk. Comparative figures giving the cost of this list of foods for certain earlier dates are $8.72 for September, 1937; $8.28 for September, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.64 for September, 1929. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.41 at the beginning of September as compared with $17.70 for August; $17.41 for September, 1937; $16.84 for September, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $21.90 for September, 1929; $20.90 for September, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $14.33 for September, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged in cost.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 continued downward until the week ended September 9 when the figure was 74. Some recovery followed and by the end of the month the index was 74·5 as compared with 74·6 for the week ended September 2 and 77·2 for the week ended August 5. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for August when the index number was 76 as compared with 85 for September, 1937; 76·4 for September, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years), 97·8 for September, 1929; 164·5 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 67·2 for September, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials the vegetable products group showed the most movement during the month declining 3 per cent during the first two weeks and later advancing to about the same level as at the beginning of the month. The chief factors in the movement of this group were the prices of grains and milled products, chiefly wheat, prices of which were influenced by the threatened war in Europe. In the animal products group live stock and meats were lower. The prices of several non-ferrous metals advanced during the month and the index for this group rose from 69·8 at the beginning to 71·3 for the last week.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of September of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for

February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices averaged lower at the beginning of September than in the preceding month. Sirloin steak was down from an average price of 28·6 cents per pound in August to 27·7 cents in September, rib roast of beef from 21·1 cents per pound to 20·3 cents, fresh pork from 27·4 cents per pound to 25·8 cents and breakfast bacon from 39·6 cents per pound to 38·6 cents. Eggs were higher in most localities, the prices of fresh grades averaging 36 cents per dozen in September as com-

(Continued on page 1181)

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	* All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	132
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	181	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	134

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group; Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	†1900	†1905	1910	1913	Sept. 1914	Sept. 1918	Sept. 1920	Sept. 1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1935	Sept. 1936	Sept. 1937	Aug. 1938	Sept. 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·6	77·4	81·2	60·4	60·2	72·6	75·2	70·0	44·0	49·2	46·8	55·8	57·2	55·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	55·4	51·2	32·4	32·2	42·6	46·6	42·2	23·0	25·6	24·6	29·6	31·6	30·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	27·6	28·7	18·4	19·4	23·6	24·6	22·9	11·8	12·8	13·3	14·7	15·6	15·6
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	36·8	35·6	27·3	30·2	30·5	31·6	29·4	18·8	21·1	22·4	23·1	24·5	23·4
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·8	39·3	41·5	31·1	31·4	31·2	32·6	30·1	17·2	23·1	22·4	24·6	27·4	25·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·4	70·0	74·0	53·8	57·0	54·8	57·2	54·0	31·2	40·2	40·6	41·8	45·6	44·4
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·7	51·1	58·8	42·5	45·1	40·8	41·3	39·8	21·0	31·8	30·8	31·9	36·3	35·1
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	74·0	73·8	45·0	49·8	45·0	43·8	41·8	25·6	34·4	31·4	34·2	30·6	30·0
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	31·7	55·7	70·6	35·8	41·4	46·3	47·4	38·6	24·4	31·2	33·5	34·5	34·1	36·0
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	30·1	50·8	64·3	32·4	37·1	41·4	41·5	34·6	19·5	26·4	28·5	28·8	29·2	30·2
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	50·4	74·4	90·6	69·0	69·0	70·8	72·6	72·0	55·8	60·6	61·5	64·2	64·8	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	58·0	95·8	124·0	73·4	74·6	82·6	83·6	66·2	42·0	43·6	50·8	54·8	52·4	51·0
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	33·8	52·8	68·4	42·8	40·9	45·9	46·0	36·4	24·3	25·6	29·6	31·4	29·8	28·3
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	21·1	33·3	40·8	30·7	§31·2	§33·2	§33·2	§31·1	§19·6	§19·6	§21·7	§23·3	§23·9	§23·6
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·1	31·0	38·8	26·6	§31·2	§33·2	§33·2	§31·1	§19·6	§19·6	§21·7	§23·3	§23·9	§23·6
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	117·0	145·5	103·5	114·0	115·5	118·5	111·0	88·5	88·5	96·0	108·0	108·0	106·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	68·0	83·0	48·0	§54·0	§51·0	§54·0	§46·0	§33·0	§33·0	§37·0	§46·0	§40·0	§36·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	40·0	44·0	28·0	29·0	31·5	32·0	30·5	25·0	26·0	26·5	30·0	28·5	28·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	23·8	33·4	18·6	§21·8	§20·8	§20·8	§20·2	§16·0	§15·8	§16·0	§16·4	§16·4	§16·4
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·4	33·8	23·6	17·8	15·6	18·4	23·8	18·6	8·8	10·4	11·4	15·0	10·6	10·6
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	23·2	29·5	25·0	19·8	21·7	21·5	20·0	15·5	15·9	16·4	15·5	15·2	15·4
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	18·3	27·2	20·1	15·8	13·6	14·2	15·2	12·0	12·1	11·3	12·1	11·1	11·0
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	29·6	47·2	92·4	36·0	31·6	31·2	28·4	25·6	32·0	25·6	24·4	26·4	25·6	25·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	13·6	21·8	43·8	17·0	15·0	15·0	13·6	12·4	15·6	12·6	12·0	12·8	12·4	12·4
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	15·2	15·5	14·2	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·8	§10·6	§13·1	§13·0	§13·7	§14·7	§14·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	14·5	17·1	15·6	§18·0	§17·8	§17·6	§14·8	§10·6	§13·1	§13·0	§13·7	§14·7	§14·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·1	11·4	15·6	13·3	15·3	15·2	15·1	14·0	10·0	9·3	8·9	9·0	8·6	8·8
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	34·3	70·7	81·2	48·2	74·4	49·6	75·0	53·9	47·8	33·1	62·3	36·9	47·0	33·3
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9
All Foods	.....	$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·83	$ 13·31	$ 15·95	$ 10·28	$ 10·94	$ 11·15	$ 11·64	$ 10·38	$ 7·24	$ 7·74	$ 8·28	$ 8·72	$ 8·81	$ 8·52
Starch, laundry	½ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·5	77·9	118·3	117·8	105·1	101·3	100·3	100·2	92·5	90·0	90·8	87·9	88·9	89·2
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·2	60·8	85·6	75·1	63·2	62·9	62·8	62·4	57·6	58·0	58·2	58·2	58·7	58·4
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·8	72·1	83·1	78·6	75·7	75·6	76·0	76·5	60·3	60·8	59·7	59·7	60·5	60·6
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	54·1	66·2	59·6	55·8	55·7	54·4	54·4	45·9	45·3	45·0	44·9	44·9	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·6	28·0	39·2	31·0	31·3	31·0	31·0	30·8	27·1	27·0	27·0	26·9	26·6	26·7
Fuel and light	.....	$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·89	$ 2·93	$ 3·92	$ 3·62	$ 3·31	$ 3·27	$ 3·25	$ 3·24	$ 2·83	$ 2·81	$ 2·81	$ 2·78	$ 2·80	$ 2·80
Rent	½ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·59	$ 4·82	$ 6·45	$ 6·96	$ 6·85	$ 6·93	$ 6·98	$ 7·08	$ 5·67	$ 5·57	$ 5·71	$ 5·87	$ 6·06	$ 6·06
††Totals	.....	$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·33	$ 21·11	$ 26·38	$ 20·90	$ 21·15	$ 21·38	$ 21·90	$ 20·75	$ 15·78	$ 16·16	$ 16·84	$ 17·41	$ 17·70	$ 17·41

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·66	13·51	16·37	10·35	11·17	11·11	11·55	10·78	7·47	7·91	8·17	8·77	8·83	8·56
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·75	11·72	14·13	9·66	10·43	9·90	10·52	9·93	7·09	7·49	7·98	8·34	8·63	8·40
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·70	13·21	15·58	10·36	10·87	11·08	11·42	10·55	7·52	7·99	8·31	8·77	8·89	8·66
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·35	12·70	15·03	9·78	10·20	10·35	10·61	9·56	6·51	7·02	7·54	7·95	8·16	7·93
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·77	13·27	15·91	10·18	10·98	11·17	11·60	10·36	7·34	7·79	8·40	8·74	8·75	8·48
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	12·86	16·65	9·75	10·13	10·83	11·41	9·75	6·78	7·54	8·31	8·32	8·63	8·11
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·29	13·10	16·05	9·92	10·99	11·29	12·02	10·26	6·99	7·28	8·04	8·38	8·65	8·25
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·15	13·32	15·60	10·00	10·68	11·22	12·10	10·44	6·98	7·41	8·01	8·63	8·85	8·37
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·04	14·28	17·07	11·59	11·87	12·16	12·84	11·34	7·97	8·66	9·21	9·87	9·88	9·59

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent

(Continued from page 1179)

pared with 34·1 cents in August. Increases in the price of milk were reported from several cities and the Dominion average price was fractionally higher at 10·9 cents per quart. Creamery butter was down from an average price of 29·8 cents per pound in August to 28·3 cents in September, declines being fairly general. The price of flour, at 3·6 cents per pound, averaged nearly one-half cent per pound lower in September than in August and nearly one cent lower than at the beginning of the year. Onions were generally lower in price averaging 4·1 cents per pound as compared with 5·7 cents in August. The price of potatoes also was much lower in most cities the Dominion average price being down from $1.41 per 90 pounds to $1. Prices were higher in British Columbia than in other provinces. Seasonal increases in the price of anthracite coal were reported from several cities and the Dominion average was slightly higher at $14.28 per ton.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut"; Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $14; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $13; Quebec, $14; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.75; St. Hyacinthe, $14.50; Thetford Mines, $17.25; Montreal, $15.25 and $15.50; Ottawa, $16.50; Kingston, $15; Belleville, $15.50; Peterborough, $16.75; Oshawa, $15; Toronto, $15; St. Catharines, $15.50 and $15; Hamilton, $14.50 and $14; Brantford, $16.25; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $19; Timmins, $18.50; Port Arthur, $17.75; Fort William, $17.75; Winnipeg, $20.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Sept. 1926	Sept. 1928	Sept. 1929	Sept. 1930	Sept. 1933	Sept. 1935	Sept. 1936	Sept. 1937	Aug. 1938	† Sept. 1938
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	98·5	95·4	97·8	82·1	68·9	72·4	76·4	85·0	76·0	74·5
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·2	86·9	98·9	69·8	62·5	67·5	77·4	86·6	67·0	62·1
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	98·9	114·0	108·9	93·4	60·6	72·1	73·4	81·7	76·2	75·3
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	99·5	93·9	91·2	79·2	71·7	68·8	69·6	71·5	66·9	66·7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	100·2	99·0	93·7	86·2	63·8	65·1	68·8	77·0	76·8	77·0
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·4	92·6	93·8	90·4	85·5	87·2	88·2	105·4	98·0	98·2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	99·8	91·9	98·2	73·7	67·5	71·1	70·2	83·2	70·0	71·3
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·4	93·2	90·8	85·0	85·2	85·4	87·2	86·7	86·9
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	100·3	94·6	95·5	92·0	81·5	76·9	78·5	81·7	79·4	79·4
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·5	96·4	96·0	86·1	72·7	73·4	75·5	80·3	76·5	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·2	101·7	103·7	86·7	65·7	71·0	75·6	82·2	75·8	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	99·4	92·8	90·8	85·7	77·3	75·0	75·5	79·0	76·9	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	99·4	93·7	98·9	76·7	65·6	70·1	75·0	85·9	71·9	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·1	92·8	94·7	91·2	85·6	89·8	89·6	94·3	95·5	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	98·7	93·8	99·4	75·1	63·4	67·9	73·4	85·0	69·3	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	100·0	98·6	99·6	86·8	80·8	81·2	85·8	94·1	89·8	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	98·4	92·8	99·3	72·5	60·4	65·6	71·3	83·4	65·8	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	96·5	86·5	96·1	69·3	62·7	65·1	73·1	81·5	64·6	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·2	108·9	105·2	90·0	62·7	72·1	73·5	81·3	75·7	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	96·7	95·0	107·7	71·2	54·6	65·2	74·4	86·1	64·2	63·7
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	100·7	105·2	105·5	91·3	66·5	68·7	71·8	76·7	68·6	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	100·1	98·9	93·5	86·0	64·0	65·1	68·6	76·7	76·5	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·7	91·3	92·7	87·2	81·6	82·8	82·9	89·8	85·8	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·3	93·8	101·8	74·0	59·9	67·3	73·9	83·7	67·5	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	98·6	95·1	94·1	84·8	71·5	72·4	74·9	81·2	77·0	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended September 30, 1938; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**27·7**	**22·9**	**20·3**	**15·2**	**12·5**	**15·6**	**23·4**	**25·8**	**22·2**	**35·1**	**38·6**	**60·6**
Nova Scotia (average)	**29·9**	**23·6**	**19·8**	**15·6**	**13·0**	**13·0**	.....	**26·9**	**20·6**	**32·1**	**35·7**	**57·4**
1—Sydney	31·7	25·6	22·3	17·6	15	12	.....	29·8	20·9	32·1	36	57
2—New Glasgow	30	25	20·8	15·3	13·5	12	.....	27·5	20	32	35·5	56·5
3—Amherst	28·7	22	19	14	12	12	.....	25·7	20	30·7	35·4	56
4—Halifax	28·7	21·5	19·2	13·8	12·9	12·6	.....	24·4	19·8	30·4	34·6	58
5—Windsor	30	25	20	18	12	.....	.....	27	21·6	34·2	36·6	60
6—Truro	30	22·7	17·7	15	12·3	16·5	.....	26·7	21·1	33·2	36·2	56·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·0**	**22·6**	**20·6**	**15·3**	**14·2**	**13·5**	.....	**26·0**	**19·7**	**32·4**	**36·3**	**56·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**29·7**	**22·8**	**20·1**	**15·9**	**12·1**	**14·3**	**23·8**	**24·0**	**21·0**	**32·8**	**36·9**	**59·8**
8—Moncton	27·3	21·5	19·2	14·8	10·7	15	.....	23·2	19·2	33·3	37·7	59·4
9—Saint John	31·4	22·8	23	14·8	12·8	12·7	22·5	25·8	21·3	32·4	36·6	60·3
10—Fredericton	30·2	22	18·2	16	12·7	15·1	.....	24·5	21·3	34·5	37·8	59·8
11—Bathurst	30	25	20	18	12·2	.....	25	22·5	22	31	35·4	.....
Quebec (average)	**27·1**	**22·4**	**20·0**	**14·9**	**10·2**	**14·5**	**24·0**	**23·1**	**20·7**	**32·5**	**35·5**	**59·1**
12—Quebec	24·7	21·8	16·3	14·2	9·4	16·9	23·2	22·4	21·4	29·6	33·7	52·7
13—Three Rivers	30	23·1	23·6	16·1	9·4	14·8	25·6	23·4	19·4	35·3	36·8	63·8
14—Sherbrooke	30·4	24·7	24·5	17·1	11·6	15·4	26·9	24·9	20·1	30·9	32·8	59·9
15—Sorel	23·2	21	17·5	13·5	9·5	11	18·3	21·7	21	32·5	38·2	57
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·7	19·8	17·2	13·8	11·3	17·3	20·5	19·2	17·9	34·2	37	57·3
17—St. Johns	31	25·3	21·7	17·3	9·3	15	28·5	25	20·2	33·5	35·8	60
18—Thetford Mines	.....	20	15	13	10	15	.....	23	20·6	.....	35·5	.....
19—Montreal	27·5	22·4	22	13·3	10·1	10·8	22·6	23·5	22·8	32·1	34·8	62
20—Hull	28·1	23·6	22·3	15·6	11·1	14·2	26·3	25·2	22·9	32·2	34·8	60·2
Ontario (average)	**28·3**	**23·9**	**21·3**	**16·0**	**13·4**	**17·2**	**25·1**	**26·3**	**22·8**	**34·1**	**37·4**	**61·0**
21—Ottawa	30·2	25·1	24·5	18	13·2	15·3	26·5	24·8	23·2	34·1	37·1	61·4
22—Brockville	29·2	23·7	21·7	14·2	11·2	12·2	.....	25·7	23·3	32·6	34	61·3
23—Kingston	27·4	22·1	21·1	14·1	11·1	12·8	23·6	25·1	21·6	31·3	34·9	58·1
24—Belleville	21·7	18·2	17	13	9·2	16	22·3	23·7	19	33·6	36·7	59·4
25—Peterborough	30·9	25·9	24·3	17·8	15·5	18·6	25·2	25·6	25·2	34·2	38·3	59·5
26—Oshawa	25·4	21·5	20·7	14·1	13	17·6	30	24·5	19·8	33·1	37·4	61·6
27—Orillia	27	21·7	22·3	16·5	13·5	20	29	27·7	25	35·6	38·8	62·5
28—Toronto	29·6	24·4	22·6	16	14·8	16·8	25·2	26·5	21·5	35·9	40·7	63·6
29—Niagara Falls	31·7	26	23·3	18	13·3	17·7	28	24·3	18·2	34·4	37·4	61·8
30—St. Catharines	28·8	24·2	22·7	16·4	13·4	18·7	23·5	26·3	20·2	32·1	35·9	58·5
31—Hamilton	28·7	24·4	22·1	16·2	14·7	18·9	24·5	26·2	24·6	32·2	36·7	62·2
32—Brantford	27·2	23·7	20·5	15·5	11·8	17·7	27·3	25·3	23	34·2	37·8	61·1
33—Galt	29·7	26	21·5	18·5	15·2	20	.....	29·5	.....	36	38·1	62·2
34—Guelph	24·7	22·2	19·2	15·2	13·7	17·8	.....	22·8	24·3	33·6	37·3	60·4
35—Kitchener	24·4	22·3	18·4	14·6	13·7	17·6	27	26·3	21·7	34·2	36·9	60·6
36—Woodstock	30·4	25·8	22·3	16·7	13·3	19·6	21·5	27	22·3	33·9	36·4	60·9
37—Stratford	25	22	17·3	15·7	14	17·7	23	27	22	34·1	36·6	60·3
38—London	29	25	22	15·9	13·7	18·2	22·9	27	23·6	33·9	37·3	62
39—St. Thomas	30·2	25·4	21·6	16·2	13	17	30	27·2	23	34·5	37·6	61·9
40—Chatham	27·1	24·2	21·1	16·6	12·3	17·7	25	25·7	22·2	34·3	36·7	60·8
41—Windsor	27·3	22·7	20·9	15·2	13·3	17·3	28	26·2	23	32·1	35·1	61·8
42—Sarnia	28	23·2	20·3	16·5	13·4	18·7	21·3	27	25·6	33·5	37·1	65
43—Owen Sound	27·8	23·2	19·5	14·7	13·2	17·2	17·5	25	27	33·1	36·6	58·2
44—North Bay	29·8	25·4	21·2	16·4	13·5	16	29	29·5	22·8	34·3	37·4	61·4
45—Sudbury	24	21·5	19	14·8	11·8	14·3	23	27	21·4	33·9	37	57·1
46—Cobalt	33	26	24	18·5	16·5	.....	.....	23	24·7	36·1	38	60·6
47—Timmins	29·5	25	22·5	16·7	14·1	18·5	27·5	28·8	24·3	35·1	37·3	60
48—Sault Ste. Marie	30·5	26	22·8	15·9	12·9	17·8	22·7	27·3	23·2	34·1	37·7	60·9
49—Port Arthur	30·7	25	21·7	18·3	15	16·7	25	27·3	24·1	37	40·7	62
50—Fort William	30·8	24·7	19·6	14·6	13·8	15·3	.....	28·8	22·2	36·6	41·3	61·9
Manitoba (average)	**24·7**	**19·6**	**20·6**	**14·2**	**11·9**	**13·3**	**24·0**	**26·6**	**22·5**	**37·8**	**41·9**	**61·4**
51—Winnipeg	26·4	20·9	20·9	13·7	12·8	12·4	23	28·1	22·5	37·2	41·5	61·7
52—Brandon	23	18·2	20·3	14·7	11	14·2	25	25	.....	38·3	42·2	61
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·1**	**18·5**	**17·0**	**11·4**	**9·6**	**12·5**	**18·7**	**24·5**	**23·4**	**39·1**	**44·0**	**62·4**
53—Regina	25·5	19·2	17·7	12·2	11·5	12·6	20·9	24·4	23·2	35·8	41	64
54—Prince Albert	18	15	15	9	8	11	15	25	22	42·3	48·7	60
55—Saskatoon	22·7	18·6	17·3	11·4	9·2	12·4	20	24·4	23·2	42·6	45·7	60·3
56—Moose Jaw	26·1	21·2	18	13	9·7	13·8	18·7	24·3	25	35·7	40·7	65·4
Alberta (average)	**25·4**	**20·7**	**18·0**	**13·5**	**10·4**	**14·1**	**21·0**	**23·8**	**21·1**	**37·6**	**42·1**	**61·9**
57—Medicine Hat	30	25	19·5	16·5	13·7	15·5	22·5	25	22·7	39·4	43·2	63·7
58—Drumheller	25	20	17	15	8	15	23	23	24	35·5	40·5	60
59—Edmonton	19·3	16	16·7	9·8	7·8	11·2	16·7	22·4	20·7	35·7	40·6	57·7
60—Calgary	26·6	20·3	18·9	13	12·5	14·6	21·8	23·2	20·2	41·3	45·6	64·3
61—Lethbridge	26·2	22	17·8	13·1	10·2	14·1	21·2	25·2	18	36·1	40·6	63·6
British Columbia (average)	**28·1**	**23·3**	**20·4**	**14·6**	**14·1**	**16·8**	**21·2**	**28·7**	**24·2**	**40·6**	**44·4**	**62·2**
62—Fernie	25	22	16	14	12·5	15	22	28	22	37·3	40	62·5
63—Nelson	24	20	19·5	13·7	13·7	15	20·5	30	25	38·5	45·7	63·7
64—Trail	31	25·1	21·7	16·3	16·9	19	.....	31·2	27·2	41·8	44·9	65·4
65—New Westminster	28·5	23·7	17·7	14	14	16·3	25·2	28·5	23	39·2	43·2	63·1
66—Vancouver	30·2	25	22	15·7	15·7	17·6	26·6	27·9	24	40·8	44·8	62·1
67—Victoria	29·5	25·2	23·9	15·7	15·6	16·7	24	28·4	23·2	41·7	44·6	61·9
68—Nanaimo	28·5	23·6	19·2	14·1	13·4	18·2	26	26·7	24·2	40	44·8	60·1
69—Prince Rupert	27·7	22	23	13·3	11·2	16·5	25	29	24·7	45·6	47·4	59

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, par lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·1	**24·6**	**17·3**	**13·8**	**48·8**	**18·4**	**17·6**	**22·0**	**15·0**	**36·0**	**30·2**	**10·9**	**25·5**	**28·3**	
9·2	**23·8**	.....	.....	**42·9**	**13·7**	**13·8**	**16·6**	**15·5**	**39·0**	**31·7**	**10·3**	**26·1**	**30·2**	
7	22·1	.....	.....	43·3	13·8	14·5	15·6	14·8	41·1	32·9	10–12	.....	29·4	1
10	25	.....	.....	50	14·4	.....	22	14·7	36·5	30·7	11	25	31·7	2
.....	22·7	.....	.....	40	14·8	14	15·1	14·7	36·2	32·5	8c	27	31·1	3
10·5	24·2	.....	.....	41·4	12·1	12·5	16·8	15·8	41·2	28·5	11·8a	.....	28·9	4
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	13·7	.....	14	17·5	39·2	.....	10	26·7	30	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·4	14	16	15·6	39·8	33·7	10	25·7	30·2	6
11·5	**25·0**	.....	.....	**48·3**	**13·2**	**16·3**	**16·8**	**15·8**	**29·2**	**24·4**	**9·0–10·0**	**24·7**	**28·3**	7
14·5	**26·6**	**15·0**	.....	**47·0**	**14·3**	**16·8**	**17·7**	**15·2**	**37·8**	**30·4**	**10·8**	**26·6**	**30·8**	
11·5	23·3	.....	.....	46	14	15	15·7	15·3	38·5	30	10	27·2	30·2	8
16	26·9	15	.....	45	14·1	14·8	22·4	15·3	38·4	32·1	12	27·2	30·8	9
16	29·5	.....	.....	50	15·2	17·2	19·1	15·1	36·7	31·3	11	29·1	32	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·7	20	13·4	15	37·5	28	10	22·8	30	11
15·8	**30·0**	**20·4**	**6·1**	**47·1**	**16·2**	**15·7**	**15·0**	**14·9**	**36·4**	**31·3**	**9·6**	**25·0**	**26·8**	
18	28	.....	.....	.....	13	13	16·2	15·5	37·5	31	11	25·7	27·7	12
12	31·7	17	.....	40	.....	18	18·7	15·6	36·3	33·1	10b	25	26·6	13
19	35	20	.....	.....	14·6	15	14·8	14·6	38·6	33·4	10b	25·1	27·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10·5	15	32	28·8	8c	.....	26·7	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·3	14·4	36·1	32·4	8b	.....	26·8	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	11·2	14·5	36	31·6	8	.....	25·7	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15·5	33·5	29·4	9	24	26·7	18
14·2	29·4	24·3	6·1	51·2	19·2	19·2	20·5	13·8	41·1	31·4	11–12	26·5	27·8	19
.....	25·7	.....	.....	50	19	15	16·9	15·4	36·4	31	11	23·6	25·4	20
15·1	**25·1**	**19·8**	.....	**53·8**	**17·2**	**17·1**	**25·0**	**14·4**	**36·1**	**31·1**	**11·3**	**26·1**	**28·0**	
15	27·8	24	.....	.....	18·4	16·4	24·5	13·8	38·1	32·5	11	26·3	27·4	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	20	15	19	14·5	32·2	29·2	10	.....	27	22
15	26·7	18·3	.....	55	15	15	21·6	13·7	34·3	28·3	10	25	26·7	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	26·8	14·3	33·5	28	10b	30·2	27·5	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	26·5	16·4	31·7	27·6	11	25·8	27·3	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	13·6	35·8	30·5	11b	26	28	26
.....	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·6	15·5	33·3	29·2	11	25·6	28·3	27
16·8	27·6	20·8	.....	60	23	20	14·1	14·1	38·2	32·2	12	25	28·5	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	17	25·8	14	38·4	35	12	27	28·1	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·6	13·7	37·3	.....	12	26	27·7	30
16	29·3	22·2	.....	50	.....	.....	31·2	13·3	37·1	31·1	12b	29·5	28·6	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	29·1	13·6	35·2	29	11	26	27·3	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	27·8	15·5	34·6	31	11	28	28·1	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	25·5	13·5	35	29·2	11	25	28·1	34
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·1	13·6	33·7	30·5	11	25·7	27·8	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·6	13·5	31·2	29·2	11	.....	27·8	36
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	15	28·9	13·2	32·8	26·2	11	25	26·8	37
12·2	18·5	17	.....	40	16·5	17	27·9	14·3	35·5	34·2	11	26·7	28·1	38
12·5	23·5	20	.....	.....	16·7	17	30·6	14·2	35·9	31·2	11	28·3	29·2	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	.....	29·2	13·7	32·8	28·7	11	24	27·5	40
15	22·7	19·3	.....	60	18	18·3	27	13·3	36·5	30·3	12	.....	27	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·9	14·3	35	30	11	25·7	28·4	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	13·2	31	25·5	11	.....	28	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	50	15	15	23·5	15	39·8	35	12	27	28·6	44
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	15·2	40·7	36	14b	.....	28·4	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·3	16·7	41·7	36·5	10b	.....	30·4	46
.....	24·2	25	.....	60	18·7	20	16·1	16·6	41	34·1	14·3a	24·5	28·3	47
.....	.....	19	.....	.....	16	.....	24·3	15·5	39·1	35	12	25	28·5	48
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	20	17	22·3	15·3	40·2	33·3	11	.....	28·9	49
18	27·5	16·7	.....	55	16·2	15	23·8	15·6	40·8	33·6	11	24	28·7	50
19·7	**26·7**	**17·3**	**12·0**	.....	**22·0**	**16·5**	**26·3**	**14·2**	**31·9**	**26·1**	**9·2**	**21·0**	**25·8**	
15·8	26·9	17·1	12	.....	22	18	29·7	13·9	35·1	28	10	20	25·7	51
23·5	26·4	17·5	.....	.....	22	15	22·8	14·5	28·7	24·1	8·3a	22	25·9	52
23·5	**24·3**	**11·3**	**14·2**	.....	**23·0**	**18·6**	**16·4**	**14·7**	**27·6**	**22·5**	**11·0**	**22·3**	**26·2**	
22·7	23·4	11·7	12·5	.....	22·5	18·7	14·7	15	30·6	22·7	11	21	25	53
.....	25	11	.....	.....	25	18	14·1	14·3	24	20·3	11	21·8	27·6	54
22·7	23·6	10·5	15	.....	19·5	17·7	18	15·3	29·1	24·4	11	22	26·1	55
25	25	12	15	.....	25	20	18·7	14·2	26·6	22·5	11	24·3	26·1	56
22·7	**23·2**	**12·0**	**15·8**	.....	**24·0**	**20·9**	**24·1**	**15·6**	**32·1**	**25·7**	**10·8**	**23·7**	**27·8**	
25	24·5	.....	.....	.....	25	23·5	19·6	16·4	32·7	28·1	11	24	29	57
25	25	.....	18	.....	25	20	19·5	15·4	30·5	25·6	10	24	28·6	58
18·5	20·8	11	12·5	.....	20	19·1	20·7	15·2	31·3	23·9	11	22·8	26·3	59
23·5	24·3	13·1	16·8	.....	25	21·7	35·7	15·2	34·6	25	11	22·8	27·5	60
21·3	21·2	12	.....	.....	25	20·4	24·9	15·8	31·3	25·7	11	25	27·8	61
17·9	**21·0**	.....	**14·1**	.....	**22·8**	**20·6**	**26·2**	**16·9**	**40·7**	**33·0**	**11·6**	**27·9**	**30·6**	
25	25	.....	20	.....	22·7	25	20	16·5	40	33·3	10	22	29·5	62
20	24	.....	17·5	.....	24·5	22·5	25·5	18·5	43·3	36·7	12·5	25	30·7	63
22·2	26·2	.....	18·7	.....	22·7	22	29·2	18·6	42·4	36·5	12·5	28	32	64
14·8	16·9	.....	8·3	.....	22·5	16·3	25·7	15·6	38·1	31	10	.....	29·4	65
15·6	17·9	.....	9·2	.....	22·4	18·1	27·4	15·2	39·1	27·2	10	.....	28·9	66
12·9	22·3	.....	15	.....	22	18·7	24·7	15·4	42·3	36·8	12·5a	31·3	30·6	67
15	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	37	16·2	39·4	32	11a	.....	31·2	68
.....	15·8	.....	10	.....	.....	20	20·2	19	40·7	30·3	14·3a	33	32·7	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables: Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Canned Vegetables: Peas, standard 2's, per can	Canned Vegetables: Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·6**	**7·1a**	**15·8**	**3·6**	**5·6**	**8·2**	**10·8**	**11·1**	**11·1**	**11·3**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·8**	**7·2**	**15·9**	**4·2**	**5·7**	**7·8**	**13·1**	**11·4**	**11·0**	**11·1**
1—Sydney	21·9	8	15·5	4·1	5·4	7·3	11·4	11·2	11·4	11·7
2—New Glasgow	23·3	7·3	16·7	4·2	5·5	7·6	12·7	11	10·1	10·1
3—Amherst	20·9	7·3	15	4·2	5·8	7·8	12·2	10·6	10·8	10·9
4—Halifax	23·2	6–6·7	16·6	4·4	5·7	8·1	14·3	11·2	10·5	10·7
5—Windsor	23·6	7·3–8b	17	4·1	6	8	15	12·1	12	12
6—Truro	23·9	6–7·3	14·3	4·3	5·8	7·7	13	12·2	10·9	10·9
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·1**	**8·0**	**17·0**	**4·2**	**5·4**	**7·7**	**13·4**	**11·4**	**11·9**	**11·9**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·5**	**7·9**	**17·3**	**4·1**	**5·6**	**7·6**	**13·6**	**11·3**	**11·2**	**11·3**
8—Moncton	21·9	8	17·2	4·1	5·8	9	13·4	11·5	11·1	11·1
9—Saint John	23·5	6–7·3	19·1	3·9	5·6	7·3	13·7	11·3	10·7	11·2
10—Fredericton	22·1	8	16·7	4·1	5·9	7·2	14·1	10·9	10·9	11
11—Bathurst	22·5	8·7	16	4·1	5·2	6·7	13	11·6	12·2	11·7
Quebec (average)	**20·9**	**5·8**	**13·2**	**3·7**	**5·5**	**6·4**	**10·8**	**9·5**	**10·8**	**11·5**
12—Quebec	22·7	5–9·5c	14	4·1	5·7	7·4	10·3	9·6	10·7	11·6
13—Three Rivers	22	5·3–6	12·5	4·6	6	6·5	12·8	10	11·8	10·3
14—Sherbrooke	20·8	6	12·7	3·7	5·5	5·5	11·5	9·5	10·4	13·5
15—Sorel	19·6	4·7	13·1	2·7	5	6	9·6	9	10·8	11·4
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·8	5·3	13	2·7	5·7	7	10	8·9	12	10·4
17—St. Johns	20·2	4·7b	13·4	3·4	5·2	6·7	10	10	10·8	14·7
18—Thetford Mines	21·2	5·7	12·7	4·2	5·3	5·2	11	9·5	10·8	10·8
19—Montreal	21·9	6–7·3	14·6	4	5·7	7·6	9·7	9·4	10·5	10·5
20—Hull	20·3	5·3–7·3	12·9	4·3	5·6	5·9	12	9·6	9·8	9·9
Ontario (average)	**23·4**	**6·6**	**15·3**	**3·1**	**5·3**	**8·8**	**10·7**	**10·5**	**10·6**	**10·7**
21—Ottawa	22·8	7·3	14·5	4·3	5·6	8·5	10·8	10·1	10·2	10·4
22—Brockville	20·2	6·7	13·6	3·9	5	9·1	11·9	9·7	10·4	10·2
23—Kingston	21·2	6–6·7	13·1	3·8	5·1	8·2	10·9	10	10	10·1
24—Belleville	22·1	6–7·3	14·2	2·7	5·1	7·9	10·2	9·7	9·7	10·1
25—Peterborough	23	6–6·7	14·3	2·6	5·1	8·4	10·2	9·8	9·9	9·8
26—Oshawa	24·2	6–6·7	15	2·3	5·6	7·6	10	9·8	10·3	10·1
27—Orillia	23·2	6·7	18·3	2·4	5	8·2	9·7	10·1	10·6	10·7
28—Toronto	25·6	6·7	17·3	2·8	5·2	8·7	9·9	10·3	10·3	10·3
29—Niagara Falls	23·9	6·7	14·7	2·8	5·4	9·1	10·6	10·2	10·1	11·2
30—St. Catharines	23·8	6·7	16	2·9	5·6	9·1	11·2	10·1	10·4	10·3
31—Hamilton	27·7	6–6·7	14·8	2·9	5·3	8·7	9·4	10·2	10·3	10·3
32—Brantford	24·9	6·7	18	2·5	5	9·1	10	10·4	10·2	10·3
33—Galt	27·1	7·3	16·8	2·4	5·6	9·2	10·4	10·6	10·3	10·6
34—Guelph	24·7	6·7	15·4	2·5	5·2	8·8	10·3	10·2	10	9·9
35—Kitchener	24·4	6·7	14·7	2·5	5·5	9	10·4	10·2	10·5	10·8
36—Woodstock	22·4	6·7	14·2	2·1	4·9	9	9·8	10·4	10·5	10·3
37—Stratford	21·9	6–6·7	16	2·2	5·3	9·1	10·6	10·7	10·4	10·9
38—London	23·2	6–6·7	17·6	2·6	5·3	8·9	10·8	10·9	10·5	10·5
39—St. Thomas	23·1	5·3–6	18·1	2·9	5·3	9·9	12·1	11·1	11·2	11·2
40—Chatham	21·7	6	16·2	2·6	5·2	8·4	10	10·8	11·2	10·8
41—Windsor	21·8	6–6·7	13·7	2·6	5·1	8·2	9·9	10·1	10·5	10·5
42—Sarnia	25·5	6·7	15·7	2·2	5·2	9	10·5	11·1	11	11·1
43—Owen Sound	22·5	6·7	14·6	2·7	5	8·7	11	10·2	10·2	10·2
44—North Bay	24·7	6–6·7	14	4·3	5·5	9·2	11·6	11·5	10·7	11·3
45—Sudbury	21·8	7·3	15	4·2	6	8·7	12·1	11·4	11·5	11·9
46—Cobalt	24	6·7	14	4·8	6	8·6	11·5	12·2	12·3	12·2
47—Timmins	23·1	6·7	12·7	4·7	5·8	9·4	11·8	11·2	11·2	11·2
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·8	6–6·7	13·5	3·8	5·2	9	11·3	11·5	11·7	11·6
49—Port Arthur	23·1	6·7–7·3	18·5	4	5·2	9	11	10·4	10·7	10·6
50—Fort William	22·7	6·7–7·3	14·2	4	5·4	8·4	10·4	10·6	11·1	11·2
Manitoba (average)	**25·5**	**7·0**	**15·1**	**3·8**	**5·6**	**9·3**	**10·1**	**12·6**	**11·8**	**12·0**
51—Winnipeg	25·7	3·4–8	15·2	3·9	5·4	8·8	9·8	11·8	11·8	12
52—Brandon	25·2	6·4–7·1	15	3·7	5·8	9·7	10·3	13·4	11·8	12
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·8**	**7·3**	**18·1**	**3·9**	**5·9**	**9·2**	**10·8**	**13·1**	**11·7**	**11·9**
53—Regina	25·9	7·2–8	17·5	3·9	6·1	9·3	9·8	13	10·7	10·7
54—Prince Albert	23·7	6·4	17	3·8	5·7	8·2	11·4	13·5	12·9	12·9
55—Saskatoon	22	7·2	21	3·8	5·8	9·7	10·7	13	11·9	12·6
56—Moose Jaw	23·5	8	17	3·9	6	9·4	11·1	12·9	11·4	11·3
Alberta (average)	**26·6**	**7·3**	**17·0**	**3·8**	**5·9**	**8·5**	**10·2**	**12·7**	**11·4**	**11·6**
57—Medicine Hat	26·5	7·2–8	15	3·7	5·9	8·7	10·1	13·1	12·2	11·2
58—Drumheller	26·5	6·7–7·2	.....	3·6	6	8	10	12·7	10·6	11·9
59—Edmonton	24·9	7·2–8	16	3·7	5·9	8·3	10·6	12·5	12	12
60—Calgary	28·9	7·2	20	3·9	5·6	8·5	9·4	12·5	11·9	11·9
61—Lethbridge	26	7·2	17	3·9	.....	9·1	10·8	12·5	10·3	10·9
British Columbia (average)	**26·0**	**9·4**	**19·4**	**4·3**	**6·2**	**7·9**	**8·5**	**12·8**	**12·6**	**12·6**
62—Fernie	25	10	.....	4·3	6·7	8·1	9·3	12·9	13·1	12·6
63—Nelson	25·1	10	20	4·3	5·5	8·5	8·9	12·9	14·6	14·1
64—Trail	24·7	10	16	4·7	6·2	8·6	9·2	13·6	13·3	13
65—New Westminster	25·5	8·3–9·6	20·4	4·5	5·9	7·6	8	12·2	12·5	11·6
66—Vancouver	27·2	8·3–9·6	20·5	4·1	5·7	7·2	8	12·1	10·9	11·4
67—Victoria	26·4	8·3	20·1	4·3	6·5	7·9	8·1	12·4	11·9	12·2
68—Nanaimo	30·5	9	.....	3·9	7	8·1	8·6	13	11·2	11·7
69—Prince Rupert	23·6	9–10	.....	4·4	6	7·3	8	13·2	13·4	14·1

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations.
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1938

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·3	**4·1**	**1·000**	**21·0**	**19·0**	**15·4**	**11·0**	**16·8**	**15·2**	**58·0**	**16·8**	**53·7**	**43·5**	
5·5	**3·7**	**1·016**	**22·4**	**18·9**	**15·0**	**11·5**	**16·0**	**15·0**	**60·0**	**16·4**	**60·4**	**47·6**	
4·9	4·2	1·127	24·4	.....	16·5	11·4	15·5	14·7	.....	17·1	.....	47·7	1
4·9	3·7	·975	21·4	22·5	.....	11·3	15·4	14	.....	16·9	.....	45	2
5·1	3·4	·975	20·7	17	16	12	15·8	14	.....	15·3	.....	45	3
6·2	3·6	1·03	20	20·8	12·5	12·2	17·1	16	68·7	16·5	62·2	46·7	4
6·1	3·6	·912	24	15	.....	10	16·2	16	49	16·5	59	53	5
5·7	3·8	1·075	24	19	15·1	12·1	16·1	15	62·5	16	60	48·3	6
5·5	**3·5**	**·907**	**19·6**	**13·1**	**20**	**12·6**	**16·1**	**15·6**	.....	**18·1**	**49**	**47·6**	7
5·3	**3·9**	**·844**	**19·7**	**18·7**	**14·3**	**11·5**	**16·3**	**14·9**	**59·5**	**16·0**	**53·0**	**49·0**	
5·1	3·9	·92	17·9	15·8	14·2	11·2	16·5	14·7	59	16·2	.....	52·2	8
5·5	4·3	·786	19·6	18	14·6	11·8	15·7	14	60	15·6	54·5	48·6	9
5·5	3·8	·886	21·2	18·5	14·5	12·4	16·7	15·2	.....	15·9	54·5	46·2	10
5	3·7	·785	20	22·5	14	10·7	16·2	15·5	.....	16·2	50	49	11
5·1	**5·3**	**·791**	**17·2**	**23·5**	**14·1**	**11·3**	**16·5**	**14·5**	**60·1**	**16·7**	**60·7**	**43·0**	
5·4	5·7	·735	16·2	25	13·9	12·4	17·6	15·1	91	19·3	71·4	44·2	12
5·5	6·1	·853	19·1	20	15	11·4	17·5	14·2	51·8	16·8	59·5	45	13
4·9	5·2	·788	17·7	25·4	15	12·2	17·4	15·3	45	17·3	53	44·2	14
4·7	5	·866	19	.....	13	10	15·7	13·2	50	16	.....	41·7	15
4·5	5·2	·784	15	.....	13·4	12·3	16·6	13·3	49·5	17	58	41·6	16
5·7	5·3	·72	14·5	35	15	11·4	16·2	16	51·5	15	65	45	17
4·4	5·3	·892	20·3	20	14·2	9·8	15·5	13·5	65	16·9	.....	44·2	18
5·3	4·5	·742	15·2	20·8	13·4	11·6	16·8	13·6	82·3	16·8	57·3	40·9	19
5·8	5·2	·737	17·4	18·4	13·8	10·7	15·2	15·9	55	15·4	60·5	40·2	20
5·0	**3·7**	**·963**	**20·2**	**18·1**	**15·1**	**11·1**	**16·5**	**15·5**	**55·1**	**15·9**	**54·5**	**41·9**	
4·9	5	·79	18·5	23·3	13·5	11·2	16·5	16·2	53·2	15·8	55·4	42·4	21
5·6	4·4	1·125	23·6	16·5	.....	10·8	17·7	15	.....	17·5	65	41·7	22
5·1	4·4	·964	19·5	20·7	13·5	11·3	17·1	15·1	70	15	53	41·1	23
4·9	3·9	·868	18·2	19·5	.....	11·5	16·2	14·5	.....	15·4	.....	40·3	24
4·9	3·8	·779	16·2	14·3	.....	10·7	16·1	15	51·8	15·6	54·8	40·7	25
4·3	3·4	·816	17·2	15·4	.....	11·7	17·2	15	42	16	59·5	42·2	26
4·9	3·1	·872	19·6	18	.....	10·7	15·9	14·9	56	16·3	53·2	42·1	27
5	3·8	·818	17	18·3	.....	9·8	16·7	15·2	62	16	55·2	41·1	28
5·8	3·2	·908	18·1	14·1	.....	10·6	16·7	15·4	56·2	14·7	47·7	43·4	29
6·1	3·1	·92	19·2	20	.....	11	17·6	15·8	54	14·2	45·5	43·5	30
5·1	3·7	·822	18·2	17·5	.....	10·9	15·9	14·9	49	14·5	59	39·7	31
5	3·3	·887	17·5	20	.....	12	17·1	14·8	48	15·4	44·3	40·7	32
5	3·1	·907	19·3	15·6	.....	10·1	16·8	15	55	15·8	55	41·1	33
4·8	3·7	·828	18·1	17·6	.....	9·9	16·6	15·1	47·5	14·8	.....	40·3	34
5·2	3·5	·954	20·7	15	.....	11·2	16·5	15·2	59	15	.....	39·7	35
4·7	3	·82	17·8	14·5	.....	11·4	16·2	15	.....	15·1	.....	39·2	36
4·7	3	·867	18·5	20	.....	10·4	16·7	14·6	44	15·5	62	40	37
4·8	3·3	·947	19·2	15·6	.....	11·1	15·8	14·7	.....	15·2	57·7	40·7	38
4·9	3	1·023	19·9	14·3	.....	11·7	16·2	15·1	47	17·2	.....	41·7	39
4·5	4	·925	17·5	16	13	10	17·2	15	.....	16·4	63	40·8	40
4·7	2·6	·961	18·3	21·1	.....	10·6	15·6	15·6	.....	15	.....	41	41
4·8	3·2	·92	19·8	15	.....	9·4	16·1	15·8	.....	17·2	.....	42·2	42
4·2	3·1	·936	18·2	15	.....	11·6	16	15	55	16	.....	40·8	43
5	4·1	1·161	25·5	25	15	10·4	15·8	16·6	58	17	54·3	44	44
4·9	4·5	1·048	22·9	.....	16·7	13	17	18	62	15·8	57	45	45
5·8	4·8	1·16	27·5	.....	17	12·7	18	16·3	64·2	18·6	54·7	46·4	46
4·9	4·8	1·387	28·6	.....	16·4	12·2	16·9	17·4	64	17·8	52·8	45·4	47
5·5	4·1	1·209	24·1	23·3	17·5	11·2	14·4	15	60	15·8	.....	43·8	48
4·8	3·8	1·11	23·3	25	14·4	11·8	16·6	17·6	56·4	16·9	46·8	41·9	49
5	4	1·163	23·6	17·5	14	11·5	16·9	16·8	54·1	15·7	48·5	43·4	50
5·6	**3·6**	**·775**	**17·3**	.....	**13·8**	**9·7**	**17·3**	**15·2**	**61·9**	**17·1**	**48·2**	**43·0**	
5·3	3·5	·593	13·1	.....	14·1	9·2	17·2	15	61·5	16·5	46·1	41·7	51
5·9	3·7	·957	21·5	.....	13·5	10·2	17·3	15·4	62·3	17·7	50·3	44·2	52
5·5	**4·6**	**1·038**	**20·3**	.....	**18·3**	**10·8**	**17·6**	**15·6**	**61·8**	**19·0**	**50·5**	**46·0**	
5·3	4·8	1·14	23·9	.....	21	10·3	18·6	15	60·1	18·5	49·9	46	53
5·9	5	·90	14	.....	21	10·4	18·3	16·4	63·5	22·2	51·6	46·7	54
5·3	4·4	·993	21·1	.....	16	10·8	17·4	15·2	61·8	17·9	49·1	45·3	55
5·4	4·1	1·12	22·2	.....	15	11·6	16	15·8	61·7	17·4	**51·2**	46	56
5·3	**4·5**	**·926**	**20·5**	.....	**16·1**	**10·2**	**18·4**	**15·7**	**60·1**	**19·8**	**51·0**	**44·3**	
5	4·5	1·08	22·5	.....	18·7	10	18·3	16·2	61·5	19·5	55·8	45·7	57
5	4	·85	20	.....	.....	9·7	19·3	15·5	63	20·7	52·5	46·2	58
5·7	4·7	·776	18·5	.....	16	10·5	17·5	15·7	60·3	18·5	49	43·9	59
5·8	4·2	·958	23·3	.....	.....	9·7	17·8	15·4	58·7	20·4	48	43·8	60
5	5	·967	18·3	.....	13·7	11·2	19	15·8	57	19·7	49·7	42	61
6·4	**4·6**	**1·538**	**29·7**	.....	**22·5**	**10·2**	**17·7**	**14·6**	**58·1**	**18·2**	**48·5**	**42·2**	
7·1	4·7	1·25	25	.....	.....	.....	18·7	16·3	62·5	21	55	46·3	62
7·3	4·8	1·74	31·5	.....	.....	10·7	18·9	15·2	61·6	19·8	51·5	47	63
6·8	4·4	1·56	36	.....	22·5	10·6	18	16·1	63	23·5	54·2	46·2	64
5·2	4·3	1·31	26·2	.....	.....	10	17·3	13·4	53	15·8	42·6	37	65
5·4	4·2	1·30	25·4	.....	.....	8·7	16·2	13·8	53·2	15·8	44·7	37·6	66
6·4	4·6	1·59	30·7	.....	.....	9·4	17·1	13·3	56·8	16·1	44·9	38·4	67
7	5	1·64	26·7	.....	.....	11·7	16·8	14	56·7	15·6	48·5	41·7	68
6	4·8	1·91	36	.....	.....	10	18·3	15	58·3	17·7	46·7	43·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**35·0**	**58·9**	**19·5**	**13·7**	**2·6**	**36·7**	**47·2**	**11·5**	**4·9**	**14·275b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·3**	**6·0**	**41·8**	**58·6**	**19·0**	**9·7**	**2·9**	**38·9**	**37·8**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·4	6·2	41·8	58·7	20·2	9·5	3·1	42·8	44	12·2	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·6	6·3	40·8	59·1	22·6	9·6	2·8	37·5	33·8	12·4	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·2	5·9	41·5	60·8	16·3	9·6	3	36·7	37	11·7	5	.....
4—Halifax	6	5·9	41·3	55·8	19·9	9·6	2·6	40	40	12·4	5	15·00
5—Windsor	6	6	41·7	57·5	15·7	9·7	2·8	40	37·5	12·1	5	.....
6—Truro	6·3	5·9	43·7	59·4	19	10	2·8	36·3	34·3	12·7	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·1**	**5·7**	**40·6**	**60·0**	**17·8**	**14·6**	**2·4**	**44·0**	**36·8**	**12·2**	**5·0**	**16·000**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·4**	**6·1**	**40·1**	**59·0**	**17·5**	**9·7**	**2·7**	**38·6**	**37·5**	**12·0**	**4·9**	**13·500**
8—Moncton	6	5·9	41·1	60	19·1	9·7	2·9	41·7	40·4	12	5·1	g .....
9—Saint John	6·2	6	39·7	57·2	18·9	10	2·8	40	38·6	12·1	5	13·50
10—Fredericton	6·7	6·2	38·7	58·3	17·1	9·7	2·3	32·7	33·3	11·7	4·8	.....
11—Bathurst	6·6	6·1	41	60·5	15	9·2	2·7	40	37·5	12·3	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·8**	**33·9**	**58·4**	**20·2**	**13·0**	**2·7**	**40·8**	**50·3**	**10·5**	**4·9**	**13·929**
12—Quebec	6	5·8	35·2	65·6	21·9	15	2·7	37·5	57·5	10·4	4·9	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·1	5·9	35·6	66·4	20	15·4	3	42·8	55	12·5	5·1	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·8	31·2	62·6	21·8	11	3·1	41·2	43·7	10·9	4·9	14·50
15—Sorel	5·7	5·6	30·6	54·4	20	10·5	2·1	36·2	50	10	4·8	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	35·4	46	18·9	12·8	2·7	37·1	45	10	4·8	13·50
17—St. Johns	5·9	5·9	31	51·6	20	13	3	44	46·7	10	5	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	5·9	5·5	33	60·4	18·6	13·3	2·6	41·7	50	10·4	4·6	.....
19—Montreal	5·7	5·6	36·2	62·2	19·5	13·9	2·5	43·7	53·6	10·2	4·8	14·00–15·00
20—Hull	6	6	36·6	56·8	20·9	12	2·8	42·8	51	10·4	4·8	14·50
Ontario (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**34·7**	**63·1**	**19·2**	**11·9**	**2·5**	**35·0**	**47·5**	**10·7**	**4·9**	**13·893**
21—Ottawa	5·9	5·9	35	63	20	13	2·6	40·3	53·3	10·4	5·2	14·50
22—Brockville	6	5·7	36	61	20·7	10	2·3	35	51·7	10	5	13·00
23—Kingston	6	5·8	35·1	57	18·2	11·7	3·1	36·4	41·7	10·5	4·9	14·00
24—Belleville	6·3	6·1	34·3	60·1	17	10·2	2·4	31·3	48·3	10·3	5	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·1	6	34·5	59·8	19·5	12·3	2·5	32	49·7	10·3	5·1	14·25
26—Oshawa	6	6	35·2	61·7	18·2	10·2	2·5	30	46	10·2	4·5	13·25
27—Orillia	5·9	5·9	32·2	62·4	19	10	2·3	38·6	44·7	10	4·7	14·50
28—Toronto	6	5·9	37·4	60·9	17·3	11·7	2·5	33	46·4	10·1	4·6	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	5·9	5·9	32·8	58	20	10·9	2·6	36·2	40	10·8	4·8	12·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·4	6·2	33·3	63·7	19·9	11·7	2·4	34·3	45	10·8	5·3	13·50g
31—Hamilton	5·9	5·8	34·6	65·2	17·4	10·2	2·1	31·4	40	10	4·9	12·50
32—Brantford	6·1	6·1	38·2	66·2	17·7	10·7	2·4	36·7	49	10·1	5	13·00
33—Galt	6·4	6·3	33·7	60·9	20	12	2·5	38·3	47·3	10·2	4·8	14·00
34—Guelph	6·1	6	35·1	61·4	17·1	10·1	2·1	32·4	42·5	10·3	4·8	13·50
35—Kitchener	6	6	33·1	65·1	20	10·7	2·2	36·1	40·5	10	4·3	13·50
36—Woodstock	6·2	6·2	35·8	60·7	18·3	10	2·4	33	46	10·5	4·8	13·00
37—Stratford	6·3	6·3	34	61	18	11	2·4	34·8	47·2	10·5	5·2	13·00
38—London	6·1	6	37	64·4	17	12·1	2·3	38	46·2	10	4·9	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·4	6·3	35·8	63·8	19·1	12·6	2·5	40·9	54	10·9	5·5	13·00
40—Chatham	6·1	6	33·7	68·2	19·5	12·1	2	36	45	10	4·8	g
41—Windsor	5·9	5·9	31·9	63·7	18·1	10·4	2	31·7	60	10	4·7	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·6	6·4	36·6	62·8	17	12	2·3	35	40	10	4·7	13·75
43—Owen Sound	6·1	5·8	37·4	71	19·2	10	2	29	45	10	4·7	13·50
44—North Bay	6·7	6·5	42·2	65·3	19·4	14·8	3·1	38·7	60	12·6	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·5	34·9	71·7	23·8	15·8	2·7	38	60	13·2	5	16·25
46—Cobalt	7	6·9	31·3	65·7	21·7	14·8	2·8	35·7	48·3	13·3	5	.....
47—Timmins	6·7	6·5	34	63·7	19·9	15·8	2·7	35	43·5	12·3	5	17·50
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·5	6·2	31·8	66·5	19·7	15	2·5	33	.....	12·3	4·4	14·00
49—Port Arthur	6·1	6	32·5	58·6	21·1	14·5	2·6	31·4	53·3	11·9	5·4	15·00
50—Fort William	6·5	6·4	31·8	58·5	22·2	10·9	2·7	37·5	43·2	11·2	4·5	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·7**	**6·8**	**32·8**	**53·5**	**19·2**	**11·8**	**2·4**	**32·6**	**53·4**	**13·1**	**5·2**	**20·000**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·8	32·4	52·9	18·3	10	2·4	31·8	55	12·2	5·4	18·50
52—Brandon	6·6	6·7	33·1	54	20·1	13·6	2·4	33·4	51·7	14	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·4**	**31·5**	**54·4**	**20·1**	**19·1**	**2·7**	**33·4**	**42·7**	**14·4**	**5·0**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·9	30·1	54·3	18·6	16·9a	2·8	31·5	60	13·7	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·2	7·2	31·3	54·2	21	21·4a	2·7	38·3	55	14·7	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·5	7·6	33·3	55	19·9	17·9a	2·7	32·8	55·8	14·3	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	6·8	31·2	54·1	20·8	20·2a	2·7	31	.....	15	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·8**	**6·8**	**31·0**	**52·7**	**20·3**	**17·9**	**2·8**	**31·3**	**52·6**	**13·1**	**5·0**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·9	6·7	31·5	52·8	20·3	21·7a	2·8	29	62·5	10	5	g
58—Drumheller	7	7	28·2	54·5	24·2	17·5a	2·8	27·5	60	13·7	5·8	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·9	34·4	50·9	20·5	16·5a	2·8	35	50·6	14·5	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·6	6·7	32·8	52·5	20·6	18·6a	2·8	30	45	12·2	4·7	g
61—Lethbridge	6·8	6·5	28·1	53	15·7	15a	2·8	35	45	15	4·4	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·6**	**6·3**	**33·7**	**51·6**	**20·8**	**21·7**	**2·9**	**40·9**	**54·9**	**11·9**	**5·0**	.....
62—Fernie	7·8	7·2	35	51	18·3	22·5a	2·7	40	.....	.....	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	7	37	54·7	23·7	25a	2·8	47	60	13·7	4·9	.....
64—Trail	6·8	6·4	33·2	52·5	22·7	23·3a	3·2	42·7	50	14	5	.....
65—New Westminster	6	5·7	30	48·8	18·6	20a	2·5	31·2	60	10·7	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	32·7	48·9	18·4	18·9a	2·7	34·2	57·5	10·5	4·8	.....
67—Victoria	6·3	6·1	34·2	50·7	21·9	20·6a	2·7	35·5	57	11·2	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·3	6·1	33·8	51·4	20·4	20a	3·3	61·7	.....	10	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·3	6·2	33·3	55	22·3	23·3a	3·1	35	45	13	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welch coal see text. c. Calculated cluding birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF SEPTEMBER, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·347	**11·974**	**9·692**	**11·536**	**7·190**	**8·465**	**7·466**	**26·7**	**9·4**	**24·227**	**17·808**	
8·090	**10·138**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·500**	**29·3**	**9·8**	**21·583**	**14·917**	
6·90– 7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·7	9·8	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	1
6·50– 6·75s	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	30·1	10	15·00–25·00	10·00–15·00	2
6·75– 9·75	10·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	10	15·00–18·00	10·00	3
8·50–10·50	11·50	8·00–9·00	9·00–10·00	6·00–7·00	7·00– 8·00	6·50	31·7	9·1	23·00–33·00	15·00–23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29·5	9·7	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·6	10	18·00–25·00	15·00–17·00	6
9·250– 9·900	**11·500**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**21·7**	**10·0**	**19·00–25·00**	**10·00–15·00**	7
10·156	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·2**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50–10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·7g	9·8	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	8
10·50–12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	7·00– 8·00	28	9·7	18·00–25·00	16·00–20·00	9
9·00–10·75	11·00–12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	9·4	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·372	**11·875**	**10·917**	**11·620**	**8·140**	**8·299**	**8·450**	**23·0**	**9·1**	**22·333**	**16·125**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·9	9·8	22·00–30·00	.....	12
7·00– 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00c	7·00c	8·00c	24·2	9·7	22·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	13
9·50–11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·2	9·3	21·00–28·00	18·00–23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8·6	15·00–17·00	8·00–12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50	21·5	8·9	18·00–22·00	14·00–20·00	16
8·50– 9·25	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	9·5	18·00–25·00	12·00–18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	7·50c	.....	4·50c	.....	25	9·3	16·00–20·00	10·00–14·00	18
8·00– 8·50	11·00	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00–14·00c	25·6	8·9	22·00–32·00	17·00–22·00	19
10·25	12·50	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·25	.....	24·1	8·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	20
10·052	**11·808**	**10·181**	**12·292**	**7·819**	**9·592**	**8·708**	**24·8**	**9·1**	**25·929**	**19·232**	
10·25	11·50–12·50	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00–10·00	23·5	9·5	20·00–30·00	16·00–22·00	21
7·50– 8·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·7	8·9	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00	25	9·9	20·00–28·00	18·00–20·00	23
9·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·9	9·3	18·00–26·00	14·00–18·00	24
10·00	12·00–12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21·3	8·7	22·00–30·00	16·00–20·00	25
9·00–11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·5	8·6	25·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	26
9·75–10·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	6·50	7·50	.....	24·5	9	20·00–24·00	14·00–20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·8	27·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	28
7·00– 8·00g	10·50g	g	g	g	g	g	22·7g	8·4	20·00–30·00	16·00–23·00	29
7·50– 8·00g	11·00–11·50g	g	15·00–16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	9·2	25·00–35·00	18·00–25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	24	8·6	27·00–35·00	15·00–27·00	31
9·00	11·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	25·1	9	20·00–32·00	15·00–25·00	32
9·50	11·50	11·00	14·00	7·50	10·00	10·00c	24	9·2	22·00–27·00	16·00–22·00	33
9·50–10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	24·2	9·3	23·00–29·00	15·00–23·00	34
9·00–11·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·1	8·7	22·00–32·00	18·00–23·00	35
9·50–11·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	8·1	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	36
8·50–10·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	24·8	9·3	20·00–27·00	15·00–20·00	37
10·75–12·00	11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·4	24·00–36·00	18·00–26·00	38
9·00–11·50	12·00	.....	13·00–16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·5	8·9	23·00–30·00	18·00–23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	20·5g	8·7	20·00–25·00	14·00–20·00	40
9·00–10·00	11·00	.....	14·00–16·00c	.....	10·00–12·00c	7·00–10·00c	.....	8·8	25·00–37·00	20·00–27·00	41
7·75– 8·75	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·5	22·00–30·00	15·00–22·00	42
7·50– 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24·3	8·9	20·00–25·00	15·00–20·00	43
12·75	14·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	30	9·4	.....	.....	44
10·00–13·50	13·50–14·25	12·00	12·50	8·50	9·00	10·00	28·5	10	30·00–40·00	25·00–30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	10·50c	.....	8·25– 9·00c	.....	32·6	9·5	17·50	15·00	46
14·50	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·75	9·75	.....	35	9·6	p	p	47
7·50–10·50	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·2	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	48
11·25–13·25	12·00	8·00	9·25	6·50	7·75	.....	27·1	9·7	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	49
11·25–13·25	12·00	7·50	8·25	6·50	7·25	.....	25	9·3	22·00–32·00	15·00–23·00	50
8·863	**14·938**	.....	.....	**7·938**	**8·563**	**7·500**	**27·3**	**9·5**	**26·000**	**19·699**	
5·75–12·75h	14·25–15·50	.....	.....	6·00–9·75	6·75–10·50	8·00	27	9·5	27·00–35·00	18·00–26·00	51
5·75h11·20h	13·00–17·00	.....	.....	6·50–9·50	7·00–10·00	7·00	27·5	9·5	18·00–24·00	14·00–18·00	52
8·106	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·906**	**9·000**	**28·6**	**9·8**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75–12·50h	15·75f	.....	.....	.....	6·50– 9·00i	.....	26·8	9·7	25·00–35·00	20·00–25·00	53
8·00– 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50–4·75	5·00– 6·25	.....	30	10	20·00–26·00	15·00–20·00	54
7·25– 9·10h	.....	.....	.....	6·25–6·75	7·00– 9·50	7·00	29·2	9·8	20·00–27·00	14·00–20·00	55
5·00– 9·25h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00–11·00c	11·00c	28·3	9·8	20·00–25·00	15·00–18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·6**	**9·5**	**23·375**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·5	20·00–23·00	14·00–18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·4	r	r	58
2·75– 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·4g	9·8	18·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	59
6·00– 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	32·5g	9·2	20·00–28·00	15·00–20·00	60
4·00– 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	9·4	20·00–30·00	14·00–20·00	61
10·029	**10·700**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·250**	**4·825**	**33·2**	**9·7**	**23·063**	**17·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36·7	.....	16·00	14·00	62
9·00–10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50–8·75	8·50–10·25	4·88–5·33c	40	10	20·00–30·00	18·00–20·00	63
8·50– 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·75–7·00	8·00– 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·1	25·00–32·00	20·00–25·00	64
10·00–10·50	9·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	18·00–25·00	14·00–18·00	65
10·00–10·50	9·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·4	22·00–27·00	17·00–22·00	66
9·25–10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50–5·50	6·20– 7·30c	4·77c	31	9·9	19·00–24·00	14·00–17·00	67
7·70– 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	31·7	9·7	20·00–25·00	12·00–20·00	68
12·00–14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00–10·00i	7·00–12·00i	.....	33·3	10	20·00–30·00	15·00–20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In- and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. delivered

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE accompanying tables, which appear quarterly, give the official and certain other index numbers of the cost of living, retail and wholesale prices in Great Britain and certain of the principal commercial and industrial countries. The following notes afford information as to recent changes according to groups of commodities in several of these countries.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Wholesale Ppices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 99·5 for August as compared with 100·6 for July. A decline of 3·2 per cent in food prices was responsible for the lower index as prices of industrial materials and manufactured goods showed no appreciable change. Compared with the corresponding month in 1937, the general index fell 10·7 per cent, food prices having fallen 7·9 per cent and prices of industrial materials and manufactured goods 12·1 per cent.

The *Statist* index number on the base 1867-1877=100, was 88·6 at the end of August as compared with 91·1 at the end of July, a decrease of 2·7 per cent for the month. The index of prices for foodstuffs fell 4·6 per cent while that for "materials" fell 1·6 per cent. The general index showed a decline of 15·1 per cent from the figure for the end of August, 1937.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 156 at the first of September showing no change from the figure for the first of August. The index of food prices declined from 141 to 140, due mainly to decreases in the prices of potatoes, bread and flour although these decreases were partly counterbalanced by increases in the prices of eggs. The remaining groups showed no change.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number on the base 1914=100, was 644 for August as compared with 652 for July, a decrease of 1·2 per cent for the month. Food prices declined 1·6 per cent during the period while prices of industrial materials declined 0·9 per cent. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was 54 for August as compared with 55 for July.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 =100, was 105·9 for August as compared with 105·6 for July, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. The index of prices of all agricultural products was 106·6, which was 0·6 per cent higher than the figure for the previous month; that for raw materials and semi-manufactured goods was 94·0, an increase of 0·2 per cent for the month and that for all manufactured goods was 125·8, a decrease of 0·1 per cent for the month.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base 1913-14=100, was 126·5 for August as compared with 126·8 for July, a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month. The decrease was due to a decline of 0·3 per cent in the price of foods. The heat and lighting materials index increased 0·3 per cent, while the remaining groups were unchanged.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 100 for June showing no change from the figure for the previous month. Small increases in the various groups making the "all foods" index were not large enough to affect the general index.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933 to June, 1934=100, was 106 for July as compared with 105 for June. Food prices increased from 112 to 115 or 2·6 per cent in the same period.

United States

Wholesale Prices.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926= 100, was 78·8 for July as compared with 78·3 for June, an increase of 0·6 per cent for the month. The increases in individual groups were as follows: chemicals and drugs, 1·8 per cent; foods, 1·6 per cent; hides and leather products, 1·6 per cent; farm products, 1·0 per cent; textile products, 0·9 per cent; fuel and lighting materials 0·5 per cent. Four groups showed decreases: metals and metal products, 0·9 per cent; housefurnishing goods, 0·8 per cent; building materials 0·6 per cent; sundries 0·3 per cent. The July all commodity index was 0·9 per cent above the year's low reached in May when the index stood at 78·1. As compared with July, 1937, the index showed a decline of 10·4 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics, on the base 1913=100, was 145·2 on June 15, 1938, as compared with 144·6 on March 15, an increase of 0·4 per cent during the quarter. The

(Continued on page 1191)

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Belgium	France		Germany		Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living (h)	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(d)	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	1921	1930	1914	1913-1914		July 1914	July 1914	1911–1913	1928	July 1933 to June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
	$		(c)								(b)	(b)						
1913	7·34	100		100														
1914—July	7·42	(i) 103		(i)102·7	61·3			(a) 100			100	100						628
1915—July	7·74	(i) 107		(i)104·7	61·0						132	125						(a) 676
1916—July	8·46	(i) 124		(i)116·6	65·4						161	148						(a) 724
1917—July	11·62	(i) 143		(i)138·3	77·6						204	180	(f) 141·8					(a) 786
1918—July	13·00	(e) 152		(i)166·9	(e) 90·5						210	203	(f) 183·0					(a) 850
1919—July	13·77	(e) 166		(e)171·1	102·4						209	208	(e) 194·8					(a) 912
1920—July	16·84	(e) 200		(e)211·3	122·6			(g) 363			258	252	(e) 218·8					(a) 1019
1921—July	10·96	(e) 165		(i)174·9	101·3	(a) 100		(g) 295			220	219	(e) 207·9				(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	10·27	(e) 156		(e)169·0	97·2	91·20		(g) 289			180	184	(e) 186·8			(a) 236		(a) 952
1923—July	10·17	(e) 156	100·4	(e)171·8	100·6	107·51		(g) 331			162	169	(e) 173·5			(a) 221		(a) 959
1924—July	9·91	(e) 153	96·0	(e)172·3	100·7	124·21		(g) 367	131·6	126·4	162	170	(e) 173·3			(a) 221		(a) 984
1925—July	10·49	(e) 155	108·0	(e)176·7	104·4	130·37		(g) 401	153·8	143·3	167	173	(e) 179·1			(a) 218		(a) 1004
1926—July	11·07	(e) 157	105·7	(e)178·7	103·4	166·35		(g) 539	145·3	142·4	161	170	(e) 170·9			(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1927—July	10·92	155	103·2	(e)177·7	101·5	199·35		(g) 507	156·8	150·0	159	166	(e) 167·4			(a) 189	(a) 1002	(a) 1001
1928—July	10·80	155	102·1	(e)172·8	100·3	205·36		(g) 519	154·1	152·6	157	165	(e) 170·4			(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	10·98	156	106·5	(e)172·7	100·3	218·01	(a)102·2	(g) 555	155·7	154·4	149	161	(e) 169·0			(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	10·91	156	97·5	(e)170·3	95·8	223·94	(a)100·0	(g) 592	145·9	149·3	141	155	(e) 162·1			(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1931—July	8·11	137	80·7	(e)153·9	86·5	201·59	(a) 98·8	(g) 565	130·4	137·4	130	147	(e) 153·5			(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 891
1932—July	6·78	125	68·3	(e)138·9	77·5	179·53	(a) 87·6	(g) 517	113·8	121·5	125	143	(e) 140·9				130 (g) 796	(f) 821
1933—July	6·95	120	71·0	(e)129·8	75·7	177·84	(a) 82·9	(g) 516	110·5	118·7	118	138	(e) 137·4	72·3			143 (g) 771	(f) 796
1934—July	7·43	122	73·6	(e)136·6	79·3	169·84	(a) 78·0	(g) 511	117·8	122·9	122	141	(e) 139·9	65·9			147 (g) 792	(f) 807
1935—July	7·53	123	80·2	(e)140·1	82·4	173·45	66·6	(g) 469	122·9	124·3	126	143	(e) 135·8	65·7	101		152 (g) 824	(f) 836
1936—July	7·97	126	84·0	(e)143·0	85·2	178·51	73·6	(g) 504	124·0	125·3	129	146		60·8	101		158 (g) 848	
1937—January	8·41	129	84·6		86·9	193·02	88·2	(g) 581	121·4	124·5	136	151	134·1	63·8	104		170 (g) 864	
July	8·56	131	85·9	(e)147·4	88·9	198·70	92·9	(g) 630	124·5	126 2	140	155	138·7	61·7	107		172 (g) 876	
1938—January	8·68	132	80·3		87·5	208·53	105·9	(g) 688	121·2	124·9	145	159	139·1	61·4	107		185	
February	8·59	132	78·4		86·7	206·86	107·9		121·5	125·2	142	157	138·7	61·2	107		190 (g) 886	943
March	8·69	132	78·6	144·6	86·7	203·52	106·9		122·2	125·5	140	156	137·9	60·8	107		193	
April	8·69	132	79·4		86·8	200·36	106·8	(g) 592	122·3	125·6	137	154	138·2	60·9	105		198	
May	8·50	132	79·1		86·5	200·86	107·2		122·8	125·9	139	156	139·1	61·0	104		198	947
June	8·56	132	80·2	145·2	86·7	203·08	109·0		123·0	126·0	138	155	140·4	60·8	105		197	
July	8·57	132	80·0		86·5	201·51	107·4		124·3	126·8	146	159	138·7	60·8	106		199	
August	8·81	134	78·4			202·10	106·0		123·9	126·5	141	156		60·8	105			
September	8·52	132	78·7								140	156						

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure given in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December.

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Annalist	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statist	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official (g)	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 (h)	81	784	94	126	45	400	200	45	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	1926	April, 1914	July, 1914	1913	1930	1867-1877	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
		(c)							(d)			(b)	(b)				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	85·0	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	(a)100	1088	(a) 1055
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	.....	.....	(a) 100	.....	.....	82·4	.....	.....	100	(a) 1090	100	.....	(a) 1098	(a) 1098
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	106·4	(a) 146	.....	.....	(a) 1204	.....	.....	(a) 1822	(a) 1235
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130·5	(a) 226	.....	.....	(a) 1379	.....	.....	(a) 1505	(a) 1328
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	176·9	(a) 276	.....	.....	(a) 1583	.....	.....	(a) 1715	(a) 1511
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193·1	(a) 373	.....	.....	(a) 1723	(a) 237	.....	(a) 1954	(a) 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206·4	(a) 304	.....	.....	1810	(a) 222	.....	(a) 2008	(a) 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	254·6	(a) 292	.....	.....	2613	221	(a)259·4	2671	(a) 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158·2	(a) 182	.....	178·6	1688	200	(a)200·3	1813	(a) 2025
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	.....	360	332	.....	.....	134·0	164	.....	161·3	1423	190	(a)195·8	1789	(a) 1736
1923—July	98·3	98·54	98·4	.....	504	415	.....	.....	124·8	145	.....	179·0	1395	178	(a)199·1	2052	(a) 1666
1924—July	98·5	95·57	94·9	.....	566	491	127·9	.....	138·4	151	.....	173·3	1404	184	(a)206·4	1855	(a) 1739
1925—July	101·2	101·25	104·3	.....	559	569	142·5	.....	134·3	155	.....	161	1424	158	(a)201·6	1846	1698
1926—July	(e)100·1	98·09	99·5	99·6	876	854	133·1	.....	126·0	141	.....	145	1368	149	(a)178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	95·0	845	633	137·6	.....	122·0	151	.....	(g)147	1356	147	(a)169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	100·2	841	637	141·6	.....	120·8	148	(a)100	144·1	1335	147	(a)170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	99·2	858	626	137·8	.....	115·2	141	(a) 96·3	142·8	1289	145	(a)166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	81·2	739	549	125·1	99·7	94·4	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	(a)136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	67·8	635	466	111·7	85·8	80·2	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	(a)115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	61·4	512	404	95·9	83·1	78·9	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	(a)121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	68·8	506	397	93·9	86·8	81·7	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	(a)135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	76·1	471	361	98·9	87·3	82·4	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	82·2	553	334	101·8	88·1	84·3	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1386
1936—July	74·0	73·92	80·5	83·6	576	388	104·2	93·6	86·8	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
1937—January	81·3	82·95	85·9	91·9	658	513	105·3	102·9	99·2	95	58·4	108·4	1131	104	176·3	1644	1449
July	87·5	91·86	87·9	95·2	702	580	106·4	111·5	105·6	98	60·0	112·4	1141	106	180·5	1708	1512
1938—January	83·8	85·71	80·9	84·2	660	612	105·6	107·7	96·5	97	58·1	110·0	1207	104	185·4	1596	1533
February	83·6	85·14	79·8	82·8	657	614	105·7	105·8	96·4	95	57·7	109·4	.....	103	188·4	1600	1528
March	83·1	83·35	79·7	82·5	644	619	105·8	104·1	94·2	93	56·9	108·2	.....	100	190·0	1603	1522
April	82·3	83·44	78·7	80·7	640	619	105·6	103·1	93·5	92	57·2	108·1	1172	101	186·5	.....	1519
May	80·3	80·80	78·1	80·5	631	643	105·4	102·0	91·4	92	56·9	106·9	.....	100	188·1	.....	1514
June	80·1	80·70	78·3	80·4	629	653	105·6	100·7	91·4	92	56·8	107·1	.....	100	192·2	.....	1517
July	78·6	79·04	.....	81·2	623	652	105·6	100·6	91·1	90	56·4	106·4	1160	100	.....	.....	1508
August	76·0	73·37	.....	79·9	.....	644	105·9	99·5	88·6	.....	.....	105·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September	74·5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) 15th of month. (d) End of month. (e) New series. (g) Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz." (h) Prior to 1929, the number of commodities was 236, from January 1926 to December 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

(Continued from page 1188)

groups which contributed to the increase were food, rent and sundries with increases of 2·0 per cent, 0·4 per cent and 0·2 per cent respectively. The largest decrease was in the fuel and lighting materials group which declined 2·9 per cent. The cost of house-furnishing goods declined 0·9 per cent and clothing prices declined 0·7 per cent. Since June 15, 1937, when the index was 147·4, it has declined 1·5 per cent.

The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923=100, was 85·9 for August as compared with 86·5 for July, a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the month. Food prices declined 2·0 per cent, sundries 0·5 per cent and clothing 0·1 per cent. Rents were unchanged, while the prices of fuel and lighting materials showed a seasonal increase of 0·4 per cent. In August this year the cost of living was 3·5 per cent lower than a year ago and 14·2 per cent lower than in August, 1929.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Quebec Court Enforces Agreement Under Collective Labour Agreements' Act

In the Superior Court at Montreal, Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain on February 26, 1938, allowed the claim of the joint committee of the building trades under the Collective Labour Agreements' Act in an action to recover $103.20 back wages due a worker. The amount represented the difference between the rate set by the agreement made binding under the Act and the rate actually paid.

The defendant's argument that he employed a contractor who hired the worker and was therefore responsible for the underpayment was held to fail. The Court held that the "contractor" in question was simply an experienced man employed to supervise the construction at a fixed rate of wages per week, the cost of construction being determined in advance with allowance for variation of 5 per cent. No payments for work, purchase or contracts were allowed without the approval of the defendant. The risk of gain or loss was entirely with the latter, who alone profited by underpayment of wages. *Comité Conjoint des Métiers de la Construction* v. *Bournival*, (1938) Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 346.

Claim for Wages Under Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act Allowed in Part

On May 17 Mr. Justice W. A. Macdonald of the District Court of Southern Alberta, while dismissing the action against one defendant, allowed against the other, who was in fact the employer, the claim of a service station attendant for payment of the difference between the wages he had received and the amount to which he was entitled under the Male Minimum Wage Act. The minimum rate provided by an order under this Act for such workers is 28 cents an hour for the day of nine hours fixed by the Hours of Work Act. The further claim for payment for overtime at the rate of time and a half for every hour in excess of nine was rejected, but it was held that the wages which had been paid must be considered as having been paid for all the time worked, including overtime, and a proportionate amount was therefore allowed for all time in excess of nine hours in a day.

An order in council of September 30, 1937, under the Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936, providing for a minimum wage of 28 cents an hour for employees of the class to which the plaintiff belonged, was in effect during the whole period of his employment. As regards overtime, the Court found that there was no regulation fixing a special overtime rate for such a worker as the plaintiff during that time.

The position with regard to orders under the Act was set out by the Court. On May 31, 1937, before an order under the Act had established a minimum rate for male workers, an order in council stipulated that until such time as the Board of Industrial Relations made an order fixing a special minimum wage for male workers, they were not to receive less than the minimum rates which had been fixed under the Minimum Wage Act, 1925, for females in the same class of employment; also, that overtime permitted under the Hours of Work Act, 1936, should be paid for at the rate of one and one-half times the ordinary rate. A third section of the order in council fixing a penalty for employers failing to pay the minimum wage was rescinded on August 26, 1937. When the order of September 30, 1937, establishing the 28 cents minimum rate came into operation, the first section at least of the order of May 31 ceased to have effect. As to the provision concerning overtime, the Court expressed the opinion that "it may still be in force" but it did not assist the plaintiff since the overtime for which the plaintiff claimed payment was not overtime permitted under the Hours of Work Act. *Harris v. Rhodes and Heckle*, (1938) 3 Western Weekly Reports 53.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] NOVEMBER, 1938 [NUMBER 11

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

INDUSTRIAL employment showed a considerable increase in Canada at October 1, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,983 employers, each with a minimum of fifteen employees, whose staffs aggregated 1,119,291 persons, as compared with 1,104,865 in the preceding month. Activity has shown a falling-off between September and October in six and an advance in eleven of the preceding years of the record, the change, on the average, being a small increase; the improvement this year exceeded the average gain at October 1 in the years, 1921-1927, but was smaller than that noted at the beginning of October in the autumn of 1937. The index (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) stood at 116·7 at October 1, 1938, compared with 115·1 at September 1, 1938, and 125·7 at October 1, 1937. At the same date in recent years of the record, the index has been as follows: 1936, 110·1; 1935, 106·1; 1934, 100·0; 1933, 90·4; 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8, and 1927, 110·3. These returns are representative of all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of October, 1938, the percentage of idleness reported to the Department of Labour by local trade unions was 10·4, in contrast with percentages of 11·6 at the beginning of September, and 7·7 at the beginning of October, 1937. The percentage for October was based on the reports tabulated from a total of 1,860 labour organizations with a membership covering 223,876 persons.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports for September, 1938, received by the Department of Labour from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed declines from August, 1938, and September, 1937, in the average daily placements effected, farming and construction and maintenance being mainly responsible for the loss under the first comparison and logging, manufacturing and services under the second. During the month under review, September, 1938, the total opportunities for work numbered 39,279, applications 69,960, and placements in regular and casual employment 37,367.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent was $17.35 at the beginning of October as compared with $17.41 for September; $17.51 for October, 1937; $16.87 for October, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $21.96 for October, 1929. The decline in October, as compared with September, was due to a decrease in the cost of foods, which was partly offset by a slight increase in the cost of fuel. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, dropped from 74·5 for the week ended September 30 to 73·9 for the week ended October 28, the low point for the month. On a monthly basis the index number was 74·5 for September, 1938; 84·7 for October, 1937; 77·1 for October, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 96·8 for October, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page 1194. The index of the physical volume of business in September was 7·9 per cent higher than in the previous month, but was still 3·7 per cent below the level of September, 1937. All the groups making up this index showed increases over the previous month. The index of mineral production rose from 198·6 to 202·1, due to increases in the export of copper, nickel, zinc and asbestos which offset a sharp decline in the export of silver. Practically all the factors making up the index of manufacturing activity showed gains in September, contraseasonal gains in the output of newsprint and textiles being particularly noteworthy. The indexes of activity in construction and in the production of electrical power both showed small increases. The index reflecting distribution factors during September showed an increase over the preceding month

66620—1½

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1938			1937		
	October	September	August	October	September	August
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	164,954,193	143,564,220	185,797,137	165,456,613	173,304,529
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	56,411,727	57,026,268	82,112,749	70,240,465	69,965,939
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	107,639,583	83,468,997	102,747,226	94,151,927	101,471,260
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	7,696,403	7,608,740	10,287,458	9,070,318	8,782,342
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,654,812,850	2,371,129,327	2,905,802,514	2,733,624,854	2,612,857,577
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	104,044,340	98,661,488	112,206,341	108,225,813	110,939,351
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,632,585,066	1,634,654,979	1,583,694,718	1,574,503,186	1,557,638,802
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	828,903,218	781,010,385	769,731,884	770,684,341	747,670,894
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	98·6	105·2	105·8	118·9	135·2
Preferred stocks.....	.....	81·3	86·8	82·2	91·0	101·5
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	68·9	66·8	73·1	71·8	72·2
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†73·9	74·5	76·0	84·7	85·0	85·6
(2) Prices, retail, family budget $	17·35	17·41	17·70	17·51	17·41	17·48
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	79·4	68·4	91·2	81·7	69·4
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	78·9	76·4	81·4	81·8	79·9
(2) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	116·7	115·1	112·1	125·2	125·7	123·2
(2) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	10·4	11·6	14·0	7·7	7·6	8·9
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	237,310	231,166	184,333	239,207	242,232	210,751
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	19,935,153	17,849,629	15,551,529	19,328,357	17,930,439	16,485,561
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	12,874,607	13,507,566	13,352,460	13,685,535
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	15,785,278	12,183,304	14,729,165	14,355,272	11,914,930
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	12,133,871	11,602,282	10,450,058	11,213,559	11,338,316
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	2,062,545,967	2,882,752,966	2,739,043,395	2,072,500,119
Building permits..... $	.....	5,278,381	5,814,330	4,402,000	5,112,000	4,263,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	18,111,000	19,534,900	22,113,400	20,170,000	21,715,000	24,831,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	50,657	49,972	49,477	80,922	76,180	74,578
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	76,256	73,556	82,781	114,527	114,622	126,695
Ferro-alloys.....tons	2,194	3,174	1,857	7,604	7,720	9,913
Lead.....lbs.	.....	36,812,947	39,826,892	40,769,961	40,788,803	40,590,985
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	29,415,685	29,591,363	37,251,611	30,147,486	37,867,371
Copper.....lbs.	.....	50,238,306	49,321,991	51,915,000	48,064,000	44,549,000
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	16,914,931	16,548,872	18,496,000	19,026,000	20,667,000
Gold.....ounces	.....	409,612	412,135	359,395	348,528	349,108
Silver.....ounces	.....	2,294,057	2,139,043	2,042,044	2,367,022	3,129,097
Coal.....tons	.....	1,112,828	992,668	1,694,210	1,421,383	1,241,948
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	184,372,921	132,536,152	158,840,000	154,052,236	158,568,000
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	3,146,645	4,104,744	13,437,000	5,368,000	7,853,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	6,101,000	8,265,000	19,113,000	4,582,000	5,197,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,071,000	840,000	1,868,000	1,228,000	1,965,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft	.....	229,669,587	163,782,129	312,954,855	334,515,215	306,106,116
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,639,231	1,103,037	1,489,000	1,438,000	1,042,949
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	96,562,843	96,270,679	100,705,387	107,859,853	91,122,789	92,364,014
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	2,069,929	2,178,202	1,984,000	2,253,289	2,321,489
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	72,121,000	66,835,000	76,292,000	73,476,000	70,894,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	27,147,000	27,552,000	33,365,000	27,214,000	27,891,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	231,940	220,300	314,590	312,350	318,710
Automobiles, passenger, production.	.....	4,290	3,063	7,378	1,926	5,814
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	119·2	110·1	127·4	123·8	123·4
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	120·7	110·3	132·6	127·5	127·2
Mineral production.....	.....	202·1	198·6	186·9	203·8	212·3
Manufacturing.....	.....	114·2	100·9	133·6	122·9	121·4
Construction.....	.....	53·3	53·2	53·7	55·6	52·6
Electric power.....	.....	223·6	217·9	224·3	226·9	231·1
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	114·9	109·5	112·3	113·0	112·2
Trade employment.....	.....	134·0	131·9	135·1	132·9	131·8
Carloadings.....	.....	81·0	76·3	77·0	85·1	82·7
Imports.....	.....	84·4	82·6	110·8	101·6	97·9
Exports.....	.....	162·6	127·1	96·7	103·9	115·6

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended October 28, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending October 29, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending October 8, September 10, and August 13, 1938; October 9, September 11 and August 14, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

as well as over the indexes for September, 1937, these indications being borne out in all the sub-groups with the exception of carloadings, which showed an increase over the preceding month but a decrease from the figure for September, 1937. Information available for October shows employment, the number of cars loaded, and gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways at higher levels than in September, but, with the exception of gross earnings of the Canadian National Railways, these figures are lower than those for October, 1937. The index number of wholesale prices and the value of construction contracts awarded were lower in both comparisons.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts during October was 31, involving 3,146 workers and resulting in a time loss of 18,122 man working days as compared with 15 disputes during September, involving 2,173 workers with time loss of 18,840 days. The disputes during October include nine strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and five strikes in automobile and automobile parts plants in Windsor, Ont., and also one in Oshawa, Ont. None of the disputes involved large numbers of workers for any considerable period. In September there were seven disputes causing time loss of more than one thousand days. In October, 1937, there were 32 disputes, involving 6,571 workers with a time loss of 50,616 working days. Most of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners at Minto, N.B. and rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., but there were also four brief strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia. Of the thirty-one disputes recorded for October, 1938, twenty-six were terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the employers affected and three in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in eleven cases and the results of seven disputes were recorded as indefinite. Five disputes, involving approximately 287 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of October. These figures do not include those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During October the Department received the findings of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation in connection with a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and their employees on the Montreal Wharf. Three applications for Boards were received, and the personnel was completed of a Board established in a previous month. The Department was notified of the ratification of an agreement negotiated before a Board, and of the settlement of another dispute on the basis of the findings of a Board. A full account of recent proceedings under the Act will be found at page 1201.

Statistics of Material Aid Recipients for September

Featuring the September re-registration of persons on Aid throughout Canada, carried out for the Department of Labour, were the decrease in numbers of persons on Agricultural Aid in the Province of Saskatchewan, due to the improved harvest, and a further decrease in the number of fully employable unemployed persons compared with August.

Preliminary figures show the total of the unemployed but fully employable persons on Aid throughout Canada in September at 118,000, a decrease of five and a half per cent from the August total of 124,325. The figure for September this year was nearly the same as that for September a year ago, there being a net increase of less than one per cent. Decreases in the numbers of fully employable persons on Aid have occurred in every month of the current year up to September, since the winter peak of 174,932 in February last.

A total of 452,000 persons were receiving Non-Agricultural Material Aid in September this year, about four per cent less than in the previous month. This category includes totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net reduction of about one per cent from September, 1937.

Approximately 38,000 farmers who, when their dependents are included, account for a farm population of 181,000, were reported as receiving Agricultural Aid for subsistence in September. These persons were largely located in the Province of Saskatchewan, that province alone showing a total of 145,000. The Dominion total on Agricultural Aid, 33 per cent less than in September, 1937, was 37 per cent less in September than in August, 1938. The Saskatchewan total had already begun to reflect the improvement due to this year's crops and from August to September showed a reduction of 42 per cent.

The grand total of all classes of persons on Material and Agricultural Aid in September, according to these early figures, was 633,000, a decrease of 16·5 per cent from August, and a decrease of 12·7 per cent from September, 1937.

Minister of Labour Visits Youth Training Projects

The progress of projects in Western Canada under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Program was the subject of favourable comment by Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, during a press interview on November 9. (At the last session of Parliament, $1,500,000 had been appropriated for Youth Training as compared with $1,000,000 in the previous session.)

Recently returned from a visit to the four Western Provinces, the Minister stated that he had visited a number of the projects and studied the type of training given. He described the enthusiasm of the young people in training, stating that the program generally was gaining momentum in both urban and rural centres. He announced that Physical Training projects, which have been operated with such success in British Columbia, were now under way in Alberta and were also being started in Saskatchewan.

The Minister was impressed with the rural training centres in the Prairie Provinces where young men and women were given training designed to make their farm life more happy and successful. One effect of these rural courses, he stated, was to assist in retarding the movement from the farms to the cities. The training was designed to make farm life more attractive and desirable.

Referring to the Youth Training movement generally, the Minister expressed the view that it was gaining momentum, and he emphasized the importance of community co-operation if it were to be a success all over the Dominion.

The Minister considered that employment figures in the Dominion were encouraging, and that general employment conditions in Western Canada were improving.

Second Maritime Conference on Industrial Relations

The second conference on Industrial Relations was held in Kings College, Dalhousie University, Halifax, on October 28 and 29, comprising representatives of the principal industries in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Representatives of the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick and of the federal Department of Labour were also present on invitation. The Conference was under the auspices of the Institute of Public Affairs of Dalhousie University.

The Conference was opened by an address on "The Social Responsibility of the Employer" by A. B. Purvis, President and Managing Director of Canadian Industries Limited, formerly Chairman of the National Employment Commission. R. L. Dunsmore, Superintendent, Imperial Oil Limited, then addressed the Conference on "Company Pension Plans" and A. N. Jones, Vice-President of Pickford and Black, Limited, spoke on "Employees' Representation." V. C. MacDonald, Dean of the Dalhousie Law School, addressed a luncheon meeting on "Canada's Social Problems and the Constitution."

The afternoon session of the first day dealt with unemployment, there being addresses on "Economic and Financial Implications of the Canadian Unemployment Problem" by Stewart Bates, Professor of Commerce, Dalhousie University; on "Unemployment Relief" by R. D. Crawford, Town Clerk, Amherst, N.S.; and on "Public Works" by R. W. McColough, Chief Engineer, Nova Scotia Department of Highways.

The session on the second day was devoted to Arbitration and Conciliation with addresses on "The Legal Background" by G. V. V. Nicholls of the Legal Department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association; on "The Practice in Nova Scotia" by E. B. Paul, Superintendent, Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, formerly Deputy Minister of Labour for the Province of Nova Scotia. "The Viewpoint of the Employee" was dealt with by W. A. McDonald, Secretary of the National Association of Marine Engineers of Canada, substituting for D. W. Morrison, Vice-President of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada and President of District 26, United Mine Workers of America.

The Conference closed with an address at a luncheon meeting on "The Social Responsibility of the University" by B. A. Fletcher, Professor of Education, Dalhousie University.

Some of the papers will be published in *Public Affairs*, the quarterly journal of the Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University.

Report on Nutrition in Australia

The Advisory Council on Nutrition was appointed in February, 1936, to advise on the state of nutrition of the Australian people and on any evidence that the Australian people were in any degree undernourished or that their diet was improperly balanced or improperly prepared. The Council included members from the Commonwealth health and research authorities and the medical, dental and agricultural staffs of the universities. Committees for each state were set up to assist. Five interim reports were made. Investigations were made into the nature and quantity of foodstuffs consumed and into the physical condition of a group of children,

with a study of the diet consumed, in cities and throughout the inland districts.

(Reference to the commencement of the survey on the cost of living and nutrition in Canada was made in the Labour Gazette for September on page 967.)

Records of the quantities and cost of the various classes of foods for a period of one month were secured from certain families with incomes up to £400 per annum in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth, nearly 500 families being covered in each city. Supervisors visited each house regularly to check the records. An attempt to secure records of food consumed during one week from 5,000 additional families throughout the Commonwealth by notices in newspapers was not successful, only 178 records being secured. The nutritive values of samples of foods obtainable in the open market was ascertained by a staff of biochemists, 1,172 of the items listed in the reports of the housewives being analysed.

The statistical analysis of the data secured was made according to (*a*) expenditure on food; (*b*) consumption of food; (*c*) nutritive value of food consumed. Only 5·87 per cent of the families reporting were found to have a diet deficient in protein content (body building foods) or caloric value (energy and heat producing foods). In milk consumption 25 per cent of the diets were deficient. Butter and fat consumption were found to be adequate. In egg consumption 25 per cent of the diets were found inadequate. In potato consumption the same deficiency was found. In fruits and vegetables satisfactory consumption was found except in a few cases in Sydney. An analysis by size of families and numbers of children revealed that there was little tendency for families with several children to suffer from inadequate diets generally but there was proportionately less meat and fish consumed while the consumption of bread and cereals increased slightly. There was a tendency for the consumption of fruits and vegetables to fall below an adequate standard in families with more than two children.

A study of the mineral salts consumed indicated that the diets of many of the families reported were below the standards set by United States nutritional authorities. The Council considered these standards unduly high and recommended an intensive study of mineral requirements for Australian conditions. It was pointed out that the investigation revealed that families with several children tended to have diets deficient in the protective foods, fresh fruit and vegetables, milk, eggs, and mineral salts, even when adequate in respect to meat and fish, bread and cereals.

The investigation into the health and diet of groups of children in Sydney and in country districts revealed that the number of children who suffered from under nourishment or unbalanced diets varied from 11 to 24 per cent in the various districts. It appeared that the diets were deficient in milk, cream, cheese and that not enough cod liver oil was given.

The Council reported that while the people of Australia were on the whole well fed, the survey showed that six per cent were not obtaining enough food and that there was much ignorance as to the proper balance of food items; that some people both in town and country were unable for various reasons to obtain the essential fresh foods; and that "a considerable mass of minor departures from normal health (describable generally as malnutrition) existed among the young children in both town and country, and that the evidence pointed to faulty selection of diets as the main cause of malnutrition, sometimes necessitated by poverty but more often the result of ignorance." It was emphasized that the medium or severe types of malnutrition were not found, and the degrees of ill-health were of a minor character.

Fair Labour Standards Act Becomes Operative in U.S.A.

At midnight on October 23, the United States Fair Labour Standards Act became operative.

The Act, which has been reviewed in detail in its various stages in previous issues of the Labour Gazette (October 1938, page 1078; July 1938, page 719; August 1937, page 838; and June 1937, page 598), provides for minimum wages ranging between 25 cents and 40 cents an hour during the first year the Act is in force, and 30 cents to 40 cents an hour thereafter. The Act also requires industries subject to the measure, to observe a maximum work-week of 44 hours for the first year, 42 hours for the second year, and 40 hours thereafter.

The Act applies to concerns engaging in interstate commerce and to the production of goods for interstate commerce. It is also provided that special rates of wages may be prescribed by the Administrator for particular fields of business upon the recommendation of industrial committees.

The first industrial committee was recently established to inquire into minimum rates for the textile industry (Labour Gazette, October 1938, page 1078). The object of the committee is to recommend classifications for the purpose of fixing for each group the highest minimum rate of wages (not more than 40 cents and not less than 25 cents per hour) which will not substantially curtail employ-

ment and will not give a competitive advantage to any group in the industry. This committee commenced its sessions in Washington on October 11.

In a broadcast address Mr. Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the new Wages and Hours Division of the U.S. Department of Labor, said that the Act should become "one of the pillars of a sound economic system in the United States." Declaring that the administration expected the provision for an immediate minimum wage of 25 cents an hour in interstate commerce to result in considerably higher wages, Mr. Andrews said "our experience with state minimum wage laws proves that the minimum does not become the maximum, despite forebodings of opponents regarding that type of legislation."

Mr. Andrews estimated that 750,000 persons would receive increased wages under the law and that it would shorten the work-week for 1,500,000. It was also pointed out that as the wage scale increases and the work-week decreases, many more hundreds of thousands would benefit by the legislation.

Recommendations of United States Railway Labour Board

Following the recommendations of an emergency Board appointed by President Roosevelt to investigate a railway wage dispute, United States railway executives announced on November 4 the cancellation of their plan to put into effect on December 1 their proposed 15 per cent reduction in wages.

According to an Associated Press report, the wage dispute which the board investigated, started last May when the carriers served notice then that they would reduce wages 15 per cent July 1. Efforts were made to mediate the proposal, but these failed and the carriers issued a new notice that the reduction would take effect October 1. The railroad Brotherhoods announced in September they would strike unless the reduction proposal was withdrawn.

On September 27 the President created the emergency board to investigate the situation. Under terms of the Railway Labour Act, this automatically postponed for 60 days both the wage reduction and the threatened strike.

The Board summarized its unanimous report to the President as follows:

"1. Wages of railway labour are not high even as compared with wages in other comparable industries.

"2. A horizontal reduction of wages on a national scale would not meet the financial emergency of the industry, since the savings would not be distributed merely to the needy roads.

"3. A wage reduction in the railroad industry would run counter to the trend of wage rates in industry generally.

"4. The financial distress of the carriers which has obtained since October, 1937, when the last wage increases were granted, is as yet a short-term situation. As such, it cannot be regarded as grounds for a wage reduction, especially in view of present indications of an improvement in the business of the carriers.

"5. In the light of these findings, the board concludes that the proposal of the carriers for a reduction of the wages of railway labour should not be pressed and recommends that the carriers withdraw and cancel the notices which put such a reduction into operation as of December 1, 1938."

Minimum Wage Recommendation for Confectionery Industry in N.Y. State

On October 17, Industrial Commissioner Frieda S. Miller of New York State accepted the report of the Confectionery Wage Board, the third Board to report under the present Minimum Wage Law enacted in New York State in April, 1937. (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1937, page 815.)

The Confectionery Board recommended a basic minimum hourly wage of 35 cents, and a minimum weekly wage of $14 for 40 hours for women and minors in the confectionery industry of the State.

By setting higher rates for short work weeks, Commissioner Miller pointed out that the Wage Board seeks to stimulate the manufacturers' interest to plan his work so that fuller weekly employment is given to all workers on the payroll. During the period September 1 to April 1, which covers the two busy seasons in the confectionery industry—the four months preceding Christmas and the 10 weeks preceding Easter—all workers employed three days or less in any one week are to be paid $10 for that week. If an employee is called to work on the fourth day, she must be paid for four full days at the rate of 35 cents an hour, even though she works only one or two hours on the fourth day. For employees working more than four days in any one week, pay is to be at the rate of 35 cents an hour for the number of hours worked.

While the minimum weekly wage of $14 is not guaranteed as in the laundry industry, Commissioner Miller said that women workers in the confectionery industry will be assured at least $10 a week for any week in

which they are employed at all during the busy season, if the Board's recommendations are finally adopted.

In the slack season, which extends from April 1 to September 1, the Wage Board recommended that employees working two days or less in any one week be paid at least $7. If an employee is called to work on the third day, regardless of whether she works or not, it will be considered a full day of eight hours and she will receive compensation for three days at the rate of 35 cents per hour for the full three-day period.

Compulsory Unemployment Insurance in Norway

Replacing the voluntary insurance program which has been in effect in Norway since 1906, a nation-wide compulsory system of unemployment insurance was introduced under an Act dated June 24, 1938, to become operative on a date to be fixed by the Crown.

It is estimated that between 550,000 and 630,000 persons will come under the scope of the legislation, having practically the same coverage as the compulsory sickness insurance scheme. A few groups, including workers employed in farm labour, domestic service, fishing and certain other occupations are not covered by the legislation. Certain groups of public employees and all workers earning less than 600 kroner a year (krone = 26 cents) are also excluded from participation in the plan as well as those earning more than 6,000 kroner a year.

For the purpose of contributions workers are divided into five wage groups. The total contribution paid half by the worker and half by the employer ranges from ·36 krone a week for persons in the lowest wage class up to 1 krone a week for persons in the highest wage class. The legislation also provides that the Crown may increase the rates of contributions or reduce the benefits in the cases of groups of insured persons with a high risk of unemployment.

Benefits under the scheme are to be granted in the form of cash payments, travelling and removal grants, and the payment of sickness insurance contributions during unemployment. Instead of benefit, grants may be made in suitable cases towards the vocational training of unemployed persons. The daily rates of cash benefit vary according to the several wage classes and range from 1·40 kroner in the lowest class up to 4·00 kroner in the highest class. Dependents' allowances, at a uniform daily rate of not more than ·30 krone, are payable only in respect of children under 15 years of age; dependents' benefits together are limited to 80 per cent of the daily wage which determines the allocation of the worker to his wage class. No benefit is payable for Sundays.

The initial qualification for benefit is established after 45 weeks of insurable employment within the period of four years immediately preceding the claim. After benefit has been drawn for the prescribed maximum period, a new qualifying period of not less than 15 weeks' insurable employment within the period of two years immediately preceding the new claim must be served. Benefit is payable for 15 weeks in 12 months or at the rate of one benefit week for every three weeks of contribution for a maximum of 15 weeks.

Analysis of Social-Economic Conditions in 1937-38

In the *"I.L.O. Year Book, 1937-38,"* which has just been issued, the International Labour Office analyses events which have influenced the conditions of workers throughout the world and draws attention to certain characteristic features of world economic development during that period.

Seen in retrospect it is stated that 1937 appears as a "boom" year, the culminating point of the business cycle of the "thirties after the great World Depression."

During the year, however, apparently few of the characteristics of a boom were present. Production, employment and international trade all touched or surpassed the 1929 level, but it was doubted whether this can be looked upon as a high mark.

Since 1929, the population of the world has increased between 5 and 10 per cent. Furthermore, it is stated that if the "normal" rate of advance achieved in the pre-war period were still operative, the productive records reached in 1937 should have been some 20 to 25 per cent greater than in 1929.

"Against this," adds the International Labour Office, "there is the fact that much of the productive work done under present-day conditions escapes the statistical net. Thus, the fact that coal mining has remained relatively stagnant for many years weighs down the production index of a large number of countries; but the fact that there are now thousands of filling stations and one-man repair garages does not appear in any of the indexes immediately available. There is accordingly a certain danger in making comparisons with the records of previous years. But with all allowances made, the 'high point' reached in 1937 represented no more than a partial return of prosperity. The large percentage of unemployment in most of the leading countries is evidence of this.

In fact, the principal justification for looking upon the 1937 peak as a boom is that it was followed by a depression. How serious the downward movement will prove to be it is impossible to foretell. The excessive abruptness of the decline in the United States and the fact that other countries showed considerable resistance to the downward tendency afford good hope that the recession will be short. But there are new and inestimable factors in the situation which make all forecasts unreliable."

Bulletin on Trade Union History

An Outline of Trade Union History in Great Britain, the United States and Canada with Special Emphasis on the Causes Leading to the Present Division in the Canadian Labour Movement was the title of an address given at the Canadian Institute of Economics and Politics at Lake Couchiching in August by Miss Margaret Mackintosh of the Department of Labour. Mimeographed copies of this address in a somewhat extended form may be obtained from the Department.

Review of Operations Under Dominion Housing Legislation

Up to October 31, 1938, the total volume of loans approved under the National Housing Act and its predecessor, the Dominion Housing Act, was $24,695,268, according to a press release issued by the Department of Finance on November 7. These loans provided housing accommodation for 6,272 Canadian families. Up to the same date Home Improvement loans reported to the Department of Finance aggregated $22,319,546 in amount, and numbered no less than 55,820, enabling approximately that many Canadian families to modernize, extend or repair their existing dwellings. Adding these amounts together indicates that total loans exceeding $47,000,000 have been granted for house building and home repair purposes under these two Dominion measures during the last two or three years. It is estimated that these loans have made possible an expenditure on actual building construction (excluding land) of over $53,000,000. This does not of course take into account the substantial volume of repair and modernization work and also of new house construction which were stimulated by the Dominion legislation but which were financed in other ways.

It is stated that at least 80 per cent of the cost of house building construction and modernization is estimated as being spent, either directly or indirectly, on wages of labour, skilled or unskilled. Applying this percentage to the aggregate figure given above it is estimated that the loans made possible by Dominion legislation have accounted for payments of wages to Canadian labour of over $42,000,000. The extent, therefore, to which the legislation has contributed to the stimulation of employment and the elimination of unemployment is obvious.

More detailed analysis of the monthly figures of Housing Act loans indicates that the new National Housing Act, passed at the last session of Parliament, has already provided the increased stimulus to lending activity and to new housing construction which its sponsors intended. The Act was not assented to until the first of July and operations under the new agreements which had to be negotiated with lending institutions could not begin until about the first of August. In spite of the business recession which was under way, the serious political tension in Europe and the fact that building activity normally begins to fall off in the late summer months, National Housing Act loans approved in each of the months of August, September and October showed a substantial increase over the loans made in the corresponding months of 1937 when business conditions were more active.

For the three months period the increase is 72 per cent in amount of loans and 85 per cent in number of family housing units financed as compared with the same period in 1937. The figures for October are particularly encouraging in the indications they give of the outlook for more active building operations during the next building season. The number of individual loans approved in October was higher than in any other single month to date.

During October 307 loans were approved in the amount of $1,269,009, and provided housing accommodation for 361 families. The previous high month for number of loans was July, 1938, when 285 loans were approved. The increased use being made of the facilities of the Act for financing low-cost homes in the smaller and more remote communities and in the special areas of the larger communities was reflected in the smaller size of individual loans. Of the 361 family housing units financed in October, 283 or over 78 per cent were financed by loans of $4,000 or less; 139 by loans of $3,000 or less; and 84 by loans of $2,500 or less. It is also interesting to note that nineteen 90 per cent loans on houses costing less than $2,500 were approved during October, bringing the total number of such 90 per cent loans to 42 for the three months since the National Housing Act came into operation and made this special class of high percentage loan possible.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THREE applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were received in the Department of Labour recently.

The first application was submitted on behalf of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company comprising its unlicensed personnel in British Columbia Coastal Steamship Service, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees. The application is signed by two officials of the union named. Approximately 400 men are stated to be directly affected and 2,000 indirectly affected by the dispute, which arose in connection with the union's request for an agreement covering the employees in question. In its statement in reply the company points out that an agreement with a committee representing these employees has been in effect since April, 1937, and that on no occasion has the delegates of ships' crews, or the members of the negotiating committee with which the company discussed matters of interest from time to time, intimated that they wished to discontinue the present method of conducting negotiations. An officer of the Department interviewed representatives of the parties in Vancouver recently and ascertained that the company was not opposed to its employees being members of a union, but that it would deal only with a committee of employees in discussing wages and working conditions. The manager of the British Columbia Coastal Steamship Service stated that if the majority of the employees wished to join the brotherhood he would meet a committee from the union, provided they were also employees of the company.

The second application was submitted on behalf of shop labourers employed in the Motive Power and Car Department shops of the Canadian National Railways at Transcona, Manitoba, being members of the Transcona Railroad Workers' Unit, One Big Union. The application is signed by the chairman and secretary of the union named. Ninety-five employees are stated to be directly affected by the dispute and 1,100 indirectly. The applicants desire to have a number of grievances rectified and claim that their organization represents the majority of shop labourers in the Transcona shops and therefore should be recognized as the negotiation and grievance committee.

The third application was submitted on behalf of employees of the following coal mining companies at Bienfait in the Estevan district in the province of Saskatchewan, namely, Western Dominion Coal Mines, Limited, Dominion Briquettes and Chemicals, Limited, Manitoba and Saskatchewan Coal Company, Limited, Bienfait Mines, Limited, Lignite Mines, Limited, Eastern Collieries of Bienfait, Limited, Baniulis Brothers, Limited, and Wilson Coal Company. The application is signed by the president and recording secretary of the Bienfait Local Union of the United Mine Workers of America. The number of employees directly affected by the dispute is given as approximately 575, the majority of whom are stated to be members of the United Mine Workers of America. The claims of the applicants include recognition of the United Mine Workers of America as the sole bargaining agency for the employees; wage increases to bring the rate for machine men to $6 per day, for miners and loaders to $4.75 per day, and for common labourers to $4.50 per day, with proportionate increases in the day wage rates for all other classifications, as well as in the contract rates of pay; adherence to the eight-hour day from bank to bank; and a uniform contract for all of the mines. A general strike had occurred in this coal field on October 17. The secretary of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, conferred with the Minister of Labour, who pointed out that the men were on strike in violation of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and urged that they resume work at once. The strike was terminated on October 20, and the following day application was made for a Board of Conciliation and Investigation. Another organization, however, the Saskatchewan Mine Workers' Union, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, protested against the establishment of a Conciliation Board, stating that it had working agreements with three of the mines covered by the application. This was supported by a telegraphic message from seven of the eight companies concerned, who advised that they recognized the Canadian Federation of Labour, that no demands had been made upon them by their employees, and that there was no dispute between the employers and the employees. On the other hand, the officials of the United Mine Workers of America declared that they had requested the operators to discuss matters and that their communications had been ignored. Both the Saskatchewan Mine Workers' Union and the operators expressed their willingness to have an enquiry by a commission.

The respective parties involved in this dispute conferred separately with the Minister of Labour while he was en route east from the Pacific coast at the end of the month. In view of the fact that two unions have membership in the field and each claims that its membership includes a majority of the employees of at least some of the mines, it has been decided

by the Minister to take a secret ballot in each of the eight mines to ascertain if the application is made on behalf of a majority of the employees in each mine. The Minister will be prepared to establish a Conciliation Board to cover those mines where the ballot of the employees establishes a majority in support of the application.

Chairman Appointed

A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was established by the Minister of Labour on May 27 last to deal with a dispute between Hendrie and Company, Limited, of Toronto, and their motor truck drivers, and Messrs. H. A. F. Boyde, of Hamilton, and J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto, were appointed members thereof on the recommendation of the company and employees, respectively (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 608). Subsequently it appeared that a settlement might be effected through further direct negotiations and the appointment of a chairman was accordingly held in abeyance. In September, however, an impasse being reached, the Minister, on the joint recommendation of the two board members above named, appointed Professor Kenneth W. Taylor, of McMaster University, Hamilton, third member and chairman of the board. Professor Taylor was in Australia at the time and did not return to Canada until about the end of October, when arrangements were made for the board to proceed to function.

Agreement Ratified

The Board of Directors of the Canadian Press at a meeting held on October 14 approved the agreement between the Canadian Press and its telegraph employees which was negotiated in June last before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation composed of Professor Norman A. M. MacKenzie, chairman, Mr. W. Rupert Davies, nominated by the employers, and Mr. Leonard James Ryan, nominated by the employees.

The agreement is retroactive to August 1, 1938, and is to remain in force until July 1, 1940, and shall thereafter renew itself for periods of one year unless either party gives notice to the other at least sixty days before the end of the initial or any subsequent period of its desire to terminate the agreement.

A summary of the report of the Conciliation Board in connection with this matter appeared at page 724 of the LABOUR GAZETTE for July, 1938. The employees involved are mechanics and automatic printer telegraph operators, members of Canadian Press System Division No. 52, Commercial Telegraphers Union.

This agreement is summarized in this issue in the article entitled "Recent Industrial Agreements."

Settlement of Dispute Involving Coal Operators and Employees in the Drumheller District

An agreement was reached during September between various coal operators in the Drumheller district and their mine workers being members of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, based in large part on the recommendations of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation which dealt recently with a dispute involving wages and working conditions between the parties concerned. The dispute arose when contracts between the employers and the coal miners expired at the end of March last and were not renewed. On the application of the coal operators the dispute was referred to a board composed of Mr. H. A. Dyde, chairman, Mr. W. H. McLaws, K.C., nominee of the companies, and Mr. Patrick Conroy, the employees' nominee. The text of the board's report appeared in the August issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 871. The board's findings were acceptable to the employees' committee, but certain phases of the recommendations were rejected by the coal operators. Following direct negotiations extending over a period of several weeks, and with the assistance of the Western Representative of the Department of Labour, accord was reached on the various points at issue and on September 23 a new contract was signed with all but three companies, namely, the Red Deer Valley Coal Company, Limited, at Nacmine, and the Rosedale Collieries, Limited, and Star Mines, Limited, at Rosedale, the latter two being under one management. Later these three companies also signed the agreement, which the miners in the district by a referendum vote subsequently ratified.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (Employers), and their Truckers, Checkers, Coopers, etc., on the Montreal Wharf (Employees)

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation constituted on September 22 to deal with two applications received from employees of the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, respectively, on the Montreal wharf, submitted its findings to the Minister of Labour during October. The employees involved in this dispute are truckers, checkers, coopers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees.

The report of the board, which is signed by the chairman, Mr. Brooke Claxton, of Montreal, and the board member nominated by the employees, Mr. Tom Moore, of Ottawa, recommends that the hourly rate of pay for truckers, who compose 80 per cent of the 650 employees concerned in the dispute, be increased from 50 to 57 cents, or 14 per cent. The employees in their application for a board had requested that the truckers' hourly rate be increased 12 cents, or 24 per cent. The parties to the dispute agreed before the board to let the recommendation as to truckers determine the action to be taken with regard to the wage rates of the remaining employees affected, and the report accordingly recommends that increases be granted to the other classes affected corresponding to that recommended for the truckers. It is also suggested that any adjustment in wages be made retroactive to August 15, 1938, and that any agreement which may be reached be effective for two years.

Mr. G. S. Currie, the board member appointed on the employers' recommendation, in a minority report dissents from the above recommendations and expresses the opinion that the present rates of pay should be continued.

The texts of the two reports follow:—

Report of Board

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (employers) and certain of their employees at Montreal Wharf being checkers, freight-handlers, coopers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight-Handlers, Express and Station Employees (employees).

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Sir,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the above matter now begs to report that it commenced its hearings at Montreal on September 28, 1938. The Board was composed of Mr. Brooke Claxton, Chairman, appointed by the Minister in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other members, Mr. Tom Moore, nominated by the employees, and Mr. George S. Currie, nominated by the employers. At the hearings the employers were represented by—

Canadian National Railways:
Mr. R. C. Johnston,
Superintendent, Montreal Terminals.
Mr. W. M. Armstrong,
Assistant Director, Bureau of Economics, Montreal.
Mr. D. Rodden,
Agent, Montreal Wharf.

Canadian Pacific Railway:
Mr. R. W. Scott,
Superintendent, Montreal Terminals.
Mr. H. D. Brydone-Jack,
Assistant Manager,
Department of Personnel, Montreal.
Mr. A. M. Sime,
Dock Superintendent, Montreal Wharf.

The employees were represented by—
Mr. F. H. Hall, Vice-President,
Mr. W. H. Rowe, General Chairman (C.P.R.),
Mr. F. E. McManus, Local Chairman (C.P.R.),
Mr. W. J. Evans, Regional Chairman (C.N.R.),
Mr. J. Burnett, Local Chairman (C.N.R.)
and
Mr. C. A. Giroux, Local Chairman (C.P.R.), Place Viger.
all of the employees union.

The application was for an increase in the rates of pay of approximately 350 men employed by the C.P.R. and 300 men employed by the C.N.R. at the Montreal Wharf as checkers, freight-handlers, coopers, etc., the increase requested being—

(*a*) to increase all hourly rates by 12 cents per hour; and in the case of employees of the C.P.R.—
(*b*) to increase the rate of pay of checkers employed during the closed season of navigation by an amount of $20 per month; and
(*c*) to increase the differential for night work by an amount of 5 cents per hour.

While the application of the C.N.R. employees did not expressly mention the 5 cent differential, it was understood that this was omitted through an oversight and that the finding on this head should also apply to the C.N.R. employees.

After consultation the Board decided to have the case outlined by the representatives of the two parties, and this occupied the first day. On the next day the Board adopted the suggestion made by the parties that it visit the wharves in order to appreciate the nature of the work, and in the presence of representatives of the employers

and employees we spent the afternoon seeing what the work was. We also had an opportunity of seeing other similar work being performed and this was most useful to us.

On September 30, 1938, the submissions of the two parties were developed at greater length. At the close of the hearing representatives of each side were canvassed as to the possibility of reaching a solution by the process of conciliation, but it speedily became apparent that any effort in this direction would be fruitless.

On October 3, 1938, the hearing was completed with the Railways filing additional material and further representations were made orally by both parties. The following days were given over to a consideration of the report which is now presented.

We shall first deal with the general application for an increase of 12 cents per hour mentioned in (*a*) above and in doing so shall follow both employers and employees in treating the case of the truckers as typical, representing as they do more than 80 per cent of the men employed.

The case for the employees may be summarized briefly. The employees concerned are employed by each of the two Railways principally to unload export freight out of the cars of the two Railways into the sheds on certain of the wharves at Montreal and to load import freight from the sheds into the cars. The work of loading the same freight into and out of ships is done by longshoremen employed by shipping companies. It was submitted that the work done by the truckers was practically identical with that of the longshoremen, apart from the slightly greater risk involved in working in the holds of ships. For the reason stated, however, longshoremen had traditionally received a slightly higher rate of pay than the railway truckers. But this year the longshoremen had been increased to 77 cents per hour, whereas the truckers were paid 50 cents. Shown in tabular form the two rates paid had varied as follows:—

COMPARISON OF RATES OF PAY OF TRUCKERS AND LONGSHOREMEN AT MONTREAL

Year	Rates of truckers on wharf cents	Rates of longshoremen cents	Differential cents	Longshoremen's rate to trucker rate per cent
1913.. ..	25	30	5	120
1921.. ..	57½	60	2½	104
1921.. ..	43	60	17	139
1923.. ..	48	50	2	104
1924.. ..	48	62	14	129
1927.. ..	50	65	15	130
1932.. ..	45	59	14	131
1934.. ..	42½	56	13½	132
1935.. ..	44	62	18	140
1936.. ..	45	65	20	144
1937.. ..	47	65	18	138
1938.. ..	50	77	27	154

It was submitted for the employees that it was unjust that longshoremen, doing substantially the same work, handling the same freight and in the same sheds, should receive to-day 77 cents as opposed to their 50 cents —a differential of 27 cents or 54 per cent. After midnight the differential was even greater, the hourly rate for railway truckers being 55 cents as opposed to 97 cents or a difference of 42 cents, amounting to 76 per cent, and in the extreme case of men working in temperatures under 32° after 12 midnight the longshoremen were entitled to $1.12 per hour.

It was further submitted that the rate of pay received by the railway employees affected was substantially less than was paid for similar work at any ocean port of Canada. At Halifax, N.S., and Saint John, N.B., the rates for truckers were 52 and 53 cents per hour, while at Vancouver the rate was 61 cents.

The employees urged that the use of tractor-trailer equipment since 1931 had considerably increased the amount of work done in each man-hour, and by adding to the size of the truckloads had made the work more onerous, particularly as freight had now to be piled higher on the trucks. The truck-trailer equipment had made trucking easier, but in speeding up the movement by truck had greatly increased the quantity of the heaviest work to be done, namely, lifting and piling. It was submitted that the employees should share in the benefits to the Railways of increased efficiency, in part due to mechanization, and in part to better organization or work.

Finally, the fact that work was only available in the season of navigation, some seven months in the year and that even during such period the work was exceedingly irregular, so that a living wage could only be earned by a few of the senior men, who were prepared to work long hours when work was available, entitled the workers to a higher rate of pay than other workers doing similar work but engaged at steady work the year round.

The case for the Railways was based firstly on general grounds. In the Railways' submission the employees had since April 1, 1938, had the same rate of pay as in the very much more prosperous days of 1927. That rate had been reaffirmed (with minor changes) by agreements made in 1936, subject to the general deduction of 10 per cent applicable then to all railway employees, but since April 1, 1938, by an agreement dated March 29, 1937, restored in full to all the employees of both lines. Nothing had happened since to warrant an increase. The real wage had

increased since the basic rate of 50 cents was established in 1927, while the revenue of the Railways had seriously decreased, even since 1936. Moreover, any change in the hourly rate of these employees would tend to upset long-established relationships between the wages of various classes of railway employees.

With reference to the particular case of the employees affected by the application, the Railways said that their rates of pay compared favourably with the rates of railway and other workers doing similar work. The rate of 50 cents was the same as that for the freight-handlers in the Bonaventure and Place Viger freight sheds and yards in Montreal, doing, they submitted, substantially the same work. Comparisons were made with other wages.

Dealing first with the Railways' contention that the cost of living and revenue of the Railways should be taken into consideration, it is pointed out that however proper it might be to give weight to such considerations in a reference affecting all railway employees, or any considerable group of them, it would not be a good cause for perpetuating an injustice, should one exist, in the rates of a relatively small number of workers engaged in a particular work at a single place. The present application was fundamentally based on the plea that the rates now paid these men were low, having regard to the nature and conditions of the work and the wages paid for similar work in Montreal and elsewhere.

The first question to be answered by the Board was, therefore, whether or not this application should be treated as relating to a local matter to be decided on its own particular merits, or were the employees affected to be considered as part of a larger group governed by a general agreement.

There is an agreement effective August 1, 1939, generally establishing a rate of 50 cents per hour for freight-handlers employed by the Railways at Montreal and other large centres, with slightly lower rates at other places; but this agreement does not govern the situation of freight-handlers on the wharves at Montreal, or for that matter, at any ocean port. The agreements at present in force in Montreal, dated August 21, 1936, and effective August 1, 1936, in the case of the Canadian National Railways, and dated July 14, 1936, and effective July 1, 1936, in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway, are agreements solely between the Railways and the employees concerned in the present application. They do not relate to any other class of employees.

Moreover, we were informed that at all the other ocean ports there are special arrangements entered into because of the conditions existing at each place. At Halifax and Saint John agreements with this same special class of employees fixed the basic rates for truckers at 52 and 53 cents per hour, respectively, while at Vancouver the rate had been fixed at 61 cents per hour. The only other ocean port at which this class of work is done is Quebec, and at that city there is a special arrangement whereby the employees handle the freight from the trains to the ships, doing thus the work of freight-handlers and longshoremen, for a wage of 60 cents per hour.

These facts establish beyond question the employees' contention that freight-handlers at ocean ports are governed by special agreements; that there is no standard rate applicable to them; and that the rate payable in each place is arrived at separately in the light of special local conditions, as well as of more general considerations.

For these reasons the Board felt it should regard the matter as primarily a local question to be settled on its own particular merits and in the light of all the circumstances. These would include the nature of the work, the conditions of employment and the rates paid for comparable work, all to be subjected to the most careful scrutiny in view of the decline in the Railways' revenues since 1927 and of any increase in the purchasing power of the dollar.

Evidently there is no way in which the fairness or unfairness of a rate of wage for work of this kind can be determined by the application of abstract and absolute principles, and reference must be had to the wages paid to employees in the same or other localities doing work requiring similar skill and involving the same physical effort. We have mentioned that in their presentation the employees referred to the fact that the longshoremen working beside them in the same sheds and handling the same freight had recently had their rates of pay increased from 65 to 77 cents. This, the employees said, had brought to a head a feeling of injustice from which they had been suffering for some time, due to the fact that their wages were too low in view of the work done.

On our visit to the wharves we had an opportunity of seeing the work done by the longshoremen and comparing it with the work done by the freight-handlers. While it is true that both groups of men were working in the same sheds and handling the same freight, the conditions of work were not in all respects identical. In so far as the work of both took place within the sheds, it was identical. But when it came to moving the freight into the hold of the ship and stowing it there, it seemed to us that this involved some addi-

tional skill and exposure to less favourable working conditions due to the difference between the operation of stowing and unloading cargo in a hold and stowing or unloading freight from a railway freight car. It was also clear from the nature of the work that the longshoremen must be exposed to greater risks of accident and injury than were the freight-handlers. For these reasons we felt that the longshoremen were doing work of greater difficulty and greater risk under worse conditions. In fact a difference had always been recognized in the scale of wages paid to the two classes of employees, as shown in the table given above. The employees protested, however, at the widening of this differential to 27 cents or 54 per cent for day work and from 55 cents to 97 cents for night work. In our opinion, such a differential, amounting to more than 50 per cent, was not warranted and would inevitably create a sense of injustice on the part of the men having to do similar work for a very much smaller wage.

But this did not dispose of the matter since the Railways (though both through their subsidiary shipping companies are parties to the agreement with the longshoremen) were not directly responsible for the wage paid to the longshoremen and it did not necessarily follow that because the shipping companies for one reason or another had agreed to pay the longshoremen 77 cents, the Railways should pay the freight-handlers 62 cents. The justice or injustice of the rate of 77 cents paid to longshoremen was not in issue in the present reference and the Board expressly refrains from commenting thereon. But the fact that the two sets of men are doing similar work on the same wharves at Montreal for such widely different rates of pay is an element which cannot be overlooked.

The Railways endeavoured to meet this side of the employees' case by seeking to compare the work of the employees with that done by the freight-handlers in the raliway sheds and yards at Place Viger and Bonaventure in Montreal, where the current rate is 50 cents per hour. The employees answered by asserting that the work on the wharves was heavier than in the railway sheds. While this was not fully admitted by the Railways, it was the conclusion of the Board that the freight handled and the conditions of work differed sufficiently in the two places to entitle the employees at the wharves to a higher rate of remuneration. This had been recognized before as the rate on the wharves had been higher than that at the yards prior to 1921.

Comparisons were also made to the hourly rates of pay of other classes of labour employed by the Railways, such as track sectionmen 41-45 cents; enginehouse labourers, 43-46 cents; roundhouse labourers, 41-42 cents; main shop labourers, 37½-42 cents; coach cleaners, 44 cents; bridge and building labourers, 43 cents; carmen's helpers, 56 cents; as well as to various other classes of labourers employed by outside firms in Montreal and usually receiving 40 cents per hour. But it was not established that these could bear a close comparison to the truckers on the wharves either from the point of view of the nature of the work or the conditions of employment.

We have described briefly the nature of the work at the wharves; it is now necessary to refer to the conditions of employment.

The truckers at the wharves (still more the checkers and other classes affected) are not casual labourers who happen to work at the wharves; they are regular employees of the two Railways and for the most part have been many years in their service. As is general throughout the Railways, both companies have seniority lists or rosters. Of 199 truckers on the C.P.R. seniority list in 1927, 124 are still in its employ and of 217 truckers on the C.N.R. list in 1927, 120 are still in its employ. The 90th man on one roster had entered its employ in 1924. The Railways profit from these men's skill and experience being constantly available to them. Unless a man remains available he may be struck off the list and cease to be eligible for work. The C.P.R. has 329 truckers and the C.N.R. has 230. These are divided into gangs of 6 truckers and a checker, and as work is available gangs are called up in order of seniority as shown on the seniority roster of each company. In the case of the C.P.R. lists of the gangs required the following morning are posted each night at 6 p.m.; while in the case of the C.N.R. the men turn up at 7 a.m. and 1 p.m. each day to see if work is available. If work is available they receive 50 cents an hour for ten hours (with a minimum of three hours) and 55 cents after 7 p.m. with a minimum of two hours. The total amount a man could receive for ten hours' work on six days a week during the 33 weeks of open navigation would be $990, but no one does work ten hours a day during the season. For the amount of work available even during the season of 33 weeks varies with the ships in port and it varies greatly. For instance, in June and July of this year there was little work. In November each year there is a rush to load ships before the close of navigation and all men available on the rosters are required.

Work also varies with the days of the week. On Monday there may normally be work for 16 gangs on the C.P.R. alone, on Tuesday and Wednesday 23, on Thursday 32, on Friday 16 and on Saturday 10. For the week ending October 1, 1938, on the C.N.R. alone, 35 gangs worked on Monday, on Tuesday 46, on Wednesday 47, on Thursday 36, on Friday 24 and on Saturday 28.

As work is only available at best during 33 weeks, the men are ordinarily anxious to work any overtime available and occasionally men work as much as 30 hours at a stretch. For this they would receive $5 for their first full day of 10 hours, $5.50 for 10 hours' overtime at 55 cents and $5 for the second day, or $15.50 in all. This should result in a big wage but last year the average earnings of the first 180 men on the seniority roster of the C.P.R. was $748.90, or an average for the season of 33 weeks of $22.69 per week. The situation is shown by the table which follows in which the earnings of the 180 most senior truckers at the wharves are compared with those of the same number of men at Place Viger. While figures are only for the C.P.R. we were informed that those for the C.N.R. would be substantially the same:—

STATEMENT SHOWING COMPARISON OF EARNINGS OF THE SENIOR 180 TRUCKERS IN THE EMPLOY OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY AT MONTREAL WHARF DURING THE SEASON OF 1937 (33 WEEKS) AS AGAINST 180 TRUCKERS WORKING ENTIRE YEAR AT PLACE VIGER.

Total Earnings	1937 Net		Earnings with Basic[3] Rates in Effect	
	Montreal Wharf[1]	Place Viger[2]	Montreal Wharf	Place Viger
1st 30 Men on Roster	$952 31	$1,106 76	$1,014 21	$1,184 23
2nd 30 Men on Roster	886 07	1,081 78	943 66	1,157 50
3rd 30 Men on Roster	869 71	1,018 33	926 24	1,089 61
4th 30 Men on Roster	767 95	872 28	817 86	879 39
5th 30 Men on Roster	636 71	716 02	678 10	721 03
6th 30 Men on Roster	380 71	559 26	405 46	563 17
Averages	$748 91	$ 892 40	$ 797 58	$ 932 48

[1]Montreal Wharf figures cover season 33 weeks.

[2]Place Viger figures cover year 52 weeks.

[3]The 1937 figures show actual amounts received after deduction of the percentage (5 per cent, 6 per cent or 7 per cent) then deducted from all the wages of all railway employees. The figures shown "with Basic Rates" show the amount that would have been received if the deduction had not been made. Deductions stopped on April 1, 1938.

Several observations should first be made about the wages earned in 1937 on the wharf. It will be seen that although the average of the first 180 men is $748.90 or $22.69 for each of 33 weeks, the amount received by each group of thirty men falls off rapidly as we go down the seniority list. While the remuneration of none of the men can be regarded as generous, the earnings of the men numbered from 151 to 180 on the seniority list only amount to $380.71 or $11.54 per week and these men in this 6th group have had from 10 to 5 years' service and they cannot do anything else during the summer season because they must be always available to the Railways in case their services are needed.

Further, it will be noted that the Statement does not go beyond the 6th group, and yet there are another 149 truckers on the seniority lists, employed by the Railways, available to work when required, in receipt of total earnings of considerably less than $380.71 per season.

It follows from the wages received that practically all the men are more than willing to work any overtime and in some cases even are glad to work 30 hours at a stretch in order to add to their earnings. We were not told the proportion of the total wage bill represented by payments for overtime, that is, for work after 7 p.m., but from a C.P.R. pay sheet for the week ending August 30, 1938, containing the names of 299 truckers at the wharves, it appears that 72 truckers received payments for overtime work, while the total wages of each of 63 truckers during the week did not exceed $10.

Comparing the conditions of employment of the truckers on the wharves and at Place Viger (we were told that Bonaventure would show a similar picture) we find that the men at Place Viger have an 8-hour day, as opposed to a 10-hour day on the wharves, and they get time and a half for overtime instead of the 5 cents extra on the wharves. The work goes on during the full twelve months; it is much less intermittent than that on the wharves and there is practically no overtime. The above table of average wages of the 180 senior men out of the 338 truckers employed shows that the earnings during twelve months of the men at Place Viger are not only greater for an 8-hour day,

but that the earnings of the less senior groups do not fall off to nearly the same extent as those of the truckers on the wharves. Steady work appears to be available to a much larger number of men, and there is no need of keeping men available to take care of peak periods as is the case on the wharves.

In their conditions of employment, the truckers on the wharves correspond very much more nearly to the longshoremen. But among the longshoremen, the rule of seniority does not prevail; work is allocated in rotation; and all the longshoremen willing to work receive much the same average earnings during the season. The Railways informed us that the average earnings of longshoremen in 1937 amounted to $1,297.22 or $39.55 per week for the season. If we contrast this with the figure of $748.91 for the *top* 180 truckers it seems fair to estimate that last year the average earnings of all the longshoremen amounted to more than twice the average earnings of all the truckers. We are basing this on the figures given to us for 1937 when the truckers were still subject to a deduction in common with all railway employees and before the longshoremen received the increase of 12 cents per hour or 16 per cent; but it should be added that it was the Railways' understanding that despite the increase, the longshoremen would receive less this year than last. This may prove to be the case; but it does little to bridge the wide gap between the earnings of the two classes of employees. Certainly it would appear that the work of the longshoremen is very much steadier than that of the truckers on the wharves. While it is the practice of the two Railways' steamship companies to use the same group of longshoremen, numbering usually about 475 out of the 2,000 in steady employment on the waterfront at Montreal, it is possible for these 475 men to obtain work from other steamship companies, an opportunity not available to the truckers.

When we come to compare conditions in 1927 with those in 1937, we find that the total man-hours worked during the seasons of 1927 and 1937 were as follows:—

Total Man-Hours Worked in Season	1927	1937	
C.N.R.	318,162	321,534	
C.P.R.	279,482	319,412	
Total	597,644	640,946	7% increase

The number of truckers on the two seniority lists was as follows:—

Number of Truckers Employed	1927	1937	
C.N.R.	217	230	
C.P.R.	199	329	
Totals	416	559	increase 143

It was impossible to get figures comparing the quantities of freight handled in 1927 and 1937; but we were told by all parties that there had been a very substantial increase in 1937 over 1927. It does appear as if the Railways had increased the number of men on the lists in order to be able to take care of the greater peak loads experienced today. But the average earnings in 1927 were little different from what they are to-day. The first 60 men on the roster made rather more in 1927 than in 1937, but the 5th and 6th groups made rather less.

The Railways urged that the seasonal character of the work should not be taken into account in fixing the hourly rate. But in their written statement in rebuttal the Railways suggested that the higher rate paid to freight-handlers at Portland, Me., was due to the intermittent nature of the work and at Saint John and Halifax, they said, it was in part due to the shorter winter-port season. It was only logical for the employees to use the same argument to justify a differentiation between themselves and the freight-handlers in the sheds and yards at Montreal, on the ground that these had steady employment during twelve months at eight hours a day, whereas they had highly varying employment during some seven months of the year. The Board appreciates that it would not be proper to endeavour to arrive at a wage for the freight-handlers on the wharves which would in seven months' work give them approximately the equivalent of the freight-handlers in the yards during twelve months, but the fact that the work is seasonal is a factor to be considered in the light of present conditions. Of the 650 men affected by the present application, only 22 employees of the C.P.R. receive regular work in the off-season months, while an even smaller number receive regular work from the C.N.R.; and it was stated that the extent of unemployment prevented the balance from being able to earn anything very much in the off-season months.

While the seasonal character of the work limits the amount that may be annually earned at this occupation, a more important consideration is the intermittent character of the work, with the demand varying from quiet periods, as in June of this year, when only a few men were required, to peak periods, as in November, when every available man is needed. To have constantly available to meet their requirements as indicated from day to day men able to do this work, the Railways should be willing to pay something more than the rates established by themselves for very much more steady, all the year round, employment in a similar, though if anything, less difficult occupation.

If these wide variations in the employment of long service experienced men are inherent in the nature of the business carried on, then the business should be willing to bear a wage rate which comes close to giving at least the senior men an opportunity to earn a reasonable wage in reasonable hours. It must be recognized that no change in hourly rates of pay would improve the position of the junior men. Apparently they stay on the lists in the hope of getting a better rate as the passage of the years gives them greater opportunities of getting work.

The employees advanced as a further reason in support of their application that the adoption in 1931 of tractor-trailer equipment in the C.P.R. sheds and of other mechanical equipment by both Railways and added pressure and better organization of the work had led to their doing very much more work to-day than was the case in 1927, when the rate of 50 cents per hour was first established. In support of this the statement was made that whereas it took 4 hours to empty a car of certain commodities in 1927, it only took 1½ hours to empty such a car to-day. The extent of this difference was questioned by the employers as only about one-third of the freight was handled by mechanical equipment, but that there had been an increase in the value to the Railways of the work done for the same wages paid was not denied. In our view some weight should be given to the employees' claim that they should share in any such benefit, which has accrued in part from their work and skill.

On the whole we are of the opinion that according to the merits and substantial justice of the case the Railways should increase the rate from 50 cents to 57 cents per hour for truckers and that it should allow a similar increase to the other classes affected.

The case of the checkers employed by the C.P.R. during the closed season of navigation and the application to increase from 5 cents to 10 cents the additional pay for work after 7 p.m. were not specially dealt with before us. It was stated by both sides that the recommendation as to truckers would determine the rest, and no doubt the parties will be able to deal with these matters in any general settlement.

The time as at which any increase should begin was not discussed before us, and we hesitate to express an opinion beyond suggesting that it would appear to be fair to date any adjustment back to August 15, 1938, as the approximate date when the application for the Board was made. We think that if an agreement is arrived at it should be for two years and it would of course be subject to any adjustment of general railway wages.

Further, we hope that the Railways and the representatives of the men will consider if it is not possible to work out some system whereby work is given more steadily and the necessity of men working overtime to gain a decent wage is avoided. We appreciate some of the difficulties involved, but if the representatives of both parties show the same goodwill towards each other as they exhibited before us, it should be possible to find a solution which would bring the earnings of at least half of the men to a reasonable level without undue additional expense to the Railways.

The objection of the Railways already mentioned that long established Railway rates should not be lightly changed was also put on the score that if the application is granted it will be used as a lever by other employees to obtain increases. But it is not seen how the finding here can have any general effect on, say, the rates of freight-handlers in railway sheds now generally fixed at 50 cents. It is solely because we consider the work and conditions of employment of the employees on the wharves as being different from that of other classes of employees, such as the freight-handlers in the sheds, that we reach the present conclusion. In the very unlikely contingency that the same combination of special circumstances existing here is found to be present in some other case, the persons having to consider that matter may reach a similar conclusion to our own. The fact that the views expressed here might be referred to on some future occasion is not a good reason for refusing to express them now.

We must commend in the highest terms the ability and fairness with which the representatives of both sides laid the matter before the Board. We feel that every effort was made by both sides to put us in possession of all the facts bearing on the question and we have nothing but praise for the manner in which the representatives of both parties conducted themselves before the Board.

It has unfortunately not been possible for the members of the Board to arrive at a unanimous report and Mr. G. S. Currie is submitting a minority report.

The whole respectfully submitted,

(Sgd.) Brooke Claxton,
Chairman.

(Sgd.) Tom Moore,
Member.

Montreal, Oct. 11, 1938.

66620—2½

Minority Report

In the matter of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and in the matter of a Dispute between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (employers) on the one hand,

and

Certain of their employees at the Montreal Wharf, being Checkers, Freight-handlers, Coopers, etc. (employees) on the other hand.

To the Honourable,
The Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the above matter to inquire into the dispute between the Railways and certain of their employees commenced its hearings in Montreal on 28th September, 1938, at the Mount Royal Hotel. The following day, the 29th of September, the Board visited the Montreal harbour and there saw some of the men who are concerned in this dispute at their work and had demonstrated to them the conditions and nature of the work, not only of these particular men, but also of the longshoremen. The Board met again on Friday, 30th September, and on Monday, 3rd October, the hearing was completed. On following days the Board considered the submissions which had been made to them and the nature and terms of the report to be submitted.

The representatives of both sides presented their case with great care and thoroughness and there was apparently an excellent relationship between the parties.

At the hearings the employers were represented by—

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS:
Mr. R. C. Johnston,
Superintendent, Montreal Terminals.
Mr. W. M. Armstrong,
Assistant Director, Bureau of Economics, Montreal.
Mr. D. Rodden,
Agent, Montreal Wharf.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY:
Mr. R. W. Scott,
Superintendent, Montreal Terminals.
Mr. H. D. Brydone-Jack,
Assistant Manager,
Department of Personnel, Montreal.
Mr. A. M. Sime,
Dock Superintendent, Montreal Wharf.

The employees were represented by—
Mr. F. H. Hall, Vice-President,
Mr. W. H. Rowe, General Chairman (C.P.R.),
Mr. F. E. McManus, Local Chairman (C.P.R.),
Mr. W. J. Evans, Regional Chairman (C.N.R.),
Mr. J. Burnett, Local Chairman (C.N.R.)
and
Mr. C. A. Giroux, Local Chairman (C.P.R.), Place Viger.

The number of employees directly affected was estimated to be approximately 650, all of whom are employed on the Montreal wharf. The application on behalf of the employees of the Canadian National Railways proposed—

"To amend Article 7 by increasing all hourly rates specified therein by an amount of 12 cents per hour."

The application of the employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway proposed—

"To amend Article 7 by increasing the rate of pay of checkers employed during the closed season of navigation by an amount of $20 per month."

"To amend Article 9 by increasing all hourly rates specified therein by an amount of 12 cents per hour and to provide a corresponding increase for monthly-rated employees specified therein. To increase the differential for night work by an amount of 5 cents per hour."

The Articles mentioned refer to certain clauses in the agreements covering rules and rates of pay for certain classes of employees at the Montreal wharf, effective 1st August, 1936, in the case of the Canadian National Railways and effective 1st July, 1936, in the case of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Copies of these agreements were filed with the Board. It was explained to us that the men involved in the dispute may be designated as "waterfront freight-handlers" employed on the wharf for the handling of freight from railway cars to the sheds, in the case of freight destined for export, and vice versa, from shed to cars in the case of import freight. They have to do with ocean-borne freight. This freight is loaded and unloaded from the ships by another class of worker called longshoremen.

The Railways' representatives throughout the proceedings contended strongly that as the longshoremen are paid by the Steamship Companies and do work which differs materially from that done by the Railways' freight-handlers, the remuneration established by the Shipping Federation of Montreal in relationship to longshoremen's rates at other Atlantic ports should have no bearing on the rates of pay of railway waterfront freight-handlers in Montreal, which it was shown were related to the rates generally established throughout the two Railway systems for railway freight-handlers.

The basic rate of pay earned by the truckers, who form the largest group of the waterfront freight-handlers, amounts to 50 cents per hour, with a differential of 5 cents

per hour for all time worked after 6 p.m. The general 12 cent increase requested by the railway waterfront freight-handlers seems to have for its base a 12 cent increase granted to the longshoremen at Montreal through the Shipping Federation at the commencement of the present season. This increase brought the longshoremen's rates up to 77 cents per hour, from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., to 87 cents per hour from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. and 97 cents per hour from twelve midnight to 5 a.m. Apparently over a period of years there has never been any objection on the part of the railway freight-handlers to the principle that there should be a differential wage rate favouring the longshoremen, but the amount of the differential is now a matter of complaint.

At New York and Boston the present differential is 47 cents per hour. There the longshoremen's day rate is $1.05 per hour, and the railways at New York pay 58 cents to their waterfront freight-handlers. The railways in the United States have moved to bring about a general reduction of 15 per cent. The majority of this Board recommend an increase of 7 cents per hour for the railway truckers in the waterfront group, which would bring the railway workers up close to the New York level, while the longshoremen at New York would be 28 cents above the longshoremen here.

The representatives of the employees contend:—

1. That whereas in 1913 there was a differential of only 5 cents per hour in favour of the longshoremen, it has gradually increased to one of 27 cents per hour and that whereas the work of the waterfront freight-handlers is similar to that of the longshoremen, the differential of 27 cents per hour is discriminatory and unfair.

It would appear from information submitted that the differential in favour of the longshoremen at certain other important Atlantic ports is substantially greater than the differential of 27 cents per hour existing in Montreal. In fact, as stated above, in Boston and New York the differential is 47 cents. However, the difference between railway wharf freight-handlers' rates at Montreal and corresponding rates at United States ports is generally in about the same ratio as the difference in rates for other classes of Railway employees in the two countries. If the award as recommended by the majority of the Board is brought about, the rate of pay of the Montreal waterfront freight-handlers will be only one cent less than that at New York. The difference in the rates paid to waterfront freight-handlers and to longshoremen no doubt recognizes the fact that the conditions applying to the work in the Steamship services are materially different from those prevailing in the Railway service. In any event it seems reasonable to conclude that action taken by the Steamship interests, affected as they are by other than Railway conditions, is not relevant to the case at issue.

2. That the rate of pay of the railway waterfront freight-handlers should be higher than that of other freight-handlers employed by the Railways at their other terminals such as Place Viger Station and Bonaventure Station, where they now receive the same basic rate, because it is claimed that the work of the waterfront freight-handlers is harder and more arduous than that of those who work in the Railway terminals.

It has not been satisfactorily shown that there is any material difference in the nature of the work performed such as would justify any difference in rates paid. The same rates have prevailed by agreement over a period of many years and the relative conditions have not changed. The rates paid compare very favourably with those paid for similar work throughout both Railway systems and in the district of Montreal. Lake shipping interests, competing with the Railways for freight movements to and from the Port of Montreal, established this season for their waterfront freight-handlers at Montreal rates which on the average for day and night work are just below the Railways' rates. These rates were included in agreements made with the same organization as is concerned in this application.

3. That they are entitled to receive some of the benefit which the Railways have derived through the use of mechanical equipment.

It is estimated that the mechanical equipment is used to handle only about 30 per cent to 35 per cent of all freight moved. It was quite apparent that the mechanical equipment was installed to meet increased labour costs.

4. That the rates of pay of the Montreal wharf railway freight-handlers are lower than at any other ocean port in the country.

It was shown that the rates paid wharf freight-handlers at ocean ports are governed by special agreements which take into account special local conditions and also relationships to each other that have been established over a period of many years.

5. That the dispute in the main is a local question and problem and does not affect the general agreements with other Railway employees.

It is apparent, however, from an examination of the schedule of the rates of pay for other classes of work in the Railways that the rates of pay in this instance reflect a relationship to the rates paid to the other classes of Railway employees and to the same class at other points.

6. That the work is intermittent and seasonal, justifying a differential in their favour as against other railway freight-handlers.

This statement is not borne out by comparison with classes earning even lower rates of pay than the waterfront freight-handlers for similar work of an even more intermittent and seasonal character. The established rates appear to have been effected by agreement with full recognition of the conditions of the service.

On the other hand, the Railways submit:—

1. That the existing basic rates of pay were established in 1927 when general economic conditions were much more favourable than at the present time;

2. That the "real wage" value of the existing rates of pay is 17 per cent higher than it was in 1927;

3. That during the intervening years from 1927 to 1934 wage rates were reduced by agreement to the extent of 15 per cent;

4. That since 1934 reductions in rates have been completely restored, the basic rates agreed to in 1927 having been re-established April 1, 1938;

5. That the operating revenue of the Railways are now less than they were in 1931 at the end of which year the employees, by agreement, accepted the first reduction of 10 per cent from their basic rate of pay;

6. That the "real wage" and actual wage rates have increased since 1936 when the working agreements between the Railways and the employees were last revised;

7. That the action of the Steamship Companies in increasing rates of pay of longshoremen cannot be held to be valid reason for increasing rates of pay of Railway wharf employees;

8. That a differential between the rates of pay of longshoremen and railway wharf employees exists at all Atlantic ports in the United States and Canada, due to recognized differences in working conditions, and that generally the differentials at other Atlantic ports are considerably greater than the differential at Montreal.

9. That the granting of increased wage rates to Montreal wharf employes might have a disturbing effect on the established relationships between the wage rates of these and other classes of employees.

The facts and figures as submitted by the Railways were not disproved and from the evidence submitted, it would apear to me that the rates paid by the Railways to their wharf employes are fair and reasonable and at least equivalent or higher than rates paid to like classes of labour in other industries in Montreal and by the Railways themselves. It is realized that junior men cannot receive during the shipping season total earnings which are adequate to provide subsistence for a whole year and must depend upon some other employment. This, however, is not primarily due to the rates of pay but to the method of sharing the work available, and a moderate increase in the rate of pay would make little appreciable difference to such men. There does not seem to me to be any justification in granting an increase in the rates of pay to the more senior men who during the navigation season have steady employment and earn a fair remuneration.

It is generally recognized and admitted that some differential between the wage rates of railway wharf freight-handlers and ocean steamship longshoremen is justified, but as already pointed out, the differential at present existing in Montreal is less than that of other Atlantic ports.

Taking into consideration the existing economic conditions when compared with those at the time the rates were established, the revenue of the Railways and the fact that the present rates of pay have only been in effect for six months, I cannot see why an increase at this time is considered as warranted.

The Railways strongly represented that an agreed rate of pay for railway service paid in 1927, which in "real wage" value has increased from the equivalent of 100 to 117, should not now be further increased when conditions affecting the Railways have brought their operating revenues from the equivalent of 100 to 67.

Under present conditions it seems to me that there is no way of meeting increased operating costs of the Railways in Canada other than by increased taxation or increased unemployment. Therefore, it would be unfortunate if because of an increase being granted to a group of employees already receiving reasonable remuneration other employees should find themselves out of work entirely because of the necessity of offsetting the additional expense which such an increase as is recommended by the majority of the Board would involve.

In their submission the Railways drew attention to the rates paid throughout Canada (including Montreal) for various classes of labour, rated generally as considerably above what is termed "common labour." Some of these rates are—

	Cents per hour
Track Sectionmen—Maintenance of Way Forces—First Class Yards.	41-45
Engine House Labourers—Mechanical Department Forces.. ..	43-46
The Railways also showed a general rate for Freight Shed Truckers applying at many points of.. ..	50

This latter is the same rate as the day rate paid to Railway freight-handlers at Montreal. The majority of the Board now recommend that railway waterfront freight-handlers at Montreal should get 57 cents per hour.

I feel that the Railways have generally tried to be fair in the matter of wages paid to their employees and in fact sections of the public have not hesitated to criticize the Railways for the scale of wages generally adopted. Bearing this in mind and particularly the representations made that an increase granted to this group would be used by others to work up further increases, I cannot join in a recommendation that might, if acted upon, disturb a scale certainly by general acceptance not low. Besides, the local feature of the situation which is stressed seems to be not the rates paid to this class of Railway employees, but the rates paid to other workers by a federation of employers dealing with other than Railway conditions.

I cannot agree with the award and recommendation of the majority of the members of the Board, as I find the case of the employees unsupported by matters which I can regard as factors of sufficient weight to justify my joining in a recommendation for any increase in the rates of pay. In view of all the facts and the circumstances submitted and according to the merits and substantial justice of the case, I am of the opinion that the claim of the employees for an increase in their existing basic rates of pay is unwarranted and should not be granted.

Respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) G. S. Currie.

Montreal, 11th October, 1938.

CANADIAN RAILWAY BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 1

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of three cases settled recently by the Canadian Railway Board of Adjustment No. 1. Earlier decisions were outlined in the Labour Gazette, May 1938, page 491, and in previous issues; and the sixth report of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from October 1, 1933 to September 30, 1936, was issued as a supplement to the February, 1937, issue of the Labour Gazette.

The Board was established under a voluntary agreement concluded in 1918, between the various railway companies and certain of the railway organizations, its original purpose being to secure uninterrupted service on the railways during the continuance of the war. It has power to determine all differences arising between the railway companies and the members of any of the six railway brotherhoods "including the interpretation of wage schedules or agreements having due regard to the rights of the several classes of employees and of the railways respectively."

The Board consists of six representatives of the railway companies and six representatives of labour, one for each of the following Railway Brotherhoods: The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; the Order of Railroad Telegraphers; and the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employees and Railway Shop Labourers.

Case No. 467.—Canadian Pacific Railway (Western Lines) and the Order of Railway Conductors and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen

This case concerned a dispute with regard to the question of advertising short term work train assignments of less than ten days' duration.

Joint Statement of Facts.—In the joint statement of facts reference is made to the posting of a bulletin at Souris, Lauder, Reston, Minnedosa, and Wynward, advertising for one conductor and two trainmen for work train service to last for a period of about five or six days. It is also stated that this work started on August 3, 1936 and was completed on August 8, 1936, the crew being paid under the rules governing assigned work train rates and conditions.

Employees' Contention.—The employees contended that "all temporary or emergent work train service of less than ten days' duration should be compensated by the application of Article 3, Clause F of the Schedule, which rule was embodied in the Schedule to take care of all temporary and emergent work train service of less than ten days."

Company's Contention.—The company submitted that the provisions of its agreements with the Order of Railway Conductors and Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, under which men engaged in work train service are paid, have been in effect in their present form since 1917, and that there is nothing in these

agreements to prevent the Company advertising jobs of less than ten days' duration; and that since the practice of advertising work train jobs of less than ten days' duration has been recognized "without exception by all parties since the adoption of the rules governing the creation of assignments in work train service, it is justified under the agreements to continue the arrangement."

General Statement.—In the general statement the Board states that "Clause F of Article 3 of the schedule definitely provides for the assignment of regular crews to work trains when such trains are to operate for ten days or more; there is no specific provision in the rule with respect to the assignment of work trains which are to operate for less than ten days, and in these circumstances the Board cannot sustain the contention of either of the parties."

"As the matter stands, the Board in effect is being asked to develop a new rule. Under the agreement constituting the Board such action does not come within its jurisdiction."

Decision.—The Board recommended that the parties confer together and agree upon a rule to govern work train assignments of less than ten days' duration.

Case No. 468.—Canadian National Railways (Western Region) and the Order of Railroad Telegraphers.

This case arose out of a controversy with respect to the position of trucker on the station staff at Camrose, Alberta.

Joint Statement of Facts.—According to the joint statement of facts, the agent at Camrose, Alberta, made an application, through his Superintendent, for additional assistance to handle the traffic at that point. After an inspection it was recommended by the Staff Inspector that a trucker be appointed to work three days per week at the rate of 50 cents an hour, which appointment was authorized on a temporary basis, effective May 13, 1937, to be used as required.

Employees' Contention.—Outlining the staff requirements at Camrose as set forth in the Telegraphers' Agreement, the employees stated that by reductions the staff was cut from ten to six men, viz., an agent, two operators, a cashier, shed foreman, and a checker. It was also stated by the employees, that in January, 1936, it was proposed that the position of checker should be abolished, but it was finally agreed by the conference that the staff then employed should be retained until further notice with the understanding that the position of checker would not be taken off without inspection on the ground, and that the organization would be advised if any change was contemplated. However, early in the year 1937, the position of checker was abolished without a special investigation and without notifying the employees.

The employees submitted that the three day per week position is in violation of their agreement, as set out in Article 1 as follows: "Established positions shall not be discontinued and new ones created under a different title covering the same class of work for the purpose of reducing the rate of pay." The employees therefore contended that the man working three days per week was doing the same class of work formerly done by a checker and that as no bulletin was issued on this position they requested that full monthly wages be paid to the employee who worked in this position and full monthly wages to the employee entitled by seniority rules to the position "for the period in which it was improperly handled."

Company's Contention.—The Company stated that as the tonnage to be handled at Camrose was heavy on only three days per week it had been recommended by the Staff Inspector that a trucker be employed on the heavy days. The Company submitted that the position called for no work whatever of a clerical nature, or checking, and that as the trucker was not required to perform any clerical work it was considered by the Company that the position was outside the scope of Article 24 Class (*a*) of the Schedule. It was therefore requested that, as the claim of the employees was not warranted, it should be declined.

General Statement.—The following general statement in respect of this case was made. "The Board having given consideration to the arguments submitted on behalf of the employees and of the railway was concerned about misunderstandings that might arise from the implications of any decision which might be rendered in regard to it; and finding that there was some misunderstanding about the position of checker being not taken off without inspection on the ground and that the organization would be advised if any change was contemplated, and as it appeared that the position of checker had been abolished without special investigation, the Board expressed the opinion in a letter to the parties concerned that the matter should be dealt with in conference between representatives of the parties from the point at which the misunderstanding referred to was reached, with a view to arriving at a basis for any necessary adjustments of staff and that the conference suggested should include disposition of the claim which had arisen in respect to the employees affected by the change made.

"In reply to this letter the representatives of the parties to the dispute informed the Chairman of the Board that a conference as suggested had been held but that no further progress had been made towards an understanding or settlement in connection with the matter and expressed the desire that the controversy be again referred to the Board for a decision, requesting that the case be heard at the next meeting of the Board, when, it was stated, it was the desire of both parties that they be given an opportunity to present additional written or oral argument.

"At the hearing of October 11, 1938, representatives of the parties to the dispute again appeared before the Board. Little new matter was, however, presented."

Decision.—The Board's decision in this matter was that the arrangement made at Camrose was "irregular and should be discontinued forthwith, the claim of the employees is sustained to the extent of payment of the wages which a six day assignment would produce during the time or times a three day assignment was in effect, for the job involved, with the condition that the difference between the amount which a three day and a six day assignment would produce be distributed between the employees affected as the representatives of the employees and the railway may agree."

Case No. 469.—The Canadian Pacific Railway (Eastern Lines) and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

This case dealt with a dispute concerning the application of Article 31, of the Firemen's Schedule, Eastern Lines.

Joint Statement of Facts.—Following the inauguration of the general pool between Montreal-Ottawa and Toronto, March 9, 1934, the runs of trains 21 and 22 on the Belleville Subdivision and 33, 34, 35, and 36 on the Havelock Subdivision were combined to form one assignment for engineers with home terminal at Smith's Falls, five men being assigned giving an average monthly mileage in the assignment of 4,160. The number of engineers assigned has been reduced to four, giving an average mileage in the assignment of 5,200.

It was further stated that since June 15, 1932, trains 705-706-707 and 708 between Toronto and Owen Sound have been manned by four engineers, giving an average monthly mileage in the assignment of 4,200. This number has been reduced to three, giving an average monthly mileage in the assignment of 5,397, any mileage in the assignments in excess of the agreed mileage limitations of engineers being allotted to assigned swing or pool engineers.

Employees' Contention.—The employees referred to Article 31 of the Firemen's Schedule and stated that the dispute arose out of the fact that the provisions of the rule had not been complied with because the new assignment not only made it possible for the engineers to average over 5,000 miles per month, but also caused engineers to be demoted to firemen and to remain assigned to firemen's positions when otherwise they would have been working as engineers.

The firemen therefore claimed that the previous assignment of five and four engineers on the respective assignments strictly conformed with the provisions of the rule, and as there was no change made necessary by a reduction in the number of trains or miles available, no change could properly be made without setting aside the provisions of the rule. Also that this rule was an agreement between the Railway Company and its Locomotive Firemen and appeared in the Firemen's Schedule of 1918 before it was an agreement with the Company and its Locomotive Engineers, and that the firemen were directly and detrimentally affected by the changes which were made, due to the fact that firemen's positions were taken away from them without any consideration being given to the provisions of Article 24, Clause (b) of the firemen's schedule.

In addition the employees also contended that the action of the Company in reducing these assignments was not in keeping with the practices, which have prevailed under the provisions of Article 31 for nearly twenty years, nor in keeping with the joint interpretations of this rule, issued by the two Chief Executives of the Engineers' and Firemen's Organizations.

Company's Contention.—The Company's position in connection with this case was stated in a letter addressed to the General Chairman by the Vice-President and General Manager of Eastern Lines. In the letter it was pointed out that "a reduction in these two passenger train assignments between Toronto and Owen Sound, and west of Smith's Falls, was made at the request of the local committee representing the Locomotive Engineers in accordance with their agreement," and it was further stated that this reduction was not considered in any way to be a violation of the agreement of the Company with its locomotive firemen and that under the circumstances no change in the arrangement was desired.

General Statement.—Both parties to the dispute appeared before the Board and presented additional oral and written evidence.

Decision.—The Board expressed the view "that these special circumstances in this case must receive consideration, that the violation of the agreement was technical in character and that no change in the assignment should now be made."

The decision of the Board therefore was that the contention of the employees be sustained "to the extent that a technical violation of Article 31 did occur. However, evidence submitted shows that in an endeavour to spread employment certain actions were taken and the violation occurred when the spread of employment was discontinued."

Concluding its decision the Board stated that "having regard to the circumstances in this particular case the violation was technical in nature and no change in the assignment of crews should be made."

Statistics of Steam Railways in Canada, 1937

For the fourth consecutive year gross revenues of Canadian railways showed an increase, amounting to $355,103,271 for 1937 as against $334,768,557 for 1936 according to a report recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The improvement began to slacken in May and was small for the last half of the year, September and December showing declines. Operating expenses increased from $283,345,968 in 1936 to $300,652,548, maintenance of equipment increasing by $9,411,494, or 14·8 per cent, whereas maintenance of way and structures was reduced by $2,069,125, or 3·4 per cent. Net operating revenues increased from $51,422,589 in 1936 to $54,450,723 and the net corporate income transferred to the profit and loss account was a debit of $31,222,713, as against a debit of $71,675,697 in 1936. Some of this apparent improvement was due to the elimination from the Canadian National Railways' accounts of the interest on Government loans which amounted to $36,428,873 in 1936.

This was effected under the Capital Revision Act, 1937, and by the same Act the cash deficits of the Canadian National system will be paid by the Dominion Government, so that no profit and loss debit balance will accumulate for the railway. The preceding explanation also accounts for the greater part of the reduction in the interest on funded and unfunded debt which dropped from $112,204,371 in 1936 to $77,819,294.

The mileage of railway in operation at the end of the year was 42,726·84, a net increase during the year of 174·85 miles. The principal increases were in the Canadian National system where 36·43 miles of the Senneterre-Noranda branch in Quebec were opened in November (the remainder will be completed in 1938), and branch lines in Saskatchewan and Alberta were opened, adding 146·90 miles to the Saskatchewan mileage and 64·49 miles to the Alberta mileage. The Canadian Pacific ceased operating 41·6 miles from Lindsay to Orillia, Ontario, and the Vancouver, Victoria and Eastern ceased operation of 24·53 miles from Hedley to Princeton, British Columbia. There were also other smaller additions and subtractions.

Compared with 1936 traffic, freight was heavier by 8·4 per cent in tons carried and 1·9 per cent in ton miles and passenger traffic was heavier by 7·5 per cent in number of passengers carried and 11·8 per cent in passenger miles. The reduction in the long haul wheat traffic was the chief factor in holding down the ton miles.

Employment and Payrolls.—The number of employees on Canadian railways increased from 132,781 in 1936 to 133,467, or by 0·5 per cent, and the pay roll increased from $182,638,365 to $193,355,584, or by $10,717,219 or 5·9 per cent. The reductions in rates of pay, which had been in effect for several years, were partially restored during 1937 and fully restored in 1938, as follows: reduced from 10 per cent to 8 per cent, April 1, 1937; to 7 per cent on June 1; to 6 per cent on August 1; to 5 per cent on December 1, and to 2 per cent on February 1, 1938, and the last 2 per cent was restored on April 1, 1938. The average daily wage of all employees on annual, monthly, and daily rates increased from $5·390 in 1936 to $5·583 in 1937 and the average hourly rate for those paid by the hour increased from 56·0 cents to 58·2 cents.

Estimated Value of Tourist Trade to Canada in 1937

The importance of the automobile tourist traffic to Canada is indicated in a report entitled *Automobile Statistics for Canada, 1937*, recently published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Of the 1,383,130 cars entering Canada on 60-day tourist permits in 1937, the countries of origin were as follows: United States 1,382,366, Hawaii 275, Alaska 64, Newfoundland 41, and 126 from Mexico.

The report states that the estimated expenditures in Canada of United States motorists amounted to $181,332,000 in 1937 compared with $153,509,000 in 1936. The estimated amount spent in Canada by all tourists entering by train, steamer, aeroplane, etc., as well as by automobile, was $294,682,000 in 1937 and $251,299,000 in 1936. Touring motorists therefore, accounted for 61·5 per cent of all tourist expenditures in Canada in both 1936 and 1937.

The estimated expenditures in the United States by Canadian motorists amounted to $48,893,000 in 1937 compared with a corresponding total of $43,811,000 in 1936.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for October, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Oct. 1938	31	3,146	18,122
*Sept. 1938	15	2,173	18,840
Oct. 1937	32	6,571	50,616

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

Although the number of strikes and lockouts recorded for October was twice as great as for September the number of workers involved was only fifty per cent greater and the time loss in man working days was slightly lower as most of the disputes involved comparatively small numbers of workers and were not of great duration. Nine of the disputes involved coal miners, three each in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Those in Saskatchewan, in the Estevan district, involved most of the important mines and followed organization of the miners in two unions. There were also five disputes involving automobile and automobile parts workers in Windsor, Ont. In September there was considerable time loss due to strikes of salmon fishermen on the Pacific Coast, lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., foundry workers (automobile parts) at Windsor, Ont., coal miners at Florence and Little Bras d'Or, N.S., restaurant employees at Toronto, Ont., and knitting factory workers at St. Cathraines, Ont. In October, 1937, most of the time loss was due to striking coal miners in New Brunswick and rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont. There were also four brief strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia.

Seven disputes, involving 815 workers, were carried over from September and twenty-four disputes commenced during October. Of these thirty-one disputes, twenty-six were terminated during the month, five resulting in favour of the employers affected and three in favour of the workers involved, while compromise settlements were reached in eleven cases and the results of seven disputes were recorded as indefinite. At the end of October, therefore, there were five strikes and lockouts on record, namely: leather goods workers, Montreal, P.Q., furniture factory workers, Hanover, Ont., lime plant employees, Blubber Bay, B.C,. building labourers, Sydney River, N.S., and restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; cotton factory workers, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., July 11, 1938, one employer; and lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer.

The dispute involving employees of one shoe manufacturing establishment at Perth, Ont., commencing January 6, 1938, and carried in the above list for some time, is reported by the union involved to have been called off on October 15 and has consequently been removed from the list.

The dispute involving clothing factory workers and one firm at Newmarket, Ont., commencing August 3, 1938, against alleged violation of agreement when the plant moved, is reported to have been settled and work resumed on October 24 when the firm returned to Toronto and reinstated all its employees at rates stated to be slightly lower than those previously in force. This dispute had also been carried in the above list.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A minor dispute resulting in a cessation of work on May 16 by two employees in a jewellery manufacturing establishment at Toronto, Ont., has recently been reported.

The Jewellery Workers' International Union reported that the employer had reduced wage rates and the union picketed the establishment. By October 1 one employee had resumed work at the previous rate and the other had started in business for himself and the strike was called off.

A minor dispute involved twenty carpenters on one construction job in Toronto for two hours on October 17. The carpenters under the agreement under the Ontario Industrial Standards Act do not work on Saturday, and on Monday, finding that some labourers had been employed to set up forms on Saturday, ceased work in protest. The union representative adjusted the matter with the employer and work was resumed, the contractor paying for one-half of the time lost.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to October

Salmon Fishermen, Johnstone Strait District, B.C.—The dispute involving fishermen at Alert Bay in the Johnstone Strait district, between Vancouver Island and the mainland, in a stoppage of operations from September 17 to October 3, was terminated by the signing of agreements between the cannery operators and the two unions, the Pacific Coast Fishermen's Union and the Salmon Purse Seiners' Union, on October 1. The strike was against a reduction in the price of chum salmon from 12 cents per pound for the 1937 season to 8 cents, and the agreements provided for 10 cents per pound in this area but also established prices for various kinds of salmon in the areas along the coast. It appears that the settlement affected 1,300 fishermen but that only about 450 were involved in the stoppage and that about one-third of these had resumed work by the end of September.

Coal Miners, Nacmine, Alta.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on September 23 demanding the reinstatement of two miners dismissed for insubordination in March. The dispute had been referred to an impartial arbitrator at the time under the terms of the agreement, the finding being in favour of the employer. The agreement, along with others in the Drumheller district had expired on March 31 but by mutual consent of all parties continued in effect until a dispute as to the terms of new agreements had been reported upon by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Board reported in July and as a result of further conciliation by the Western Representative of the Department of Labour a settlement covering most of the mines involved was reached in September. The miners at Nacmine, however, contended that the decision as to the dismissal of the two miners in March held good only during the period of the agreement then in effect and insisted on their reinstatement, and certain provisions as to senority rights in negotiating a new agreement, finally calling a strike. As a result of conciliation by the Western Representative of the Department it was arranged that if the two dismissed miners secured work in other mines and the employer took on two senior unemployed miners the agreement would be signed. The departmental representative found work for the men in two other mines and work was resumed on October 17. A preference in employment for senior men was also secured.

Knitting Factory Workers, St. Catharines, Ont.—The strike of fifty-four employees in one department of a knitting mill which commenced on July 30 was terminated on October 13 as a result of conciliation by the Mayor. The bonus system was eliminated but it was reported that some improvements in conditions were made. The president of the union, a local of the Canadian Full Fashioned Hosiery Workers' Union, affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour, was not reinstated and union recognition was not conceded.

Foundry Workers (Automobile Parts), Windsor, Ont.—This strike, reported to involve 150 out of 350 employees in one establishment on August 3, was terminated on October 31 as a result of conciliation by an officer of the Ontario Department of Labour. The employer agreed to reinstate those on strike from time to time as required without discrimination. Production on new models of motor cars in the automobile plants for which the employer involved was making parts was under way. The strikers had demanded a closed shop agreement with the United Automobile Workers of America with adjustments in wages. An agreement which provided for recognition of a shop committee had expired on July 31. The employer stated that the union did not represent all of the employees and reported that only fifty of those on strike were employed and these were soon replaced so that operations in the plant were not seriously affected by the strike at any time. The plant was picketed throughout the dispute.

Lime Plant Workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.—About the middle of October negotiations for a settlement of this dispute were brought about by a member of the provincial legisla-

ture but a settlement had not been reached by the end of the month. It was reported that the employing company offered to reinstate about 20 of the 127 men involved, 104 on strike and 23 men alleged to have been locked out before the strike on June 2. Others would be taken on later. The strikers are reported to have been replaced to a great extent and operations at the plant carried on without interruption. The establishment and the dock on the island have been picketed throughout the dispute with some disturbances. A number of men, including one police constable, have been arrested on charges of assout, intimidation, etc. One member of a picket was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on October 3 when convicted of assaulting a constable.

Restaurant Employees, Toronto, Ont.—Toward the end of the month the pickets were withdrawn from the three restaurants operated by the employing company involved and negotiations for a settlement were re-opened. On November 3, a settlement was reached, a number of the employees being re-engaged immediately, the remainder, except ten, to be taken back as required.

Disputes Commencing During October

Coal Miners, Inverness, N.S.—Employees in one colliery ceased work on October 1 and demanded the suspension of the mine manager pending investigation of conditions in the mine as a result of a dispute with the local president of the union. The latter charged the manager with assault during a discussion of conditions in the mine about which the miners had complained for some time. The mine has been operated by the provincial government for several years after operation under a co-operative plan for a time. The property had reverted to the province after several years of operation by the trustee for the bondholders. The Minister of Mines notified the miners that the mine would be closed if work were not resumed by October 5 and the local member of the provincial legislature arranged for an investigation. Work was resumed on October 5. The charge of assault was dismissed on October 4 and on October 11 the Chief Inspector of Mines interviewed the union representatives. The charges against the manager were withdrawn and it was arranged that there would be a meeting later between the miners' representatives and the Minister to discuss improvements.

Coal Miners, Taylorton, Sask.—A number of employees ceased work in one mine on October 3, in protest against the dismissal of six or eight men who had failed to join a recently organized union, the Saskatchewan Coal Miners' Union, affiliated with the Canadian Federation of Labour, with which the employing company had made a "closed shop" agreement. It was reported that several of the important operators in the district had made similar agreements with this union. The United Mine Workers of America had organized a local of the miners in the district in August and it was reported that many of its members joined the Saskatchewan union also in order to retain their positions. The mine was picketed and the Saskatchewan union applied to the provincial government for police protection which was said to be promised if needed. Operations were suspended until October 20 when, strikes having occurred in other mines, the United Mine Workers called off the strikes pending reference to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. Work was resumed on October 24.

Coal Miners, Bienfait, Sask.—Employees in one mine ceased work when called out on October 7 by the United Mine Workers of America, alleging that the mine was filling orders for coal for the mine at Taylorton where a strike was in progress. It was called off on October 20 along with those in other mines as mentioned above; and work was resumed on October 24.

Coal Miners, New Waterford, N.S.—Employees in one section of a mine ceased work on October 14 for one shift demanding payment for contract miners for the time lost and extra work due to breakages and delays not the fault of the men. As a result of discussion between the management and union officials, it was arranged that "datal" men, paid by the day, would perform the extra work involved.

Coal Miners, Estevan District, Sask.—Employees in five of the principal mines were called out on strike by the United Mine Workers of America on October 17, the operators having refused to negotiate with the union for an agreement with increased wages and improved working conditions. The union claimed that wage rates had been drastically reduced in 1934 and that while nominally hours were eight per day many miners were working ten to twelve hours to increase their earnings. The union reported that since organization was begun some weeks earlier the union had 500 members out of 700 in the district and had agreements with sixteen of the small mines to pay the district scale when negotiated. These mines and a stripping mine operated by steam shovels were not involved in the strike and continued operations. The Saskatchewan Coal Miners' Union claimed to have agreements with several

of the operating companies. The provincial government proposed that the dispute should be referred to a board under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The operators stated that as two unions were involved it should be referred to a commission or board of inquiry as provided in the Act instead of to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation on which only the union applying would represent the employees. The Secretary of District 18, United Mine Workers of America, met the Minister of Labour, the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, who pointed out that the miners were on strike contrary to the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The union called off the strike on October 20 and next day applied for a Board. The western representative of the Department of Labour met members of the provincial government at Regina on October 21 and later the operators and representatives of both unions at Bienfait. On October 29, October 30 and October 31 the Minister of Labour, met representatives of the parties involved at Regina and at Winnipeg. The proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are outlined elsewhere in this issue.

COAL MINERS, WAYNE, ALTA.—Employees in one mine ceased work on October 17 when the operator refused to accept one of the provisions in the union agreement with other mines in the Drumheller district providing that four cents per ton extra should be paid in a coal seam of less than four feet. The operator claimed that as the mine had no thick seams operations would not pay. It was reported that the miners recognized the difficulty and resumed work after one day pending further negotiations.

BAKERY WORKERS AND DRIVERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.—The bakery employees in one establishment ceased work on October 28, as a

(*Continued on page 1222*)

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in progress prior to October, 1938.				
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Salmon fishermen, Johnstone Strait District, B.C.	—	300	300	Commenced Sept. 17, 1938; against reduction in price of fish; terminated Oct. 3, 1938; negotiations; compromise.
MINING, ETC.—				
Coal miners, Nacmine, Alta.	1	130	1,900	Commenced Sept. 23, 1938; for reinstatement of workers; terminated Oct. 15, 1938; conciliation (federal); compromise.
MANUFACTURING—				
Textiles, Clothing, etc.—				
Knitting factory workers, St. Catharines, Ont.	1	54	590	Commenced July 30, 1938; alleged discrimination against two union workers and for increased wages, reduced hours and union agreement; terminated Oct. 13, 1938; conciliation (municipal); compromise.
Printing and Publishing—				
Photo engravers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	12	100	Commenced July 30, 1938; for reduced hours; lapsed by Oct. 31, 1938, replacement; in favour of employer.
Metal Products—				
Foundry workers (automobile parts), Windsor, Ont.	1	150	1,500	Commenced Aug. 3, 1938; for closed shop union agreement, adjustment of wages and against discharge of union workers; terminated Oct. 31, 1938; conciliation (provincial); in favour of employer.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	104	1,000	Commenced June 2, 1938; *re* application of conciliation board (provincial) award as to reinstatement of certain employees; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.	3	65	1,000	Commenced June 15, 1938; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1938.				
FISHING AND TRAPPING—				
Fishermen (haddock, etc.), Freeport, N.S.	3	60	420	Commenced Oct. 3; for increase in price of fish; terminated Oct. 10; negotiations; in favour of workers.
MINING ETC.—				
Coal miners, Inverness, N.S.	1	295†	885	Commenced Oct. 1; for suspension of mine manager following dispute with union official; terminated Oct. 4; conciliation (provincial); in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Taylorton, Sask.	1	86	1,000	Commenced Oct. 3; against discharge of workers and against employment of members of one union only; terminated Oct. 22; conciliation (federal); indefinite.
Coal miners, Bienfait, Sask.	1	120	1,000	Commenced Oct. 7; sympathy with miners on strike at Taylorton; terminated Oct. 22; conciliation (federal); indefinite.
Coal miners, New Waterford, N.S.	1	78	78	Commenced Oct. 14; for payment for work and time lost due to breakage and delay; terminated Oct. 14; return of workers pending settlement; compromise.
Coal miners, Reserve, N.S.	1	24	24	Commenced Oct. 14; *re* lack of pressure for air operated machines; terminated Oct. 14; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Coal miners, Estevan District, Sask.	5	275	1,100	Commenced Oct. 17; for recognition of union and increased wage rates; terminated Oct. 20; conciliation (federal); indefinite.
Coal miners, Wayne, Alta.	1	22	22	Commenced Oct. 17; for extra payment in thin seam; terminated Oct. 17; conciliation (federal); indefinite.
Coal miners, Drumheller, Alta.	2	325	1,175	Commenced Oct. 25; *re* payment for timbering under the agreement; terminated Oct. 28; negotiations; work resumed pending settlement; indefinite.
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods—				
Bakery workers and drivers, Winnipeg, Man.	1	125	125	Commenced Oct. 28; for reinstatement of workers; terminated Oct. 29; conciliation (provincial) and reference to arbitration; indefinite.
Fur, Leather, Etc.—				
Leather goods workers (handbags, etc.), Montreal, P.Q.	1	68	1,360	Commenced Oct. 8; for closed shop union agreement with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.; unterminated.
Fur factory workers, Toronto, Ont.	1	13	52	Commenced Oct. 20; alleged violation of agreement; terminated Oct. 24; negotiations; compromise.
Boots and Shoes—				
Shoe factory workers, Humberstone (Port Colborne), Ont.	1	25‡	200	Commenced Oct. 21; alleged discrimination against union workers and for rotation in employment; terminated Oct. 29; conciliation (provincial); compromise—employment by seniority.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Furniture factory workers, Hanover, Ont.	1	30§	60	Commenced Oct. 29; for payment of union dues by assistant foreman; unterminated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING OCTOBER, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time loss in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during October, 1938—*Conc.*				
Metal Products—				
Automobile parts factory workers (springs), Oshawa, Ont.	1	60	800	Commenced Oct. 11; for renewal of agreement; terminated Oct. 26; conciliation (provincial); wages and conditions to be as previously, any disputes to be arbitrated; compromise.
Automobile factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	200	1,500	Commenced Oct. 13; for union recognition; terminated Oct. 22; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Automobile parts factory workers (wheels), Windsor, Ont.	1	92	500	Commenced Oct. 17; sympathy with automobile workers on strike on October 13; terminated Oct. 22; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
Automobile parts factory workers(wire products), Windsor, Ont.	1	34	200	Commenced Oct. 18; against discharge of worker for union discrimination; terminated Oct. 24; conciliation (provincial); indefinite.
Non-Metallic Mineral Products—				
Glass factory workers, Windsor, Ont.	1	20	180	Commenced Oct. 17; for improvements in wages and working conditions; terminated Oct. 26; conciliation (provincial); compromise.
CONSTRUCTION—				
Buildings, etc.—				
Labourers, Sydney River, N.S.	1	20	200	Commenced Oct. 24; for increase in wages from 33c. to 43c. per hour; unterminated.
Other—				
Truck drivers, Millidgeville, N.B.	1	17	119	Commenced Oct. 3; for increased piece rates terminated Oct. 10; return of workers; in favour of employer.
Labourers, Sydney, N.S.	1	12	72	Commenced Oct. 10; for increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Oct. 15; conciliation (federal); in favour of workers.
TRANSPORTATION—				
Water—				
Freight handlers and longshoremen, Port McNicoll, Ont.	1	230	460	Commenced Oct. 6; for agreement providing for increased wages and improved conditions; terminated Oct. 7; conciliation (federal); compromise.
Stevedores, Soldiers' Cove, C.B., N.S.	1	100	200	Commenced Oct. 20; against employment of workers from other districts and for increased wage rates and union recognition; terminated Oct. 21; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

†400 indirectly affected.

‡About 300 employees not called to work. § Later reports indicate 101 to 115 workers involved.

(*Continued from page 1220*)

result of the dismissal of three workers some days earlier on the introduction of an efficiency system following a change in management. Later in the day the drivers also ceased work. Both classes of labour were members of units of the One Big Union, each of which had an agreement with the management, and the latter refused or postponed discussion of the

staff reduction with the union representatives. The provincial Deputy Minister of Labour met the parties to the dispute and proposed that it should be arbitrated under the Manitoba Strikes and Lockouts Prevention Act, 1937, one man to be reinstated in the meantime. This was refused at first by the employees but later, after negotiations of the management with representatives of the Winnipeg Central Labour Council of the One Big Union, it was accepted and the management agreed to pay those on strike for the full week. Work was resumed on the next day.

Leather Goods Workers, (Handbags, Etc.), Montreal, P.Q.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 8 demanding a closed shop agreement with the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union of the United States and Canada, with a ten per cent increase for those on weekly wages and twenty per cent for piece workers with the abolition of piece work in thirty days, hours to be reduced from forty-eight per week to forty-four. An officer of the provincial Department of Labour was reported to be investigating the payrolls of the company with a view to a termination of the dispute. At the end of the month a settlement had not been reported.

Fur Factory Workers, Toronto, Ont.—Employees in one establishment ceased work on October 20 claiming that the agreement with the International Fur Workers' Union was being violated when the employer permitted non-union workers to perform work in the shop for another firm which had ceased operations. As a result of negotiations it was arranged that the non-union workers would do dyeing work only, and work was resumed on the night of October 24.

Shoe Factory Workers, Humberstone, (Port Colborne), Ont.—When one establishment, which had been closed down for some weeks, was re-opened on October 20 about one hundred out of nearly six hundred former employees were notified to come to work, these being selected on the basis of seniority and efficiency it was stated by the management. The Canadian Shoe Workers' Union had organized the employees in 1937 and had asked the management to divide the work by rotation among all the employees and alleged that in the selection of those to work there was discrimination against union members. A strike was declared on October 21, and when employees were entering the plant about 200 strikers and sympathizers attempted to prevent them. Within a few days the provincial police force at the scene was increased to thirty constables and over thirty men and women were arrested on charges of assault, etc. One worker was seriously injured on the first day of the strike. The Ontario Minister of Labour with departmental officials met the parties to the dispute on October 28 and October 29 and a settlement was reached providing that workers on the payroll on September 11 would be called to work as required in strict order of seniority. The Minister visited the plant and ordered a thorough investigation into the operations by the provincial inspectors as a result of complaints by the union. Operations were carried on in the plant during the strike by seventy to one hundred workers except for a day or two at the beginning so that there was little direct time loss.

Furniture Factory Workers, Hanover, Ont.—Employees in one establishment, members of the National Union of Furniture Workers, Local No. 3, affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour, ceased work on October 29 when an assistant foreman refused to pay union dues. The management held that he was not eligible for union membership but the union contended that as he worked at the bench he should still be in the union. As a result of conciliation by an officer of the Ontario Department of Labour early in November it was arranged that the assistant foreman would pay the dues and work was resumed.

Automobile Factory Workers, Windsor, Ont.—On October 13 a small number of workers, reported to be seventy-eight out of 2,600, ceased work alleging that certain grievances were not dealt with. The United Automobile Workers of America were reported to have been organizing the employees but negotiations with the management had not yet been arranged. On October 17 the manager agreed to meet union representatives but in the meantime sympathetic strikes had been called in plants producing parts. By October 21 the company stated that 222 were on strike. No disturbances in connection with picketing were reported. On October 22 the Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour met the parties and a settlement was reached providing that all employees on strike would return to work without discrimination and that any disputes would be arbitrated by the provincial official.

Automobile Parts Factory Workers, Windsor, Ont.—On October 18, when a union worker refused to handle parts for a non-union worker and was discharged, the union called a strike. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour arranged a settlement providing that all on strike would resume work without discrimination and the

case of the dismissed employee would be arbitrated by him.

GLASS FACTORY WORKERS (AUTOMOBILE), WINDSOR, ONT.—A number of employees in one establishment, 20 out of 28, ceased work on October 17 when strikes occurred in other automobile plants, apparently partly in sympathy with these others and partly to secure better conditions. The Chief Conciliation Officer of the Ontario Department of Labour dealt with the dispute at Windsor and later at the head office of the employing company at Oshawa and it was arranged that all on strike would resume work without discrimination, wages and working conditions to be as before subject to minor adjustments to be negotiated, the provincial official to arbitrate any points not agreed upon.

LABOURERS, SYDNEY, N.S.—Employees on an improvement project to establish a park adjacent to the railway, to be paid for jointly by the city and the railway, ceased work on October 10 to secure 43·5 cents per hour, eight hours per day, the civic rate. The Federal Department of Labour took the matter up with the Department of Transport and it was arranged that the government rate for construction work in that localitly would be paid, namely 40 cents per hour, eight hours per day and forty-four hours per week. Work was resumed on October 17.

FREIGHT HANDLERS AND LONGSHOREMEN, PORT MCNICOLL, ONT.—Employees of a contractor for a railway and steamship company ceased work on October 6 to secure increases in wages to rates between 49 cents and 56 cents per hour with time and one-half rates for Sundays and holidays instead of 42 cents to 52 cents. The employees are members of the International Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees which has agreements for several other ports on the Great Lakes. The Department of Labour took up the matter with the union officials and work was resumed after two days pending negotiations which resulted in an agreement providing for rates from 46 cents to 55 cents per hour with two cents extra per hour for night work.

STEVEDORES, SOLDIERS COVE, N.S.—Members of the General Workers' Union, affiliated with the Committee for Industrial Organization, ceased work on October 20 in protest against the employment of men from other localities and to secure increases in wages. As a result of conciliation by the Nova Scotia Minister of Labour only local men were engaged and the rate of wages was raised to 30 cents per hour with one meal per day. An agreement with the union was reported to have been signed and work resumed on October 22.

Extension of National Youth Administration in U.S.A. to Include Out-of-School Youth

Aubrey Williams, Executive Director of the National Youth Administration, announced recently that the NYA had been authorized to use portions of the Algiers Naval Station, New Orleans, and the Naval Ordnance plant at South Charlestown, W. Va., for the establishment of regional resident work centers in connection with the expansion of the NYA work program for out-of-school unemployed youth. Both Government properties have been idle for many years.

Equipment and facilities at the two sites, said Mr. Williams, will be utilized in developing the plans of the NYA to enlarge its work experience program in mechanical and metalwork pursuits. The successful results attained by the NYA in the operation of the resident work project at Quoddy Village, Eastport, Me., he stated, had demonstrated the advisability of establishing resident centers of comparable nature in other portions of the country, particularly where necessary mechanical facilities are available. At the present time, a group of over 400 boys is employed at Quoddy, where they are receiving work experience and related instruction in shop practice and mechanical occupations, over a five months' period.

An increase in the number and size of resident centers for NYA youth, where the enrollees reside on the premises, said Mr. Williams, had been decided upon in order that NYA youth might find more opportunity for work training along these lines. It is felt that NYA youth, he stated, should be aided to obtain their share of the kinds of jobs modern industry has to offer.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the Labour Gazette from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1937. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in the monthly articles are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports which at times are uncertain or incomplete.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details in regard to the more important ones. These details, which are published after investigation, do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes beginning during September was 59 and 14 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 73 in progress during the month, involving approximately 26,500 workers with a resultant time loss of about 90,000 man working days.

Of the 59 disputes beginning during September, 10 arose out of demands for increases in wages, 2 out of proposed wage reductions and 11 were over other wage questions; 3 arose over questions of working hours, 18 were over questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons, 6 arose out of other questions respecting working arrangements and 8 were over questions of trade union principle. One stoppage was due to sympathetic action in support of workers involved in another dispute.

Final settlements reached during September numbered 54. Of these, 13 were settled in favour of the workers, 25 were settled in favour of the employers and 16 resulted in compromises. In the case of 10 other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during September was that of 5,115 employees of an aircraft firm at Birmingham (Labour Gazette, September, 1938, page 981, October, page 1087). The stoppage began on August 29 over dissatisfaction with certain basic rates of wages. Work was resumed on September 7 under conditions prevailing prior to the strike, but negotiations were to be carried on.

On September 7, 1,057 workers in a West Lothian colliery ceased work, demanding extra pay for working on a burning bing. Work was resumed the next day on the advice of trade union officials.

On September 15 an allegation that they were not being credited with the full weight of coal produced, caused 428 colliery employees at Castleford to strike and 1,064 other employees were indirectly effected. Work was resumed the same day when the employer agreed to install an automatic weighing machine.

A refusal to work with a non-unionist caused 730 warehousemen and clerks employed by a wholesale grocery firm to go on strike on September 20, indirectly affecting 170 other employees. Work was resumed the same day when the employers agreed to recognize the union concerned and to advise all employees to join.

In addition to the strike of aircraft factory workers at Birmingham mentioned above the Ministry of Labour reports three smaller strikes in aircraft factories during the month (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, page 1088). On September 6, about 350 workers at Oldham went on strike against a piecework system. The piecework system was retained but certain modifications led to work being resumed on September 8. A similar number of workers at Southport ceased work on September 13 objecting to the employment of a non-unionist. Work was resumed on September 15 on conditions existing prior to the strike. On September 22, there was a one day strike of 663 workers at Southport, for the reinstatement of three employees dismissed for a breach of regulations. Work was resumed pending negotiations and subsequently an amicable settlement was reached.

On October 10, 300 porters, carters, cleaners, etc. at a London railway station went on strike because a 63-year-old ticket taker who had relinquished his trade union membership in 1926 refused to renew it. Officials of the National Union of Railwaymen were opposed to the strike but in spite of this fact, it spread to other stations and by October 14, there were about 5,600 employees out with the result

66620—3½

that London's food distribution system was seriously disrupted. On October 15 the strikers returned to work without having achieved their object.

Australia

On October 7, the strike of 22,000 coal miners, 80 per cent of whom were in New South Wales (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1088) was settled on the terms proposed by the State Minister of Labour, calling for immediate resumption of work and investigation of the miners' claims by a judge of the Commonwealth Arbitration Court. This strike which commenced on September 9 lead to serious curtailment of railway services and production in factories dependent upon coal. It was reported in the press that as a result of fuel shortage 15,400 men were without work and 290,000 others were on short time.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in August, 1938, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from the newspapers and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 250 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 120 unterminated at the end of July made a total of 370 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 89,000 and the resulting time loss was 1,000,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month show that there were 309 strikes in progress, involving 80,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 760,000 man working days.

On October 24 about 3,000 employees of some 150 warehouses in San Francisco, who had been out on strike since late in August (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1938, page 981) due to a dispute which arose in connection with the unloading of a freight car allegedly loaded by strikebreakers employed by a variety chain store warehouse, resumed work as the result of a contract between the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union and the Association of San Francisco Distributors, reached after mediation by a newspaper executive. The unionists conceded the principle of a master agreement; long term contract employers conceded a busy season termination date and the principle of preferential hiring. The agreement is to be in force until June, 1940.

A press despatch of October 24 notes that negotiations aiming at a settlement of the strike of approximately 5,000 department store employees in San Francisco (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, page 1088) were being continued, and on November 1, it was reported that a settlement had been reached, but no details were given in the report.

On or about October 14 the United Marine Division of the International Longshoremen's Association called a strike of tugboatmen involving about 2,000 members of crews of approximately 300 tugs operating in New York harbour. A previous agreement having expired on September 30, the Union demanded a $10 monthly wage increase for unlicensed personnel (firemen, deckhands, oilers and cooks) and a $5 monthly increase for licensed personnel (captains and engineers). While the strike was in progress ocean liners, coal barges, freight ferries, garbage scows, etc., were forced to do without the usual tug boat services. The Mayor emphasizing the necessity of keeping harbour services unimpaired summoned both parties to resume negotiations and on October 20 work was resumed after the employers had agreed to a wage increase of from $7.50 to $10 for unlicensed personnel.

Early in October there were several strikes of automobile workers in Detroit and other centres of the automobile industry in Michigan. One of the chief causes of these strikes was a demand by the workers for a 32-hour week in order ot share the work available. At one time as many as 20,000 men were on strike or indirectly affected but an announcement by the General Motors Corporation that they were taking on about 35,000 workers at rates of wages which were in effect before pay-cuts were put into effect last February has apparently done a great deal to improve the labour situation, and work was general resumed by those on strike.

Home Improvement Loans

The Department of Finance recently released figures showing 55,820 Home Improvement Loans in the amount of $22,319,546.51 reported to the Department by the lending institutions as at October 31, 1938. This compares with 48,918 loans for $19,477,480.15 reported as at August 31, representing an increase of 6,902 loans and $2,842,066.36 during the two-month period.

Of the total amount loaned in the 24-month period during which the plan has been in operation, approximately $9,000,000, or over 40 per cent of the total has been repaid. Default claims paid under the Government guarantee to October 31, 1938, number 28 in the amount of $7,108.88.

An increase in September and October of 3,395 loans amounting to $1,463,037 in Ontario brought the total for that province above the $10,000,000 mark. Quebec with 967 new loans in the amount of $491,068 maintained second place. Alberta stepped into third place for the two-month period with loans amounting to $238,864, Manitoba and British Columbia coming next with loans of approximately $200,000 in each.

OLD AGE AND BLIND PENSIONERS IN CANADA

Financial and Statistical Summary as at September 30, 1938

IN the accompanying tables, which have been prepared by the Department of Finance, information is given concerning the Old Age Pensions Act and the amendment to that Act providing for the payment of pensions to blind persons.

Old Age Pensions

In the first of the tables appearing with this article, particulars are given dealing with operations under the Old Age Pensions Act (Revised Statutes of Canada, 1927, Chapter 156; as amended by Statutes of 1931, Chapter 42), and under the various provincial concurrent acts, as at September 30, 1938. (The text of the Old Age Pensions Act was given in the Labour Gazette, for April, 1927, page 375 and the new regulations were reviewed in the issue for March, 1938, pages 286-288).

The Act made provision for the establishment of a Dominion-provincial pensions system to be effective in such provinces as might enact and give effect to special legislation for this purpose. All the provinces are now participating.

Under the Old Age Pensions Act a pension is payable to any British subject of 70 years and over who is not in receipt of an income of as much as $365 a year and who has resided in Canada for 20 years, and in the province in which the application is made for the five years immediately preceding the date of the proposed commencement of pension. The Act also provides that an applicant must not have assigned or transferred property for the purpose of qualifying for a pension. Indians, as defined by the Indian Act, are not eligible to receive old age pensions.

The maximum amount of pension payable under the Act is $240 yearly. In cases where pensioners have a private income the amount of their old age pension is subject to reduction by the amount, if any, that their private income exceeds $125 a year.

Under the provisions of the Act as it was first passed, the Department of Labour of Canada (then the administering Department) paid quarterly to each province one-half of the net sum paid by the provincial pension authority during the preceding three months. At the 1931 session of the Dominion Parliament, however, the Act was amended, the amount of the Dominion contribution being increased from fifty to seventy-five per cent of the net sum.

In order to avoid duplication of departmental activities and to secure centralization of responsibility in carrying out the provisions of the Act, which involves accounting control and supervision, the administration of the Old Age Pensions Act was by Order in Council dated March 1, 1935, transferred to the Department of Finance from April 1, 1935.

Pensions for the Blind

An amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act, assented to on March 31, 1937, (Labour Gazette, May, 1937, page 503) provides for the payment of pensions to blind persons who have attained the age of 40 years and have fulfilled other conditions set forth in the Act. Such persons must be so incapacitated by blindness as to be unable to perform any work for which eyesight is essential, and must not be in receipt of a pension or allowance in respect of blindness under the Pension Act or the War Veterans' Allowance Act.

The maximum pension payable to a blind person, whether married or unmarried, is $240 per annum. The amount a blind pensioner may earn without having his pension reduced is $200 a year, if single, and $400 if married to a spouse who is not receiving a pension in respect of blindness under the Act. The maximum pension is reduced, however, to $120 per annum in the case of a blind person who marries another blind person.

Under agreements negotiated between the Dominion and the provinces, the Dominion contributes 75 per cent of the cost of pensions to blind persons, the provinces assuming the remainder of the cost of such pensions.

Regulations governing the payment of pensions to the blind were published in *The Canada Gazette*, of August 28, 1937.

The accompanying tabular statistics indicate the extent of operations under this amendment to the Old Age Pensions Act.

PENSIONS FOR BLIND PERSONS

Financial and Statistical Summary of Pensions for Blind Persons in Canada as at September 30, 1938

—	Alberta Act effective Mar. 7, 1938	British Columbia Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	New Brunswick Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	Nova Scotia Act effective Oct. 1, 1937
Total number of pensioners	122	196	180	392	386
Average monthly pension	19·38	19·36	19·17	19·51	18·97
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1938	$4,857 83	$8,690 85	$8,445 31	$19,420 09	$16,605 24
Dominion Government contributions April 1-Sept. 30, 1938	$6,931 41	$17,709 17	$16,549 32	$41,279 43	$35,235 91
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$6,931 41	$20,734 58	$22,961 71	$50,273 36	$47,220 78

Financial and Statistical Summary of Pensions for Blind Persons in Canada as at September 30, 1938

—	Ontario Act effective Sept. 1, 1937	P.E.I. Act effective Dec. 1, 1937	Quebec Act effective Oct. 1, 1937	Saskatchewan Act effective Nov. 15, 1937	Totals
Total number of pensioners	1,023	86	1,270	151	3,806
Average monthly pension	19·55	13·96	19·46	19·89	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept 30, 1938	$46,382 32	$2,548 41	$72,863 81	$8,708 31	$188,522 17
Dominion Government contributions April 1-Sept. 30, 1938	$98,718 62	$4,236 40	$132,445 96	$16,151 37	$369,257 59
Dominion Government contributions from inception of amendment to O.A.P. Act	$137,253 91	$4,896 52	$189,474 44	$17,929 13	$497,675 84

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Financial and Statistical Summary of Old Age Pensions in Canada as at September 30, 1938

—	Alberta Act effective Aug. 1, 1929	British Columbia Act effective Sept. 1, 1927	Manitoba Act effective Sept. 1, 1928	New Brunswick Act effective July 1, 1936	Nova Scotia Act effective Mar. 1, 1934	Ontario Act effective Nov. 1, 1929
Total number of pensioners	10,110	12,061	12,020	11,371	14,096	58,457
Average monthly pension	18·42	19·26	18·65	13·94	14·66	18·51
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	1·30	1·61	1·68	2·58	2·60	1·58
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	2·37	3·62	3·12	4·25	5·04	4·41
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	54·91	44·38	53·68	60·83	51·64	35·73
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1938	$413,895 67	$516,982 66	$498,881 63	$356,380 55	$461,803 27	$2,403,103 21
Dominion Government contributions April 1-Sept. 30, 1938	$816,684 94	$1,023,841 01	$990,047 71	706,797 09	$922,889 09	$4,762,704 66
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$8,871,826 26	$12,936,866 94	$13,691,654 77	$2,908,778 66	$7,734,780 40	$63,612,065 85

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1937—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Financial and Statistical Summary of Old Age Pensions in Canada as at September 30, 1938

—	P.E.I. Act effective July 1, 1933	Quebec Act effective Aug. 1, 1936	Saskatchewan Act effective May 1, 1928	N.W.T. Order-in-Council effective Jan. 25, 1929	Totals
Total number of pensioners	1,869	47,574	12,113	8	179,679
Average monthly pension	10·69	17·91	16·53	20·00	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to total population	2·01	1·52	1·29	·08	.....
*Percentage of persons over 70 years of age to total population	6·27	3·07	2·35	1·21	.....
*Percentage of pensioners to population over 70 years of age	32·06	49·50	54·88	6·61	.....
Dominion Government contributions for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1938	$43,954 55	$1,907,341 26	$457,578 53	$482 54	$7,060,403 87
Dominion Government contributions April 1-Sept. 30, 1938	$87,444 85	$3,798,574 69	$906,387 21	$1,002 83	$14,016,374 08
Dominion Government contributions from inception of Act	$767,291 11	$14,529,912 34	$12,348,036 76	$14,045 36	$137,415,258 45

*Percentages based on estimated population as at June 1, 1937—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

EMPLOYEES' RETIREMENT PENSION PLANS UNDER CANADIAN GOVERNMENT ANNUITIES ACT

Canadian Companies Participating in Recent Superannuation Programs

FEATURING recent trends in industrial relations is the encouragement given by the Dominion Government to the establishing of employees' pensions by private employers. As an incentive in this direction the Dominion Parliament at its 1938 session amended the Income War Tax Act whereby Canadian companies were allowed a deduction from taxable income for lump sum contributions to employees' pension funds, such deductions to be spread evenly over a ten-year period (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 718, and August, page 893). These lump sum contributions must be in respect of past services and must be charged irrevocably to the employees' credit. In introducing this amendment, the Minister of Finance, Hon. C. A. Dunning, stated: "The Government hopes that this concession will encourage the present tendency in industry to create pension funds for its employees."

Provision had previously been made in the Income War Tax Act for contributions of an employee to a superannuation or pension fund to be allowed as a deduction to the employee in determining his taxable income, in an amount not exceeding $300 per annum. Also tax exemption for the amount contributed by an employer to such a pension fund was previously allowed when the contribution represented a payment for current services.

The Canadian Government Annuities Act provides for the purchase of annuities by employers for their employees, this section reading as follows:

> Employers of labour may, pursuant to agreement entered into with their employees in that behalf, such agreement to be of a form approved by the Minister, contract with His Majesty for the sale to such of their employees as are domiciled in Canada of annuities otherwise purchasable by such employees as individuals under this Act; and any sums of money necessary to the carrying out of this object, whether such sums are derived from the wages of the employees solely, or partly from the wages of the employees and partly from contributions of the employers, or from contributions of the employers solely, may be paid by such employers direct to the Minister . . . .

A number of retirement annuity plans covering groups of employees in various industries, as well as the staffs of various public bodies, were negotiated prior to the 1938 amendment to the Income War Tax Act; and subsequently more and more employers have availed themselves of the opportunity originally provided in the Government Annuities Act to establish superannuation and pension plans for employees. In recent months the following firms have adopted such plans in financial co-operation with their employees:

Firms	Approximate number of employees under plan
Carswell Co., Toronto	23
Sangamo Electric Co., Toronto	17
Davis-Lisson, Hamilton	13
Carnegie Library Board, Ottawa	16
Packard Electric Co., St. Catharines	11
MacLaren's Ltd., Hamilton	29
Royal Oak Dairy, Hamilton	16
City Laundry, Hamilton	11
W. J. Westaway Company, Hamilton	26
Dominion Foundries & Steel Ltd., Hamilton	670
Standard Oil Co. of British Columbia	125
Quaker Oats Company, Peterborough	494
John Labatt Ltd., London	408
Delcalcomania Co. Ltd., Toronto	21
Chartered Trust & Executor Co., Toronto-Montreal	81

It should be stated, however, that quite a number of Canadian companies, independent of the provisions of either the Government Annuities Act or the amendment to the Income War Tax Act, have adopted welfare plans (including pensions) on behalf of their employees. These have been reviewed from time to time in the LABOUR GAZETTE during the past fifteen years.

In regard to the present tendency in industry to link retirement programs with Government Annuities, it may be of interest to review typical plans now being put into operation by various companies. An analysis of three of these plans is presented herewith, and in succeeding issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE other plans will be similarly analysed.

Plan of John Labatt Limited

THE company of John Labatt Limited of London, Ontario, recently inaugurated a retirement annuity plan for its employees. The plan, which assures each employee who participates a definite income on retirement from the Company's service, is to be administered by the Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour, and is drafted in accordance with subsection 3 of Clause 6 of the Government Annuities Act, 1908.

The plan is available to both male and female employees, the company agreeing to

contribute dollar for dollar with the employee up to a maximum of approximately 3 per cent of the employee's rate of earnings. In appreciation of years of past service, the company is contributing for each employee who joins the plan, a lump sum equivalent to 3 per cent of his or her present yearly rate of earnings for each completed year of employment with the company.

The following details concerning the plan have been obtained from a booklet issued to each employee.

Eligibility.—All present employees of the company who have completed one year of continuous service with the company on October 1, 1938, the commencement date of the plan, are eligible to participate. Male employees may join the plan provided they have not attained their sixty-fifth birthday, and female employees may join provided they have not attained their sixtieth birthday. Employees who have attained these ages may join at the discretion of the company, while employees who have not completed one year of continuous service on the commencement date are eligible to join on the first day of January, April or July, 1939, immediately following the completion of one year's continuous service. Participation in the plan is not compulsory upon any present employee eligible to join the plan October 1, 1938; however, the plan provides that new employees must become members on specified dates immediately following the completion of one year of continuous service.

Contributions.—Weekly contributions by employer and employee depend upon the employees' earnings, and are determined from the following table:—

Salary or wage rate per week	Employee's weekly contribution	Company's weekly contribution	Total weekly contribution
$20 00 to $24 99	$ 70	$ 70	$1 40
25 00 to 29 99	80	80	1 60
30 00 to 34 99	95	95	1 90
35 00 to 39 99	1 10	1 10	2 20
40 00 to 44 99	1 30	1 30	2 60
45 00 to 49 99	1 50	1 50	3 00
50 00 to 54 99	1 65	1 65	3 30
55 00 to 59 99	1 80	1 80	3 60
60 00 to	2 00	2 00	4 00

The plan provides that overtime earnings, bonuses or special remuneration are not to be considered or taken into account in determining the amount of the contribution of either the employee or the company.

It is also stipulated that an employee may, if he wishes, contribute a larger amount in order to secure a larger pension. The company's contribution, however, remains the same as outlined and in no case is it to exceed two dollars per week for any employee. The employee's contribution is to be deducted weekly by the company and forwarded along with the company's contribution to the Annuities Branch of the Dominion Department of Labour at the end of each quarter. Provision is also made that "each employee eligible to join the plan at the effective date will, if he does so join, receive credit in respect of his back service of a sum equal to 3 per cent of his current salary or wage multiplied by the number of his years of service." It is stated in the outline of the plan that this part of the contributions, for which the company is paying the full cost, amounts in all to over $140,000.

Retirement Pension and Other Benefits Under the Plan.—Tables in the pamphlet give the retirement benefits under the plan. For instance a male employee 30 years of age enters the plan on October 1, 1938, having been with the company for 7 years, with weekly wage rate of $25, which for simplicity of calculation is assumed to remain at that figure.

In the case of such an employee the company would deposit in respect of his back service 3 per cent of his yearly wage for each year of service or an amount totalling $273. In respect of each deposit of $100 made by the company a male employee aged 30 would receive an annual pension of $34.71 from age 65. Thus in this particular instance where the company's deposit in respect of back service was $273 a pension of $94.76 is purchased for the employee from age 65.

The company and employee will also each contribute 80 cents per week during the man's service from age 30 to age 65—a total weekly premium of $1.60, which in itself will purchase a pension of $547.07 per annum from age 65.

Therefore the employee's total pension on retirement at 65 is $94.76 plus $547.07, a total of $641.83 per annum—the cost to the employee receiving this pension having been 80 cents a week.

Of course, as an employee's weekly salary or wage is increased, the amount of the company's and employee's contribution is automatically raised, resulting in the purchasing of an increased pension at retirement age. The amount of the pension is therefore determined by the rate of earnings of the employee, the number of years of future service with the company, and any additional premium contributions made by the employee, and also, in most cases, by an additional contribution by the company for past service.

Payments of annuities under the plan will be made as long as the employee lives, and a minimum of forty quarterly or one hundred and twenty monthly payments after retirement is guaranteed, irrespective of whether or not the employee lives to receive them.

If a contributing employee should die before the date on which the first instalment of pension becomes due, it is provided that the total amount of contributions made by the employee and those made by the company together with compound interest at 4 per cent will be paid to his legal representatives.

Regardless of the reason for which an employee leaves the company, any contributions made by the employee are to remain at his credit with the Dominion Annuities Branch.

In the event of an employee leaving the company of his own free will prior to the date of normal retirement, and after having completed 10 years of employment, the contributions made by the company on behalf of such an employee, together with compound interest at 4 per cent, shall be transferred to the credit of the employee with the Government, and at the date fixed for the employee's annuity to begin, the employee shall receive such annuity as the accumulated payments made by both the company and the employee would purchase. Should an employee leave the service of the company of his own free will before having completed 10 years of service, or should he be dismissed from the service of the company at any time for just reason of unsatisfactory conduct, contributions made by the company on behalf of the employee together with compound interest at 4 per cent may, at the discretion of the company, be applied towards the cost of pensions for other employees.

In the event of the death of a contributing employee before retirement, it is provided that all contributions which have been made by the employee and by the company plus compound interest thereon at 4 per cent per annum will be paid to the employee's beneficiary or to his estate.

In the event of death after retirement and before an employee has received the guaranteed pension payments for ten years, the unpaid balance of the guaranteed payments will be paid to his legal representatives.

Employees' Savings and Profit-Sharing Plan of Dominion Foundries and Steel Limited

Since this plan was described (Labour Gazette, July, 1938, page 753) details and final arrangements have been completed by the trustee on behalf of the company and its employees. The trustee, an officer of the company, acts only with the advice of an advisory committee consisting of five members (of which the trustee may be one) three members to be officers of the company elected by the board of directors and two members to be employees selected by a majority vote of the employees.

As previously described, the employees' savings "are invested only in recognized trust fund securities or government bonds or annuities." To safeguard these funds, the last option has been chosen, and the trustee of the "Employees' Savings and Profit-Sharing Fund" has arranged accordingly with the Government Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour, Ottawa. Through this Branch, the Dominion Government receives a premium every three months from the trustee of the "fund" equal to the sum of all employees' contributions for the past three months, credits the appropriate amount to an individual deferred annuity contract on the life of each employee, and accepts the responsibility of providing a secure income for the old age of the employee based on his total contributions plus compound interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent per annum and his age at retirement. The annuity is payable for life from the date of retirement and payable for ten years, in any event. It is intended moreover, that the "profit-sharing fund" will supplement this annuity considerably upon each employee's retirement.

Date of Retirement.—The normal date of retirement is at the employee's attained age of sixty-five years, except that an employee entering the plan after his forty-sixth birthday shall have the opportunity of participating in the "fund" for at least twenty years, or until the age of seventy years, should he attain such age before the expiration of twenty years. It is further provided that the directors of the company, in their discretion, may reduce the normal retiring age to sixty years when conditions warrant.

Eligibility.—Employees who have three years continuous service at their credit are eligible, and as employees complete three years continuous service they will become eligible to participate in the plan. Practically one hundred per cent of all the eligible employees have already joined the plan, although it is not compulsory.

Contributions.—Each participating employee must contribute either 3 or 5 per cent of his earnings (not including overtime or special commissions) to the "fund" at his option but in no case more than $150 per annum, which may be increased up to $200 at the discretion of the directors of the company. The majority of employees have chosen to contribute 5 per cent of their earnings. The sum remitted regularly to the Government Annuities Branch by the trustee of the "fund" is equal to the total of these contributions.

Once a year the company will contribute to the "profit-sharing fund" an amount equal to 10 per cent of its total net earnings available for dividends as determined by the auditors of the company. This sum is limited only by the provision that it may not exceed four times the total of all employees' contributions during the year. This contribution is due approximately two months after the end of the company's fiscal year. It is further provided that the company shall not be under any obligation to make a contribution for a year's operations ending in a loss, or for any subsequent year unless and until the loss or losses previously sustained shall have been made up out of net operating earnings. These contributions are to be invested by the trustee in bonds, mortgages or income-bearing stocks and the income from these investments shall be retained in the "fund." Similarly, any profit or loss from transfers of securities shall increase or decrease the "fund" accordingly. In all matters of investment, the trustee is subject to the majority rulings of the advisory committee.

Benefits under the Plan.—In addition to the annuity purchased by the employees' own contributions, the trustee will withdraw from the "profit-sharing fund" contributed by the company a sum equal to the employee's pro rata share of this "fund" at the time of his retirement and use this sum to purchase further pension. The Government Annuity contract provides that the annuity shall be paid for the lifetime of the former employee or for ten years certain, i.e. if he should die prior to the completion of ten years' payments, the remaining payments shall be continued to his beneficiary or to his estate.

If he should die in the employ of the company, there shall be paid to his beneficiary or to his estate $2,000 from the fund or all his contributions together with compound interest thereon at the rate of 4 per cent per annum plus his pro rata share at that date in the "profit-sharing fund," whichever sum is greater.

In the event of the voluntary resignation or dismissal of the employee prior to his normal date of retirement he will receive one-half of his pro rata share in the "profit-sharing fund" at that time plus the option of all his own contributions together with interest thereon as above or the annuity which an equivalent sum would purchase from the Government Annuities Branch.

Any employee may borrow from the "fund" at the discretion of the trustee and advisory committee, such loan reducing proportionally his pro rata share in the "fund" until it is repaid with interest.

There is also a provision in the company's agreement with the employees assuring at least $2,000 from the "fund" for total disability when such occurs before the employee attains the age of sixty years.

Annuity Plan for Employees of Standard Oil Company of British Columbia, Limited

A plan of providing annuities for old age is made available to all employees of this company by arrangement with the Dominion Government whereby employees' contributions will be administered by the Annuities Branch of the Department of Labour, Ottawa. In addition the company undertakes to purchase a further amount of pension from an insurance company.

Eligibility.—All employees are eligible to join the plan after completing one year of continuous service, and those fulfilling this requirement on September 1, 1938, were to become members of the plan as of that date if they chose to participate. Employees must make their choice and submit their signed application within three months from the date of eligibility. Failing to comply with this regulation, an employee may participate in the plan only by special approval of the company.

Contributions.—Each employee participating in the plan will contribute monthly by payroll deduction in accordance with the following schedule:

Age (nearest birthday) at entry into plan.	Approximate rate of contribution during entire period of employment
Less than 30 years	4% of earnings
30-39 years	5% of earnings
40 or more years.....	6% of earnings

The employee's contributions will commence at date of entry into the plan and continue until termination of service, or retirement. They will be paid over regularly to the Annuities Branch, and the Government of Canada will thereafter be responsible for the employee's contributions and for providing a Government Annuity and death benefits under terms of the Government Annuities Act.

In addition the company contributes to the plan by purchasing further pension from an insurance company calculated to approximate the amount of annuity being purchased from the Annuities Branch by the employee's contributions.

Normal Pension Benefits.—For each employee the company intends to contribute sufficient to increase the employee's monthly

annuity to not less than a minimum of 1½ per cent of the employee's average monthly earnings on which he has contributed multiplied by the number of years of contributory service.

An example is given in the booklet showing a male employee who enters the plan at age 25 retiring at 65 with 40 years of contributory service. His monthly earnings gradually increase from $100 to $200 per month, averaging approximately $158 and his contributions increase from $4.20 to $7.90 per month. In this case his monthly pension is shown to be $50.70+$50.70=$101.40, which is approximately 1·6 per cent of $158 × 40.

Death Benefits.—The employee's government annuity contract provides that upon the annuitant's death before maturity of the contract all his contributions, together with compound interest thereon at 4 per cent per annum, shall be returned to his legal representatives. In the case of the normal form of annuity contemplated by the plan, if death should occur after maturity but before the payment of one hundred and twenty monthly instalments, the unpaid balance of these shall be continued to the legal representatives of the annuitant. No death benefits or guarantee period are provided with respect to the annuity purchased by the company from the insurance company.

Regulations Governing the Two Annuities.—The normal form of government annuity outlined in the booklet is a deferred annuity payable monthly for the lifetime of the employee and guaranteed for ten years in any event. The normal form of annuity purchased by the company is for life only. The normal date of retirement shall be the first day of the month next following the sixty-fifth birthday for men and sixtieth birthday for women. This shall be the normal date of maturity of the employee's contract with the Annuities Branch.

According to the regulations of the Annuities Branch, the annuitant may choose to change his normal annuity before maturity of the contract to any other type, including a last survivor annuity with a joint annuitant who must be a spouse or relative wholly or partially dependent upon him for support. A last survivor annuity may also be chosen by the employee in preference to the normal type of annuity being purchased for him by the company. Following such choice, the reduced amount of annuity will be determined by actuarial calculation.

Similarly, if the employee should retire before his normal retirement date, the two annuities shall be payable on a reduced basis subject to one provision, viz., in cases where the employee retires before ten years prior to normal retirement and before fifteen years of continuous service, he loses claim to any annuity purchased by the company for him. Regardless of the reason for early retirement from the company or the length of service at retirement, all contributions made by the employee are to remain at his credit with the Annuities Branch, subject only to the regulations of this Branch. He will then have the choice of accepting a paid-up annuity for whatever amount his payments plus compound interest at 4 per cent per annum will have purchased, or of continuing payments direct to the Annuities Branch.

Immigration to Canada During the First Six Months of Fiscal Year

During the six-month period ended September 30, the number of immigrants entering Canada totalled 10,704, an increase of 15·4 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1937 when 9,272 persons entered the Dominion, according to statistics issued by the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Of the total number of immigrants 2,210 were from the British Isles, an increase of 16·6 per cent over the 1937 figure for the same period; 3,365 were from the United States, an increase of 3·7 per cent; 867 were from Northern European countries, an increase of 10·4 per cent, while 4,262 were classified under "other races," an increase of 27·4 per cent.

Adult males entering Canada during the period numbered 2,567; adult females 4,123; and children under eighteen comprised 4,014 of the total of all persons entering the Dominion.

Occupationally, 3,393 of the total number of immigrants were listed as farmers; 289 as labourers; 508 as mechanics; 784 as traders; 21 as miners; 603 female domestic servants; and 5,106 were listed as "other classes" of occupation.

The destination of the largest number (4,256) of immigrants was given as Ontario; 2,110 were going to Quebec; 1,160 to Manitoba; 1,052 to Alberta; 918 to British Columbia; 503 to Nova Scotia; 436 to Saskatchewan; 211 to New Brunswick; 50 to Prince Edward Island, and 5 and 3 to the Yukon Territory and Northwest Territories, respectively.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Consolidation of Regulations Under Alberta Compensation Act—British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Orders for Shops Revised—Quebec Fair Wage Orders—First Regulations Under the Quebec Mothers' Assistance Act, Etc.

NEW regulations under labour laws in the Canadian provinces include a revision and consolidation of the regulations under the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act, a revision of the British Columbia minimum wage order applying to males employed in retail and wholesale establishments, a new wage order governing persons employed in forest operations in New Brunswick, an order under the Quebec Fair Wage Act applying to employees in the wastepaper industry, and the first regulations under the Quebec Act providing for mothers' pensions. Quebec orders governing stationary enginemen and men employed in the operation of public buildings on the Island of Montreal have been amended to extend the period for which they are to remain in force.

Alberta Male Minimum Wage Act

An order of September 12 exempts persons governed by a wage schedule contained in a code of fair competition under the Department of Trade and Industry Act from Order 1 under the Male Minimum Wage Act (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 1100), which fixes with certain exceptions minimum wages for all male employees in the province.

Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act

New regulations to come in force November 14 have been made under the revised Act of 1938. Broadly speaking, the new rules are a consolidation of regulations issued since the enactment in 1918 of the first Workmen's Compensation Act providing for a collective liability system. The first five regulations deal with definitions and repeal of previous regulations and tighten up generally the rules governing employers' records, medical aid reports and assessments. As provided by the former Workmen's Compensation Act, the regulations now stipulate that no assessment may be made on a worker's earnings in excess of $2,000 in a year.

In the new regulation 6 are consolidated all the absolute exemptions from the former regulations, and with two exceptions, those formerly omitted only from certain definitions. There are also a few new additions to the list. The following trades, businesses and employments are therefore now wholly excluded except where carried on as part of an industry within the Act or where the Board has approved an application to come under the Act: aeroplane pilots, architects, auctioneers, salesmen of new and used cars, commercial travellers representing industries outside the province, commission agents, commission salesmen, dentists and dental work establishments, janitors, mail contractors, pedlars, photographers, undertakers and undertaking establishments, veterinary surgeons, automobile schools, barber shops, beauty parlors, boarding houses, dairy farms, freight and passenger elevators of the "automatic-self-operating" type, feed chopping mills, fire insurance companies, cutting or manufacture of firewood, cordwood, mine props and piles, fishing, the lightning rod business, taxi business, production or distribution of moving pictures, shoe shine parlors, stock yards, surgical and medical establishments.

Employers or members of their families are within the Act only for the period for which assessment has been paid, and an application to be included takes effect on approval by the Board. The former regulation providing that employers or members of their families were to be assessed and compensation calculated on a salary basis of not less than $1,200 and not more than $2,000 per year is now incorporated in the new Act.

An hotel within the Act is defined as an establishment offering meals and lodging to the public for a consideration where four or more workmen are employed, but any licensed hotel is included.

Regulation 9 deals with teaming and cartage as well as motor transport. As before, these are under the Act only when carried on in a business regularly employing one or more workmen in conjunction with some other industry to which the Act applies. Where a teamster is paid for the team as well as for his services, for the purpose of assessment one-half may be deducted from the amount paid him as remuneration for the team and equipment, but the teamster's wages may not be calculated at less than $2.50 a day. Where the employee drives his own motor truck, his wages must be reckoned at $3.75 a day instead of $3.50 as formerly provided. The employer continues to be liable for assessment and medical aid dues of workmen whom his employees, being owners of trucks or teams, are obliged to hire, but the amounts may be recovered from the owners.

Regulation 10 incorporates practically the same provisions as formerly governed what are called super assessments. It stipulates that where, in any year, an employer is liable to an extra assessment because the amount chargeable to his account exceeds by more than 5 per cent the ordinary assessment, he must pay the difference between the ordinary assessment and the amount chargeable to his account for that year up to one-third of the ordinary assessment or 10 per cent of the excess, whichever is less. This additional charge is, however, not to be imposed on an industry until it has been within the scope of the Act for three years.

The 1928 regulations concerning accident prevention committees, gas and oil wells, buildings and excavations, which have been in effect since that time, are retained. No change is made in the Bureau of Labour regulations governing grain elevators and power transmission. The regulations under the Factories Act governing elevators and hoists remain in effect, and the Boilers Act regulations continue to govern refrigerating plants. Theatres remain under the Theatres Act.

Regulation 12 contains the first aid provisions recently adopted. (Labour Gazette, July, 1938, p. 750.)

British Columbia Male Minimum Wage Act

Two new orders of the Board of Industrial Relations relate to the mercantile industry. Order 26c of October 19 continues in force the exemption of messengers employed exclusively by wholesale and retail establishments from Order 26 governing the transportation industry and declares these employees to be covered by the Order for the mercantile industry. Order 59, effective October 20 repeals an order in force from July 20, 1936 (Labour Gazette, 1936, p. 698), and fixes minimum wages for all male employees, except indentured apprentices, in wholesale and retail establishments.

As in the rescinded order, employees in the mercantile industry are divided into two main classes: those over 21 years of age and those under 21 years. In each of these groups, special provision is made for inexperienced or partly experienced workers of certain ages who may be paid lower rates than the minimum rates fixed for other members of the group if permits are obtained from the Board of Industrial Relations. This special provision relates to such workers who are over 18 and under 21 years of age and those who are over 21 and under 24.

For all classes of employees the weekly rates established in the order are payable for a week of 37½ hours and not less than four hours must be paid for each day an employee is at work.

No change is made by the new Order in the minimum weekly rates but changes have been made in the hourly rates and daily minima. The minimum weekly rate for full-time employees under 17 years of age is $6 and the rates for those from 17 to 20 years of age inclusive are $7.50, $9, $11 and $13 according to age. The minimum hourly rate for part-time workers under 17 years of age is 15 cents and the minimum daily wage, 60 cents; for those from 17 to 20 years of age inclusive, the minimum hourly rates are, according to age, 20 cents, 25 cents, 30 cents and 35 cents and the minimum daily wage, 80 cents, $1, $1.20 and $1.30. These rates represent a decrease of 1 cent an hour and 5 cents a day for those under 17 but an increase of the same amount for workers 18 and 19 years of age. Rates for other ages remain the same.

Employees 21 years of age or over must be paid the same minimum as before, $15 per week for full-time employment and 40 cents per hour with a daily minimum of $1.60 for part-time employment.

The minimum weekly wage, payable only with permission from the Board, for inexperienced and partly experienced employees 18 years but under 21 years of age is $8 for the first year, $10 for the second year and $13 for the third year. Such employees working part-time must be paid at least 20 cents an hour and 80 cents a day during the first year, 25 cents an hour and $1 a day for the second year and 35 cents an hour and $1.40 a day for the third year. These rates were formerly 21 cents per hour and 85 cents per day for the first year and 27 cents per hour and $1.10 per day for the second year. Rates for the third year are unchanged.

For inexperienced or partly experienced workers between 21 and 24 years of age the weekly minimum is $9 for the first six months, $11 for the second six months and $13 for the third six months. For part-time employment the minimum is 25 cents an hour and $1 a day, 30 cents an hour and $1.20 a day and 35 cents an hour and $1.40 a day during the first, second and third six months of employment, respectively. Formerly, the rates for the first six months were 24 cents an hour and 95 cents a day and for the second six months 29 cents an hour and $1.15 a day. Rates for the last six months remain unaltered.

A minimum of 30 cents per hour and $1.20 a day is provided as in the former order for casual employees between 18 and 21 years of age who are employed for five days or less in any calendar month.

New provisions inserted in the order stipulate that wages must be paid semi-monthly and must include all wages due up to a day not more than seven days prior to the day

of payment; that unless a special arrangement is made and approved by the Board the cost of supplying and laundering any uniform or special article of apparel required by the employer must be paid for by him and not deducted from the employee's wages and except in special cases where written application for a different arrangement is made to the Board and approved by it every employee in the mercantile industry is entitled to 24 consecutive hours' rest in each week, the period of which he must be duly notified by the employer.

New Brunswick Forest Operations Commission Act

An order under this Act, effective October 1, decreases the average wage required to be paid by an employer to his employees for cutting, peeling, yarding and hauling from $40 to $34 a month with board. Wages paid to cooks, tractor operators and truck drivers, or for piece work are not to be included in determining the average rate. Piece workers must also be paid not less than an average of $34 with board. In neither case may an employee be paid less than $30 a month with board. This minimum is $4 less than that fixed by the order which came in effect May 1, 1937. When board is not furnished, an additional 50 cents a day must be paid.

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Two orders in council, gazetted on October 18, amend orders of the Fair Wage Board relating to stationary enginemen and men employed in the operation of public buildings on the Island of Montreal and in municipalities within a five-mile radius of the Island. A new order fixes minimum wage rates for persons employed in packing and grading waste paper.

According to Order 6, the wage rates fixed for stationary enginemen were to be increased by 10 per cent on October 15. The amending order repeals this provision and provides that wages payable under the Order from May 15 to October 15, 1938, are to remain in effect until April 15, 1939. (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, p. 624.)

The order relating to public buildings (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, p. 1099) was to come into force on September 1 but the date has been postponed to October 15.

Order 15 applying to all persons in the province employed in establishments buying, sorting, packing and selling waste paper is retroactive to June 15, 1938, and is to remain in force until April 8, 1939, and for a year thereafter unless a contrary order is issued. Where Order 4 is not incompatible its provisions are to apply to the employees covered by Order 15. (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, p. 512.)

Wages in effect on April 1, 1938, if higher than the minima established by the Order, may not be reduced except with permission of the Board.

For at least 60 per cent of the male workers the minimum rate per hour is 26 cents and for at least 60 per cent of the females, 20 cents. A minimum of 22 cents may be paid to not more than 25 per cent of the males and 18 cents to not more than 25 per cent of the females. For not more than 15 per cent of each sex, the minimum is 17 cents for males and 16 cents for females. Watchmen and office employees must be paid at least 25 cents and the latter $13.50 per week if not hired by the hour. The minimum for messengers is 10 cents per hour.

Time and a half must be paid for overtime work which is defined as time in excess of ten hours a day if the weekly hours are at least 54 or time in excess of 12 hours a day irrespective of the number of hours of work in the week or time in excess of 54 hours per week or in the case of watchmen 60 hours a week.

Quebec Needy Mothers' Assistance Act

The first regulations under the 1938 Act providing for mothers' allowances have been made. They set out the procedure for application which must be made either to the Bureau administering the Act under the Minister of Labour or to one of the revisers appointed under the Old Age Pensions Act to investigate eligibility. Evidence must be furnished that applicant is eligible for an allowance under the Act and two testimonials as to her ability to care for her children properly must be submitted. The Bureau has power to determine the rate of an allowance. Allowances are to be paid monthly by cheque and to take effect from the day following receipt by the Bureau of the information, but no pensions are payable before December 15, 1938.

Each beneficiary must establish annually her right to an allowance and notice must be given the Bureau of any change in circumstances that may affect the grant. The regulations fix the rate of the allowances to be paid.

A woman with two dependent children under 16 is to receive $40 monthly and an additional $5 for each additional child, the total allowance not to exceed $60. The Act provides for payment of the allowance to a grandmother taking the place of the mother but if she is the wife of the children's grandfather he is not released from the obligation to provide for the children imposed by the Civil Code of Quebec. Allowances may be reduced if the beneficiary or her dependants can be provided

for to some extent by relatives by marriage whom the Civil Code requires to contribute to their support.

If a beneficiary or her dependants owns real property exceeding in net value $1,000, the annual allowance may be reduced by 30 per cent when the applicant resides in a city or town of 10,000 or more, and by 39 per cent if she resides elsewhere. Where the net value of real property is between $500 and $1,000 there is a 15 per cent reduction. The allowance may be cut by 5 per cent where movable property other than household furniture is acquired to the value of more than $500. The allowance is to be decreased also where there are assets other than household furniture and clothing convertible into cash, and general power is given the Bureau to make reductions in other circumstances where it seems reasonable. A person owning or acquiring liquid assets other than household furniture valued at over $1,000 is not entitled to allowance.

CO-OPERATION IN ONTARIO

Summary of Educational Conference Held at Guelph

A three-days' conference on co-operation was held at Guelph, Ontario, on September 20, 21, and 22, having been called by the Hon. P. M. Dewan, Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, and Dr. G. I. Christie, President of the Ontario Agricultural College. The conference was more educational than conventional in character and was attended by all those interested in co-operation in Ontario, about 320 persons being in attendance.

The following résumé of the conference is based on information contained in *The Canadian Co-operator* for October, 1938:—

At the opening session Dr. Christie gave an address of welcome remarking that the Conference had been first suggested by Hon. P. M. Dewan. He said that co-operation was looked upon by many as simply buying and selling, but there was another side, co-operation was also a way of living. Prof. W. M. Drummond, of the Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Toronto, gave an introductory address explaining the purpose of the Conference, and was followed by Dr. J. F. Booth, of the Economics Division, Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, with an address on "Agricultural Co-operation in Canada, with special reference to the number, variety and types of co-operative organizations in Ontario." In the course of his address Dr. Booth expressed the opinion that the Co-operative Movement had its greatest success when farthest from markets, quoting figures which showed the greatest strides had been made in the Canadian West. He traced co-operation on this continent from 1800 until the present time; from the early educational societies in Nova Scotia and Quebec, the barn raisings, mutual insurance companies, cheese factories, and grain growers' locals, up to the present powerful grain pools. He also traced government assistance which had been given and told of increased interest in co-operatives on the part of all provincial governments.

"Co-operation in Action in Nova Scotia" was the title of an address given by Prof. A. B. MacDonald of St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S. The speaker outlined co-operative developments in the province, mentioning that the consumers movement was most highly developed at Sydney Mines, the Society at that point now doing a business annually of $1,160,000 having paid back to members over $100,000 last year. He told of the general purpose of co-operatives in the province, the livestock shipping clubs, poultry pools and seed cleaning plants, of seventeen co-operative canneries controlled by fishermen, and the study which was being made of hospitalization and medical service schemes which it was expected would be the next big step.

At a banquet, Hon. P. M. Dewan spoke on "Basic Requirements for Successful Co-operation." He declared that unscrupulous promoters must be kept down if co-operatives are to be kept on a sound footing. "Already" he continued "because we in Ontario have become more interested in co-operatives we find men trying to capitalize on this, and bringing forward all kinds of wild schemes which they call co-operation." He said it was unfortunate that these men appeared when an effort was being made to promote co-operation on a sound basis. He also charged that there are "many organizations playing with the name co-operative when they have no right to it at all." Mr. Dewan declared that through co-operation a man could improve both his economic and social position. It was only necessary to look to the movements in Denmark and the United States to realize this fact. "Because" he continued "there have been many failures in co-operative effort it does not mean that the movement is not a success, but merely that it has not been correctly carried out."

At another session of the conference Mr. George Keen, general secretary of The Co-operative Union of Canada, delivered an address on "Existing legal requirements for co-operative organization in Ontario and

suggested changes." He reviewed co-operative legislation in Canada, outlined in detail defects in Ontario co-operative legislation, and submitted proposed amendments thereto which had been placed before the Ontario Government.

Other addresses delivered during the course of the three-day conference were given by—Mr. W. H. J. Tisdale of the Canadian Co-operative Wool Growers' Association who spoke on "Limitations of Co-operation"; Mr. H. H. Hannan, secretary, United Farmers of Ontario who took as his subject "How to Organize a Co-operative"; Mr. George Wilson, Director of Marketing and Chairman of the Farm Products Control Board spoke on "Use of Ontario Farm Products Control Act in the furtherance of larger and more effective co-operative effort"; Mr. A. Leitch, Chairman of the Ontario Flue-Cured Tobacco Marketing Board, gave an address on "Producer Marketing Organizations in Action"; Mr. R. H. Mayberry, Vice-President of the Ontario Cheese Patrons' Association dealt with the subject of "British Marketing Schemes and their relation to co-operative marketing methods in Canada"; Mr. R. J. Scott, President of the United Farmers' Co-operative Company gave an address on "Co-operative purchasing of farm supplies in Ontario."

Resolutions Adopted

Resolutions were passed (1) stressing the importance of co-operatives becoming responsible for carrying on permanent educational work; (2) recommending every agency in the province interested in community betterment to pay increasing attention to co-operative education, and the application of co-operative ideals to community life in both the economic and social sphere; (3) recommending the establishment of the Conference as an annual event; that a regular short course on co-operation similar to other short courses now conducted at the College, be conducted; that greater stress than heretofore on co-operation be made in the regular course work in the Economics Department; that co-operative education be included in the program of all short courses, conducted by agricultural representatives; (4) declaring an important work could be done in the re-establishment of the Co-operation and Markets Branch of the Department of Agriculture, in the guidance of organization and supervision of co-operatives; suggesting the further organization of producers into various commodity groups and the providing of suitable means to finance themselves without any state aid, as well as the use of these commodity groups to disseminate co-operative educational information and to help them in the formation of co-operatives; urging the making of suitable revision of the Farm Products Control Act to make it more effective, and securing the support of the Provincial Minister of Agriculture when it became necessary to seek federal aid in marketing schemes that are inter-provincial in extent; recommending the revision of Part 12 of The Companies' Act along the lines submitted to the Conference by Mr. Keen, as secretary of The Co-operative Union of Canada, and the revision of the present Ontario Co-operative Credit Societies Act to conform with the best credit union legislation of other provinces and to make the same operative.

Membership Statistics of Trade Unions in Great Britain

According to the October issue of the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* trade unions in Great Britain and Northern Ireland had a total membership of approximately 5,851,000 at the end of 1937, an increase of nearly 550,000, or over 10 per cent, as compared with the total at the end of the previous year.

The total number of unions known to have been in existence at the end of 1937, was 1,033, compared with 1,041 at the end of 1936. Ten unions, with a total membership of 5,950 at the end of 1936, were reported as having been dissolved in 1937, while 11 unions, with an aggregate membership of 35,000 at the end of 1936, ceased to exist in consequence of amalgamation with other unions. As a result of some of these amalgamations, two new unions were formed, with an aggregate membership of 32,000; and 11 other unions were formed in 1937, with an aggregate membership of 11,500. Of the total 1,033 unions at the end of 1937, 21 had their headquarters in Northern Ireland.

Statistics show that while the number of unions with a membership of under 1,000 was 706, or 68 per cent of the total number, such unions accounted for less than 3 per cent of the total membership. Of the remaining unions, 39 each had a membership of over 25,000, whose combined membership amounted to 72 per cent of the total for all unions. Nearly one-half of the total membership was concentrated in the 12 largest unions.

Industrially the largest membership (1,143,000) was reported in the group known as the "other transport (road, dock, etc.) and general labour." Of the 1,143,000 members reported in this group, 1,094,000 belonged to two unions namely, the Transport and General Workers' Union and the National Union of General and Municipal Workers.

Apart from this group the metal, engineering, and shipbuilding groups accounted for 800,000, the mining and quarrying groups for over 700,000 and the national and local government group for nearly 600,000, while the textile and railway groups each totalled between 400,000 and 500,000.

FIFTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Proceedings Featured by Resolutions Relating to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

THE fifty-eighth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor, was held at Houston, Texas, commencing October 4, 1938, with an attendance of delegates representing more than 5,000,000 working men and women, and that the largest paid-up membership was reported on the books of the American Federation of Labor. Reference was made by the president to the activities of the Committee for Industrial Organization, and especially the stand taken by the chairman of that organization on subjects of present-day concern. It was the contention of President Green that both forms of organization were applied, "the industrial form where circumstances and conditions permit, the craft form where the skilled workers need protection in order to develop a wage standard commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship."

In his opening address, President William Green referred to the economic philosophy of the organization and emphasized that it was the desire of the Federation to establish a condition where men may exercise their right to organize and bargain collectively, free from intimidation and coercion, and an invitation was extended to employers of the country to accept this modern philosophy.

The speaker declared that the Federation was not opposed to the National Labor Relations Board, the complaint being "that the National Labor Relations Board, in the administration of the Act has become the ally of the C.I.O. (Committee for Industrial Organization)."

Report of Executive Council

In its report the executive council outlined the achievements of the Federation during the past year.

The report of the secretary-treasurer covering the year ending August 31, 1938, showed total receipts, including the balance brought forward of $2,430,770.78, expenditures totalled $1,987,139.59, leaving a balance of $443,631.19. Of this total $436,774.96 is in the defence fund for the local trade and federal labour unions and the balance, $6,856.23, is in the general fund.

At the close of the fiscal year the Federation had in affiliation 1,517 local trade and federal labour unions, 792 city central bodies, 49 state federations of labour, 4 departments, 846 local department councils and 102 national and international unions, with 32,631 local branches. The total paid membership of the American Federation of Labor, as at August 31, 1938, was 3,623,087.

According to the report charters had been issued to the following national and international unions: National Association of Post Office and Railway Mail Labourers; The National Association of Special Delivery Messengers; International Spinners' Union; and the International Union Progressive Mine Workers of America. The charters of the following unions were revoked: United Mine Workers of America; International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers; Federation of Flat Glass Workers of America; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers; United Textile Workers of America; International Union United Automobile Workers of America; United Rubber Workers of America; and the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America. The charter of the Journeymen Tailors' Union of America was cancelled while the charters of the Paving Cutters' Union of the United States and Canada and the Quarry Workers International Union of North America were withdrawn.

In regard to the extension of the organizing campaign the report stated that an organization department had been created in order to facilitate the organizing work of the Federation. Such work has been carried on among those employed as office workers and those classified as "white collar" workers, beet sugar workers, cement workers, gasoline station attendants, and in the flour and cereal milling, fabricated metal, aluminum, agricultural and cannery, chemical, distillery and communication industries, as well as miscellaneous workers employed in other fields.

A detailed account was given of the conferences held between officers of the American Federation of Labor and officers of the Committee for Industrial Organization, following the Denver, Colorado convention of the former body.

In dealing with the subject of "Unemployment" the executive officers claimed that in September, 1937, the number of unemployed had reached the lowest point since recovery started, there being 7,530,000 out of work. According to the report this number had risen to 11,445,000 by June, 1938, but a considerable improvement was shown for the month of July and continued into August.

In referring to the "Shorter Work Week" the executive cited figures taken from the report of the United States Department of Labour to show that in the manufacturing industries the hours actually worked per week when part time is included have averaged thirty-nine or less in each year since 1931. For the first seven months in 1938, the average hours worked per week were 34·3.

Reference was made to the restoration of the basic rates of Canadian railroad workers as of April 1, 1938.

Considerable criticism against the administration of the National Labor Relations Act was voiced by the executive who claimed "that the National Labor Relations Board has administered the Act contrary to its letter, spirit and intent, with manifest bias and prejudice against the American Federation of Labor and in favour of dual and rival organizations."

Some of the other subjects dealt with in the executive report were: Social Security; Housing; Labour Standards Under Government Contracts; National Legislation; State Labour Legislation; Credit Unions; Consumers' Co-operation; Education; Child Labour; and International Labour Organization.

President Roosevelt's Message

A message was received from Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, in which he expressed "the hope that the convention will leave open every possible door of access to peace and progress in the affairs of organized labour in the United States."

Addresses of Fraternal Delegates

Before extending cordial greetings to the convention from the British Trades Union Congress, Mr. Joseph Jones, fraternal delegate, thanked the American labour movement for their generous contribution of $207,000 towards the alleviation of acute distress prevailing in the British coal-fields in 1926. In speaking of the progress being made by trade unionists in Great Britain, the fraternal delegate informed the convention that the returns based upon membership at the end of December, 1937, for the British Trades Union Congress showed a total of 4,460,417 members and that increases during the present year would place the membership at approximately 5,500,000. The major objectives of the Congress were: establishment of public ownership and control of natural resources and services; extension of state and municipal enterprise for the provision of social necessities and communal services; a legal minimum wage for every industry; a legal maximum working week; adequate maintenance of the unemployed; establishment of training centres for juveniles; extension of training facilities for adults during periods of depression; the provision of hygienic and adequate housing accommodation; full and free educational facilities from the elementary schools to the universities; adequate maintenance and compensation in respect of all forms of industrial accident or occupational disease; State pensions for all at 60, together with pensions for widowed mothers and dependent children. The delegates were informed that by joint activity and unified effort the trade unionists of Great Britain were able to secure the enactment of such beneficial legislation as The Factory Act of 1937, providing for the safety, health and general welfare of factory workers; The Coal Act, 1938, unification of royalties under the ownership and control of a local Commission and amendment of the Coal (Registration of Ownership) Act, 1937. In concluding his address Mr. Jones urged unity within the ranks of organized labour and stated that "the crying need of the world to-day is for a strengthening of democratic trade union internationalism."

In similar vein, Mr. J. W. Stephenson, the the other fraternal delegate from the British Trades Congress conveyed the friendship of British workers and affirmed the "identity of their interests with those of the toilers of America."

He stated that although the armament program of the British government has made a considerable contribution toward keeping certain industries busy, nevertheless, the trend is toward increased unemployment, there being more than 1,700,000 workers unemployed out of an insured working population of 11,370,000. The speaker dealt principally with the world problems, more especially the European situation and stated that "you cannot now live in isolation and you cannot remain outside of, or be indifferent to, what is taking place in Britain, in Europe, in the Far East, or in any part of the world." The speaker made a closing appeal for all to rally to the new birth of freedom so that "government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

Fraternal greetings on behalf of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada were extended by Mr. William J. Russell, a member of the Toronto local No. 91, International Typographical Union. He reminded the delegates of the arrest of certain members of his local when they advocated a nine-hour working day back in 1871 but to-day he stated "we have within the law certain rights and privileges as trade unionists in the Dominion of Canada whereby we can negotiate with employers, and can also strike and picket." It

was the contention of the speaker that wages and working conditions in the United States are reflected in the economic prosperity of the worker in Canada, and can best be translated into action by international trade unionism. The unity resolution passed at the Niagara Falls convention of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was read to the convention and an explanation made why it was essential that in Canada unity should be maintained. In concluding his address the fraternal delegate said:

"We in Canada do not desire a secession movement in the ranks of the international trade union movement of America of which we are a part. We desire to progress economically with the workers in the United States of America. As trade unionists in Canada we maintain that the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada is supreme as the legislative mouthpiece of organized labor and we would regret it if anything was done to weaken that structure by our international headquarters in the U.S.A. We appreciate the fact that the majority must rule in every democratic country. But it is an axiom of government that majority rule by its appointed leaders must be based on the public opinion of its membership."

Seating of Typographical Union Delegates

The question of seating the elected delegates representing the International Typographical Union was brought up by the Credential Committee, the secretary explaining that the Typographical Union had paid its per capita tax in full and up to date but the special assessment as levied by the Denver convention had not been paid. A statement from the executive of the Typographical Union was read in which it was stated that a referendum vote of the membership would be necessary before compliance with the Federation's demand could be met. In view of this fact the credential committee recommended the seating of the delegation.

Unity Appeal of D. J. Tobin

During the fifth day's session, President Green called on Judge Joseph A. Padway, legal counsel for the American Federation of Labor to addresses the convention. In the course of his speech he touched on the more important legal cases which had claimed the attention of certain international unions and the Federation, and reviewed the stand taken by the National Labor Relations Board in respect to some of these cases. In subscribing to the correctness of the statements made by Judge Padway, D. J. Tobin, president of the International Teamsters' Union and vice-president of the Federation, made further reference to the National Labor Relations Board, and to the constitutionality of the Wagner Act. In speaking of division in the ranks of labour, the vice-president stated:

"We have a division in labour that is serious, and all the legislation they can enact in Washington cannot straighten out these questions of bitterness until labour is cemented into one body and one fold, as it should be. I don't say you should sacrifice any of your principles that govern your organization and the constitution upon which you have been elected. You have no right to do that. I don't say that I have the right to surrender jurisdiction, but I do say we should not leave this convention, with all of the misery that is going on, without making some further attempt to come together with the contending parties in the labour movement."

Later, in speaking to a substitute resolution on "secession and dualism" submitted by the Committee on Resolutions, Mr. Tobin made the following statement: "I think you should go further in the report or re-submit it to the executive council. If you don't we can get along without either the C.I.O., or the A.F. of L.—I don't want to tear down the work we have given our life to, I want to build it up, but if one or the other side refuses to let us build it up, we will try to build our own house in the Teamsters Union."

Report of the Committee on Executive Council's Report

The recommendation of the executive that the charter of the International Seamen's Union be revoked and the organization and establishment of a new international union of seamen, was concurred in by the committee and adopted by the convention. The committee's recommendation, that the application of the Upholsterers' International Union for extension of jurisdiction to include workers employed in upholstered furniture, bedding, mattress and casket factories be referred to the executive, was adopted. The chartering of certain national unions and the revoking of other charters as contained in the executive council's report was approved. The committee asked the executive to continue its endeavour to settle amicably the several jurisdictional matters still in dispute. The termination of the Journeymen Tailors' Union's affiliation with the Federation and the granting of that organization's jurisdiction to the United Garment Workers of America was concurred in by the committee and the recommendation was adopted by the convention. The favourable report of the committee, on

the action of the executive in granting jurisdiction over Gasoline Service Station Employees to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers of America, was adopted. The executive were commended for arranging competent legal counsel for the American Federation of Labor.

Committee on Education

In reporting to the convention, this committee made certain recommendations regarding the present educational policy of the United States and observed "that this machinery as outlined will not produce the necessary results unless organized labour everywhere is alive to its responsibility and informed of its duties."

In regard to vocational education, the members of the American Federation of Teachers were asked to develop a plan of co-operation between its members in the vocational field and the local (labour) committees on education. The committee were unanimous in their opinion that the government should have both an adequate program for youth and the machinery for carrying it out. The convention was asked to re-affirm its approval of the Committee on Apprenticeship Training, and continued support of the Workers Education Bureau. The committee concurred in the proposal that all international unions where apprenticeship is applicable be urged to co-operate with the Federal Committee on apprenticeship in the development of national standards. A resolution, urging all affiliated bodies to co-operate with officers or committees of local teachers unions in their program of determining how the schools may be of greater service to the nation and how to provide for more adequate training for citizenship in a democracy, was approved. The committee recommended that the convention urge the United States Department of Education to use its good offices in arranging an international conference on technical education at the time of the World's Fairs at New York and San Francisco in 1939. The report of the committee as a whole was adopted.

Report of Committee on International Labour Relations

In discussing the subject of world peace, especially the European situation and its developments, the concluding paragraph of the committee's report is as follows: "We believe the labour movements of the democracies should work in harmony for the protection of and relief of the helpless refugees from the barbarism of the race-hating policies of the dictator states of Europe; we can offer no semblance of friendship to nations that defy all the laws of decency; we can have no tolerance of intolerance. We commend the officers for their work in the past year in helping to ease the burden of the refugee multitudes and for their part in helping to arouse the conscience of civilization against this most revolting expression of dictatorial barbarism."

The following subjects reviewed in the executive officers report were also dealt with by the committee: International Labour Organization; Pan-American Federation of Labor; International Labour Organization Treaties Ratified; and the International Federation of Trade Unions. The committee's report was adopted.

Report of Committee on Shorter Work Day

After reviewing many of the factors relative to the shorter work day, the committee recommended that the convention strongly reaffirm its endorsement of the five-day week and the six-hour day without any reduction in the hourly, daily or weekly pay. The committee further recommended "that this purpose be declared the paramount objective of this convention, and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to spare no effort to insure steady and certain progress toward the attainment of this great objective, and of enlisting the support of all the people in its behalf." The report of the committee was adopted.

Resolutions Regarding Trades and Labour Congress of Canada

Among the large number of resolutions submitted to the convention of the American Federation of Labor four dealt specifically with Canadian matters and were presented by John F. Cauley, representing the Trades and Labour Council (A.F. of L.), Hamilton, Ont. Considered jointly the first two resolutions were: (1) Protesting issuance of charters by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, and (2) protesting infringement upon jurisdiction of affiliated international unions by the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The Committee on Resolutions in reporting to the convention stated that the testimony given to the committee indicated (1) "that for over a year it had been practically impossible to secure consideration of labour legislation due to the attitude of the provincial legislatures to give consideration to legislation which, in their opinion, was fostered and shaped by C.I.O., and Communist sources," (2) "that the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress had issued the equivalent of national charters to groups of

workmen in Canada in conflict with the jurisdiction of existing international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor."

Continuing the committee stated: "It has also developed it (the Congress) was issuing charters to central labour councils without consultation, advice or approval of the American Federation of Labor. This has raised the serious question of the control of such central labour councils, as well as the national unions chartered by the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress."

"Your committee believes that under existing conditions in Canada, the executive council should issue instructions that every central labour union composed of unions of affiliated organizations must hold a charter from the American Federation of Labor in addition to such charters as it may hold from the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress."

"These instructions embrace likewise instructions to the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress that it cannot issue charters to any local or federal union, or charters of any kind, without such application for charter first having received the approval of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor."

"And with the further understanding that all charters heretofore issued by the Canadian Trades and Labour Congress, or those hereafter to be issued, may be suspended or revoked at any time by the executive council of the American Federation of Labor under conditions and circumstances which would justify such action."

These recommendations were submitted in lieu of the above resolutions and unanimously adopted.

Of the two other resolutions, one asked for adequate taxation against shipping companies to pay operating costs of canals and harbours in the Dominion of Canada and the other protested the tax exemption of inter-urban trucks and buses operating in Canada.

The committee recommended that the resolutions relating to Canadian legislation be referred to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. In speaking to the motion, Mr. Cauley said in part "I would request in order that it go in the record that we be allowed to at least say to the Ontario government that the American Federation of Labor and the international unions in affiliation with it support us in this legislation, and we sincerely hope before another convention of this body rolls around that the Canadian situation will be straightened up. Other than that you will have to set up a new Congress, the same as we had to set up a new central body in Hamilton."

The committee's recommendation was adopted.

Other Resolutions Adopted

The recommendations contained in some of the other resolutions adopted were as follows:—

Protesting constitutional provisions of trade unions barring Negro membership.

Requesting an A. F. of L. organizer for Western Canada.

Advocating amendments to the National Labor Relations (Wagner) Act.

Protesting re-appointment of D. W. Smith as member of the National Labor Relations Board.

Recommending social security protection for seamen.

Favouring the establishment of a marine hospital at Port of Los Angeles.

Pledging fullest co-operation with the United States Conciliation Service.

Seeking aid for the whaling industry.

Favouring single wage rate for each classification of labour of civilian employees in navy yards.

Recommending amendments to the Wages-Hours Act.

Proposing the appointment of an American Federation of Labor committee to make a study of effects of public works programs upon unemployment conditions.

Advocating an incorporated territorial form of government for Puerto Rico.

Requesting protection for the American sugar industry.

Seeking prevailing wage scales for labour employed in industries producing material for W.P.A. projects.

Protesting compulsory arbitration clauses in C.I.O. agreements.

Pledging assistance to railroad labour organizations in resistance to wage cut.

Asking all Americans to refuse to buy goods manufactured in Japan until the war lords and autocrats of Japan learn to respect the rights and liberties of the Chinese people.

Endorsing the legislative program of the American Federation of Government Employees.

Seeking clarification of the Annual and Sick Leave Laws as they affect federal employees of the United States.

Re-affirming unqualified endorsement of the extension of the merit system to all employees of the United States Government except those in policy-determining positions.

Advocating the thirty-year optional retirement for government employees.

Favouring the maintaining of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission as an independent body.

Urging legislation to establish recognition of seniority among postal employees.

Recommending court of appeals for government employees.

Proposing legislation to improve standards of employment of rural mail carriers.

Advocating amendments to the United States Employment Service Act and Social Security Act to place administration of Public Employment Offices and unemployment insurance under United States Department of Labor.

Election of Officers

The officers elected were: President, William Green, Washington; first vice-president, Frank Duffy, Indianapolis; second vice-president,

Thomas A. Rickert, New York; third vice-president, Matthew Woll, Washington; fourth vice-president, John Coefield, Washington; fifth vice-president, Arthur O. Wharton, Washington; sixth vice-president, Joseph N. Weber, New York; seventh vice-president, G. M. Bugniazet, Washington; eighth vice-president, George M. Harrison, Cincinnati; ninth vice-president, Daniel J. Tobin, Indianapolis; tenth vice-president, Harry C. Bates, Washington; eleventh vice-president, Edward J. Gainor, Washington; twelfth vice-president, William D Mahon, Detroit; thirteenth vice-president, Felix H. Knight, Kansas City; fourteenth vice-president, George E. Browne, New York; fifteenth vice-president, Edward Flore, Buffalo; secretary-treasurer, Frank Morrison, Washington.

Fraternal delegates to the British Trades Union Congress, John Coefield, president of the United Association of Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers, and Felix H. Knight, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carmen.

Fraternal delegate to the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, E. L. Wheatley, vice-president, National Brotherhood of Operative Potters.

San Francisco, Cal., was selected as convention city for 1939.

Analysis of Health Insurance Plans of Mutual Benefit Association in U.S.A.

In Bulletin No. 9 of its Studies in Personnel Policy, the National Industrial Conference Board (United States) deals with Health Insurance plans. This bulletin in particular analyzes mutual benefit associations and discusses their framework, administration, relationship to group insurance and experience from 1929 to 1938.

In a summary of the results of its survey as applied to mutual benefit associations, the following were among the more important findings:

The mutual benefit association is the earliest form of group health insurance among industrial workers.

Until 1929 the rate of growth of new associations, remained fairly constant, but since that time fewer associations have been formed.

In only one out of every eight companies are workers required to join the association as a condition of employment.

The percentage of participation of employees in the benefit association is over 75 per cent in the companies furnishing comparable data.

Approximately 30 per cent of the companies contribute regularly to the association, usually giving a specified percentage of the dues collected.

An increasing number of associations have been discontinuing death benefits. Only 72·9 per cent of the associations covered in the present survey provided for such benefits, compared with 85·9 per cent found in the 1923 survey. On the other hand, the percentage of associations furnishing hospital benefits has increased sharply during this period.

Disability benefits have shown a tendency to increase in amount.

Approximately half of the companies exercise some supervision over the benefit societies of their employees, usually by appointing a management representative as one of the officers.

Less than a quarter of the societies studied, 23·7 per cent have incorporated industrial relations activities of any kind in their programs.

Only a small percentage of the associations co-operate in safety campaigns and in health promotion programs.

Over two-thirds of the companies with mutual benefit associations have group life insurance which supplements the benefits offered by the society.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS IN SWEDEN

Findings of Commission Appointed by President Roosevelt to Study Employer—Employee Relationships in Industry

FOLLOWING its study of industrial relations in Great Britain, the United States Commission appointed by President Roosevelt, conducted a similar inquiry into employer-employee relationships in Sweden. The findings of the Commission as regards Great Britain were released early in September and were reviewed in the Labour Gazette for October (pages 1117-1123). The report of the Commission in regard to the situation in Sweden has recently been received in the Department. As in the case of the report on industrial relations in Great Britain, President Roosevelt recommended "the same thoughtful and thorough reading," and observed:

"Although differences between the practices within the two countries are apparent, the striking fact emerging from a study of the two documents is the similarity of approach and the widespread satisfaction with the procedures adopted. In Sweden, as in Great Britain, employers generally have fully accepted a program of collective bargaining; there is extensive independent organization of both groups and all concerned live up to the rules of the game, participating with restraint and mutual respect in the processes of collective bargaining."

In outlining the industrial background of the country, the report states Sweden has a population of six and one-quarter millions of people. "Not so many years ago, Sweden, long agricultural, began to develop industrially, especially in forest products and metals, of which they have great natural resources. Later came metal fabrications. One-third to 40 per cent of its total industrial output is now exported, 50 per cent of the exports being in forestry products and 35 per cent in metals and metal fabrications."

Organization of Workers

The report traced the national organization of workers in Sweden to 1888 when a small federation of unions in the metal industry was established. In 1898 several national unions combined to form a national confederation of Swedish trade unions with the object of uniting the interests of workers in all trades and industries. In June, 1938, the Confederation included 42 trade union federations with 7,135 local unions having a total membership of about 850,000 workers. This represents approximately 65 per cent of all manual workers and persons in similar positions (excluding domestics). The Confederation has accumulated a reserve fund of approximately one hundred and twenty million crowns. From this fund benefit payments are made to its members, in case of a strike or lockout.

Dealing with the structure of the Swedish labour organization, the report continues:

Originally many constituent unions of the National Confederation were craft unions. Since 1909 the Confederation has frequently expressed a preference for organization and collective bargaining on an industry basis and most of the constituent unions to-day are of the industrial type. Each of these carries on collective bargaining for all of the workers in its own industry. However, craft unions exist in the building, printing and other trades. These craft unions frequently negotiate jointly as a group or federation with the employers' organization in their industries.

The degree of organization varies in different occupations. It is higher in industry, handicrafts, commerce and communications and lower in agriculture and forestry. Among manual workers in the manufacturing industries it is estimated to be approximately 90 per cent. Although the Confederation unites most of the Swedish organized workers, there are some five small unions not affiliated with it and having a combined membership of about 150,000. Most of these co-operate with the Confederation on a variety of common issues.

Organization of Employers

The set-up and objectives of employers organizations are thus reviewed:

The oldest of the more important employers' associations—the Swedish Engineering Employers' Association (which includes the manufacturers of machinery products, such as automobiles, ball bearings, electrical apparatus and appliances, machine tools, and so forth) was formed in 1896 to protect the employers' interests against the organized workers. After the general strike in 1902, the Swedish Employers' Federation was organized. In 1917, the Engineering Employers' Association joined the Federation. The Federation now includes 37 associations of employers in particular industries, with 5,000 employer members employing nearly 400,000 workers. The Employers' Federation has a reserve fund of approximately twenty-five million crowns, and in addition a guarantee fund of approximately sixty-five million crowns. Each employer member makes himself individually responsible for the guarantee fund in the amount (subject to some exceptions) of not less than two hundred crowns per adult male worker in his employ. The Federation dues from which the reserve fund has been accumulated are 10 per cent of the employers' guarantee, normally twenty crowns per year per adult male worker employed. If a member engages in a strike or lockout approved by the Federation, he is entitled to benefit payments from the Federation. The Federation has power to order a lockout, and every member in the industry affected is bound to obey the

order "on pain of damages" and of forfeiting his rights in the Federation.

The Employers' Federation is not so broadly inclusive as the Confederation of Trade Unions. Because of the very considerable financial burden of membership in the Federation, many of the smaller employers prefer to stay out of it, but nevertheless follow the agreements it makes with the unions as to hours, wages and working conditions. The majority of the members of the Federation belong to the manufacturing industries; no state or municipal employers are affiliated with it. For agriculture, forestry, shipping and private railways, hotels and restaurants and a number of minor handicrafts, there are independent employer organizations, covering employers of somewhat more than 50,000 workers. There is a certain amount of co-operation between the Federation and these smaller and specialized employers' organizations through the Advisory Council of Swedish Employers. The policy of the Federation with respect to collective regulation of labour conditions is the dominant influence on the employer side.

The Employers' Federation, soon after it was organized, decided that the course of events provided sufficient ground for the recognition of trade unions and the regulation of conditions of employment by collective agreement. At the end of 1906 an agreement was reached between the Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Trade Unions whereby the employers undertook to respect the workers right to organize, while the workers recognized the employers' right to manage the undertaking and to engage and dismiss workers without regard to whether they were union members or not.

This agreement between the Employers' Federation and the Confederation of Trade Unions, the substance of which is incorporated in the basic agreements for the several industries, excludes the closed shop in plants belonging to members of the Employers' Federation, and we found no closed shop contracts with employers not members of the Federation. We found no instances of the check-off. The closed shop is not a significant issue in Sweden because of the very large proportion of workers who are union members and because the employers no longer try to break down union organization, preferring to deal with their workers through strong trade unions. On the other hand, the employers are not asked by the unions to exercise, and they do not exercise, pressure upon their employees to make them join the unions.

The incorporation of these provisions in the basic agreements is also effective to protect the workers from discrimination because of union activity. We were told that under these agreements discrimination is not a significant problem. If it does occur, or is charged to occur, and the charge cannot be amicably adjusted by the conciliation machinery established for the industry, then the dispute goes to the Labour Court, which has power to decide it and to order reinstatement and back pay if discrimination is established.

Collective Agreements

The nature of collective agreements as they were found to operate in Sweden are reviewed by the Commission as follows:

At the end of 1936 there were 7,044 agreements covering 769,172 workers in the employ of organized and unorganized employers. The basic agreements between the employers' associations and the unions are voluntary, and collective in the sense in which that word is used in England. That is, they are not agreements between a single employer and a union. They are agreements negotiated collectively by representatives of a group or association of employers (commonly an industry-wide association) and representatives of a union or a group or association of unions. The agreements apply to the unorganized workers, as well as to the organized workers, in the plants of the employers covered by such agreements. The agreements are binding upon any one who joins the contracting federation or association during the term of the contract, and they remain binding upon persons who leave the association or Federation during that time.

The method of reaching collective agreements is by informal discussion by joint committees of the trade unions and employers' associations. The workers' representatives and employers' representatives, members of such joint committees, were outspoken in their respect for each other. The principal officers and negotiators of the employers' association and the Confederation of Trade Unions gave us an agreed joint statement on industrial relations in Sweden and met with us jointly in a very frank discussion of the subject during which all the questions we had to ask were answered without hesitation. The entire process of collective bargaining is voluntary and both workers and employers prefer this method to any kind of compulsion on the part of the Government, or even to arbitration. The value attached by both sides to this voluntary system, and to the collective machinery which they have developed is great enough to engender a strong and mutual tendency to seek peaceful solutions.

The collective agreements are for a definite period, usually for one or two years, with provision for notice of desire to change or terminate. If such notice is not given, the agreement is extended, usually for a year. During the contract, a strike or lockout is prohibited by law, except a sympathetic strike or lockout entered upon to assist another lawful strike or lockout. A collective agreement may exclude such sympathetic action, but such provisions are not frequent, both sides preferring to retain that power. A union that asks another union to strike in sympathy must contribute to the strike benefits, to members of the responding union.

There are a great many local and district agreements, many of them supplementary to the national agreements. The local agreements, even those between employers outside the Federation and their workers, generally follow the standards set for that particular industry by the national agreements. We were informed that the trade unions prefer to negotiate for their membership on a national basis in order that the national standards may not be impaired, and with the same object of maintaining standards, agreements with unions negotiated by members of the Employers' Federation must be approved by the Federation.

Minimum Wages and Hours

Minimum time wage rates, states the report, are specified for eight areas into which the country is divided, on a cost of living basis determined by the Government. In each area the specified minima differ according to the age, experience and skill of workers, and between male and female. The minimum wages

for skilled male workers (those after an apprenticeship of four years, or who have been in the trade for four years, and are twenty years of age), vary from ·86 crown per hour, in the lowest district, 1·26 crowns in the highest. The minimum wages for skilled female workers (who have been in the trade for three years and are twenty years of age), vary from ·57 crown in the lowest district, to ·84 crown in the highest. The minimum wages for other male workers, not apprentices, vary with the age of the worker, from fifteen to nineteen years, and vary by districts, from the lowest of ·25 crown to the highest of 1·18 crowns.

Provisions as regards piece-work hours, overtime, etc., are dealt with in the following paragraphs:

Piece-work rates are established locally by "price lists" agreed upon for the period of the agreement. Additional price lists when established must be fixed at the beginning of the work or not later than three days thereafter, by negotiations between the employer or his representative and the workers. The workers are to be given due notice in writing of a piece-work price thus agreed upon. Should the introduction of new machinery or new methods affect the piece-work price, the new price is to be settled as soon as possible, and until then the work is to be executed for time wages.

The specified basic weekly hours are forty-eight. Overtime rates, calculated on the worker's time wage basis, are 35 per cent for the first two hours and 70 per cent thereafter, with 100 per cent for Sundays and holidays. This fixed overtime increment is paid to piece-workers in addition to the piece-work price. Annual vacations of five working days with pay are provided for.

With respect to conduct of the work and the right to organize, the contract provides that "the employer is entitled to lead and allot the work, to engage and dismiss workers at his own discretion and to employ workers belonging to any labour union or unorganized workers. The right of organizing shall on both sides be respected. If a dispute arises between the parties, no disturbing of the process of the work may be made before the dispute has been discussed at first between the parties themselves and, if necessary, between the parties' organizations"; and the contract makes note of the fact that if no agreement is reached, any dispute concerning the interpretation or application of the agreement must be referred to the Labour Court.

Agreements for Settlement of Disputes Without Stoppage of Work

The Commission reported that the arrangement and the agreed procedure in Sweden for settling basic terms of employment and for settling disputes and grievances without strikes or lockouts have certain common characteristics which were found also in the collective bargaining arrangements in Great Britain. These were as follows:

First: Basic changes in wages and hours are commonly negotiated by the national unions, not with each employer individually, but with associations of employers.

Second: If negotiations on these basic subjects fail the gravity of the situation, involving the whole or a considerable portion of an industry, leads the parties to seek the help of an impartial agency. In Sweden the impartial agency is commonly a government conciliator.

Third: Local disputes as to the application or interpretation of an agreement, and grievances, are first negotiated between the particular worker or his union representative and the employer, and if not settled in this way are referred to a joint body composed of representatives of the national union and the employers' association, who are not themselves directly concerned in the controversy and who can bring to bear upon it an informed and relatively detached judgment.

Fourth: Under the agreements there can be no strikes or lockouts until the procedure for negotiating basic changes, or for settling local disputes and grievances has been completed. In England enforcement of the provisions of the collective agreements rests upon moral force rather than upon legal compulsion. In Sweden, however, the collective agreements are legally enforceable in the Labour Court.

Interunion disputes among members of the Confederation with consequent stoppages of work do not present any significant problem, and the Commission found no evidence of interunion disputes between the confederated unions and the relatively small unions not affiliated with the Confederation.

Legal Status of Associations for Collective Bargaining

The Commission's study indicated that since 1865 there have been no laws in Sweden restricting concerted action of the workers in labour unions or of the employers in trade associations, and labour union activity is substantially free from regulations so long as it does not violate the ordinary police regulations that apply to all citizens. There is no obligation to register or to account for funds. Labour unions and employers' associations voluntarily publish statements of income, expenditures and reserves.

For manual workers the right to organize has been well established in practice for over twenty years, and the employers prefer to deal with strong and responsible organizations of these workers, but there has been no such agreement as to the organization of salaried employees. Controversy about this led to the passage, in 1936, of a law (effective January 1, 1937) defining for the first time the right of association and of collective bargaining. Although the law applies to all workers except civil servants, we were informed that it was intended to protect primarily "white collar" workers. The right of collective bargaining is defined to include the obligation of the opposite party to enter into negotiations, to attend joint meetings, and, where necessary, to make "proposals supported by reasons for the settlement of the question concerning which negotiations were instituted." This same Act also sets up a

novel system of conciliation, which may be invoked by the workers and which involves certain obligations to keep the peace. We do not discuss it here because it has not, as yet, been practically applied.

Government Agencies

The report deals with the services provided by the Government for conciliation and records that that since 1906, the Government has placed conciliators and arbitrators at the disposal of the parties in industrial disputes. The conciliators are appointed for the several conciliation districts into which the country is divided. The duty of the conciliator is to follow the conditions of work in his district, to lend his assistance in the settlement of trade disputes arising therein, *and, on request,* to assist workers and employers to conclude agreements likely to establish good relations between them and prevent strikes and lockouts. The conciliator's primary object is to bring about an agreement in accordance with the proposals made by the parties themselves in the course of the negotiations. If unsuccessful he may urge arbitration, with the parties pledging themselves to observe the award, but he cannot compel arbitration and he must not himself act as arbitrator. If a dispute arises, the conciliator calls upon the parties to meet together for negotiations before him and urges the parties to find a settlement without a stoppage of work. Both the employers and the workers are bound to respond to the conciliator's summons, but not bound to yield to his urging that they refrain from hostile action. If a dispute is likely to be serious in extent, the Crown may, and usually does appoint a conciliation commission, or special conciliator.

Right to Strike and to Lockout

Beyond these provisions for conciliation, continues the report, there are not provisions for intervention by the Government; there is no provision in the law for compulsory arbitration. The right to strike and to lockout is fully retained with respect to all matters not already covered by written agreement, except that an act of 1935 provides that before a stoppage of work takes place seven days notice thereof must be given to the other party and to the district conciliator, and the notice must state the reasons for the proposed stoppage.

By a law of 1928 strikes and lockouts are prohibited in connection with any dispute (1) as to the validity, existence or correct interpretation of a written collective agreement; (2) as to whether a particular act constitutes an infringement of it; (3) in order to enforce a provision which is to come into operation on the expiration of the agreement; or (4) in order to assist others by sympathetic strike or lockout or other hostile action *unless the original strike or lockout was itself legal.* If the dispute has been unsuccessfully negotiated by the machinery provided under the agreement, and only after that has occurred, provision is made for a final and binding decision by the Labour Court, from which there is no appeal.

Labour Court

The functions of other Governmental agencies are dealt with as follows:

The Labour Court was established by the Act of June, 1928. It is composed of a President and six members, who are appointed by the Crown. The President and two members are selected from the public, not directly representing the interest of the worker or employer. The President and one of the members, who is appointed Vice-President, must be trained in the law and experienced in judicial procedure, and the second member must possess special knowledge and experience of labour conditions and industrial relations. Of the four remaining members, who must have experience and knowledge of labour conditions, two are appointed on the recommendation of the Swedish Confederation of Trade Unions, and two on the recommendation of the Swedish Employers' Federation. It is the duty of the Labour Court to see that the cases brought before it are concluded without unnecessary delay, and, if possible, decided after only one day in court. In the seven years from 1929 to 1935 inclusive, 1,272 cases were handled by the Labour Court.

Basic Hours and the Labour Council

Basic hours of work are fixed by the law of 1919 for most industrial workers at 8 hours per day, or forty-eight hours per week. The eight-hour day may be extended to nine within the forty-eight hour week, and beyond this, two hundred hours of overtime per year are allowed, not more than forty-eight of which shall be in any four weeks. The Labour Council is authorized to grant further overtime hours up to a total of one hundred and fifty per year, but the Council in its procedure has made it a rule that no more than thirty of such extra hours shall be given per month. This makes an allowable maximum of approximately fifty-five hours per week. In 1937, the Council permitted additional overtime work for almost eight thousand workers for a total of almost five hundred thousand hours, or an average of over sixty-three hours per year per worker.

The Labour Council consists of a fulltime President and staff. Upon the Council are representatives of the national organizations of workers and employers, recommended by their respective associations. When a case is brought before the Council, the representatives of the organizations of workers and employers appear. The Council endeavours to bring the representatives of workers and employers to an agreement, and in over 90 per cent of the cases they do agree. The scope of the Council's work, from which no appeal is permitted, is (*a*) to decide whether the particular workers come under the Hours Act, and (*b*) to pass upon applications for extensions of both normal and overtime hours. The overtime rates depend upon the terms of the collective agreements. They are usually one and one-third to one and one-half times the hourly rate.

Picketing

There are no special laws with regard to picketing. The conduct of pickets is, of course, subject to the general police regulations with respect to keeping the peace. The conduct of

both sides in strikes and lockouts is tempered by the fact that the established collective relations, which both parties expect to resume at the end of the dispute, have real weight and value.

Social Legislation and Other Factors

After reviewing the evolution of existing methods of settling industrial disputes, the Commission concluded its report by a reference to social legislation in Sweden. These paragraphs follow:—

Old-age pensions, unemployment insurance and health insurance are provided and all adult citizens contribute, irrespective of the character of their work. The contributions are made entirely by the individual, supplemented by the Government. Workmen's compensation for industrial injuries is borne entirely by the employers.

The National and in some instances local governments pay much attention to housing, both as to flats and individual houses. The subsidies for flat building are made both by the National Government and the local, or communal, governments. In addition, subsidies are made to individual families having more than a certain number of children. Individual houses of a semi-prefabricated character are promoted by Government loans.

Co-operatives in Sweden are well established and have been effective in reducing the cost of necessaries to the workers.

Another contributing factor to improved industrial relations has been the better understanding of economic problems brought about by the Workers' Educational Association, formed in 1912 to educate the workers and working class leaders.

The hours of work per week are now much less than they were, generally 48 hours, with provision for overtime work at overtime pay. Vacations with pay, after being rather widely adopted in the voluntary agreements, have now been established by law, effective in 1940, at one day for each month during which the employee has worked throughout the year. The unions have placed no obstacles in the way of labour saving machinery, but insist that part of the benefit of these improvements in method should go to the workers. Since 1924 the power per worker has increased some 25 per cent, and production per worker 33⅓ per cent. Increases in wages have been such that in the manufacturing industries, real wages in 1936 were some 21 per cent above those in 1924.

Although strikes and lockouts still occur in Sweden they occur within the framework of a voluntary system of collective bargaining in which the settlement of differences by methods of persuasion rather than by force has become the order of the day. The endeavour of the representatives of both workers and employers representatives is to bring about, by objective factual consideration, an understanding of the problems, with respect for each other's motives and the adoption of policies and agencies which make for peaceful solutions.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS' INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Iran and the Organization

THE Minister of Foreign Affairs of Iran, Mr. Mozaffar Aalam, accompanied by members of the Iranian delegation in Geneva, visited the International Labour Office, and was welcomed by the Director, Mr. Harold Butler.

Mr. Butler called attention to the fact that fifteen years ago the Iranian Government, at the suggestion of the Office, had promulgated an Order regulating the employment of children in the carpet industry. After referring to the industrialization of Iran, the Director discussed the new social problems raised by industrialization, especially in the Asiatic countries, and said that if the Office could assist in their study and solution in Iran, it would do so with pleasure.

In reply to the Director, Mr. Aalam said:—

The Government of Iran attaches the greatest importance to the creation of an industrial system which, by utilizing the productive forces of the country, will further strengthen our economic independence. The efforts made in this direction by the State and, under its guidance, by the section of the population representing capital, have so far been crowned with success. Without sacrificing any of its agricultural traditions, Iran now possesses industries with the most modern equipment which are in process of constant expansion. Nor have the handicrafts, a source of artistic wealth of the highest quality, been neglected. We endeavour to maintain harmony in the various branches of our economic life. In order to facilitate the transport of the wealth derived from our soil and extractive industries, we have built a railway of 1,400 kilometres across Iran, this scheme owing its successful termination to the unswerving determination of our great Sovereign. I take this opportunity to express my thanks to the Director for the friendly interest which he showed in my country by telegraphing to congratulate me on the opening of the railway.

We are perfectly aware of the important part that the regulation of working conditions can play in our social and economic development. In 1936, as you all know, my country introduced regulations for factories and industrial establishments which are in perfect agreement with the principles laid down by the Labour Charter and the Conventions and Recommendations of the International Labour Organization. We intend to complete our industrial legislation progressively but even as it is, we appreciate at its real worth the very valuable co-operation which the International Labour Office offers us in the fulfilment of this task.

Publications of the International Labour Office

The twelfth issue of the "International Survey of Legal Decisions on Labour Law," containing judgments delivered in 1936-1937, has just appeared.

As in previous years, the "Survey" contains a selection of decisions on cases in England, France, Germany, Italy, and the United States, with a subject index and an introductory note on the competent authorities having jurisdiction in labour matters in these countries. The cases chosen are arranged under the following headings: International Labour Law; General Principles of Labour Law; Occupational Organization; Organization of Industrial Undertakings; Conditions of Employment and Protection of the Individual Worker; and Social Welfare and Insurance.

Labour Courts

Under the above title the Office has just published an international survey of judicial systems for the settlement of disputes.

It may be remembered that in 1933 the Office published a report on conciliation and arbitration as a means for the settlement of collective disputes about interests. Another form of collective dispute is that commonly referred to as disputes about rights, and these fall within the competence of the labour courts in countries where such special courts are to be found. The present Study of such courts may be regarded as supplementing the Study on conciliation and arbitration.

The first part of the present report gives a comparative analysis of the judicial labour systems in existence, with the object of drawing attention to points of similarity or differences in the constitution and working of the various labour judiciaries. It is divided into six chapters, dealing respectively with the history of labour courts, the constitution of such courts, their composition, their jurisdiction, the procedure, and conclusions. The second part contains a series of national monographs arranged in alphabetical order, and describing various phases of the development and operation of the special procedure in force in each country for the judicial settlement of labour disputes. The number of countries dealt with is 23. An appendix contains a list of the laws on labour courts in the different countries up to December 31, 1937.

Industrial Accident Statistics

Industrial Accident Statistics is the title of a report issued recently by the International Labour Office. The report is based on an examination of data on industrial accidents in some 30 countries and has been made with special reference to the comparability of data. The statistics given in the report are presented in a series of tables accompanied by explanatory notes and supplementary comment for each country. Data are shown for mines, railways, agriculture and industry (manufacturing) and in a few cases for certain other groups such as public services.

The scope of the report is well indicated in the chapter headings which are as follows: Difficulties of International Comparison of Accident Risks; and Industrial Accident Rates in Principal Industrial Branches. These two chapters are sub-divided into sections dealing with The Risk of Accident, The Accidents, Man-hours of Employment, Differences in Groups Compared; and under the following industrial classifications: Mining and Quarrying, Industry and Agriculture, and Railways.

There is also an appendix to the report in which available data on industrial accidents are given for 33 countries for the period 1927-1936.

According to a report entitled *The Farm Implements and Machinery Industry in Canada 1937*, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the farm implements and machinery industry employed an average of 6,446 workers in 1937, compared with 5,508 in 1936. The 917 salaried employees were paid $1,538,-918 during the year and the 5,529 wage-earners were paid $5,811,125. The total of $7,350,043 for salaries and wages was 22 per cent higher than the amount distributed for this purpose in 1936.

According to a bulletin issued by the Ontario Industrial Accident Prevention Associations, a total of 5,008 accidents were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Board during October compared with a total of 6,556 accidents so reported in October of last year. Of the accidents reported for October 1938, fatalities numbered 28 as against 29 in 1937. Total awards for compensation and medical aid amounted to $594,318.85 of which medical aid constituted $93,168.80 of the total.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, SEPTEMBER, 1938

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on October 1 was 10,983, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,119,291 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for September was 1,860, having an aggregate membership of 223,876 persons, 10·4 per cent of whom were without employment on October 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of October, 1938, as Reported by Employers

Industrial employment at the beginning of October showed further substantial improvement, according to statements received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics from 10,983 firms, whose staffs aggregated 1,119,291 persons, as compared with 1,104,865 in the preceding month. This increase of 14,426 workers is smaller than that noted at October 1, 1937, but exceeds the average gain indicated between September and October in the years, 1921-1937. The crude index of employment, based on the 1926 average as 100, advanced from 115·1* at September 1 to 116·7 at the beginning of October, but there was a decline of 7·2 per cent from October 1, 1937, figure of 125·7, the highest recorded in any autumn for which data are available. Employment at the date under review, however, was in greater volume than at October 1 in any of the years, 1931-1936; the index was also fractionally higher than at October 1, 1930.

Since the increase at the latest date was larger than usual at the beginning of October in earlier years of the record, the seasonally-adjusted index advanced slightly, standing at 111·0 at October 1, as compared with the revised figure of 110·6 at September 1, 1938.

The unadjusted index, (based upon the average for the calendar year 1926 as 100) has been as follows at October 1 in recent years; 1938, 116·7; 1937, 125·7; 1936, 110·1; 1935, 106·1; 1934, 100·0; 1933, 90·4; 1932, 86·7; 1931, 103·9; 1930, 116·2; 1929, 125·6; 1928, 118·8 and 1927, 110·3.

*Revised.

Manufacturing was quieter at October 1 than in the preceding month, the greatest losses in employment being those of a seasonal character in lumber and food canning; on the other hand, textiles showed further pronounced improvement. Among the non-manufacturing industries, logging, mining, transportation, and trade reported considerably increased activity, while communications and services showed seasonal curtailment. The expansion in logging operations was less than normal, according to the experience of past years; the improvement in construction, on the other hand, was contra-seasonal.

The records show that for October 1, 1937, 10,398 employers had reported pay-rolls aggregating 1,197,647 workers, or 23,351 more than at September 1; the most marked improvement had then been in logging, although the trend was also favourable in most of the main industrial groups.

Employment by Economic Areas

Considerable improvement was shown in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan; in Alberta, there was no general change from the preceding month, while firms in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia reported reduced activity. Except in Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces, employment was at a lower level than at October 1, 1937. In the Maritime Provinces, the index was also lower than at the same date in 1936, but

elsewhere employment was in greater volume, while the situation generally was better than at the beginning of October of other years since 1930.

Maritime Provinces.—Further moderate improvement was indicated in the Maritime Provinces, where the 799 co-operating employers enlarged their payrolls from 82,979 persons at September 1, to 83,810 at the beginning of October. The general gain compares favourably with the small loss reported, on the average, at October 1 in the years since 1920. However, the index, at 114·5 at the latest date, was over 20 points lower than at October 1, 1937, although the trend had then been downward. Manufacturing as a whole showed a falling-off at the beginning of October, 1938, from the preceding month, mainly in animal food, lumber and iron and steel plants, while vegetable food, pulp and paper, electric light and power and some other lines were busier. Among the non-manufacturing groups, logging afforded rather more employment, and there were larger gains in mining, transportation, trade and construction. On the other hand, hotels and restaurants released help as the tourist season drew to a close.

The 719 firms furnishing data for October 1, 1937, had employed 97,378 persons, or 384 fewer than in the preceding month.

Quebec.—A considerable increase was indicated in Quebec. The expansion took place chiefly in logging and construction, with smaller gains in trade and transportation. On the other hand, manufacturing and services reported reduced activity; within the former, there were large increases in textiles, but food, lumber and iron and steel works showed important curtailment, and there were also losses on a smaller scale in pulp and paper, beverage, clay, glass and stone and some other plants. Statistics were compiled from 2,730 firms in Quebec with 342,801 workers, compared with 333,158 at the beginning of September. The improvement at the latest date was decidedly greater-than-average, according to the experience of the years since 1920, and also exceeded that noted at the beginning of October last year. The index rose from 118·1 at September 1, 1938, to 121·6 at the date

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



under review, when it was, however, nearly six points lower than at October 1, 1937. Returns were then tabulated from 2,484 establishments having 354,662 men and women in their employ, as compared with 346,936 in the preceding report.

Ontario.—The trend was again upward in Ontario, according to 4,780 employers of 452,944 persons, or 3,269 more than at the beginning of September. A much greater gain over the preceding month had been indicated at October 1, 1937, when the index, at 130·4, was decidedly higher than that of 115·8 at the latest date. The movement in employment has usually been favourable at the beginning of October in past years; the expansion at the date under review was not equal to the average increase between September 1 and October 1, 1921-1937. Textile and iron and steel factories, logging, mining, trade and construction and maintenance showed heightened activity at the date under review, as compared with September 1, 1938. On the other hand, food, lumber, tobacco, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and some other classes of manufacturing, and services released employees, the losses in some cases being of a seasonal character.

For October 1, 1937, 4,601 firms had reported a staff of 508,066, as compared with 487,011 in the preceding month.

Prairie Provinces.—There was an increase in employment in the Prairie Provinces as a unit at the beginning of October; substantial improvement was indicated in Saskatchewan; in Alberta, little general change took place, and the trend in Manitoba was unfavourable. An analysis of the returns by industry in the Prairie Provinces shows heightened activity in mining, transportation, building and highway construction and trade, while manufacturing was quieter, the losses being mainly in lumber and iron and steel plants; services and railway construction also released help. Returns for the date under review were received from 1,538 establishments with an aggregate working force of 144,434 employees, compared with 143,149 at September 1. The index at the latest date, 113·2, was 5·6 points higher than at the beginning of October in 1937, when the 1,489 co-operating employers had reported 137,302 persons on their payrolls, compared with 139,499 in the preceding month.

British Columbia.—Employment in British Columbia showed moderate curtailment, chiefly in the lumber and fish-canning divisions of manufacturing, and in shipping, construction and services. On the other hand, trade, logging, metallic ore mining, local transportation and storage and highway construction reported greater activity, and, within the group of factory employment, there were advances in fruit and vegetable canneries and in pulp and paper and iron and steel works. Data were tabulated from 1,136 firms, whose staffs declined from 95,904 at September 1, to 95,302 at the beginning of October. Losses on a much larger scale had been registered at October 1, 1937, but the index, at 117·9, was then decidedly higher than at the date under review, when it stood at 111·3. An aggregate working force of 100,239 men and women was reported by the 1,105 employers furnishing statistics for October 1, 1937; this was a decline of some 2,850 from their September 1 staffs.

Table 1 gives indexes by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

The trend at the beginning of October was upward in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, and Windsor, while activity declined in Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. The index of employment in Montreal was fractionally higher than at October 1, 1937, and improvement in that comparison was also shown in Quebec city, but elsewhere the situation was less favourable.

Montreal.—There was a further increase in employment in Montreal, where the 1,582 co-operating establishments employed 165,547 persons, or 2,245 more than at September 1. Manufacturing on the whole was quieter, losses in iron and steel, tobacco and some other factories more than offsetting gains in textiles and some other lines. Transportation, construction, services and trade also afforded more employment. Curtailment had been noted at the beginning of October of last year, when the index of employment stood at 107·4, compared with 108·2 at the latest date. For October 1, 1937, data had been furnished by 1,419 firms having 161,536 employees, a decline of 320 from their staffs in the preceding month.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec advanced at the date under review, according to information from 191 establishments having 15,992 employees at October 1. There were seasonal losses in services, and manufacturing was also slacker, but transportation and construction reported heightened activity. The index was nearly ten points higher than at the beginning of October, 1937, when 178 establishments had employed 14,312 men and women.

Toronto.—Continued expansion was indicated in Toronto, according to 1,620 firms employing 137,285 workers, compared with 135,707 in their last report. Manufacturing showed improvement, particularly in the textile and leather divisions; building construction and retail trade also absorbed more workers. On

the other hand, transportation was quieter. Larger additions to staffs had been made at October 1 of a year ago, when employment was at a rather higher level; 1,552 employers had then reported a combined working force of 140,209 persons, and the index had stood at 112·6, compared with 109·4 at the latest date.

Ottawa.—Trade and transportation were rather more active, while construction and manufacturing showed a decline. The forces of the 204 employers furnishing data aggregated 14,343 men and women, or 113 fewer than at September 1. The index of employment was over six points lower than at the same date in 1937, when a minor increase had been indicated by the 202 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 15,175 workers.

Hamilton.—Curtailment was noted in Hamilton, mainly in manufacturing, where there were losses in the clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions. Other industries reported little general change; building and trade were rather more active, while road work and transportation were quieter. Statements were tabulated from 302 firms with 33,318 employees, compared with 34,983 in the preceding month. Employment at the beginning of October of last year was in decidedly greater volume; a reduction in personnel had then also been reported by the 293 employers whose statistics were included in the survey for October 1, 1937, and who had a staff of 37,835.

Windsor.—There was an increase in the number working in Windsor, chiefly in automobile and other iron and steel plants. One hundred and ninety concerns employed 17,317 persons, as against 16,560 at September 1. A larger advance had been indicated at the beginning of October of last year, when 179 co-operating establishments had reported 19,942 employees. The index of 146·2 at October 1, 1937, was decidedly higher than that of 126·7 at the date under review.

Winnipeg.—Little general change was indicated in Winnipeg at October 1, when the 499 firms furnishing data employed 41,423 men and women, or 54 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing and trade were rather more active, while transportation and construction reported curtailment. A falling-off had been recorded at the beginning of October a year ago by the 487 employers whose statistics were received, and who had 41,930 workers on their paylists; the index then was slightly higher, standing at 97·6, as compared with 96·3 at October 1, 1938.

Vancouver.—Employment in Vancouver at October 1 was in much the same volume as in the preceding month, according to information from 473 establishments with an aggregate staff of 37,362 persons, compared with 37,414 at September 1. Transportation and trade reported improvement, but there was a decline in construction. A much larger reduction had been recorded at the beginning of October, 1937, but the index then stood at 117·9, as compared with 114·7 at the date under review. Statements for October 1 of last year had been received from 456 firms, whose employees had numbered 38,182.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—There was a falling-off in factory employment at October 1, when the 6,209 co-operating establishments reported a staff of 573,157 persons, or 6,634 fewer than in the preceding month. The index, based on the 1926 average as 100, stood at 112·5 at October 1, compared with the revised figure of 113·8 in the preceding month, and with 121·7 at the beginning of October, 1937. However, the latest index was higher than at October 1 in other years since 1929.

On the average, employment in manufacturing as a whole at the beginning of October in the period, 1921-1937, has shown a very slight increase, the tendency having been downward in eight, and upward in nine of these years. The reduction at the latest date therefore lowered the seasonally-adjusted index of employment, which declined from 110·6, the revised figure for September 1, 1938, to 109·1 at October 1.

Seasonal curtailment was noted at the date under review in fish, fruit and vegetable canning and in lumber mills, and there were also staff reductions in leather, tobacco, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product works. On the other hand, textile, automobile, pulp and paper, chocolate and confectionery, agricultural implement and rubber factories showed improvement, that in textiles being pronounced.

The unadjusted index numbers in manufacturing at the beginning of October in recent years of the record, based on the 1926 average as 100, are as follows: 1938, 112·5; 1937, 121·7; 1936, 109·0; 1935, 103·3; 1934, 94·4; 1933, 86·7; 1932, 84·1; 1931, 91·8; 1930, 107·8; 1929, 120·2; 1928, 115·7, and 1927, 106·4.

The manufacturers making returns for the beginning of October of last year, numbering 6,012, had employed 618,417 men and women, compared with 615,978 in the preceding month. Marked gains had then been made in vegetable food, iron and steel and textile plants, but many other lines of factory employment had also shown considerable improvement.

Animal Products—Edible.—There were losses in dairies and fish-preserving establishments, but improvement was indicated in meat-preparing and packing plants. Statistics were received from 315 manufacturers, employing 25,923 persons, as compared with 27,194 in the preceding month. This contraction, which was most marked in British Columbia, was on a rather smaller scale than that registered at the corresponding date of last year, but the index was then some ten points higher.

Leather and Products.—A moderate decline occurred in the leather industry at October 1, mainly in footwear factories. The 315 employers making returns reported 23,206 workers, or 134 fewer than at September 1. Employment at the beginning of October a year ago had shown a greater decrease from the preceding month; the index number then, however, stood at 117·0, compared with 113·3 at the date under review.

Lumber and Products.—Seasonal contractions in personnel were indicated in the lumber group, in which employment was at a much lower level than at October 1, 1937. The reduction at the date under review took place very largely in rough and dressed lumber mills, but container plants were also slacker; on the other hand, furniture and vehicle factories showed improvement. A combined working force of 43,828 persons was reported by the 909 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 47,585 at the beginning of September. The tendency was downward in most provinces, particularly in Quebec and Ontario.

Musical Instruments.—No general change was registered in musical instrument plants, in which employment was at a rather higher level than during last autumn. Thirty-five establishments reported 1,664 employees, as compared with 1,667 in the preceding month.

Plant Products, Edible.—The canning of vegetable foods showed decided curtailment, and sugar and syrup factories were also slacker; on the other hand, chocolate and confectionery and flour and cereal plants afforded considerably more employment. The staffs of the 532

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Oct. 1, 1921	91·3	104·5	85·0	91·5	99·3	85·5
Oct. 1, 1922	95·8	103·0	87·7	99·7	101·2	88·8
Oct. 1, 1923	100·7	108·8	99·1	102·2	100·0	92·5
Oct. 1, 1924	95·0	99·1	93·0	97·6	90·7	91·5
Oct. 1, 1925	99·5	98·9	97·9	100·4	99·1	101·9
Oct. 1, 1926	106·5	105·8	107·8	105·1	109·2	105·8
Oct. 1, 1927	110·3	108·1	110·0	111·1	111·7	107·8
Oct. 1, 1928	118·8	114·9	114·3	120·4	126·4	114·0
Oct. 1, 1929	125·6	123·7	120·2	128·4	134·2	118·2
Oct. 1, 1930	116·2	116·2	113·0	114·6	130·0	112·1
Oct. 1, 1931	103·9	102·6	101·6	99·3	129·1	95·9
Oct. 1, 1932	86·7	84·9	85·8	86·1	94·6	82·1
Oct. 1, 1933	90·4	90·9	89·1	89·6	98·7	85·6
Oct. 1, 1934	100·0	103·1	96·0	104·8	95·7	95·4
Oct. 1, 1935	106·1	112·9	103·1	108·1	102·7	106·0
Oct. 1, 1936	110·1	117·9	106·0	112·6	108·6	108·1
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
Apr. 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
Apr. 1	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
May 1	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
June 1	111·9	110·9	120·4	112·5	97·0	105·1
July 1	113·5	116·7	119·9	114·0	99·8	108·0
Aug. 1	112·1	112·6	117·8	111·2	104·9	107·1
Sept. 1	115·1[1]	113·2	118·1	115·0[1]	112·2	112·0
Oct. 1	116·7	114·5	121·6	115·8	113·2	111·3
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Oct. 1, 1938	100·0	7·5	30·6	40·5	12·9	8·5

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review

[1] Revised index.

reporting firms aggregated 44,613 persons, or 3,201 fewer than in their last return. The losses occurred in Quebec and Ontario, firms in the Maritime and Western Provinces showing heightened activity. The general decline compared unfavourably with the large increase registered at the corresponding date in 1937, when the index was many points higher.

Pulp and Paper Products.—An upward movement was indicated by 620 employers in this group who had 65,980 workers on their payrolls, as compared with 65,295 at the beginning of September. Moderate recovery took place in pulp and paper mills, and there were also gains in printing and publishing, while no general change was shown in paper product factories. A small falling-off had been reported at the beginning of October a year ago, but the index number then was several points higher.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed further expansion at October 1, 1938; data were compiled from 54 firms with 13,046 employees, as against 12,862 in their last report. A larger gain had been recorded at the same date in 1937, when employment was at a decidedly higher level.

Textile Products.—Cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knitting and garment and other textile factories reported heightened activity; 1,146 manufacturers enlarged their payrolls from 103,469 workers at the beginning of September, to 106,515 at the date under review. Quebec and Ontario recorded the bulk of this expansion. Smaller increases had been noted at the beginning of October last year, but the index then was higher by nearly seven points than at October 1, 1938.

Beverages.—A downward tendency was in evidence in these industries at the beginning of October, according to the 142 establishments furnishing statistics, which employed 9,180 workers. Employment was more active than at October 1, 1937, when a slight loss had been indicated.

Tobacco.—Curtailment was reported in tobacco manufacturing, the 45 factories whose data were tabulated reducing their staffs by

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Oct. 1, 1922	93·5	.....	100·4	.....	.....	.....	101·1	87·2
Oct. 1, 1923	100·0	.....	99·6	112·4	95·9	.....	91·5	87·9
Oct. 1, 1924	94·9	99·9	95·5	107·3	84·6	.....	88·1	90·0
Oct. 1, 1925	100·7	101·4	99·2	108·4	92·9	94·4	91·5	98·6
Oct. 1, 1926	105·7	106·3	102·9	106·0	104·9	103·3	107·4	103·6
Oct. 1, 1927	108·6	121·8	110·2	117·8	103·5	83·0	108·7	103·0
Oct. 1, 1928	114·3	131·0	117·0	119·8	112·7	174·8	115·8	110·6
Oct. 1, 1929	120·5	131·7	126·3	127·9	130·5	138·4	115·1	111·7
Oct. 1, 1930	114·1	138·3	116·2	127·5	103·7	113·9	109·5	112·1
Oct. 1, 1931	97·3	124·2	107·3	124·5	96·1	80·9	96·4	99·7
Oct. 1, 1932	88·0	100·2	93·5	94·4	77·6	58·7	85·6	88·5
Oct. 1, 1933	87·3	98·3	90·9	93·2	75·4	77·6	82·3	85·9
Oct. 1, 1934	87·0	97·5	96·5	100·8	84·4	86·7	86·5	90·5
Oct. 1, 1935	91·5	101·8	101·1	105·6	100·1	106·8	91·1	103·5
Oct. 1, 1936	95·6	98·1	105·5	110·9	98·0	120·3	95·3	109·1
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
April 1	100·6	100·4	106·0	101·7	106·4	148·9	89·6	104·6
May 1	104·5	103·8	106·3	103·0	107·2	148·9	91·6	105·9
June 1	107·3	103·8	106·7	106·3	106·6	146·0	92·8	106·4
July 1	106·4	109·1	107·4	106·8	109·9	128·8	95·2	111·0
Aug. 1	104·7	109·6	105·6	107·7	108·3	105·2	95·2	112·2
Sept. 1	106·6	110·2	108·1	109·0	109·2	121·1	96·5	114·9
Oct. 1	108·2	117·1	109·4	108·3	104·1	126·7	96·3	114·7
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Oct. 1, 1938	14·8	1·4	12·3	1·3	3·0	1·5	3·7	3·3

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

323 to 7,941 at October 1. The index was lower than at the same date in 1937; a decline had then also been recorded.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—Little general change was noted in chemical factories, 289 of which had a working force of 18,025, as compared with 18061 in the preceding month. There were moderate increases in New Brunswick, Quebec, and British Columbia, with rather larger decreases in Nova Scotia and Ontario. The index of employment was the same as at the first of October of last year.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Clay products and glass factories showed reduced activity, while the stone division of this group reported some improvement. Statements were received from 214 manufacturers employing 10,192 persons at October 1, compared with 10,397 at the beginning of September. The index was rather lower than at the corresponding date in 1937, although greater losses on the whole had then been indicated.

Electric Light and Power.—A small advance was made in electric light and power plants at October 1, when 98 establishments reported 17,282 workers, compared with 17,212 in the preceding month. A decrease had been noted at the same date of last year and the index number then stood at 129·5, compared with 136·6 at the beginning of October in 1938.

Electrical Appliances.—In the electrical apparatus division, 125 works employed 18,625 men and women, or 223 fewer than in their last report. Little general change had been indicated at October 1, 1937, when the index was many points higher.

Iron and Steel Products.—Increases were shown at the beginning of October in the automobile, agricultural implement, heating appliance and small hardware divisions, while curtailment was noted in the railway car and locomotive, shipbuilding, structural iron and steel, general plant machinery and crude, rolled and forged industries. Statements were

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All Indus-	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Oct. 1, 1921	91·3	88·0	86·8	100·3	90·3	101·2	87·4	87·3	91·7
Oct. 1, 1922	95·8	93·8	76·0	105·8	88·3	105·3	102·0	85·2	91·2
Oct. 1, 1923	100·7	99·4	93·0	109·7	91·6	107·3	105·4	95·1	92·5
Oct. 1, 1924	95·0	92·7	96·4	103·6	95·5	100·7	96·6	96·1	92·4
Oct. 1, 1925	99·5	98·8	89·4	100·6	98·1	102·8	104·1	100·6	95·9
Oct. 1, 1926	106·5	104·6	82·9	105·0	103·4	107·4	126·9	105·8	101·0
Oct. 1, 1927	110·3	106·4	96·8	111·5	107·2	106·5	139·8	115·3	109·4
Oct. 1, 1928	118·8	115·7	98·5	117·1	115·1	111·8	147·3	127·7	120·1
Oct. 1, 1929	125·6	120·2	117·1	126·6	128·1	114·3	162·4	141·0	128·2
Oct. 1, 1930	116·2	107·8	70·8	118·9	119·5	110·1	163·0	136·7	127·9
Oct. 1, 1931	103·9	91·8	42·2	108·2	104·2	95·2	164·5	125·5	120·8
Oct. 1, 1932	86·7	84·1	28·4	98·2	91·2	87·2	84·3	109·8	114·5
Oct. 1, 1933	90·4	86·7	64·7	105·8	82·5	82·7	97·0	108·1	115·0
Oct. 1, 1934	100·0	94·4	113·4	117·9	81·3	84·8	117·0	116·2	120·0
Oct. 1, 1935	106·1	103·3	115·8	129·5	82·1	86·4	117·4	120·5	123·8
Oct. 1, 1936	110·1	109·0	141·7	147·9	84·6	88·3	103·9	127·4	129·6
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
Apr. 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
Apr. 1	105·0	110·8	115·0	151·3	82·5	78·5	71·6	129·8	127·1
May 1	107·4	110·6	97·5	149·7	82·5	83·9	88·2	131·9	131·3
June 1	111·9	112·3	93·6	153·3	84·7	84·9	114·5	135·3	131·5
July 1	113·5	111·8	86·1	154·5	87·2	86·3	124·9	146·1	133·3
Aug. 1	112·1	110·0	59·6	153·6	88·2	86·9	128·0	143·5	132·1
Sept. 1	115·1[1]	113·8[1]	58·6	157·4	88·3	88·7	133·8	146·7	131·0
Oct. 1	116·7	112·5	78·8	160·8	87·2	90·1	143·5	136·1	134·5
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Oct. 1, 1938	100·0	51·2	2·0	6·6	2·1	9·7	15·4	2·6	10·4

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

[1] Revised index.

66620—5½

received from 913 manufacturers, whose payrolls aggregated 120,862 persons, as compared with 121,827 in the preceding month. Employment advanced in Ontario and British Columbia, but the tendency in the other economic areas was downward. Expansion, on the whole, had been shown at the first of October of last year, when employment was at a decidedly higher level, the index then standing at 107·0, compared with 92·4 at the latest date.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—A combined working force of 24,776 persons was reported by the 182 co-operating employers, who had 25,233 employees at the beginning of September. There was some improvement in the precious metals division, but smelters and refineries and lead, tin, zinc and copper plants were slacker. The index was some five points lower than in the autumn of 1937.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—The personnel of the 102 firms furnishing data in these industries aggregated 13,392, or 128 fewer than in the preceding month. A larger loss had been noted at October 1, 1937, when employment was in rather smaller volume.

Logging

Statements were tabulated from 334 logging companies, whose staffs were enlarged by 5,832 workers to 22,726 at the date under review. This expansion was on a much smaller scale than in the early autumn of 1937, and was also less than average, in the experience of past years. The index, at 78·8 at October 1, 1938, was lower than at that date in any of the last four years. Camps in Quebec absorbed a large proportion of the men added to payrolls at October 1 of the present year, but there were also considerable increases in Ontario and British Columbia.

Mining

Coal Mining.—There was an important seasonal advance in coal-mines, in which the index of employment was less by 4·2 points than at October 1, 1937, when the gains over the September 1 payrolls had been more extensive. Returns were received from 106 operators employing 25,096 persons at October 1, 1938, as compared with 24,128 in their last report. The increase took place mainly in the Alberta coal-fields.

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Oct. 1 1938	Sept. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1937	Oct. 1 1936	Oct. 1 1935	Oct. 1 1934	Oct. 1 1933
Manufacturing	51·2	112·5[1]	113·8	121·7	109·0	103·3	94·4	86·7
Animal products—edible	2·3	134·4	140·7	143·7	129·0	124·6	113·9	109·2
Fur and products	0·2	96·5	94·6	98·2	87·3	103·2	89·6	99·5
Leather and products	2·1	113·3	113·9	117·0	112·4	110·1	100·0	100·1
Boots and shoes	1·4	115·8	118·5	118·8	114·3	114·0	103·0	107·5
Lumber and products	3·9	82·5	89·5	96·2	85·3	79·9	71·8	63·9
Rough and dressed lumber	2·2	72·9	84·6	88·9	79·2	72·5	63·9	54·4
Furniture	0·7	86·3	84·2	94·5	87·3	82·0	76·9	71·7
Other lumber products	1·0	110·0	109·4	120·5	102·9	101·1	92·6	87·6
Musical instruments	0·1	58·3	58·4	55·5	56·0	50·1	50·4	29·8
Plant products—edible	4·0	146·9	157·5	161·1	161·4	136·2	135·0	119·6
Pulp and paper products	5·9	108·2	107·1	115·3	104·7	98·5	95·0	88·0
Pulp and paper	2·7	99·2	97·7	112·3	97·6	89·1	86·3	76·8
Paper products	0·9	135·8	135·6	138·6	125·5	115·9	106·8	100·8
Printing and publishing	2·3	110·6	109·7	111·0	106·8	105·0	102·5	98·6
Rubber products	1·2	104·4	102·9	113·9	103·2	92·3	91·8	86·2
Textile products	9·5	123·0	119·5	129·9	122·0	116·9	109·4	104·5
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·5	129·9	127·8	141·6	132·7	131·7	121·4	114·3
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·7	95·9	94·6	103·0	93·7	90·7	89·3	81·2
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	130·7	127·2	148·4	146·6	141·2	117·4	125·8
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·8	493·1	483·7	544·7	516·2	529·8	467·9	413·3
Hosiery and knit goods	1·7	122·5	119·7	129·1	126·5	123·5	115·0	118·2
Garments and personal furnishings	3·3	121·0	116·3	124·9	115·0	105·6	100·8	93·5
Other textile products	1·0	109·1	104·0	110·8	103·1	97·2	91·6	86·9
Tobacco	0·7	96·3	100·2	101·3	91·9	107·2	105·9	111·5
Beverages	0·8	173·2	174·3	156·6	141·8	138·4	126·6	124·5
Chemicals and allied products	1·6	159·4	159·7	159·4	141·0	132·0	120·4	111·4
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	91·7	93·5	99·9	87·5	84·5	74·5	64·0
Electric light and power	1·5	136·6	136·0	129·5	123·2	119·6	117·6	112·2
Electrical apparatus	1·7	137·5	139·2	157·0	126·3	128·4	108·5	95·7
Iron and steel products	10·8	92·4	93·1[1]	107·0	87·2	84·7	70·6	62·5
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·2	109·4	115·4	145·0	113·7	112·0	81·4	66·7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	116·4	120·9	134·6	109·0	94·9	81·9	65·8
Agricultural implements	0·4	54·2	51·0	72·5	45·3	53·0	34·6	25·3
Land vehicles	4·5	82·4	81·7[1]	93·5	79·7	79·0	68·0	64·2
Automobiles and parts	1·5	115·9	103·5[1]	129·8	111·5	110·8	71·4	65·9
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·2	71·8	75·9	70·9	65·8	68·0	53·5	47·5
Heating appliances	0·4	143·5	138·7	137·6	121·3	112·1	98·2	89·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·6	107·4	116·1	133·1	90·7	83·9	64·6	54·7
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	106·1	105·5	118·6	94·8	97·1	78·0	65·0
Other iron and steel products	1·9	101·7	101·2	113·5	94·1	86·4	82·8	68·1
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	157·4	160·3	162·7	142·7	125·8	112·7	91·6
Non-metallic mineral products	1·2	160·2	161·7	153·6	145·9	142·7	136·3	128·2
Miscellaneous	0·6	149·8	147·2	147·5	134·9	130·2	121·7	104·1
Logging	2·0	78·8	58·6	208·5	141·7	115·8	113·4	64·7
Mining	6·6	160·8	157·4	163·9	147·9	129·5	117·9	105·8

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table III. [1] Revised index.

Metallic Ores.—Employment in this group showed continued improvement, 223 employers reporting 40,684 workers, or 595 more than at the beginning of September. Nova Scotia, Ontario, and British Columbia, registered most of the advance. Expansion had also been noted at the corresponding date last year; the index number was then some eight points lower.

Non-Metallic Minerals, other than Coal.—Little general change was reported in this group, in which statistics were received from 106 firms employing 8,625 persons, compared with 8,611 in the preceding month. Activity in these industries was decidedly less than at October 1, 1937, when a moderate increase had been recorded.

Communications

Communications showed a reduction from the last report, the companies and branches furnishing data indicating a staff of 23,300 employees, as compared with 23,581 at September 1. The index was some three points lower than at the same date in 1937, employment having then shown a smaller decline.

Transportation

Street and Electric Railways, Cartage and Storage.—A considerable increase was indicated in local transportation and storage, 724 persons being added to the forces of the 257 co-operating firms, who had 29,076 on their payrolls. Employment in this industry was in greater volume than at October 1 of last year; a smaller advance had then been shown.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 99 employers in the steam railway operation group, whose payrolls were enlarged from 60,650 at September 1, to 61,930 at the beginning of October. Most of the advance took place in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. Curtailment in personnel had been indicated at the same date of last year, but the index, at 78·8, was then slightly higher than at the latest date, viz., 77·9.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A falling-off was registered in the water transportation group, in which 123 companies employed 17,587 workers; this was a decrease of 393 from the preceding month. Improvement had been noted at October 1 of last year, when the index stood at 103·5, as compared with 96·1 at the beginning of October of the present year.

Construction and Maintenance

Building.—There was a further substantial increase in employment in building, 2,503 persons being added to the forces of the 861 co-operating contractors. They had 32,386 employees; this number was below that reported at the beginning of October of a year ago, although a smaller gain had then been indicated. Except in British Columbia, the trend was generally favourable at the date under review.

Highway.—Employment in this group advanced in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan, and British Columbia; the additions to staffs in Quebec were the largest. Statements were tabulated from 430 employers throughout the Dominion, whose payrolls, standing at 110,263 were greater by 10,374 workers than at September 1. The number employed in the group exceeded that reported at October 1, 1937, when only a small increase had been noted.

Railway.—A falling-off in employment took place on railway construction work. The forces of the 35 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 30,476 at the beginning of September, to 29,249 at the date under review. A larger loss had been registered at October 1, 1937, but the general level of employment in this industry was then slightly higher.

Services

The closing of summer hotels caused a considerable contraction in employment, while laundries and dry-cleaning establishments were also slacker. The staffs of the 538 service firms whose returns were received, numbered 29,102 at October 1, as against 31,401 in the preceding month. The seasonal declines indicated at the same date last year had been on a somewhat similar scale; employment in the service division was then at about the same level as at the date under review.

Trade

Retail and wholesale trading establishments increased their personnel; 1,576 firms reported 116,110 employees, compared with 113,140 in the preceding month. This advance was larger than that recorded at October 1, 1937, and considerably exceeded the average gain noted at the beginning of October in the years, 1921-1937. The index at the date under review stood at 134·5, compared with 133·4 at October 1, 1937.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area, or industry, is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

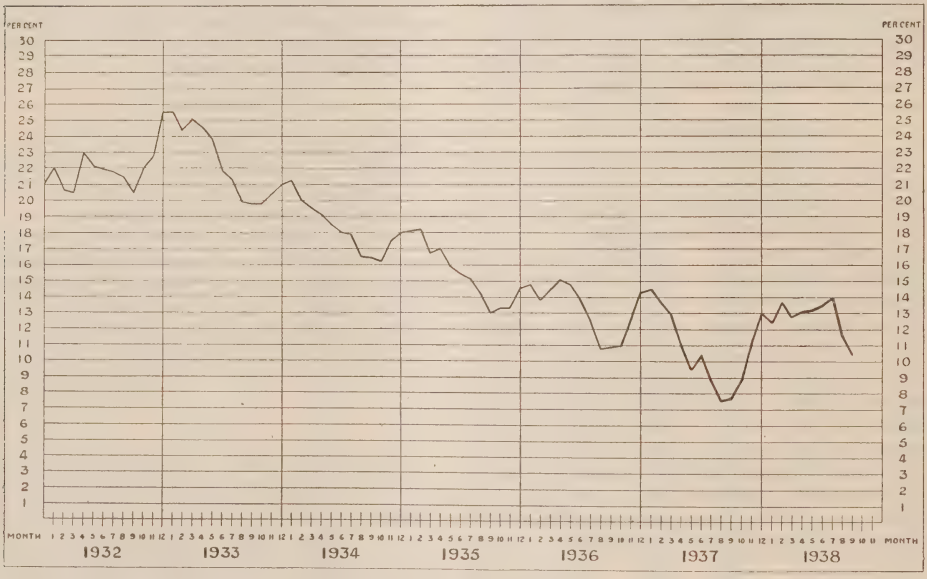
(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of September, 1938

Unemployment as used in the following article has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are occupied at work outside their own trade or who are idle as a result of illness are not considered as unemployed. Unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

Continued improvement in the local trade union situation was reflected at the close of September, the 1,860 labour organizations from which reports were received, involving an aggregate of 223,876 members, indicating that 23,203, or a percentage of 10·4, were idle, as compared with 11·6 per cent of inactivity in August. Some slackening off in available work, however, was evident from September, 1937, when the percentage of unemployment stood at 7·7. Alberta unions, due to substantial gains in coal mining activities during September, showed the greatest change in any of the provinces from August and employment advancement, on a small scale, was manifest by British Columbia, New Brunswick, Saskatchewan, Quebec and Ontario members. In Manitoba and Nova Scotia, however, there was a tendency toward lessened activity. Saskatchewan and Alberta unions alone showed an increased volume of employment during September over the corresponding month of last year, though the variations were not outstanding. Ontario members, on the contrary, suffered losses in work afforded of rather noteworthy degree, the iron and steel, and building and construction trades participating to quite an extent in this adverse movement. In New Brunswick, Manitoba, Quebec and Nova Scotia more moderate recessions were apparent, British Columbia unions showing but a nominal adverse trend.

Returns on unemployment for the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island, are tabulated separately each month. A more favourable situation obtained for Edmonton, Montreal, Toronto, Regina and Vancouver members during September than in the preceding month, though the gains noted were not particularly marked, Edmonton with an increase in activity of nearly 4 per cent showing the greatest advancement. Saint John, on the other hand, registered a 4 per cent drop in employment and Winnipeg and Halifax unions contractions of lesser proportions. When contrasted with the returns for September last year Montreal, Toronto and Saint John unions all showed a

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



considerable falling off in employment and in Vancouver fair sized recessions were noted. Winnipeg, Edmonton and Halifax unions also indicated some slowing up in activity. In Regina, however, there was a tendency toward increased employment.

From the chart which appears with this article and reflects the trend of unemployment among local trade union members by months from January, 1932, to date it will be seen that the curve during September continued in the downward trend of the preceding month, an evidence of more favourable conditions during the month reviewed. The curve, however, was maintained at a higher level than in September a year ago when employment was in greater prevalence.

Moderately increased activity was apparent in the manufacturing industries during September from the previous month, the 531 unions from which reports were received, with an aggregate membership of 81,452 persons, showing 11·8 per cent of inactivity, as compared with 14·0 per cent in August. The garment trades, due to seasonal activity, were a large factor in this advancement shown from August, though textile and carpet, leather and glass workers also registered substantial improvement in conditions. Gains of minor importance were recorded by meat cutters and butchers, paper makers, general labourers, bakers and confectioners and printing tradesmen. Wood workers, however, suffered pronounced employment recessions and activity for brewery workers showed moderate declines. Some employment cessation was indicated by cigar and tobacco, hat, cap and glove, jewelry, and iron and steel workers, and metal polishers. The percentage of idleness in the manufacturing industries, as a whole, was above that of September, 1937, when 7·9 per cent of unemployment was reported. In this comparison wood, textile and carpet, iron and steel and glass workers were much slacker during the period surveyed and noteworthy contractions were evident among metal polishers, and jewelry and brewery workers. The situation was also less favourable for bakers and confectioners, printing tradesmen, garment, hat, cap and glove, and leather workers. On the other hand, general labourers and fur workers were much better engaged and paper makers showed more moderate expansion. The trend was also upward for meat cutters and butchers, and cigar and tobacco workers, though the changes from September last year were small.

A higher level of employment was noted by coal miners during September than in either the previous month or September last year, according to the reports compiled from 55 local unions involving a membership of 22,904 persons. Of these, 1,255, or a percentage of 5·5, were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with percentages of 9·8 in August and 7·1 in September, 1937. Alberta miners reflected appreciable betterment in the situation from August and accounted in large measure for the upward movement shown in the coal mining industry as a whole. In Nova Scotia employment advances of less than one per cent were reported. British Columbia

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Sept., 1919	1·5	1·1	2·3	1·4	·7	1·3	·9	4·0	1·8
Sept., 1920	·3	·1	7·6	1·9	·5	·1	·6	5·1	3·3
Sept., 1921	8·7	7·0	13·8	6·2	3·9	2·5	3·0	12·5	8·5
Sept., 1922	1·5	2·1	5·1	1·9	·7	·5	1·4	4·8	2·8
Sept., 1923	1·5	1·7	2·3	2·1	·8	1·1	1·9	2·4	2·0
Sept., 1924	9·3	2·9	7·6	5·1	7·2	4·0	4·7	4·3	5·9
Sept., 1925	6·6	3·0	10·9	3·7	1·7	·8	2·6	5·2	5·7
Sept., 1926	1·1	1·6	7·1	1·8	·5	1·1	2·0	5·4	3·3
Sept. 1927	1·4	1·1	4·8	2·2	2·4	2·1	1·4	4·1	3·1
Sept., 1928	·9	·5	3·5	1·2	1·2	·6	4·2	3·3	2·2
Sept., 1929	1·8	1·6	3·9	3·1	4·7	2·5	6·1	4·5	3·7
Sept., 1930	5·2	2·3	12·7	9·6	6·5	4·9	8·7	10·1	9·4
Sept., 1931	8·2	10·4	22·7	18·7	19·0	12·3	16·0	17·9	18·1
Sept., 1932	11·7	13·1	23·6	23·1	18·7	11·0	19·1	19·7	20·4
Sept., 1933	11·0	10·4	24·1	20·9	19·1	13·5	19·7	21·3	19·8
Sept., 1934	7·3	6·6	21·2	16·7	14·6	9·0	15·3	18·1	16·4
Sept., 1935	6·0	8·7	20·4	10·4	8·1	6·2	13·7	14·0	13·0
Sept., 1936	6·2	8·0	17·1	9·0	8·0	5·8	9·5	8·5	10·9
Oct., 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov., 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec., 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan., 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb., 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar., 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April, 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May, 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June, 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July, 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug., 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept., 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct., 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov., 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·0	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec., 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan., 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb., 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
March, 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April, 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May, 1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June, 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July, 1938	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug., 1938	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6
Sept., 1938	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	10·4

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
September, 1919	....	....	1·0	2·3	1·0	1·2	·3	1·7	....	·1	·7	1·1	0	·1	·1	3·4	1·4	1·2	0	....	2·9	·9	2·4	1·0	·2	·0	·0	....	·4	1·2	·1	2·0	1·8
September, 1920	1·0	....	·1	7·7	2·3	1·5	1·2	1·7	....	2·2	23·2	0	39·0	....	15·1	4·6	4·0	15·6	6·5	2·7	2·0	·4	2·5	·2	·3	·1	·1	....	·0	1·0	·0	1·6	3·3
September, 1921	20·2	22·8	9·1	13·9	11·4	7·7	6·3	8·3	....	2·4	13·8	3·7	17·5	....	8·4	19·1	16·4	59·8	.....	3·4	11·7	2·6	7·9	2·3	2·9	·2	·2	....	·5	3·3	1·1	6·4	8·5
September, 1922	16·1	....	·6	4·5	13·4	2·8	·4	3·8	....	4·7	3·0	3·2	2·9	....	7·8	4·7	3·1	10·8	0	3·7	2·7	1·4	7·4	1·4	·2	·4	·4	....	·2	2·5	1·7	4·3	2·8
September, 1923	0	0	1·0	2·9	2·5	3·0	·1	4·6	....	8·5	3·3	3·2	3·4	0	10·8	1·3	3·1	12·4	0	1·9	4·3	1·0	3·0	1·0	·7	·4	·4	....	·8	2·1	2·0	2·4	2·0
September, 1924	0	34·7	7·2	9·1	2·2	8·3	5·9	9·7	....	6·7	7·2	29·0	3·9	5·4	9·8	12·0	25·4	20·1	0	0	11·9	3·2	3·8	3·8	·1	·1	·1	0	1·1	2·1	·4	6·5	5·9
September, 1925	0	45·5	6·4	11·0	3·3	3·0	·3	4·3	....	7·1	32·8	25·8	34·1	4·8	2·8	7·0	24·6	1·6	0	4·3	10·5	1·8	5·9	2·0	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·6	·0	4·9	5·7
September, 1926	2·6	35·4	·7	6·8	3·3	2·6	0	3·5	....	9·8	5·2	17·3	1·7	21·3	1·9	8·8	27·0	12·9	0	7·0	5·5	1·7	8·3	1·8	·1	·1	·1	0	·1	1·4	·1	4·7	3·3
September, 1927	2·6	0	·7	4·0	1·8	2·6	1·4	3·1	....	4·8	1·8	1·3	1·7	4·5	6·4	5·1	7·4	44·6	0	0	8·3	2·5	29·9	2·0	·1	·1	·1	0	·2	1·5	·1	5·2	3·1
September, 1928	·8	6·3	3·6	2·8	3·0	2·0	·3	2·7	....	8·1	·5	1·5	·3	1·9	1·4	3·4	·5	19·6	0	1·0	2·9	1·6	14·6	1·2	·1	·1	·1	0	·4	1·6	·4	2·9	2·2
September, 1929	1·2	4·7	2·7	3·5	2·0	2·5	1·2	3·2	....	6·8	3·7	0	3·7	11·7	1·4	3·3	2·4	16·8	0	11·3	8·6	2·8	13·6	2·8	·4	·1	·1	0	2·5	2·4	·9	4·3	3·7
September, 1930	1·5	17·2	5·3	8·7	3·8	8·3	11·9	6·8	....	16·5	8·6	38·3	6·1	20·	13·2	6·5	14·4	31·5	0	43·7	27·9	5·4	22·0	5·8	·4	1·1	1·1	0	0	6·1	·7	12·0	9·4
September, 1931	6·0	24·6	6·2	20·0	6·0	15·7	27·7	10·9	....	36·0	18·3	16·8	17·3	36·	14·2	21·8	67·3	46·	0	37·9	47·5	12·0	34·4	13·4	1·6	9·0	9·1	0	3·6	8·9	·3	20·2	18·1
September, 1932	10·6	42·3	12·3	21·3	8·6	16·2	20·1	14·7	0	19·2	14·0	32·3	7·6	80·	6·8	27·0	11·1	30·1	0	47·9	61·5	11·3	31·4	12·5	1·7	9·1	9·3	0	1·9	11·9	7·1	20·0	20·4
September, 1933	24·8	16·9	9·8	21·3	9·8	15·4	15·5	15·4	8·7	28·0	8·1	14·1	7·7	6·4	23·6	25·6	16·7	33·1	0	60·9	65·8	12·0	42·1	12·3	1·1	11·5	11·7	0	·6	11·0	5·2	20·2	19·8
September, 1934	44·4	44·7	11·7	16·0	7·3	10·4	10·4	10·3	0	23·1	15·9	4·7	20·5	6·3	8·9	19·4	5·6	42·2	0	55·5	53·9	8·1	46·8	7·8	·8	11·9	12·2	0	11·9	6·7	3·2	14·6	16·4
September, 1935	16·7	6·9	9·5	12·7	8·4	7·4	4·1	10·1	0	9·3	5·1	21·5	4·3	8·9	27·1	16·3	13·3	34·1	0	35·2	41·5	6·5	34·3	6·7	·9	11·1	11·3	0	10·4	9·2	2·9	19·4	13·0
September, 1936	6·3	1·9	12·0	10·9	9·6	6·2	3·7	8·4	0	9·9	9·0	5·9	10·0	5·4	16·3	12·0	10·7	49·1	0	38·4	32·3	5·8	29·8	6·1	1·1	9·5	9·7	0	5·3	4·7	2·2	8·0	10·9
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·3
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·0	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	19·4

unions in the two months compared indicated that all their members were busy. Contrasted with the returns for September, 1937, conditions were more favourable in the western coal areas during the month reviewed, while in Nova Scotia the tendency was toward lessened employment, though the variations were merely nominal.

The building and construction trades, with 201 associations reporting at the end of September a total of 21,599 members, showed that 5,771, or a percentage of 26·7, were idle, as compared with 30·3 per cent of inactivity in August. The situation was more depressed than in September last year, when 19·2 per cent of the members reported were unemployed. Bridge and structural iron workers, whose membership was rather small and hence did not greatly affect the situation in the building trades as a whole, showed extensive gains in employment, while the improvement registered by carpenters and joiners, though not so great, viewed from a percentage basis still involved the largest number of members in any one group of trades. Employment advancement of lesser degree was evident among tile layers, lathers and roofers, hod carriers and building labourers, bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and plumbers and steamfitters. Fractional increases in activity were manifest by steam shovelmen and electric workers. Granite and stone cutters, however, were much slacker than in August and the trend for painters, decorators and paperhangers, while in an adverse direction, was so slight as to be almost negligible. When a comparison is made with the returns for September, 1937, much quieter conditions prevailed for steam shovelmen, carpenters and joiners, and plumbers and steamfitters during the month surveyed and the situation for tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers was considerably less favourable. More moderate employment recessions were noted by bridge and structural iron workers and electrical workers. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and granite and stonecutters, however, registered gains of rather noteworthy proportions and somewhat heightened activity was reflected by painters, decorators and paperhangers.

Nominal contractions only in the volume of work accorded in the transportation industries were apparent during September from the preceding month, the percentage of idleness standing at 5·8 as contrasted with 5·5 per cent in August. The September percentage was based on the returns received from 825 local unions with a combined membership of 65,029 persons, 3,777 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. That the trend of employment was less favourable than in August was due primarily to the quietness noted in navigation, though teamsters and chauffeurs also showed minor declines in activity. The steam railway division, which included nearly 79 per cent of the entire group membership reported, and street and electric railway employees indicated a slight rise in work afforded. In contrasting with the returns for September last year, when 4·6 per cent of inactivity was reported in the transportation industries, steam railway employees, navigation workers, and teamsters and chauffeurs all reflected a lowering in the employment volume during the month under review, while among street and electric railway employees the improvement noted was but fractional.

The 4 unions of retail shop clerks forwarding reports for September and covering a membership of 1,538 persons, indicated that all were at work at the close of the month, as in both the previous month and September, 1937.

Little variation in conditions was apparent among civic employees during September from both the previous month and September last year, as manifest by the reports compiled from 78 associations with 9,767 members. Of these, 107, or a percentage of 1·1, were out of work on the last day of the month, as compared with percentages of 0·4 in August and 0·9 in September, 1937.

A sharp increase in unemployment was noted in the miscellaneous group of trades during September from August, the 129 associations making returns, with a membership aggregate of 11,756 persons, showing that 15·2 per cent were out of work, in contrast with a percentage of 6·8 in August. Marked losses in employment were also manifest from September last year when 7·3 per cent of idleness was reported. Largely responsible for this adverse movement in September, both when compared with August returns and those of September, 1937, was the slackness shown among unclassified workers, though conditions were somewhat less favourable for theatre and stage employees, barbers, and stationary engineers and firemen. Hotel and restaurant employees, however, registered increased activity on a rather small scale in each comparison.

Fishermen reported moderate gains in work afforded during September from the preceding month and a decidedly better situation obtained than in September, 1937. This was evident from the reports furnished by 4 associations with a total of 796 members, 1·1 per cent of whom were unemployed on the last day of the month, in contrast with percentages of 5·0 in August and 16·2 in September a year ago.

Lumber workers and loggers, with 4 unions making returns at the close of September and including a membership of 2,075 persons, showed that 457 or a percentage of 22·0 were without work, as compared with a percentage of 23·3 in August. Unemployment, however, increased substantially from September, 1937, when only 2·2 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for September of each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and for each month from September, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

(3) Employment Office Reports for September, 1938

The volume of business transacted by the officers of the Employment Service of Canada, as shown by the average daily placements effected during September, 1938, recorded a decline of nearly 4 per cent, both from the work of the previous month and also from that of the corresponding period a year ago. Under the first comparison, farming showed a heavy loss and construction and maintenance a smaller one, while moderate gains were reported in services, logging and transportation. Changes in manufacturing, mining and trade were minor only, those in the first two named groups being adverse. In comparison with September a year ago, logging was the division chiefly accountable for the decrease shown, although considerably fewer placements were registered in manufacturing, services and trade, as well as a very small decline in mining. On the contrary, farming and construction and maintenance recorded the most substantial gains, which, however, were not sufficient to counteract the above-mentioned losses. A moderate increase, also, was shown in transportation.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1936, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications declined sharply throughout the month and at the close of the period under review reached levels from six to eight points below those recorded at the end of September a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 58·7 during the first half and 53·7 during the second half of September, 1938, in contrast with the ratios of 67·0 and 61·5 during the corresponding periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 54·8 and 52·1, as compared with 62·1 and 57·9 during the corresponding month of 1937.

The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the officers of the Service throughout Canada during September, 1938, was 1,572, as compared with 1,631 during the preceding month and with 1,662 in September a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices of the Service during the month under review was 2,779, in comparison with 2,541 in August, 1938, and with 2,591 in September last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during September, 1938, was 1,495, of which 970 were in regular employment and 525 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,552 during the preceding month. Placements in September a year ago averaged 1,553 daily, consisting of 1,100 placements in regular and 453 in casual employment.

During the month of September, 1938, the offices of the Service referred 39,241 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 37,367 placements. Of these, placements in regular employment were 24,242, of which 18,859 were of men and 5,383 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 13,125. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 27,987 for men and 11,292 for women, a total of 39,279, while applications for work numbered 69,960, of which 52,157 were from men and 17,803 from women. Reports for August, 1938, showed 44,028 positions available, 68,590 applications made and 41,891 placements effected, while in September, 1937, there were recorded 41,540 vacancies, 64,763 applications for work and 38,816 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the officers of the Employment Service of Canada, each year, from January, 1928, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Totals
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,632	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (9 months)	176,228	89,866	266,094

Nova Scotia

During September, employment offices in Nova Scotia received orders for nearly 14 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 6 per cent less than in the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 15 per cent when compared wtih August and of nearly 6 per cent in comparison with September, 1937. Decreased placements in logging and trade were responsible for the decline from September of last year, although a small loss was also reported in manufacturing. These reductions were partly offset by increases in farming, transportation and construction and maintenance. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 119; construction and maintenance 553 and services 463, of which 380 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 480 of men and 145 of women.

New Brunswick

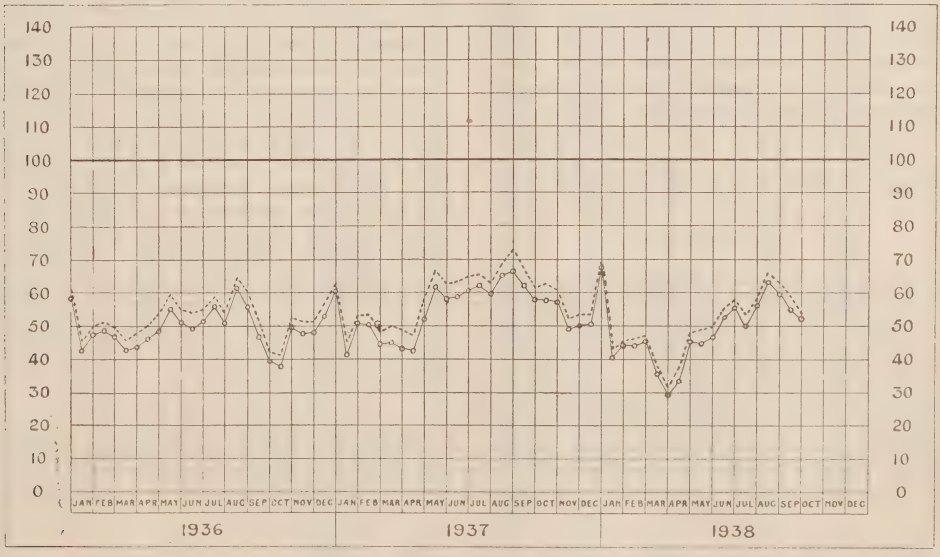
There was a decrease of 8 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in New Brunswick during September, when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of nearly 36 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 9 per cent fewer than in August but nearly 33 per cent above September, 1937. The increase in placements over September of last year was due to a gain in the highway division of construction and maintenance. Small losses were reported in trade, manufacturing and transportation. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 373 and in services 579. Of the latter 438 were of household workers. During the month 119 men and 84 women were placed in regular employment.

Quebec

The demand for workers, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in the Province of Quebec during September, was over 10 per cent greater than in the preceding month and nearly 14 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 16 per cent when compared with August and of over 14 per cent in comparison with September, 1937. A large increase in placements under construction and maintenance was partly offset by a decrease in logging. The only other industrial divisions in which there were changes of any importance from September of last year were transportation, with a gain and manufacturing with a loss. In addition, minor declines were reported in trade and farming. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 86; logging 585; farming 88; transportation 350; construction and maintenance 3,846, and services 3,105, of which 2,814 were of household workers. There were 4,681 men and 2,070 women placed in regular employment.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements —o—o—o—o—o—o—o



ONTARIO

Orders received at employment offices in Ontario during September called for nearly 4 per cent fewer workers than in the preceding month and over 37 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 4 per cent when compared with August and of nearly 34 per cent in comparison with September 1937. All industrial divisions participated in the decline in placements from September of last year, the most important reductions being in logging and construction and maintenance. There were fairly substantial losses in services and manufacturing and smaller declines in farming and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing 727; logging 478; farming 1,975; construction and maintenance 4,219; trade 329 and services 3,807, of which 2,586 were of household workers. During the month 4,841 men and 1,619 women were placed in regular employment.

MANITOBA

Positions offered through employment offices in Manitoba during September were nearly 60 per cent less than in the preceding month, but nearly 22 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was a decline in placements of nearly 60 per cent when compared with August, but a gain of nearly 11 per cent in comparison with September, 1937. There was an increase in placements under construction and maintenance and in services, when compared with September of last year, but declines in all other groups. The only losses of importance, however, were in logging and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging 134; farming 507; construction and maintenance 1,575 and services 886, of which 743 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,093 of men and 415 of women.

SASKATCHEWAN

There was a decline of over 46 per cent in the number of positions offered through employment offices in Saskatchewan during September, when compared with the preceding month, but a gain of nearly 6 per cent when compared with the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. A large increase in farming and a loss of somewhat smaller proportion in construction and maintenance were the only changes of importance by industrial divisions from September of last year. Small declines were reported in manufacturing, trade and logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming 1,718; construction and maintenance 238, and services 616, of which 483 were of household workers. During the month 1,930 men and 329 women were placed in regular employment.

ALBERTA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in Alberta during September, were nearly 72 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 82 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Placements, also, were nearly 75 per cent higher than in August and nearly 83 per cent above September, 1937. The large gain over September of last year was due to an increase in farm placements, as small gains in services, manufacturing and trade were offset by declines in construction and maintenance and logging. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 86; farming, 3,691; construction and maintenance, 288, and services, 641, of which 518 were of household workers. There were 4,064 men and 390 women placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at employment offices in British Columbia, were over 1 per cent better than in the preceding month and nearly 14 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. When comparing placements by industrial divisions with September, 1937, there was a large increase in construction and maintenance and small gains in trade and mining. Services, however, showed a fairly substantial loss. There was a moderate decrease in farming and minor declines in manufacturing and transportation. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 60; logging, 89; farming, 132; construction and maintenance, 3,520, and services, 783, of which 566 were of household workers. During the month 651 men and 331 women were placed in regular employment.

Movement of Labour

During the month of September, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada effected 24,242 placements in regular employ-

REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,226**	**20**	**1,607**	**1,195**	**625**	**565**	**2,330**	**763**
Halifax	330	13	428	301	172	129	1,063	563
Kentville	441	0	618	441	368	73	355	.....
New Glasgow	171	7	221	169	72	92	372	180
Sydney	284	0	340	284	13	271	540	20
New Brunswick	**1,058**	**8**	**1,071**	**1,055**	**203**	**852**	**1,177**	**212**
Chatham	280	0	280	280	2	278	41	28
Moncton	445	8	440	442	181	261	492	140
St. John	333	0	351	333	20	313	644	44
Quebec	**9,288**	**654**	**16,836**	**9,781**	**6,751**	**1,382**	**7,528**	**5,800**
Bagotville	222	28	270	215	215	0	50	.....
Chicoutimi	635	0	915	633	622	11	151	959
Hull	650	10	1,243	816	812	4	292	912
La Tuque	143	1	305	142	139	3	105	.....
Matane	597	61	683	580	568	9	194	126
Montreal	3,871	342	8,416	4,104	2,198	676	4,241	1,855
Quebec	1,609	181	2,784	1,633	1,103	182	1,536	770
Rouyn	580	5	853	578	520	58	535	610
Sherbrooke	115	8	302	166	120	11	110	266
Three Rivers	661	13	777	688	247	424	99	302
Val d'Or	205	5	288	226	207	4	215	.....
Ontario	**11,998**	**215**	**27,238**	**11,773**	**6,460**	**5,182**	**47,014**	**13,050**
Belleville	223	0	338	223	138	85	691	224
Brantford	438	2	725	445	195	250	1,147	278
Chatham	339	0	375	339	147	192	440	230
Fort William	311	0	373	311	225	86	860	969
Guelph	92	8	228	108	59	27	746	89
Hamilton	612	1	1,399	577	318	258	3,874	419
Kenora	126	0	332	126	61	65	271	467
Kingston	129	2	208	125	99	26	471	608
Kitchener	145	5	357	152	82	61	764	327
London	512	56	831	557	272	206	1,686	519
Niagara Falls	332	7	298	311	248	61	686	131
North Bay	231	0	334	235	174	61	770	605
Oshawa	246	0	488	242	110	132	2,205	90
Ottawa	2,179	1	3,232	2,178	485	1,693	2,660	825
Owen Sound	155	2	231	153	115	37	286	.....
Pembroke	256	0	253	154	81	73	52	164
Peterborough	190	0	345	190	168	22	876	374
Port Arthur	479	1	620	436	393	43	900	1,933
St. Catharines	647	6	769	642	425	217	2,180	350
St. Thomas	182	0	203	181	137	44	318	192
Sarnia	182	3	239	184	92	92	451	172
Sault Ste. Marie	115	0	400	115	60	53	182	617
Stratford	164	0	346	164	113	51	1,145	143
Sudbury	493	0	1,019	490	447	43	277	531
Timmins	552	0	1,249	555	338	217	869	635
Toronto	1,982	100	10,791	1,891	1,076	815	15,408	1,637
Welland	27	7	200	38	18	7	344	.....
Windsor	393	13	729	387	242	145	6,198	359
Woodstock	266	1	326	264	142	120	257	162
Manitoba	**3,187**	**63**	**7,540**	**3,188**	**2,508**	**661**	**13,477**	**2,394**
Brandon	153	29	295	138	108	30	629	96
Dauphin	86	0	87	86	63	23	23	.....
Portage la Prairie	170	0	170	170	79	91	0	.....
Winnipeg	2,778	34	6,988	2,794	2,258	517	12,825	2,298
Saskatchewan	**2,757**	**148**	**2,588**	**2,637**	**2,259**	**377**	**11,422**	**1,891**
Estevan	129	4	145	124	100	24	168	47
Melfort	41	0	41	41	41	0	0	.....
Melville	73	0	73	73	73	0	0	48
Moose Jaw	358	38	434	346	262	84	2,288	248
North Battleford	118	18	88	85	78	7	268	86
Prince Albert	122	17	119	94	67	27	476	307
Regina	405	9	455	422	311	111	4,926	560
Saskatoon	842	0	686	843	789	54	2,547	222
Swift Current	276	38	227	237	201	36	386	36
Weyburn	149	16	129	134	132	2	219	250
Yorkton	244	8	191	238	205	32	144	87
Alberta	**5,058**	**107**	**5,338**	**4,844**	**4,454**	**390**	**4,904**	**2,218**
Calgary	2,118	66	2,108	1,920	1,762	158	1,779	792
Drumheller	485	0	702	488	465	23	224	53
Edmonton	1,770	3	1,982	1,774	1,656	118	2,335	1,247
Lethbridge	402	21	297	402	373	29	385	77
Medicine Hat	283	17	249	260	198	62	181	49
British Columbia	**4,707**	**16**	**7,742**	**4,768**	**982**	**3,716**	**13,335**	**1,088**
Kamloops	144	0	243	144	71	73	230	89
Nanaimo	299	0	342	293	288	5	551	192
Nelson	186	0	195	185	50	135	36	108
New Westminster	74	0	106	74	17	57	914	56
Penticton	91	3	173	86	50	36	158	34
Prince George	17	0	34	16	16	0	14	23
Prince Rupert	36	0	55	36	15	21	131	27
Vancouver	3,512	12	5,778	3,586	333	3,183	9,841	428
Victoria	348	1	816	348	142	206	1,460	131
Canada	**39,279**	**1,231**	**69,960**	**39,241**	**24,242**	**13,125**	**101,187**	**27,490***
Men	27,987	236	52,157	27,924	18,859	9,009	82,635	22,300
Women	11,292	995	17,803	11,317	5,383	4,116	18,552	5,190

*74 Placements effected by offices since closed.

ment, 11,854 of which were of persons for whom the employment found was outside the immediate vicinity of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 470 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 397 journeying to points within the same province as the despatching office, and 73 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4, is granted by the railway companies to bona fide applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may desire to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

Workers benefiting by the Employment Service reduced rate in Quebec during September were 36 in number, all bushmen, who secured their certificates at the Hull office for transportation to Pembroke. By offices in Ontario during September, 362 persons were despatched to provincial centres. Granted certificates at Port Arthur, 55 bush workers, 37 airport construction employees, 9 cookees, 4 mine workers, 2 hotel employees and one lineman proceeded to various centres within the Port Arthur zone. For points within their respective zones the Fort William office transferred 119 bush workers, 4 construction employees and one grader man, and the Sudbury office, 71 bush workers. Destined to the Sudbury zone also were 3 labourers shipped from Toronto. The movement of labour in Ontario during September under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan comprised the transfer of 38 persons for student training courses in mining at Northern Ontario centres, 10 for home training courses and 8 for studies in art textile work at various points throughout the province. A number of offices assisted in the despatch of these students. In Manitoba during September 36 persons took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 4 of whom were destined to provincial situations and 32 outside the province. All of these received their certificates at the Winnipeg office. Within the province the transfers were to points in the Winnipeg zone and included one farm hand, 2 farm domestics and one sawmill labourer. Of the workers going to other provinces, 28 were bushmen, 2 mine cookees and one was a carpenter bound for centres in the Port Arthur zone, while one farm hand proceeded to Estevan. The labour movement in Saskatchewan during September was provincial and comprised the transfer of 2 farm hands, one of whom was sent from Moose Jaw, and one from Saskatoon to employment within the territory covered by their respective city offices. Reduced rate certificates were granted in Alberta during September to 34 persons, 29 of whom went to provincial centres and 5 outside the province. The latter were harvesters, bound for points in the Saskatoon zone. Within the province the Edmonton office transferred 20 highway construction workers, 2 oil refinery workers, 2 household workers, one engineer, one hotel employee and one cook to employment in its own zone, while the Calgary office shipped 2 bushmen to Lethbridge.

Of the 470 workers who profited by the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during September, 274 journeyed over the Canadian National Railways, 194 over the Canadian Pacific Railway and 2 over the Northern Alberta Railway.

In addition to the 2·5 cent rate referred to in the above, the special harvest transportation facilities afforded by the railway companies in the Prairie Provinces during the month of August and mentioned in the report for that month prevailed until the 15th of September in both Manitoba and Saskatchewan, although in Alberta since the last issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE went to press this harvest rate has been extended to the 15th of October. Under this arrangement the railway companies granted a special harvest rate of 1·5 cents per mile to all applicants upon presentation of certificates furnished by the offices of the Employment Service in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the movement being confined entirely to the localities within their respective provinces. During the first half of September, 28 persons in Manitoba and 50 in Saskatchewan travelled at this special harvest rate, while in Alberta the total of 329 workers represents the transfer of labour for the full month of September, making an aggregate in the three provinces of 407 persons. Of these, 184 were carried by the Canadian National Railways and 223 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada During September, 1938

The value of the building authorized in 58 cities during September was estimated at $5,278,381; this was a decrease of $535,949, or 9·2 per cent from the total of $5,814,330 reported in August, 1938, but an increase of $166,601, or 3·3 per cent in the more significant comparison with September of last year, when the permits granted represented building valued at $5,111,780.

The value of the building authorized in the first nine months of the present year was $43,104,172; this slightly exceeded the aggregate of $42,960,983 recorded in the period January-September, 1937, and was decidedly higher than in the first nine months in any other year since 1931. However, the cumulative total for the same period in each of these years has been very much lower than in earlier years for which data are available. The wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same months of 1937, although they continue higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics for September, showing that they had issued about 470 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $1,636,000, and more than 2,600 permits for other buildings valued at about $3,150,000. In addition, one city authorized engineering projects valued at $400,000. During August, permits were granted for the erection of about 500 dwellings and 2,100 other buildings, estimated to cost approximately $1,480,000 and $3,760,000, respectively.

Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, and Alberta reported increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with August, 1938, those of $615,566, or 48·2 per cent, in Quebec and $357,376, or 130·7 per cent, in Alberta being largest. The remaining provinces showed declines, of which that of $1,297,722, or 45·5 per cent, in Ontario was most pronounced.

As compared with September, 1937, there was improvement in Nova Scotia, Quebec, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia. The greatest gain, of $700,503, or 58·7 per cent, was reported in Quebec.

Of the larger cities, Montreal and Winnipeg showed higher totals of authorized building than in either August, 1938, or September, 1937. In Vancouver, there was a decline in the first comparison, but an increase over September of last year, while the Toronto aggregate was lower than in either month used for comparative purposes. Of the other centres, Sydney, Quebec, Three Rivers, Westmount, Belleville, Peterborough, St. Thomas, Woodstock, Brandon, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Kamloops, and North Vancouver recorded increases over August, 1938, and September, 1937.

The following table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during September, and in the first nine months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for the corresponding period of 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the period, January-September, of the years since 1920 are also given (average 1926=100).

Year	Value of permits issued in September	Value of permits issued in first nine months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first nine months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first nine months (Average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1938.....	5,278,381	43,104,172	35·9	90·1
1937.....	5,111,780	42,960,983	35·8	95·2
1936.....	3,657,271	30,683,412	25·5	84·8
1935.....	3,672,845	36,680,796	30·5	81·2
1934.....	2,281,874	19,715,146	16·5	82·8
1933.....	1,986,903	16,394,014	13·6	77·5
1932.....	2,449,735	35,026,199	29·1	77·6
1931.....	10,407,999	88,602,995	73·7	82·7
1930.....	11,093,020	126,361,350	105·2	92·7
1929.....	17,117,017	186,011,017	154·8	99·2
1928.....	20,374,149	165,621,634	137·8	96·7
1927.....	14,462,243	141,152,535	117·5	96·3
1926.....	11,047,503	120,163,936	100·0	100·7
1925.....	10,140,853	98,364,181	81·9	103·1
1924.....	15,055,250	96,817,333	80·6	108·2
1923.....	10,768,898	108,319,972	90·1	111·8
1922.....	11,597,034	116,778,450	97·2	108·5
1921.....	10,907,828	88,573,442	73·7	126·8
1920.....	9,842,677	96,146,278	80·0	144·2

The aggregate for the first nine months of this year was very slightly higher than in 1937, and substantially exceeded that for the same period in any of the preceding five years. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though lower than in 1937, was rather higher than in preceding years since 1930.

The following table gives the value of the building permits issued by 58 cities during August and September, 1938, and September, 1937. The 35 cities for which data are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES.

Cities	September 1938	August 1938	September 1937	Cities	September 1938	August 1938	September 1937
	$	$	$		$	$	$
P. E. Island—							
Charlottetown	2,800	14,950	8,400	*St. Catharines	12,990	109,855	19,528
				*St. Thomas	22,241	14,552	10,882
Nova Scotia	213,793	166,696	148,130	Sarnia	7,058	5,960	7,585
*Halifax	115,568	125,502	115,610	Sault Ste. Marie	56,000	72,075	40,461
New Glasgow	3,175	5,190	7,920	*Toronto	434,857	863,340	1,013,192
*Sydney	95,050	36,004	24,600	York and East York Townships	105,179	211,970	218,199
New Brunswick	17,575	90,943	45,548	Welland	15,000	22,461	47,292
Fredericton	4,200	10,125	6,080	*Windsor	31,441	48,508	319,360
*Moncton	(1)	64,470	15,830	Riverside	3,855	25,350	7,200
*Saint John	13,375	16,348	23,638	Woodstock	20,855	9,474	12,745
Quebec	1,893,480	1,277,914	1,192,977	**Manitoba**	226,085	230,270	291,464
*Montreal—				*Brandon	7,050	3,255	5,375
*Maisonneuve	1,051,838	984,719	939,345	St. Boniface	15,135	25,215	140,589
*Quebec	220,982	209,325	36,032	*Winnipeg	203,900	201,800	145,500
Shawinigan Falls	12,785	1,175	13,200				
*Sherbrooke	30,800	37,100	149,500	**Saskatchewan**	152,659	49,216	66,970
*Three Rivers	437,205	23,625	28,620	*Moose Jaw	9,350	1,969	17,750
*Westmount	139,870	21,970	26,280	*Regina	59,784	15,297	42,970
				*Saskatoon	83,525	31,950	6,250
Ontario	1,534,711	2,832,435	2,567,972				
Belleville	35,525	12,350	1,475	**Alberta**	630,805	273,429	201,607
*Brantford	32,410	32,325	49,715	*Calgary	450,174	66,134	53,762
Chatham	20,400	79,500	7,515	*Edmonton	157,865	163,375	80,290
*Fort William	49,055	33,240	50,400	Lethbridge	21,241	42,950	52,940
Galt	32,514	33,875	6,820	Medicine Hat	1,525	970	14,615
*Guelph	7,803	8,511	14,190				
*Hamilton	184,680	144,007	212,967	**British Columbia**	606,473	878,479	588,712
*Kingston	13,628	47,958	40,917	Kamloops	6,177	425	5,060
*Kitchener	115,592	55,389	255,333	Nanaimo	3,450	Nil	17,650
*London	41,050	65,425	50,870	*New Westminster	32,315	96,440	85,450
Niagara Falls	11,885	3,870	13,305	Prince Rupert	550	3,450	4,895
Oshawa	12,675	10,780	30,000	*Vancouver	503,670	687,120	390,535
*Ottawa	133,244	689,905	52,397	North Vancouver	7,125	3,615	4,425
Owen Sound	3,375	88,298	5,525	*Victoria	53,186	87,429	80,697
*Peterborough	77,089	32,173	24,035				
*Port Arthur	46,720	104,516	46,704	Total— 58 cities	5,278,381	5,814,330	5,111,780
*Stratford	7,590	6,766	9,360	Total—*35 cities	4,875,897	5,130,302	4,437,884

[1] Report not received in time for tabulation.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT END OF OCTOBER, 1938

Reports of the Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of October was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritimes were busy ploughing and gathering and marketing their field produce. Pulpwood was being cut, but otherwise very little logging was in progress. Stormy weather again hampered shore fishing. Sardines were scarce with prices high, but cod, haddock and halibut were plentiful. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area operated from two to six days per week, while those in Capt Breton and vicinity worked from three to six days. Manufacturing remained rather quiet, with the exception of wood-working industries and confectionery and food plants, which were busy preparing for the Christmas trade. Some idleness was also reported in the iron and steel industry. Repairs and alterations continued to provide considerable work for carpenters and labourers, and relief projects, including highway construction, were progressing favourably. Transportation by rail, motor and water was somewhat lighter than in recent weeks, but remained fairly heavy for the time of year. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fair. Requests were received for domestics and charworkers and placements were made.

Farming in the Province of Quebec showed a decline and lumbering recorded little improvement, as the number of contracts listed was fewer than at this time last year. Active mines were operating normally at Rouyn, but the only workers hired were for replacements. Manufacturing concerns reported as follows: Bagotville, La Tuque and Matane—industries busy; Chicoutimi—aluminium, boot and shoe plants operating at full capacity, but some other concerns below normal; Montreal—rubber slack and textiles not up to last year's high level; Quebec—fair volume of activity;

Sherbrooke—silk and woollen mills steady, but fewer workers employed in cotton factories; Three Rivers—paper mills somewhat improved and other industries working satisfactorily; Val d'Or—staff reductions reported in sash and door and cement plants. Building was fairly brisk and relief projects including road and dam construction, provided employment for a large body of workers. Trade was normal. In domestic service many vacancies were listed and placements effected.

There was a decided decrease in the number of farm orders received in Ontario, with a surplus of good applicants available, although some casual work had been supplied to men husking corn, loading sugar beets, and so forth. No demand existed for loggers, for all vacancies available were readily filled by men who applied on the premises, thus leaving many bushmen from outer points unemployed. At North Bay, twenty camps were operating, as compared with over thirty in the corresponding period last year, but the total number of employees bore a much smaller ratio to the number of camps involved. At Sault Ste. Marie, the district faced the prospect of one of the smallest timber cuts in recent years, as companies had over-cut their needs last season and yards were overstocked with timber. Mining was quiet. Industrial concerns reported business steady and in some lines, particularly in motor factories, increased production, though gradual, was noted. Building continued active, due largely to the assistance given to smaller home owners through the Dominion-Provincial Home Improvement Plan. Highway and harbour construction also was well under way, though there was a continued reduction in the groups of men employed on road work, as various sections were completed. At Fort William, new grain arrived faster than it was shipped out, over 3,000 cars being on hand to be unloaded. Other ports, likewise, reported a heavy movement of freight and at Fort Erie and Niagara Falls increased railway business continued to absorb a number of former employees. There was the usual demand for experienced household help, but wages offered were not always attractive and other applicants were not sufficiently trained to suit employers. A few openings also were listed in industrial plants for extra hands for rush orders. These were easily filled, but office and sales vacancies were still scarce.

Farm placements in the Prairie Provinces were gaining momentum under the Farm Bonus Plan. An open season had made it possible for much fall work to be done and had been especially beneficial to beet farmers. Logging and mining were fair, but would show no great improvement until the weather was colder. At Drumheller strikes had rendered the mining situation somewhat chaotic. Lack of markets sufficient to absorb present production of the oil wells had had an adverse effect on that industry, with the result that there had been a slight increase in unemployment in the Turner Valley district. It was hoped, however, that this would be offset by a slight increase in wildcat wells at various points. Manufacturing was unchanged, with no demand for additional help. Permits in building construction dropped sharply, indicating a closing down of new projects for the season, but those under way were progressing favourably. Highway and other relief schemes also absorbed numerous workers. Trade was fair. All city orders for domestic service were readily taken care of, but those from the country, under the Farm Bonus Plan, were somewhat more difficult to fill.

With the completion of harvesting in British Columbia and the approach of winter, the demand for farm help, other than that for good milkers, was greatly curtailed. Apple picking was nearly completed, and packing houses had laid off some female employees. Where mines were in operation, few calls were reported for additional help. Logging remained unchanged and saw and shingle mills also were running only at partial capacity. Seiners engaged in chum salmon fishing were doing fairly well. Building trades were quite active, although general construction appeared to be slacker. Relief projects continued, but were gradually being completed. Dry docks and shipyards were quiet at Prince Rupert and Victoria. Waterfronts at New Westminster and Victoria were fairly busy, but at Prince Rupert work was slacker, as the fishing season was about over. Alaska transhipments of fish, however, kept up fairly well and gave some extra employment to longshoremen. The Women's Division was quiet, very few orders coming in, other than those for domestic service.

REPORT OF THE EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OF CANADA FOR THE PERIOD JULY TO SEPTEMBER, 1938

The business of the offices of the Employment Service of Canada during the third quarter of 1938 showed a decline from that transacted during the corresponding quarter last year, as there was a decrease of over 5 per cent in vacancies listed and of nearly 4 per cent in placements effected in regular and casual employment. A substantial gain was shown in farming, most of which was recorded in the Prairie Provinces, but the increase in this group was more than offset by marked declines in logging, construction and main-

VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT

Industry	Nova Scotia			New Brunswick			Quebec			Ontario		
	Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements		Vacancies	Placements	
		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual		Regular	Casual
Manufacturing	**52**	**49**	**3**	**70**	**4**	**66**	**319**	**258**	**39**	**1,840**	**1,430**	**393**
Animal products, edible	3	3	.....	3	.....	3	23	12	10	33	18	15
Fur and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	39	39	.....	2	2	.....
Leather and its products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	46	36	10
Lumber and its products	4	4	.....	17	.....	17	11	8	.....	98	68	26
Musical instruments	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pulp and paper products	2	2	.....	1	.....	1	62	38	24	130	103	26
Rubber products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	21	7
Textile products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	6	1	148	122	23
Plant products, edible	5	4	1	14	1	13	14	12	.....	307	214	93
Plant products, n.e.s.	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	.....	9	6	3
Wood distillates	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chemical and allied products	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	3	.....	61	27	34
Clay, glass and stone	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	28	14	14
Electric current	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	343	325	18
Electric apparatus	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	11	.....	83	73	10
Iron and steel products	34	33	1	6	1	5	20	18	.....	411	332	70
Non-ferrous metal products	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	93	3	31	32	.....
Mineral products	1	.....	1	25	.....	25	4	3	1	29	5	24
Miscellaneous	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	.....	52	32	18
Logging	**149**	**146**	**1**	**102**	**102**	.....	**658**	**883**	.....	**1,130**	**845**	**33**
Fishing and Hunting	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4**	**4**	.....	**9**	**4**	**5**
Farming	**226**	**189**	**37**	**40**	**35**	**5**	**411**	**387**	**2**	**7,516**	**5,497**	**2,010**
Mining	**20**	**10**	**7**	.....	.....	.....	**43**	**43**	**1**	**105**	**97**	**4**
Coal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metallic ores	20	10	7	.....	.....	.....	22	21	1	91	83	4
Non-metallic ores	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	22	.....	14	14	.....
Communication	**8**	**2**	**6**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**3**	.....	**3**
Transportation	**27**	**14**	**13**	**20**	.....	**19**	**725**	**98**	**624**	**191**	**57**	**133**
Forwarding and storage	26	13	13	20	.....	19	26	22	3	156	25	131
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	1
Shipping and stevedoring	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	697	74	621	32	31	1
Air	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Construction and Maintenance	**1,892**	**790**	**1,114**	**967**	**224**	**743**	**11,432**	**10,921**	**362**	**13,103**	**7,829**	**5,270**
Railway	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	116	2
Highway	1,854	767	1,099	894	215	679	8,156	7,970	1	10,135	5,339	4,803
Building and other	38	23	15	73	9	64	3,276	2,951	361	2,850	2,374	465
Services	**1,568**	**445**	**1,025**	**1,691**	**267**	**1,420**	**11,380**	**5,682**	**2,414**	**10,998**	**4,724**	**5,752**
Governmental	17	7	10	5	.....	5	44	14	29	164	54	110
Hotel and restaurant	47	36	9	26	15	11	458	359	11	972	735	208
Professional	117	21	93	4	3	1	172	124	15	227	159	59
Recreational	4	2	2	6	1	5	29	26	.....	737	287	448
Personal	182	5	177	356	6	351	390	252	124	1,658	164	1,487
Household	1,200	373	734	1,291	240	1,046	10,283	4,902	2,235	7,226	3,313	3,440
Farm household	1	1	.....	3	2	1	4	5	.....	14	12	.....
Trade	**73**	**24**	**52**	**96**	**1**	**95**	**261**	**171**	**42**	**924**	**220**	**688**
Retail	55	24	34	96	1	95	150	85	31	743	180	549
Wholesale	18	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	111	86	11	181	40	139
Finance	.....	.....	.....	**2**	**2**	.....	**22**	**22**	.....	**15**	**4**	**11**
All Industries	**4,015**	**1,669**	**2,258**	**2,988**	**635**	**2,348**	**25,255**	**18,489**	**3,484**	**35,834**	**20,707**	**14,302**
Men	2,648	1,241	1,417	1,641	371	1,270	14,452	13,223	1,230	26,976	16,326	10,345
Women	1,367	428	841	1,347	264	1,078	10,803	5,246	2,254	8,858	4,381	3,957

tenance, manufacturing and services, of which that in logging was by far the heaviest. Smaller decreases also were reported in mining and trade, and a nominal gain in transportation. Provincially, Quebec, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia recorded gains in vacancies and placements and Nova Scotia and Ontario declines under both of these divisions, while New Brunswick registered a minor decrease in opportunities offered, with a correspondingly small gain in placements reported. The highest loss shown by any particular province was in Ontario, the major part of which was in logging. Alberta, Quebec and Manitoba registered the largest gains.

From the chart on page 1265 which accompanies the article on the work of the Employment Service offices for the month of Septem-

SERVICE BY INDUSTRIES—JULY-SEPTEMBER, 1938

Manitoba			Saskatchewan			Alberta			British Columbia			Canada		
	Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements			Placements	
Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual	Vacancies	Regular	Casual
165	**101**	**64**	**87**	**43**	**41**	**275**	**231**	**41**	**191**	**123**	**66**	**2,999**	**2,239**	**713**
6	1	5	12	2	10	11	10	.....	12	10	2	103	56	45
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	42	1
7	6	1	3	2	.....	1	1	.....	2	2	.....	60	48	11
31	26	6	26	24	.....	108	104	4	81	61	20	376	295	73
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
15	2	13	1	1	.....	3	3	.....	8	2	5	222	151	69
2	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	23	8
25	20	5	.....	.....	.....	8	5	3	1	.....	.....	197	153	32
9	4	5	2	2	.....	14	9	4	19	15	4	384	261	120
1	1	.....	1	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	18	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	11	.....	11	2	.....	2	14	.....	14
6	1	5	3	3	.....	4	3	1	2	1	1	80	40	41
.....	.....	.....	13	.....	13	18	18	.....	8	5	3	69	37	32
9	7	2	3	3	.....	5	2	3	5	4	1	367	343	24
2	1	.....	2	.....	2	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	109	91	12
50	28	22	17	5	12	62	48	14	29	12	17	629	477	142
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	11	.....	139	136	3
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	19	17	1	8	.....	8	87	25	61
2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	3	.....	3	66	43	21
373	**411**	.....	**47**	**39**	**8**	**135**	**135**	.....	**633**	**327**	**305**	**3,227**	**2,888**	**347**
1	**1**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**5**	**5**	.....	.....	.....	.....	**19**	**14**	**5**
6,719	**6,599**	**131**	**6,739**	**6,468**	**79**	**6,268**	**6,186**	**66**	**528**	**497**	**20**	**28,447**	**25,858**	**2,350**
12	**10**	**6**	**47**	**47**	.....	**61**	**61**	.....	**72**	**64**	**7**	**360**	**332**	**25**
.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	49	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	56	.....
12	10	6	30	30	.....	5	5	.....	54	53	.....	234	212	18
.....	.....	.....	10	10	.....	7	7	.....	18	11	7	70	64	7
.....	.....	.....	**2**	**2**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**13**	**4**	**9**
8	**2**	**7**	**42**	**9**	**33**	**70**	**17**	**53**	**71**	**19**	**53**	**1,154**	**216**	**935**
8	2	7	41	8	33	63	10	53	38	8	29	378	88	288
.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	1
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	33	11	24	769	123	646
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3	.....
4,112	**3,852**	**269**	**554**	**497**	**56**	**871**	**650**	**221**	**10,275**	**1,201**	**9,072**	**43,206**	**25,964**	**17,107**
23	23	.....	17	17	.....	228	228	.....	20	20	.....	406	404	2
4,037	3,795	243	464	428	36	501	339	163	9,928	1,065	8,862	35,969	19,918	15,886
52	34	26	73	52	20	142	83	58	327	116	210	6,831	5,642	1,219
2,491	**1,067**	**1,263**	**2,597**	**1,435**	**799**	**2,393**	**1,277**	**615**	**2,232**	**974**	**1,248**	**35,350**	**15,871**	**14,536**
4	3	1	8	1	7	13	6	7	24	10	14	279	95	183
189	147	42	71	51	11	128	105	10	147	99	49	2,038	1,547	351
72	19	47	416	405	5	50	24	22	152	22	131	1,210	777	373
28	3	25	117	6	111	18	4	14	38	10	28	977	339	633
153	7	146	145	9	136	212	23	189	341	29	310	3,437	495	2,920
1,820	705	1,000	1,327	680	528	1,347	668	373	1,526	800	716	26,020	11,681	10,072
225	183	2	513	283	1	625	447	.....	4	4	.....	1,389	937	4
87	**22**	**68**	**54**	**9**	**44**	**93**	**24**	**64**	**133**	**17**	**114**	**1,721**	**488**	**1,167**
50	13	39	44	7	36	72	18	49	102	16	84	1,312	344	917
37	9	29	10	2	8	21	6	15	31	1	30	409	144	250
2	.....	**2**	**7**	.....	**7**	**7**	**5**	**2**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**57**	**34**	**23**
13,970	**12,065**	**1,810**	**10,176**	**8,549**	**1,067**	**10,178**	**8,591**	**1,062**	**14,137**	**3,223**	**10,886**	**116,553**	**73,908**	**37,217**
11,471	10,960	579	7,931	7,223	517	7,976	7,316	642	12,311	2,232	10,061	85,406	58,892	26,061
2,499	1,105	1,231	2,245	1,326	550	2,202	1,275	420	1,826	991	825	31,147	15,016	11,156

66620—6½

ber, it will be noted that the trend of the curves of vacancies and placements in relation to applications was downward during the first half of July, followed by an upward course during the latter part of that month and the first of August, when it again pursued a downward trend until the end of the quarter. At the close of the period under review the levels attained were from six to eight points below those recorded at the end of September a year ago.

During the period July to September, 1937, there was an average of 66·2 vacancies and 62·0 placements for each 100 applications for employment, as compared with 58·7 vacancies and 56·0 placements for each 100 applications during the period under review.

The average number of positions offered daily during the current quarter was 1,514, of applicants registered 2,579, and of placements effected 1,444, in contrast with the daily average of 1,597 vacancies, 2,413 applications and 1,496 placements in regular and casual employment during the corresponding quarter of 1937.

During the three months, July to September, 1938, the offices reported that they had made 115,312 references of persons to positions and effected a total of 111,125 placements, of which 73,908 were in regular employment and 37,217 in casual work. Of the placements in regular employment, 58,892 were of men and 15,016 of women, while casual work was found for 26,061 men and 11,156 women. Comparison with the corresponding period of 1937 showed that 115,150 placements were then made, of which 84,238 were in regular and 30,912 in casual work. Applications for employment during the period under review were received from 150,954 men and 47,583 women, a total of 198,537, in contrast with a registration of 185,731 persons during the same period of 1937. Employers notified the Service during the quarter, July to September, 1938, of 116,553 vacancies, of which 85,406 were for men and 31,147 for women, as compared with 122,968 opportunities for work during the corresponding period a year ago.

In another section of this issue will be found a report in detail of the transactions of the employment offices for the month of September, 1938.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, October, 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at September 12 showed a decline as compared with August 15. There was a decline in employment in building, the distributive trades, hotel and boarding house service, the cotton industry, iron and steel manufacture, certain branches of engineering, the fishing industry, food manufacture, and the port transport industry. On the other hand, employment improved in the wool textile, carpet, hosiery, pottery, boot and shoe and clothing industries, and in coal mining.

It is estimated that at September 12, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain, exclusive of persons within the agricultural scheme, was approximately 11,380,000. This was 22,000 less than at August 15, 1938, and 326,000 less than at September 13, 1937.

Among persons, aged 16-64, insured under the general scheme of unemployment insurance (including the special schemes for the banking and insurance industries), the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at September 12, 1938, was 13·2 compared with 13·0 at August 15, 1938, and 9·7 at September 13, 1937. For persons aged 16-64 insured under the agricultural scheme the percentage was 4·2 at September 12, 1938, as compared with 4·3 at August 15, 1938, and 3·1 at September 13, 1937. For both schemes combined the percentage unemployed at September 12, 1938, was 12·8 as compared with 12·6 at August 15, 1938, and 9·4 for September 13, 1937.

At September 12, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,324,151 wholly unemployed, 412,494 temporarily stopped, and 61,973 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,798,618; this was 39,376 more than at August 15, 1938, and 459,414 more than at September 13, 1937.

The total of 1,798,618 persons on the registers in Great Britain at September 12, 1938, included 1,042,115 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 531,677 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 54,656 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 170,170 other persons, of whom 49,881 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at September 12, 1938, was 1,880,575 as compared with 1,843,272 at

August 15, 1938, and 1,403,506 for September 13, 1937.

United States

In an official press release issued on October 27, Secretary of Labor, Miss Frances Perkins announced that there was a marked increase in employment during September, approximately 440,000 persons being re-employed in all non-agricultural occupations between August and September, in addition to nearly 200,000 who had returned to work between June and August.

The following paragraphs are taken from the official press release:—

For the entire period from June to September over 640,000 men and women were re-employed. This figure does not take account of casual workers and others employed in harvesting crops, including approximately 120,000 cannery workers who are not part of the normal labour supply. The inclusion of these workers would add substantially to the total number of persons re-employed by private industry and by regular governmental agencies.

Most of the employment gain in September was in manufacturing, although retail and wholesale stores, railroads, mines, and certain other lines of industry also took on more employees. Employment of manufacturing wage earners increased by 250,000, an increase of 3·7 per cent, which is much greater than the usual seasonal gain of slightly over 1 per cent. Factory pay-rolls also increased by 5 per cent, or $7,500,000 a week, although there has ordinarily been a gain of about 1 per cent between August and September.

Seventy-three of the 87 manufacturing industries reported employment gains between August and September, and 69 reported larger pay-rolls.

Employment in the durable goods group rose 5·0 per cent. Thirty-seven of the 43 industries surveyed reported employment gains. Activity in automobile plants preparatory to the introduction of new models, was reflected in a rise of 33 per cent in employment. In iron and steel manufacturing employment showed a further small gain of 1 per cent, and pay-rolls increased 4 per cent. Other durable goods industries of major importance in which employment was larger in September than in August include electrical machinery, furniture, shipbuilding, lumber, and foundries and machine shops.

Employment in the industries manufacturing non-durable goods increased by 2·8 per cent during the month. The usual large seasonal employment gains were reported in the canning, cottonseed oil, and beet sugar industries, and in the manufacture of confectionery, fertilizers and millinery. There were also substantial additions to the personnel in clothing, silk and rayon goods, and cotton textile factories.

The employment gain of 5·9 per cent in retail trade was larger than seasonal and indicated the hiring of 184,000 workers since August. Among the more important lines of retail trade which added employees to their rolls were apparel and general merchandising stores, firms dealing in furniture, lumber and building materials, and food. Wholesale firms again reported a small increase of about 12,800 workers, affecting almost all lines of trade. The largest increases were reported by dealers in farm products, assemblers and country buyers, and firms selling metals, dry goods and apparel, paper goods, and plumbing and heating supplies.

Anthracite mines increased their forces by 23·4 per cent from the exceptionally low level of the previous month, adding about 12,600 workers. Bituminous coal mines had 16,100, or 4·3 per cent more men on their rolls in September than in August. Metal mines reported the first employment gain (of 10·3 per cent) since September, 1937, in response to increased demand and rising prices.

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated a gain of 2·4 per cent, or more than 22,000, in the number of employees on Class I railroads.

Changes in employment in other lines of industry were largely seasonal in character, with the exception of slight declines in building and certain of the utilities.

Factory employment and pay-rolls continued to rise in September, employment increasing 3·7 per cent and pay-rolls 5·1 per cent. While employment normally increases from mid-August to mid-September, the current gains are more pronounced than the usual seasonal increase of 1·2 per cent in employment and 1 per cent in pay-rolls. Comparisons of employment and pay-rolls in September, 1938, with September, 1937, show losses of 18·4 per cent and 22·7 per cent, respectively.

The gains in factory employment and pay-rolls were widespread, 73 of the 87 manufacturing industries surveyed showing employment gains and 69 reporting increased pay-rolls.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

As respects contracts for buildings and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours or contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract

for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

Note: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

Department of Agriculture

Construction of a piggery at Waterloo, Ont. Name of contractors, Dunker Construction Ltd., Kitchener, Ont. Date of contract, October 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,700. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 55
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and Concrete Mixer Operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Painters (spray)	0 70
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Roofers, composition	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel—patent	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Pipelayers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchman	0 35
Road grader operator:	
Horsedrawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50

Department of National Defence

Construction of a road from the railway siding to the Magazine at Kamloops, B.C. Name of contractors, Mannix & Davidson, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 24, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,578.25. A fair

wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Dragline operators	1 12½
Dragline firemen	0 74½
Dragline oilers	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Road grader operator:	
Horse drawn	0 45
Including team	0 80
Gasoline	0 50
Steam shovel engineer	1 12½
Steam shovel cranemen	0 90
Steam shovel firemen	0 74½
Tractor operators—gasoline	0 55
Driver, team and scraper	0 75
Driver, team and plow	0 75
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a sports field at Wellington Barracks, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Paving Maritime Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 17, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,704. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 65
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Road grader operators (horse drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (including team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a new rifle range at St. Bruno, P.Q. Name of contractors, T. C. Gorman Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $22,680. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Driver	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators (gas. or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Team and scraper—including driver	0 75
Team and plow—including driver	0 75
Watchman	0 35

Construction of a heating trench from the Power House to Barrack Block No. 1, Royal Canadian Air Force Station, Dartmouth, N.S. Name of contractors, Bianco Bros., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October, 22, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,762.90. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 65
Cement finishers	0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operators: (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50

Construction of married officers' quarters at Vimy Barracks, Barriefield, Ont. Name of contractors, Frontenac Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,915. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Blacksmiths	0 65
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 95
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters	0 80
Cement finishers	0 95
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Compressor operator—gasoline or electric	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Engineer, operating steam—	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen—stationary	.0 45
Hoist operator—gasoline or electric	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 70
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 70
Plasterers	0 95
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 75
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	0 95
Structural steel workers	0 80
Tile setters—ornamental	0 95
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 35

Construction of five magazine buildings, boiler house and Caretaker's quarters at the Royal Canadian Air Force Aerodrome, Truro, N.S. Name of contractors, Fundy Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 7, 1938. Amount of contract, $39,994. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 55
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 75
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters	0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operator—gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineer, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Firemen—stationary	0 40
Hoist operator—gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 55
Lathers, wood	0 50
Machinists	0 60
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	0 65
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters (ornamental)	0 75
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Welders on steel erection	0 75
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a new markers' shelter at the Rifle Range, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. Name of contractors, Brennan Paving Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, October 12, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,896. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 40
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Cement finisher	0 55
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Hoist operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 60
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Ornamental iron workers	0 55

	Per hour
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 45
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Tractor operators	0 45
Team and scraper—including driver	0 65
Team and plow—including driver	0 65
Watchman	0 30

Supply and installation of a new boiler and stoker in the Armoury at Cobourg, Ont. Name of contractors, Mr. Reuben Jackson, Cobourg, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,396. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract for the installation work as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 55
Brick and hollow tile layers and masons	0 80
Brick and hollow tile helpers	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Electricians	0 65
Skilled labourers (helpers)	0 40
Labourers-common	0 25

National Harbours Board

Construction of an asphaltic concrete paved roadway at Lapointe Pier, Vancouver, B.C. Names of contractors, Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, October 5, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,131. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rollermen	$0 87½
Asphalt rakers	0 62½
Asphalt layers	0 50
Labourers	0 45

Construction of an extension to Sillery sewer, Quebec Harbour, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Clovis Beaudet, St. Antoine de Tilly, Lotbinière Co., P.Q. Date of contract, October 13, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $84,926.82. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Blacksmiths	0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00

	Per hour
Dragline operators (steam)	$0 85
Dragline firemen	0 55
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Engineers, loco. crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 40
Machinists	0 65
Millwrights	0 65
Motor boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 55
Pipe layers, caulkers and solderers	0 50
Pile driver foremen	0 70
Pile driver engineers	0 60
Pile driver firemen	0 45
Powdermen	0 50
Riggers (general)	0 50
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 50
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 60

Department of Public Works

Construction of repairs to the wharf at White Rock, B.C. Name of contractors, Fraser River Pile-driving Co., Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, October 22, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,607. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Boomman	1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45

Construction of an extension and repairs to the wharf at Union Bay, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, W. Stuart Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 4, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,151.25. A fair wages

schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 45
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver fireman	0 68¾
Watchman	0 45

Construction of repairs to wharf and renewal of breakwater at Sidney, Nanaimo District, B.C. Name of contractors, Horie-Latimer Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $6,541. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boomman	$1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Pile driver foreman	1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Painters	0 65
Electricians	0 75
Labourers	0 45
Watchmen	0 40
Wharf and dock builders	1 00

Construction of wharf repairs at Campbell River, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, Vancouver Pile Driving & Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 28, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,477.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Pile driver foreman	$1 25
Pile driver engineer	1 12½
Pile driver man	1 00
Pile driver boomman	1 00
Pile driver bridgeman	1 00
Pile driver fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a field laboratory building at Kamloops, B.C. Name of contractors, The Dominion Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $17,800, and unit prices for additional work.

	Per hour
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	$0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finishers	0 60
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers, and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, shingles	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Tile setters	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a breakwater extension at Mill Cove, Lunenburg Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. Robert A. Douglas, New Glasgow, N.S. Date of contract, October 4, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $21,933.90. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Boatmen (rowboat)	0 30
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 55
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of a steel hopper scow of 200 yd. capacity. Name of contractors, Marine Industries Ltd., Sorel, P.Q. Date of contract, September 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $32,900. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boilermakers	0 58
Blacksmiths	0 58
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40

	Per hour
Chippers and caulkers	0 58
Crane operators	0 48
Drillers and reamers	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Electric welders	0 58
Flangers	0 58
Fitters	0 58
Iron moulders	0 58
Labourers	0 35
Machinists	0 58
Machinists' helpers	0 40
Platers	0 58
Patternmakers	0 58
Painters	0 48
Riveters	0 58
Rivet holders	0 45
Rivet heaters	0 40
Riggers	0 48
Shipwright and joiner	0 58

8 hour day and 48 hour week

Construction of wharf improvements at Malagash, N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. William Harney, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 26, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $17,929.92. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Carpenters	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators: gasoline or electric	0 40
Compressor operators: gasoline or electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Engineer, operating, steam: single or double drum	0 55
Fireman, stationary	0 35
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinist	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Watchman	0 25

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Black's Harbour, N.B. Name of contractor, Mr. John S. Parker, Saint John, N.B. Date of contract, September 23, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $24,982. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Motor boat operator	0 35
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 55
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Watchman	0 25

Construction of addition and alterations to the Boiler Plant at Booth Street, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, W. E. Edge Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $19,800, and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Boilermakers	0 70
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Electric	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Drivers	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, composition	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 40

Construction of cribs for western breakwater at Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 26, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $27,965.95. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 55
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blackmiths' helpers	0 55
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 95
Cement finishers	0 70

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Compressor operators, gasoline or electric	0 60
Locomotive crane operator, steam, gasoline or electric	0 85
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
Engineers, steam:	
Single or double drum	$0 80
3 or more drums	0 80
Firemen	0 55
Labourers	0 50
Motor boat operators	0 55
Riggers, general	0 60
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 60
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing, and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 60
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a wharf at Walpole Island, Lambton Co., Ont. Name of contractors, Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co., Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1938. Amount of contracts, approximately $4,709.

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, team and wagon	0 65
Motor boat operators	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck drivers and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 65
Pile driver derrick fireman	0 40
Riggers	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of an extension to the south pier at Kincardine, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henry & Ross, Kincardine, Ont. Date of contract, Sept. 24, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $23,110.54. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helper	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator—gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Engineer, steam—single or double drum	0 65
Hoist operator—gasoline or electric	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Machinist	0 60
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Timbermen or cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a training wall at Bayfield, Ont. Name of contractors, The Chatham Dredging and General Contracting Co. Ltd., Chatham, Ont. Date of contract, September 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $10,764.36. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators, (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 65
Hoist engineer—gasoline	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 60
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Timbermen or cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a wharf at Howdenvale, Bruce Co., Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wm. Bermingham & Son, Kingston, Ont. Date of contract, October 3, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,998.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineer, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Hoist operator—gasoline	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40

	Per hour
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Machinist	0 60
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Pile driver men	0 42
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a timber cribwork extension to the public wharf at Leamington, Ont. Name of contractors, Angus Robertson Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 4, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $151,003.05. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	$0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineers, steam—single or double drum	0 65
Hoist operator (gasoline)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Motor boat operator	0 40
Machinist	0 60
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of an extension to the wharf at Rivière Ouelle, Kamarouska Co., Name of contractors, Napoleon Journier and Alphonse Montminy, of Cap St. Ignace and St. François, P.Q., respectively. Date of contract, September 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $5,984.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 40
Cement and concrete mixer operators: gasoline or electric	0 40
Drill runners (machine)	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Hoist operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Powdermen	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, auger, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of protection work at Notre Dame de Pierreville, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Armand Turcotte, Trois Rivières, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $14,236. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	$0 45
Drivers, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Labourers	0 30
Stonemasons	0 70
Blacksmiths	0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Watchman	0 25

Construction of repairs to the wharf at St. Roch des Aulnaies, Kamarouska Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Normand & Normand, L'Islet, P.Q. Date of contract, October 7, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,952.45. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 40
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Hoist operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Powdermen	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Motor truck driver	0 35
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a wharf at Pointe Lebel, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal,

P.Q. Date of contract, September 26, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately, $23,427.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Compressor operator: gasoline or electric	0 40
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Drill runners (machine)	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Driver	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Hoist operator: gasoline or electric	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam: single or double drum	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Powdermen	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of wharf improvements at Manicouagan (Baie Comeau), P.Q. Name of contractors, North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 3, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $34,897. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators: gasoline or electric	0 40
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 40
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drill runners	0 40
Engineers operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Fireman, stationary	0 35
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor boat operators	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Powdermen	0 40
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver fireman	0 35

Construction of wharf repairs at Carleton, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Theodore E. Rousseau, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 6, 1938. Amount of contract, approximtaely $4,337.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen (rowboats)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Driver	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
Powdermen	0 40
Road grader operators:	
Horsedrawn	0 35
Including team	0 60
Gasoline	0 40
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 40
Shovel operators (gasoline)	0 85
Steam shovel engineers	0 85
Steam shovel cranemen	0 65
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Timbermen (measuring, scribing, and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchmen	0 25

Construction of a breakwater at Pointe aux Anglais, Saguenay Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 3, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $15,250. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Compressor operator—gasoline or electric	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor boat operators	0 35
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85

	Per hour
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the adze, axe, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Ste. Anne des Monts, Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractors, North Shore Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 5, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $44,688. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helper	0 35
Boatmen (Rowboat)	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 55
Fireman—stationary	0 35
Hoist operators—gasoline	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a public building at St. Andrews East, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. William D'Aoust, Eastview, Ont. Date of contract, September 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $80,860.44 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Cement and concrete mixer operator: steam	$0 55
Cement finishers	0 50
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Marble setters	0 70
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Electricians	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Stonecutters	0 60
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a public building at Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, A. Janin Building Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, September 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $602,400.00 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen):	
Up to and including July 31, 1938	0 75
On and after August 1, 1938	0 80
Elevator constructors	0 85
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 60
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Engineers operating steam—	
Single and double drum	0 70
Three drums	0 80
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Hoist operators—gasoline or electric	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 60
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 75
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers:	
Up to and including July 31, 1938	0 80
On and after August 1, 1938	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 82
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Stonecutters	0 80

	Per hour
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Tile setters	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 50
Watchman	0 40

Department of Transport

Hard surfacing on No. 2 landing strip at the Intermediate Aerodrome at Kapuskasing, Ont. Name of contractors, McNamara Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, September 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $59,-217.00. A fair wages schedule was inserted in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt finishers	$0 50
Blacksmiths	0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Road grader operator—horse-drawn	0 40
Road grader operator—horse drawn, including team	0 70
Road grader operator—gasoline	0 45
Power shovel operators—gasoline	0 90
Tractor operators	0 45
Power roller operators, steam and gasoline	0 65
Operators of bituminous penetration equipment	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Watchman	0 30

Construction and maintenance work at Kenora, Ont. Name of contractors, Toronto General Trusts Corporation, Administrator of the Estate of R. H. Bond, Kenora, Ont. Date of contract, September 26, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,141.00. A fair wages schedule was included with the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 70
Driver	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Tractor operators	0 50
Road grader operator, including team	0 75
Road grader operator—gasoline	0 50

Revision of office space in the hangar at the Airport, St. Hubert, P.Q. Name of contractors, A. Lacroix Ltee., St. Lambert, P.Q. Date of contract, September 28, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,200.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—metal	0 75
Linoleum layers	0 55
Ornamental iron workers	0 66
Painters and glaziers	0 66
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 77
Roofers—sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an Airport at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Dutton Bros. & Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, October 17, 1938. Amount of contract, $77,849.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 70
Blacksmith's helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 75
Compressor operators, gasoline or electric	0 55
Dragline operators, steam	1 00
Dragline fireman	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Drill runners	0 55
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Road grader operator, horse drawn	0 50
Road grader operator, including team	0 80
Road grader operator, gasoline	0 60
Steam shovel engineer	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 75
Steam shovel fireman	0 60
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators—gasoline	1 00
Tractor operators	0 67½
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a radio range station at Cowley, Alta. Name of contractors, Oland Construction Co., Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta. Date of contract, October 11, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,024.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators—gasoline	0 45
Driver	0 40

	Per hour
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Roofers—shingle (wood, asbestos)	0 70
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 45
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a sea plane base at Port Arthur, Ont. Name of contractors, Thunder Bay Improvement Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont. Date of contract, September 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $26,653.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Boatmen (Rowboats)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver, team and wagon	$0 75
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Drivers	0 40
Labourer	0 40
Motor boat operator	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Riverman (lock manipulators, on storage dams, and men employed on soundings, and on hazardous work on rivers and streams)	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and on hazardous work on rivers and cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Widening the south bank of the Canal, east of Lock No. 18, Cornwall, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Whitmore & McArthur, Russell, Ont. Date of contract, October 8, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,012.00. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	$0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Fireman—stationary	0 45
Labourer	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Steam shovel engineer	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel fireman	0 55
Steam roller operator	0 65
Engineer, operating steam	0 65
Watchman	0 35

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work.*

Note.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

Department of Public Works

Dredging work in the harbour at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, British Columbia Bridge and Dredging Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, September 23, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,371.00.

Dredging work at L'Anse a Brillant, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. William Harney, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, September 26, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $10,500.00.

Dredging work at Lake approach to Eastern Channel, Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors, National Sand and Material Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 11, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $14,160.00.

Dredging Caribou Harbour, Pictou Co., N.S. Name of contractors, J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 13, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $41,391.00.

Dredging in the inner harbour at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Island Tug & Bridge Co., Ltd., Victoria, B.C. Date of contract, September 26, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $8,355.50.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

Note.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

Department of National Defence

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Writing Desks	The Vilas Furniture Co., Ltd., Cowanville, P.Q.
Wardrobes	The Imperial Rattan Co., Ltd., Stratford, Ont.
Serge Jackets, drab	The Clover Brand Clothing Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Blue Frieze	J. A. Humphrey & Son, Moncton, N.B.
Mooring Rings	Canadian Vickers, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Steel Billets	The Steel Co. of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Floats for aircraft	MacDonald Bros. Aircraft Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Chains, trunk, etc.	Dominion Bridge Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Shackles	Marine Industries Ltd., Sorel, P.Q.
Fibre Boxes	Hinde & Dauch Paper Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Sandbags	Canadian Bag Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

Post Office Department

Metal Dating Stamps and Type, Cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber Stamps, Daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and Weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail Bagging, Fittings, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail Bagging, Fittings, etc.	Bell Thread Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bagging, Fittings, etc.	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bagging, Fittings, etc.	United-Carr Fastener Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail Bagging, Fittings, etc.	J. E. Lortie Co., Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Uniform Cap Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Uniforms	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Satchels	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Satchels	S. S. Holden Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Letter Carriers' Satchels	Hugh Carson Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Waist Belts, blue web	Woods Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Ties	W. A. Brophy Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Leather Coats (sheepskin-lined)	Acme Glove Works Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.

66620—7½

Department of Public Works

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Meadow Lake, Sask. Name of contractors, Hy-Grade Millwork Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask. Date of contract, October 12, 1938. Amount of contract, $746.80.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in Postal Station "F," Toronto, Ont. Name of contractors The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, October 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $885.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Perce, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Semelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, October 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $662.45.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Rogersville, N.B. Name of contractors, Henri Semelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, October 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $723.40.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Stewiacke, N.S. Name of contractors, Henry Semelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, September 28, 1938. Amount of contract, $778.50.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Paul, Alta. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 6, 1938. Amount of contract, $982.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Thomas, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office & School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,384.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

Note.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature.

undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

The major reconditioning of Fairchild Monoplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft, Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, October 20, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,886.55. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)	$0 60
Fitters' helper (A.E.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operators	0 50
Sandblasters	0 55
Labourers	0 35
Air frame construction and assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)	0 60
Fitters' helper (A.F.)	0 40
Machinist	0 65
Machinist's helper	0 40
Machine operator	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)	0 60
Woodworker's helper	0 40
Welder	0 60
Welder's helper	0 40
Electrician	0 65
Electrician's helper	0 40
Painter and doper	0 55
Painter and doper's helper	0 40
Fabric worker—female	0 40
Fabric worker's helper	0 30
Upholsterer	0 55
Upholsterer's helper	0 40
Sandblaster	0 55
Labourer	0 35
Erector	0 60
Erector's helper	0 40
Sheet metal worker	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper	0 40
Riveters	0 50
Riveter's helpers	0 40
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

The complete overhaul of Jaguar airplane engine. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 4, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,110.96. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

The complete overhaul of Wright airplane engine. Name of contractors, Canadian Wright Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,228.86. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Transient Problem in U.S.A.

After six years of focusing nation-wide attention on the needs of homeless and non-resident persons and families, the Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless, appointed by the National Social Work Council, has announced the formation of a new organization which will concern itself with problems arising from migration within the United States. Its Executive Committee, headed by Dr. Ellen C. Potter, has been incorporated under the laws of New York State as the Council on Interstate Migration and selections for membership in the Council are now being made.

The Council on Interstate Migration is not so much a new organization as it is a successor to the Committee as a method of making more effective the work of existing agencies. The Council will adopt and expand the work of the Committee on Care of Transient and Homeless, making those functions more efficient by securing greater participation on the part of other agencies and groups, national, state, and local.

The objects of the Council, as set forth in its Certificate of Incorporation, are as follows:

1. To encourage the study of social problems arising from and connected with migration within the United States.

2. To serve as a clearing house for information among national, state, and local agencies, groups, and individuals, interested in such problems.

3. To facilitate joint planning and conference among governmental and non-governmental groups concerned with such problems.

4. To make such studies as may be necessary to carry out these purposes.

It is hoped that by the Council method, a co-ordination among the various private agencies concerned with migration problems can be established which will complement the co-ordination now being worked for among the federal agencies by the Technical Sub-Committee on Migration Problems recently appointed by the Interdepartmental Committee to Co-ordinate Health and Welfare Activities. The federal group, which now has representation from the Social Security Board, Works Progress Administration, Children's Bureau, Public Health Service, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Office of Education, Employment Service, and Farm Security Administration, is studying the various migration problems which concern federal agencies.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the Labour Gazette from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers but schedules of rates and wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, etc.

Montreal, P.Q.—Certain Bakeries (Hebrew) and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local 115.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to May 1, 1939.

Only union members to be employed. Union representatives may visit the bakers. Bakeries to use the union label.

Hours: 8½ per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime at regular rate. Hebrew holidays to be paid for by the employer.

Minimum wages per week: first hand $40, second hand $37, third hand $34.

Hamilton, Ontario.—Two Bakeries and the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union, Local No. 72.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939.

Only union members to be employed. The business agent of the union may visit the bakeries. The Company to buy union labels from the union.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week. All civic and statutory holidays to be paid for.

Overtime: time and one-half, 90 cents per hour for journeymen, 60 cents for helpers and 45 cents for wrappers.

Wages per week: journeymen bakers $30, helpers $15 to $25, wrappers $15. Jobbers to be paid 60 cents per hour, and 90 cents for overtime.

Vacation: one week's vacation with pay for employees with one year's service.

Apprentices to serve three years and an additional year as improvers.

Wages for apprentices: from $10 to $20 per week, $25 for improvers.

Manufacturing: Tobacco and Liquors

Ottawa.—A Certain Brewery and the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, Local No. 365.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

(N.B.—All breweries in Ontario are governed by a schedule in effect under the Industrial Standards Act as noted in the Labour Gazette, July, 1935, page 633 and September, 1936, page 838.)

Only union members to be employed if available. If another capable man is employed he must join the union.

Hours: for inside men, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week from June 1 to September 30, and 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week from October 1 to May 31; drivers and helpers on city delivery 8 per day, 48 per week; drivers on transport work, 9 per day, 54 per week from April 1 to September 30 and 8 per day, 48 per week from October 1 to March 31. Watchman, engineers and firemen do not come under the 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays and legal holidays, time and one-half.

Wages per week: coopers $30, truck drivers $26, fermenting room and cold storage, brew house, wash house (skilled labour), bottlers operating machines, shippers and receivers, $24.50; wash house (general labour), bottlers other than those operating machines, truck driver helpers, $22.50. Present higher rates are not to be reduced.

Vacation: drivers and helpers, shippers and receivers and men in retail department handling goods, to receive two weeks' vacation with pay during winter months; drivers and helpers employed less than one year to receive one week's vacation.

Drivers delivering half barrels and large loads to have helpers.

Disputes to be referred to a joint committee for their decision and no strike or lockout pending their decision.

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Breweries and the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, No. 304.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to April 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for a brewery at Ottawa, with these exceptions:

Hours for inside workers to be 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, throughout the year.

Wages per week: coopers $30, truck drivers $26, fermenting room and cold storage, brew house, wash house, bottlers operating machines, shippers and receivers, watchman, $25.50, bottlers other than those operating machines and truck drivers helpers, $23.50.

Hamilton, Ontario.—A Certain Brewery and the International Union of United Brewery, Flour, Cereal and Soft Drink Workers, Local 312.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to April 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for breweries at Toronto, with this exception:

Wages for shipping and receiving department yardmen $26.50, kettlemen $33, fermenting room foreman $31.50.

London, Ontario.—A Certain Brewery and the National Beverage Workers' Union, Local No. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to that summarized above for a brewery at Ottawa, with these exceptions:

Hours: employees other than engineers, watchmen, drivers and helpers and those engaged in process work, 8 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 45-hour week; engineers and watchmen, a

48-hour week; brewing department, 45 per week with one day off in seven; drivers and helpers and other garage employees, 52 per week.

Overtime: for brewing department and for other employees except engineers, watchmen, drivers and helpers, overtime to be paid at the rate of time and one-half for all time over 9 in any day except Saturday and all time over five hours on Saturday.

Wages per week after one year's service: coopers $31, truck drivers $26, bottlers operating machines, watchmen (for week of six days of 12 hours), fermenting room and cold storage, $25.50; bottlers other than those operating machines and truck drivers' helpers $23.50. Wages per week during first year of service: $1 per week less than the above rates except for truck drivers who shall be paid the same rate of $26.

KITCHENER AND WATERLOO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN BREWERIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS, No. 173.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to May 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for a brewery at Ottawa, with these exceptions:

Hours: from June 1 to August 31, 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week; from September 1 to May 31, 8 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 45-hour week; for drivers and helpers on city delivery 8 per day, a 48-hour week; for drivers on transport work, 9 per day, a 54-hour week, from April 1 to September 30, and 8 per day, a 48-hour week, from October 1 to March 31.

Wages are the same as at Ottawa except the class "wash house general labourers" is omitted and all wash house employees to receive $24.50.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN BREWERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS, LOCAL No. 232.

Agreement to be in effect from May 3, 1938, to April 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one summarized above for a brewery at Ottawa, with these exceptions:

As the products of this company are transported by a transportation company, truck drivers are not included in this agreement.

Hours: from April 1 to September 30, 9 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 49-hour week; from October 1 to March 31, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Wages per week: coopers $31; fermenting room and cold storage, kettlemen, wash house, watchmen (6 days of 12 hours), bottlers operating machines, $26.50; other bottlers, $24.50

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN BREWERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS, LOCAL 319.

Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1937, to July 1, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, or in the busy season others with permit cards from the union may be employed. No discrimination against any man for his union activities. The union will furnish the union label when requested by the employer signing the agreement.

Hours of labour "shall be in accordance with the laws passed by the Dominion Government, with no reduction of wages." Eight out of nine consecutive hours with interruption of one hour for dinner, to be a day's work.

Overtime and work on Sundays and five legal holidays, time and one-half.

Wages per week: first cellar man and coopers, $31.70; first men in bottle shop and engineers, $29.70; truck drivers $27.50; all men in brewhouse (except first cellar men), bottlers operating machines, firemen and watchmen, $26.95; all permit card men and helpers $22.50. Employees receiving higher rates at time agreement came into effect not to be reduced while holding the same position.

Wages per week for apprentices: $22.50 first year and $24.50 second year.

Vacation: all drivers and their helpers who have worked one year with the company to be allowed two weeks' holidays with pay during winter months; those who have been employed six months, one week's holidays.

Disputes to be settled by a joint arbitration board including if necessary a disinterested fifth person, whose decision shall be binding on both parties.

VICTORIA, B.C.—A CERTAIN BREWERY AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF UNITED BREWERY, FLOUR, CEREAL AND SOFT DRINK WORKERS. LOCAL 280.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Only union members or those who will join the union to be employed, except in busy seasons when others may be employed with permit cards from the union if no union members available. No discrimination against employees on account of union activity. The company to give preference to union made malt and all other union made materials. The company is entitled to the use of the union label.

Hours: for engineers and firemen, 8 per day, 6 days per week, a 48-hour week; for all other employees, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Minimum wages per week: brewhouse, cellarmen, washhouse, coopers and truck drivers, $31.50; bottlers, machine operators, packers, etc., $31; drivers' helpers, $30.50; extra and permit card help, $28; chief engineer, $150 per month, second and third engineer, $32 per week; first and second firemen $32, third and fourth firemen (without papers), $28.50. Employees receiving a higher wage at time agreement made not to be reduced.

The company may employ one apprentice for each fifteen union members regularly employed.

Wages for apprentices: $21 per week during first year and $23 during second year.

Vacation: engineers and firemen with one year's service with the company to be given two weeks' vacation with pay. All employees with three years' service to have one week's vacation with pay.

Manufacturing: Fur, Leather and Miscellaneous Animal Products

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Manufacturers of Leather Goods (Handbags, Etc.) and the International Ladies' Handbag, Pocketbook and Novelty Workers' Union (Leather Workers).

An agreement was made, effective from July 15, 1937, to July 30, 1939, which renewed the previous agreement (Labour Gazette, May, 1936, page 458) and also stipulated the employees should receive increases in wages over their previous rates, with the additional provision that within one year the two parties should meet and draw up a schedule of wages and classifications. The supplementary agreement establishing this wage scale was made effective from August 15, 1938, to June 30, 1939.

Minimum wages per week: cutters, operators and framers—$27 for first class, $24 second class; third class cutters (employed exclusively on linings) $19.50; third class operators (employed exclusively on plain stitching on linings and pockets) and framers (employed exclusively on pockets) $16; scallopers (paper cutters) $27.50; shear cutting $19; bench workers—$18 for first class, $16 for second class; cementers and gluers $14; packers and examiners $16; skivers $19; turners (pouches and bags) $16; general helpers $12.50.

Manufacturing: Textiles, Clothing, Etc.

Cornwall, Ontario.—A Certain Cotton Textile Manufacturing Company and the Cotton Workers Federal Union, Local No. 2.

Agreement made following the strike reported in the Labour Gazette, April, page 380.

Agreement to be in effect from May 30, 1938. to March 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The company recognizes the union as the sole agency representing their membership in their Cornwall plant provided that the union be composed exclusively of the employees of the company's Cornwall mills and provided that the union be affiliated with no other labour organization but the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada. The company will co-operate with the union to assist in obtaining and retaining members. The union not to intimidate or coerce employees to join the union. New employees will only be engaged on condition that they join the union. Managers, superintendents, office employees, foremen, sub-foremen, members of the engineering department, watchman and all temporary employees are ineligible to join the union.

Hours to be in accordance with the regulations of the Industry and Labour Board of Ontario. Hours for tour workers to be in three shifts of 8 consecutive hours each, each shift to rotate in sequence weekly.

Wages: general changes in wages may be made only after 30 days' notice.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions and also when necessary to lay off employees.

There shall be a mill committee of employees for each mill and a general committee of employees of the three mills including the union president to meet representatives of the company and for the settlement of disputes. No strike or lockout to occur without 30 days' notice being given in writing.

Cornwall, Ontario.—An Artificial Silk Manufacturing Company and the United Textile Workers (Rayon Section), Federal Union Local No. 3.

Agreement to be in effect from September 10, 1938 to September 9, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, October, 1937, page 1153, with these exceptions:

The company agrees to the presence at any negotiations with the company of a national officer of the union when deemed necessary by the union. Shop stewards elected by union members are recognized as representing the members of the union in the department concerned.

No wage schedule or change in wage rates is mentioned in this agreement and the provisions as to helpers' wage rates and advancement is also omitted.

Vacation: paid vacations are now extended to employees with at least six months and less than one year's service who are given 3½ days vacation and such employees who work on the statutory holidays are given 5 days.

Toronto, Ontario.—Millinery Manufacturers' Association and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union (Local 46).

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1937 to March 1, 1939.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Others employed must join the union. Any work sent outside the factory must be done at union shops. No discrimination against any employees on account of union activity.

The provisions as to hours, overtime and wages are entirely conditional on the existence of similar provisions in a similar agreement in Montreal. (Such an agreement for Montreal district is in effect as noted in the Labour Gazette, August, 1935, page 732, March, 1936, page 275 and June, 1937, page 695, except that by the April 15, 1937 amendment, overtime is permitted for one hour on any Friday.)

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40 hour week.

Overtime permitted only during four to six weeks in the spring and four weeks in the fall and then limited to 2 hours per day from Monday to Friday, or 10 hours per week. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half. Employees to be given Good Friday and Labour Day with pay.

Minimum weekly wage rates after July 1, 1937: all round blockers $32; straw operators, blockers, fabric operators and cutters $29, drapers $20, trimmers $15. All of these classes to be paid by the week. Wages for workers in these classes who are not skilled may be at a less rate to be decided between the employer and the union but at no time may the number of such lower paid workers be more than 25 per cent of the workers.

So far as possible there will be equal distribution of work.

A shop committee to be elected in each establishment to deal with the employer about any grievances. If the matter cannot be settled in this way it will be taken up by the union representative with the employer. Any dispute which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to a joint board.

Guelph, Ontario.—A Certain Hat Manufacturing Company and their Employees, Members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, Local No. 82. (Hat Factory Workers.)

Agreement made following strike (reported in the Labour Gazette, August, page 887) to be in effect from July 27, 1938 to May 31, 1939. A conference to be held 60 days before expiry date to negotiate a renewal or an amended agreement.

No discrimination to be shown by the company against any employee on account of union activity. Neither the company nor the employees to intimidate employees either against or in favour of trade union membership.

Hours: with the exception of janitors, watchmen, firemen, maintenance men and such other employees not connected with direct production, to be 45 per week to be worked in either 5 or 5½ days of not more than 9 hours a day and not more than 5 hours on Saturday.

Overtime: on 15 working days between May 1 and October 31 and on 15 working days between November 1 and April 30, overtime not exceeding 3 hours on any day may be worked at regular wage rate. All other overtime for employees except those noted above (janitors, etc.) to be paid at time and one-third.

The wage schedule which forms part of this agreement was not received by the Department of Labour. In the case of any change in the method of manufacture or new product being introduced the rate to be decided between the management and the committee of employees.

All direct productive work to be divided as equally as possible among the workers.

A committee of employees to be formed to deal with the company in matters of wages, prices, etc. and to adjust complaints. No strike or lockout to occur. Any disputes which cannot be settled between the parties to be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of the company, one of the employees' committee and a third from the Ontario Department of Labour, the decision of which board will be final and binding.

Toronto, Ontario.—A Certain Hat Manufacturing Company and their Employees, Members of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, Local No. 86. (Hat Factory Workers.)

Agreement reached following strike reported in the Labour Gazette, September, page 977.

Agreement to be in effect from August 22, 1938 to June 15, 1939. A conference to be held 60 days before expiration date to negotiate a renewal or amended agreement.

The terms of this agreement are the same as those for hat factory workers at Guelph as summarized above. The wage scale forming part of this agreement was not received in the Department.

Toronto, Ontario.—Certain Manufacturers of Men's Work Clothing and the United Garment Workers of America, Toronto District Council.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1938 to March 31, 1939.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Any others employed must have a union working card. No discrimination against any employee on account of union activity. The manufacturer will not give out any work to be done at any non-union label, contracting or home shop. No manufacturer will be granted the use of the union label unless under the same conditions and piece work rates of this agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and on six specified holidays. These overtime rates apply to piece workers as well as time workers.

Wages: all new prices to be agreed upon between the manufacturer and the committee, or if necessary with a union representative. Examining, inspecting, marking, folding and boxing if paid for on a week work basis to be paid at not less than the minimum scale for all week workers that is $13.20 per week.

In slack period, the available work in the shop to be divided as equally as possible among the employees.

Disputes to be settled between the manufacturer and the shop committee or shop steward.

Manufacturing: Pulp and Paper

Liverpool, N.S.—Mersey Paper Company Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers (Local 259), the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 141) and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (Local 709).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938 to May 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1937, page 813, with certain exceptions:

Hours are fixed at 8 per day for both tour and day workers.

Overtime: time and one half for day workers (except boom men and wood room men) for all work over 8 per day; time and one half for work of boom men and wood room men for work over 10 hours in a day; time and one half for time worked by tour workers required to work overtime at other than tour work.

Boom haul-up and wood room men to receive a minimum of 6 hours per day.

The wage schedule forming part of this agreement was not received in the department, but increases in wages have been reported over the 1937 rates.

Temiskaming, Three Rivers and Gatineau, Quebec.—The International Paper Company, the International Fibre Board Limited and the Quebec Provincial Council of Paper Mill Unions, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938 to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. There will be no suspension or stoppage of work at any plant because of the termination of this agreement.

The company recognizes the above council and unions as the agencies representing the employees of the above plants.

If employees are to be promoted or laid off, the management will take into consideration first, ability anad second, length of service.

"If it is necessary to materially curtail operations in any plant, thus creating a social problem in the community, the management will, in addition to the above, give particular consideration in the case of employees with dependents, if capable and efficient as against employees without dependents."

The wage schedule forming part of this agreement was not received in the Department.

A mutual interest board to be formed to meet regularly. Any disputes which cannot be settled between the plant's adjustment committee and the superintendent will be referred to the president of the company and the international president of the union, and later if necessary to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final and binding.

Three Rivers, Quebec.—Canadian International Paper Company and the Quebec Provincial Council of Paper Mill Unions and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Local 163.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938 to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. No suspension or stoppage of work because of the termination of this agreement.

The terms of this agreement are similar to those of the agreement summarized above for employees of this company at Temiskaming, Three Rivers and Gatineau.

Cornwall, Ontario.—Howard Smith Paper Mills Limited and the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, Local 212, The International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, Local 338.

Agreement to be in effect from December 10, 1937, to January 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes these unions as representatives of their membership. The Company will co-operate with the unions to assist in obtaining and retaining union members. The unions not to intimidate nor coerce employees to join the unions. New employees to join the union, and those now members or those who will become so or be reinstated are expected to maintain their union membership.

In promotion, the management will consider first, merit, character and ability and second, length of service. In laying off men, length of service to be given more consideration than in the case of promotion.

Hours for all workers not to exceed 50 per week. The regular operation of the mills to be six days a week with 24 hours shutdown on Sunday. Hours for tour workers: 8 per day.

Overtime: for day workers, time and one-half. Day workers to be paid time and one-half for work during shutdown periods on Sundays and specified holidays and shall be expected to take one day off during the week. Except in the chlorine plant and boiler house (which operates 7 days per week) tour workers to be paid time and a half for time worked during shutdown periods on Sundays and holidays, and also for overtime work on other than tour work.

Wages: the wage rates and bonus system in force at the time the agreement was made were to remain in effect unless otherwise mutually agreed upon.

Provision is made for the settlement of disputes by union representatives and the management, and if they are unsuccessful by a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final and binding.

Merritton, Ontario.—Alliance Paper Mills Limited and The International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (Local 77).

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938 to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for its employees. New employees to join the union.

In promotions and when laying off men, the oldest men in the service to be given preference.

Hours: 48 per week. Tour workers to work 8 hours per day, shifts to rotate in sequence weekly.

Overtime: time and one-half for overtime work by day workers; for tour workers, time and one-half for overtime work on other than tour work; work on Sundays and mill holidays by both day and tour workers to be paid at time and one-half.

Wages per hour for some classes of work at Lincoln mill—papermakers 49 to 78 cents, beater bosses 67 cents, helpers 49 cents, millwright 73 cents, helper 46 cents, general mill labour 49 cents, yard men 46 cents; at bag mill—bottomer operator 61 cents, experienced girls 35 cents, tuber 53 cents, printer and pressman 53 and 55 cents, experienced girls 35 cents, packer 54 cents; maintenance—machinists and electricians 73 cents, mechanics 83 cents, mechanics' helpers 51 cents; at Lybster mill—papermakers 49 to 92 cents, oiler 55 cents, cutterman 63 cents, rewinders 57 cents, embosser operator and trimmers operator 57 cents, general mill labour 46 cents; at sulphite mill—digester operators 70 and 75 cents, helpers 48 cents, acid operators 67 cents, wet room 47 to 51 cents, wood room chipperman 56 cents, pulpwood men 46 cents, boiler-room firemen 65 cents, helpers 56 cents.

Thorold, Ontario.—Provincial Paper Limited, Montrose Division, and the International Brotherhood of Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers (No. 290).

Agreement to be in effect from May 16, 1937 to May 1, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for its employees. Only union members or those who will join the union to be employed.

Hours: for tour workers, 48 per week; for day workers, 44 per week.

Overtime: time and one-half for overtime and for work on mill holidays.

Wages per hour: papermakers 48 to 90 cents; beater engineers 77 cents, helpers 48 and 53 cents; bleach, clay and size, 50 cents; calender room runners 66 cents, helpers 48 cents, embosser and rewinder runner 57 cents; cutterman 53 cents, finishers 62 cents, trimmers 64 cents, platers 65 to 70 cents, girls (sorters and plater girls) 36 and 38 cents, shipper 66 cents; old paper—baler men 48 cents, sorter girls 36 cents, cookerman 50 cents, helpers 48 cents, washermen 53 cents; steam plant firemen 66 cents, helper 60 cents; loading and unloading—year men 46 cents, truck driver 52 cents; repair and maintenance—machinist, 88 cents, electrician, carpenter, millwright and steamfitters 77 cents, oiler 58 cents, mechanic's helper 55 cents, painter 58 cents; labourers 46 cents.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions and reducing staff.

A dispute which cannot be settled between the management and the union committee will

be referred to the company president and the international president of the union, and if they are unsuccessful it will be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final and binding.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

OTTAWA, ONTARIO.—OTTAWA BRANCH OF THE CANADIAN CONSTRUCTION ASSOCIATION AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 7 (BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS).

Agreement to be in effect from May 27, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and from year to year subject to notice.

(The clauses of this agreement relating to hours, overtime and to the wage rate until April 30, 1939, were made binding under the Industrial Standards Act as noted in the article on this Act in this issue.)

The accredited representatives of the union to have access to all jobs to confer with the shop steward.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. When two or more shifts are worked, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Monday to Friday inclusive and Saturday afternoon to 5 p.m., time and one-half; all other overtime including work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen bricklayers and stonemasons: 90 cents per hour from July 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939; $1 per hour from May 1, 1939, to April 30, 1940.

Union members to be strictly journeymen. Any member wishing to take contracts must withdraw from union membership and may not apply for membership for one year.

A joint industrial council consisting of five representatives of each party and an independent chairman to be set up for the settlement of any disputes, the decision of such board to be binding on both parties.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Telegraphs and Telephones

THE CANADIAN PRESS AND ALL CANADIAN PRESS TELEGRAPH EMPLOYEES

This agreement, which was negotiated before a Board of Conciliation and Investigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 724 and this issue page 1202), is in effect from August 1, 1938, to July 1, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The telegraphers may hold membership in the trade union of their choice without discrimination by the company, with the exception of 11 traffic chiefs appointed by the company who will have executive authority over the telegraphers and on appointment these traffic chiefs must abstain from union membership. Such traffic chiefs are not governed by this agreement except as to their minimum weekly wage and except that if any traffic chief is demoted, he may retain his seniority and return to his former position or a similar one.

Hours: 8 per day (not including the 30-minute lunch period), a 44-hour week for day work; 7¾ per night (not including the 45-minute lunch period), a 42½-hour week for night work. In the New York Bureau, however, hours not to exceed 41½ hours within six days and six nights. Two rest periods of 10 minutes to be given on day and on night shifts.

Overtime: time and one-half. When called for emergency duty, at least three hours to be paid for at overtime rate. Where the exigencies of newspaper publication permit, a full holiday to be allowed for seven statutory holidays. Telegraphers who are called to work on these days (or the night preceding such holiday for the night shifts) to be paid for such time worked at the regular rate in addition to this regular weekly salary. Telegraphers called to work on their seventh day or seventh night, whether this falls on Saturday or Sunday, to be paid overtime at double time for time worked, with a minimum working time of three hours.

Wages per week: line telegraphers and junior bureau telegraphers, $23.50 during first year of service; $26 during second year, $28.50 during third year; senior bureau telegraphers, $31 during first year of service, $33.50 during second year and $36 during third year. Any telegraphers being paid at higher wages at the time the agreements made were not to be reduced. Increases above the scale to be given in the discretion of the general manager.

Vacation: two weeks' annual holiday with pay to be given each telegrapher who has at least one year's service.

In filling vacancies by promotion, service record of character and ability to govern and those being equal, length of continuous service with the company to be the deciding factor. On completion of three years, bureau juniors to be advanced into the senior ratings if they have a satisfactory record; line telegraphers to be eligible for transfer to bureau positions. In reduction of staff also, seniority to be deciding factor.

Telegrapher called to perform duties at another place of employment to be allowed all necessary expenses incurred in addition to regular pay and to be paid overtime for travelling time between 8 a.m. and 11 p.m. in any one day in excess of his regular shift.

Grievances of telegraphers to be submitted in writing to the general committee and traffic superintendent within 20 days, with the right of appeal, through the general committee to the general manager.

If requested by the chairman of the general committee, the company will give reasons for the transfer, suspension or discharge of any telegraphers. Disputes which cannot be settled between the parties to be referred to a board of arbitration consisting of one representative of the company, one representative of the employees and a chairman chosen by them, or if necessary appointed by the Minister of Labour for Canada. (No director, official or member of the Canadian Press or any employee of the company or an official or member of any union to which the telegraphers may belong may be chosen as a member of the board of arbitration.) The decision of this board to become part of this agreement.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Order in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Men's Hat and Cap Manufacturing Industry, Montreal (amendment).

Can, Container and Metal Utensil Manufacturing Industry, Province of Quebec.

Passenger, Freight and Industrial Car Industry, Montreal (amendment).

Building Trades, Sorel (amendment).
Building Trades, Joliette (amendment).
Building Trades, Sherbrooke (amendment).
Building Trades, St. Johns and Iberville.
Building Trades, Montreal (amendment).
Building Trades, Hull (amendment).
Longshoremen, Sorel (amendment).
Retail Store Clerks, Magog (amendment).
Grocers and Butchers, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships (amendment).
Shoe Repairers, Sherbrooke (amendment).
Garage and Service Station Employees, Montreal (amendment).
Barbers and Hairdressers, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville and Magog (amendment).
Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe (amendment).
Barbers and Hairdressers, St. Jerome.
Barbers and Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).
Barbers and Hairdressers, Hull (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

Thhe following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

Ontario

Bricklayers and Stonemasons, Ottawa.
Barbers, Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine.
Barbers, Fergus and Elora.
Barbers, Perth, Carleton Place, Smiths Falls and Almonte.
Barbers, St. Thomas.
Barbers, Port Colborne and Humberstone.
Barbers, Simcoe.

Saskatchewan

Jewellery Workers, Saskatoon.
Electric Workers, Regina.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May issue of the Labour Gazette, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette

from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting the can, container and metal utensil manufacturing industry throughout the province, building trades at St. Johns and Iberville and barbers and hairdressers at St. Jerome and district, which are summarized below; and amendments and corrections to a number of other agreements which are also summarized below. Requests for the extension of new agreements affecting retail store clerks (except food stores) in Quebec City, cleaners and dyers in Quebec City and undertakers in Montreal were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 1; for the extension of agreements affecting pleating and embroidery workers in Montreal, shoe shiners in Montreal and barbers and hairdressers in St. Johns and Iberville in the issue of October 29. In addition, Orders in Council were passed approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others making competency certificates obligatory as listed below.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MEN'S HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved October 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 22, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, page 102 and August, page 944), by excluding baby bonnets, that is any headwear made for an infant up to the age of two years if made of silk, satin, lace or poplin.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

CAN, CONTAINER AND METAL UTENSIL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved October 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 22, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between the American Can Company, General Steel Wares, Ltd., the Continental Can Company of Canada, Ltd., and Canco Can Makers Association of Montreal, Continental Can Makers Association of Montreal and General Steel Wares Limited, Montreal Employees' Association.

The Order in Council to be in effect from June 15, 1938, to December 31, 1939, and applies to establishments engaged in the "manufacturing of cans, containers and metallic utensils" throughout the Province of Quebec.

Hours: 48 per week for all except stationary engineers and firemen who may work up to 54 hours at regular rate.

Overtime: work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time, except overtime work performed by stationary enginemen and firemen of the regular shift on these days, for which time and one-half will be paid; overtime work for general employees and specialized employees, time and one-quarter; for stationary enginemen and firemen—for work over 54 but not exceeding 60 hours in a week, 45 cents per hour for fourth class enginemen, 50 cents for third class, 60 cents for second class, 35 cents for firemen; for stationary enginemen and firemen for work over 12 hours per day or 60 per week, time and one-quarter. Overtime for mechanical employees, time and one-half; overtime for watchman, truck drivers and service men at regular rate.

Minimum hourly wage rates for general employees: female employees—17 cents for beginners, 22 cents after 6 months, 26 cents after one year; boys (16 to 20 years)—20 cents for beginners, 23 cents after 6 months and 26 cents after one year; men employees—labourers, sweepers, janitors, truckers and general helpers, 30 cents during first six months and 32½ cents thereafter; other classes including production operators, can pilers, packers, etc., 32½ cents and 35 cents, assistant shippers 40 cents.

Minimum hourly wage rates for specialized employees: machine and tool setters—37½ cents for beginners, 40 cents after 6 months, 42½ cents after one year; lithograph press feeders 37½ cents for beginners and 40 cents after six months; stationary enginemen (for a week of 48 to 54 hours), $24.30 per week for fourth class, $27 for third class and $32.40 for second class; fireman (stoker) $18.90 for week of 48 to 54 hours; stationary enginemen and firemen for work where less than 48 hours is worked in week, 51 cents per hour for fourth class enginemen, 56 cents for third class and 68 cents for second class, 40 cents for fireman (stoker); maintenance men on machines 40 to 45 cents, picklers, galvanizers' and tinners' helpers 40 cents, galvanizers' and tinners principal attendants 50 and 55 cents, building and maintenance men 50 cents, painters and sprayers capable of mixing and applying paints, 45 and 50 cents, acetylene welders and electric arc welders 50 cents, deep draw press operators 42½ and 45 cents.

Minimum hourly wage rates for mechanical employees: mechanics skilled on a special machine or working on mechanical work but not a qualified journeyman 50 cents, millwrights 55 and 60 cents, journeymen machinists including toolmakers, diemakers and general machinists 65 and 70 cents, journeymen lithographers, including lithograph pressmen, photo composers, transfermen and etchers 80 and 85 cents.

Minimum hourly wage for watchmen 25 and 30 cents, for truck drivers and service men 40 cents.

Minimum weekly salaries for office employees: 65 per cent of female employees to be paid a minimum of $15, another 20 per cent $13 and the remaining 15 per cent $12; 65 per cent of male employees $20 per week, another 20 per cent $17.50 and the remaining $15 per week; office boys and messengers—65 per cent to be paid $8, another 20 per cent $7 and the remaining $6; junior clerks (male or female) $9 to $14.

Employees incapacitated by age or infirmity may be employed at a lower wage rate to be determined by the joint committee, but in no case may there be more than one such employee in each ten employed. There shall be no reduction in wages.

Minimum wages for apprentice machinists: from 20 cents per hour during first six months with a 5 cent per hour increase each six months to journeymen's rate; apprentice lithographers from 40 cents during first six months, with increase of 5 cents per hour each six months till journeymen's rate is reached.

There shall be no reduction in wages. An employee who is handicapped may work for a lower wage rate to be determined by the joint committee, but not more than one such employee may do so out of every ten employees.

PASSENGER, FREIGHT AND INDUSTRIAL CAR INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council approved October 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 22, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1171) by confining the jurisdiction of the Order in Council to the Turcot and Dominion plants of the Canadian Car and Foundry Ltd.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, SOREL.—An Order in Council, aproved October 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 15, and further correction published in the issue of October 29, amend the Original Order in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1172): by changing the class "pipe-mechanics" to "plumbers and pipe mechanics"; by adding the class tinsmith-roofers at a wage rate of 75 cents per hour for contractors (personal services) and 50 cents for journeymen. The correction published in the *Quebec Official Gazette of* October 29 does not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

BUILDING TRADES, JOLIETTE.—An Order in Council, approved October 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 22 amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, page 694) by changing the wage rate for stone masons on the work from 50 to 60 cents per hour in zone II, thus raising the rate in zone II to the same as the zone I rate for this trade.

BUILDING TRADES, SHERBROOKE.—An Order in Council, approved September 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 8, corrects the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1173) by correcting the minimum wage rate for carpenters in the city of Drummondville and within five miles of its limits to be 45 cents per hour (instead of 40 to 45 as previously stated).

BUILDING TRADES, ST. JOHNS AND IBERVILLE.—An Order in Council, approved September 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 1, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain employers and le Syndicat Catholique National de la Construction de St. Jean (the National Catholic Union of Building Trades of St. Johns).

The Order in Council to be in effect from October 1, 1938, to January 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, in the city of St. Johns and the town of Iberville.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week, except labourers who may work 9 hours per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum hourly wage rates:

Trades	Wage rates per hour
Bricklayers, plasterers, masons including cutters on the field	$0 65
Carpenter joiners, erectors of screens (wood or metal), sashes, windows, steel partitions, joiners, concrete form (shop or job)	0 50
Weather strippers	0 50
Electricians	0 55
Enginemen (hoist)	0 50
Enginemen (steam mixer)	0 50
Enginemen (gasoline mixer)	0 35
Compressor operators	0 45
Hod carriers	0 35
* Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal or wood)	0 50
Marble setters	0 65
Painters, sprayers, decorators, glaziers, paper hangers	0 48
Plumbers, steamfitters and pipe-mechanics:	
Journeymen	0 55
Fifth year apprentices and junior mechanics	0 45
Roofers (asbestos, slate, tiles and composition):	
Journeymen	0 50
Helpers	0 35
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Terrazzo layers	0 50
Men working on the machine for the polishing of terrazzo:	
Dry polishing	0 45
Water polishing	0 40
Sprinkler fitters	0 60
Tile setters	0 60
Erectors of structural iron:	
Journeymen	0 50
Helpers	0 35
Cement finishers	0 35

* Labourers may be gasoline mixer operators, hod carriers, structural iron erectors' helpers, roofers' helpers and cement finishers' helpers.

A handicapped worker may work for a lower wage rate if such is established by the joint committee for him.

Apprentices must be at least 16 years and not more than 28 years of age when beginning apprenticeship. One apprentice allowed for each ten journeymen or fraction thereof. This restriction does not apply to the plumbing, heating, electric, tin, refrigerating and sprinkler trades. Apprentice bricklayers, carpenters and joiners, masons, painters (including sprayers, glaziers, decorators, paper-hangers) and plasterers to serve four years. Apprentices to be registered with the joint committee and at end of apprenticeship take an examination before the board of examiners. Apprentices who attended a technical or trades school to be credited for such time.

Wages for apprentices from 30 per cent of journeymen's rate during first year to 75 per cent during fourth year, except apprentices

in the plumbing, heating and tin industries who shall be paid from 20 cents per hour during first year to 35 cents during fourth year.

Building contracts granted and signed before the adoption of this Order in Council were not to be governed by its provisions.

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—A correction is published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 22 to the Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, August, page 945) which removes from the enumeration of the types of work, covered by the industrial jurisdiction the word "public," making it clear that all building construction is included under the agreement.

BUILDING TRADES, HULL.—An Order in Council approved September 28, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette, October* 8, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 798) by repealing the clause which had provided that the agreement be administered by the joint committee of the building trades of Montreal subject to 30 days' notice and the formation of a joint committee for Hull.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN, SOREL.—An Order in Council, approved October 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 22, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 1044) by providing that the agreement be administered by the joint committee of the building industry of Sorel or any other committee duly replacing it.

Trade

RETAIL STORE CLERKS, MAGOG.—An Order in Council, approved September 24 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 1, corrects the original Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1173) but it does not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

GROCERS AND BUTCHERS, SHERBROOKE AND EASTERN TOWNSHIPS.—An Order in Council, approved October 7 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 15, amends the previous Order in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 1045 and October, page 1174) by excluding from the terms of the Order in Council the public market of the city of Sherbrooke.

Service: Custom and Repair

SHOE REPAIRERS, SHERBROOKE.—An Order in Council, approved October 16, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 22, amends the previous Orders in Council for these workers (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 800 and September, page 1045) by making certain changes which do not affect the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, MONTREAL.—Two Orders in Council, one approved September 24 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* October 1, and the other approved October 7 and published in the issue of October 15, amend the previous Orders in Council (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 697 and July, page 800) by excluding from the territorial jurisdiction the counties of Vaudreuil and Châteauguay.

Service: Business and Personnel

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, SHERBROOKE, LENNOXVILLE AND MAGOG.—An Order in Council, approved September 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 1, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 800) by providing that the apprentice and employer work in the same shop so that the apprentice be under the immediate and continuous direction of the employer.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. HYACINTHE.—An Order in Council approved October 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 15, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1174) by making corrections in the arrangement of hours which do not change the summary as given in the LABOUR GAZETTE.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, ST. JEROME.—An Order in Council, approved October 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* October 15, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between le Syndicat des Maîtres Barbiers, Coiffeurs et Coiffeuses du district de Saint-Jérôme (the union of Master Barbers and Hairdressers of St. Jerome district) and le Syndicat des Employés-Barbiers, Coiffeurs-Coiffeuses du district de Saint-Jérôme (the Union of Employed Barbers and Hairdressers of the St. Jerome district).

The Order in Council to be in effect from October 15, 1938, to October 14, 1943, and thereafter until a new agreement is assented to. With the consent of both parties, the Joint Committee may suggest any modification which it may deem in the interest of the trade.

The territorial jurisdiction comprises the towns of St. Jerome and St. Therese de Blainville, St. Janvier, St. Rose, Shawbridge, New Glasgow, town of Terrebonne, St. Canut, St. Monique, St. Scholastique, St. Sophie de la Corne, St. Lin, St. Martin de Laval, St. Augustin, St. Anne des Plaines, St. Eustache and St. Hippolyte.

Hours: barber shops and beauty parlours may be open on Monday to Thursday inclusive from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., on Friday from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., on Saturday and eves of holidays from 8 a.m. to 11 p.m. Every barber entitled to six consecutive hours off in a week except the weeks in which there is a holiday.

Overtime to be paid at rate of regular time plus 35 cents per hour.

Minimum wages: barbers and hairdressers for men $12.50 per week plus 50 per cent of all receipts over $20 taken in by the employee during the week; for male and female hairdressers for ladies $12.50 per week; for extra employees, 35 cents per hour.

No employer may reduce the wages of an employee who was receiving more than the minimum rates at the time the Order in Council was put into effect. A schedule of minimum wages for each piece of work which must be paid any barber or hairdresser who works on contract or by the job is included in the agreement.

Handicapped workers may have their case submitted to the joint committee who may set a lower wage rate.

Not more than one apprentice allowed to each shop. Apprentices to spend 6 months at a school and 18 months in a shop and they will be paid $5 per week after the six months' period and $10 after 18 months' apprenticeship.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Montreal.—An Order in Council, approved September 24, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 1, amends the previous Order in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, September, page 1045) by enlarging the territorial jurisdiction to include the municipality of St. Lambert.

Barbers and Hairdressers, Hull.—An Order in Council, approved October 7, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, October 15, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (Labour Gazette, August, 1935, page 731, June, 1937, page 696, March, 1938, page 336 and October, page 1175) by making certain changes in the minimum prices which must be charged customers.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the Joint Committee set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the October 1, 15 and 22 issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette*:—

Barbers and hairdressers, Montreal,
Barbers and hairdressers, St. Hyacinthe,
Bakers, Granby,
Passenger, freight and industrial car industry, Province of Quebec,
Building materials, Province of Quebec.

Certificate of Competency

The certificate of competency was made obligatory by Orders in Council as noted in the October 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29 issues of the *Quebec Official Gazette* for the following trades:—

Building trades, Joliette,
Building trades, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships,
Building trades, Quebec,
Building trades, St. Hyacinthe,
Fur industry, Quebec,
Shoe repairers, Sherbrooke and Eastern Townships,
Shoe repairers, Montreal,
Garage and service station employees, Quebec,
Tavern employees, Quebec,
Dairy industry, Quebec,
Painters, Three Rivers,
Plumbers, Three Rivers,
Plumbers, Hull,
Aluminium industry, Arvida,
Aluminium industry, Shawinigan Falls,
Barbers and hairdressers, Hull,
Barbers and hairdressers, Missisquoi district,
Barbers and hairdressers, Quebec,
Lithographing industry, Province of Quebec,
Printing trades, Montreal,
Barbers and hairdressers, Rouyn and Noranda,
Barbers and hairdressers, St. Jean and Iberville,
Bakers and bread distributors, Quebec.

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders In Council in Ontario and Saskatchewan

In four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under

the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS, OTTAWA.—An Order in Council, dated October 13, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 22, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours in the bricklaying and stonemasonry industry in the city of Ottawa and a defined adjacent area.

The Order in Council to be in effect from November 1, 1938, to May 1, 1939.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 1081, with this exception:—

Minimum wage rate for bricklayers and stonemasons: 90 cents per hour (an increase of 5 cents per hour over the previous schedule).

Hours are unchanged at 44 hours per week.

The union agreement for these trades is summarized on page 1296.

Service: Business and Personal

BARBERS, TIMMINS, SCHUMACHER AND SOUTH PORCUPINE.—An Order in Council, dated August 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the Timmins, Schumacher and South Porcupine zone.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 7, 1938, "during pleasure."

The regular working period for employers and employees to be those hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open under municipal by-laws. No work on Wednesday afternoon or evenings except on Wednesday of a week in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wage rates for employees: for any person who is given full time employment on a straight salary basis, $25 per week; for any person who is given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis or who is paid a salary plus a percentage or commission, $20 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $30 from the work of the employee; for persons employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturdays, $12 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $16 from the work of the employee; for persons employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $9 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $11 from the work of the employee; for persons employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $6 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $8 from the work of the employee; for persons working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $5 from the work of the employee.

No deduction may be made from these wages for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

A scale of minimum rates which must be charged for each operation is included in the schedule.

BARBERS, FERGUS AND ELORA.—An Order in Council, dated August 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing barbers in Fergus and Elora.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 7, 1938, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to the one summarized above for barbers at Timmins, with the exception of the minimum wage schedule and minimum charges for work:

Minimum wage rates: for any person who is given full time employment on a straight salary basis, $19 per week; for any person who is given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis or who is paid a salary plus a percentage or commission, $17 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $23 from the work of the employee; for persons employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturdays, $7.50 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; for persons employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; for persons employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; for persons working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of ithe employee.

BARBERS, PERTH, CARLETON PLACE, SMITH FALLS AND ALMONTE.—An Order in Council, dated August 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing barbers in the towns of Smith Falls, Carleton Place, Perth and Almonte and the county of Lanark.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 7, 1938, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to the one summarized above for barbers at Timmins, with the

exception of the minimum wage schedule and minimum charges for work:

Minimum wage rates: for any person who is given full time employment on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; for any person who is given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis or who is paid a salary plus a percentage or commission, $12.50 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee; for persons employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturdays, $7.50 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; for persons employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; for persons employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; for persons working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

Barbers, St. Thomas.—An Order in Council, dated August 18, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, August 27, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing barbers in the city of St. Thomas.

The Order in Council to be in effect from September 7, 1938, "during pleasure."

This schedule is similar to the one summarized above for barbers at Timmins, with the exception of the minimum wage schedule and minimum charges for work:

Minimum wage rates: for any person who is given full time employment on a straight salary basis, $22 per week; for any person who is given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis or who is paid a salary plus a percentage or commission, $13 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $19 from the work of the employee; for persons employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturdays, $10 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $15 from the work of the employee; for persons employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; for persons employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; for persons working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

Barbers, Port Colborne and Humberstone.—An Order in Council, dated October 13, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 22, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the town of Port Colborne and the village of Humberstone.

The Order in Council to be in effect from November 1, 1938, "during pleasure."

The regular working period for employers and employees to be those hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open under municipal by-laws of the town of Port Colborne. No work on Wednesday afternoon or evenings except on Wednesday of a week in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wage rates: for any person who is given full time employment on a straight salary basis, $25 per week; for any person who is given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis or who is paid a salary plus a percentage or commission, $15 per week plus 50 per cent of proceeds in excess of $22 plus an additional 10 per cent over $30 from the work of the employee; for persons employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Friday inclusive and all day or less on Saturdays, $7.50 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; for persons employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; for persons employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $4 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $6 from the work of the employee; for persons working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 60 per cent of proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

No deduction may be made from these wages for materials supplied, laundry service, etc.

A scale of minimum rates which must be charged is included in the schedule.

Barbers, Simcoe.—An Order in Council, dated October 13, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, October 22, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for barbers in the town of Simcoe.

The Order in Council to be in effect from November 1, 1938, "during pleasure."

The regular working period for employers and employees to be those hours during which barber shops are permitted to be open under municipal by-laws of the town of Simcoe. No work on Wednesday afternoons or evenings except on Wednesday of a week in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wage rates: for any person who is given full time employment on a straight salary basis, $18 per week; for any person who is given full time employment on a percentage or commission basis or who is paid a salary plus a percentage or commission, $13 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $20 from the work of the employee; for persons employed four hours per day or less from Monday to Fridays inclusive and all day or less on Saturdays, $7.50 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $12.50 from the work of the employee; for persons employed for Saturday or the day before a holiday and on the previous evening only, $5 per week plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $7.50 from the work of the employee; for persons employed only for Saturday or the day before a holiday, $3.50 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $5.50 from the work of the employee; for persons working on days other than Saturdays or the day before a holiday, $2.50 per day or part thereof plus 65 per cent of proceeds in excess of $4 from the work of the employee.

No deduction may be made from these wages for materials supplied, laundry service or operating expenses of any kind.

A scale of minimum rates which must be charged for each operation is included in the schedule.

Saskatchewan

Manufacturing: Metal Products

JEWELLERY WORKERS, SASKATOON.—An Order in Council, approved October 17 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, October 29, makes binding in the city of Saskatoon and within five miles of it the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the jewellery industry which includes the construction, alteration and repairing of jewellery, clocks, watches, etc.

The Order in Council to be in effect from November 8, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours: 47 per week from April to August inclusive and 51 hours from September to March inclusive.

Overtime: for employees with at least five years' bench experience, 50 cents per hour.

Minimum wages: for employees with at least five years' bench experience: $18 per week; for employees of less than five years' bench experience who are not apprentices, $15 per week.

Apprentices include employees with less than five years' bench experience who are under articles of apprenticeship receiving instruction therein.

Wages for apprentices: from $5 per week during first year to $12 during fifth year.

A scale of minimum prices charged for services in the industry is included in the Order in Council.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

ELECTRICAL WORKERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved September 22, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, September 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the electrical industry in the city of Regina and within five miles of it.

The Order in Council to be in effect from October 10, 1938 "during pleasure."

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. However, where the job is continuous and shift work is done, shifts to be 8 hours each, a 48 hour week but on each shift, 20 minutes to be allowed for a meal. There are five recognized holidays in the year.

Overtime: time and one half. One man available for repair work Saturday afternoons until 5 p.m. at straight time in each shop.

Minimum wage rates: journeymen wiremen 90 cents per hour (an increase of 10 cents per hour over the previous schedule); probationary journeymen (those who have obtained their licence but have not yet completed 12 months or 1,000 regular working hours of work) 80 cents per hour (an increase of 10 cents over the previous schedule).

Wages for apprentices: from 30 cents per hour during first year to 60 cents during fourth year.

Industrial Hygiene in Manitoba, 1937

In the report of the Manitoba Department of Health and Public Welfare for the calendar year ending December 31, 1937, reference is made to the work of the Division of Industrial Hygiene.

During 1937 the Department of Health and Public Welfare, acting under agreement with the Workmen's Compensation Board, undertook the yearly examination of all workmen employed in certain industries where silicosis may be contracted. Those men who successfully passed the examination were granted a subsisting licence, issued by the Minister, as required by the amendments to the regulations under "The Public Health Act," passed in April, 1937. An examining centre has been established in the Department, for the purpose of issuing cerificates to all new men going into the mining area who will be exposed to silica dust.

Under this agreement with the Workmen's Compensation Board, 1,431 men were examined for silicosis of whom 1,353 were considered to be normal, 60 abnormal in respect to silicosis, 1,413 certificates were issued and 18 were refused certificates.

The report states that of the 78 men with abnormal findings, 66, or 84 per cent, were found to have increased fibrosis of greater or lesser degree, while 12 had tuberculosis in some form. It was also stated that it is not the policy of the department, or the Compensation Board, to reject men from the mines who show increased fibrosis, unless they are definitely infectious to other workmen, or have a disability greater than 20 per cent. Consequently, 60 men were granted medical certificates, although they showed abnormal chest conditions.

As a result of the work done by this branch of the department it is stated in the report that the following important conclusions have been established:—

"1. Silicosis may be contracted in Manitoba mines, but requires a minimum of 7 to 10 years' continuous exposure. That it is not, in itself, of the major importance which may have been given it in the past, is borne out by the fact that, so far, it has only affected 9 per cent of the workers at all, and less than 2 per cent to the point of active disability.

2. Tuberculosis is a very important factor in dealing with silicosis; no less than 11 of the 18 rejected men showing some evidence of tuberculosis activity. Once introduced into a silicotic lung, it shows markedly increased activity, and thus frequent examination of all potential silicosis cases, is indicated.

3. The advisability of maintaining a rigid standard of physical fitness for new applicants is most important. Particular emphasis must be placed upon the detection of tuberculosis in its most incipient stage.

4. There is reasonable ground to believe that by such careful selection of applicants, along with greatly improved method of ventilation, and other means of prevention now under investigation, silicosis will eventually be reduced to a minimum in Manitoba."

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1938

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement of prices during October continued to be downward, the cost of a weekly family budget of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent, and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices being both slightly lower than in September. The decline in the former was due to a fall in the cost of foods and in the latter mainly to lower prices of grains, live stock and meats.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.45 at the beginning of October as compared with $8.52 for September. Of the twenty-nine articles included in the list, nineteen cost less than in the previous month, eight were more expensive and two were unchanged. The most important decreases were in bread and flour, while seasonal changes in the prices of eggs were the only substantial increases. Other changes were slight, but in the aggregate accounted for a decrease in the cost of the list of foods. Comparative figures giving the cost of this list for certain earlier dates are $8.75 for October, 1937; $8.24 for October, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.68 for October, 1929. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total budget cost $17.35 at the beginning of October as compared with $17.41 for September; $17.51 for October, 1937; $16.87 for October, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $21.96 for October, 1929; $20.87 for October, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post-war peak); and $14.48 for October, 1914. Both fuel and rent were practically unchanged.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number, on the base of 1926 as 100, continued downward until the week ended October 7, when the figure was 74·2, rising to 74·3 for the week ended October 14, but again declining to 74·0 for the week ended October 21 and 73·9 for that ended October 28, as compared with 74·5 for the week ended September 30 and 74·6 for that ended September 2. At the end of October the index number was at the lowest point reached since July, 1936, and about 12·5 per cent lower than in October, 1937. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for September, when the index was 74·5 as compared with 84·7 for October, 1937; 77·1 for October, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); 96·8 for October, 1929; 164·5 for May, 1920 (the post-war peak); and 66·8 for October, 1914. In the classification according to chief component materials five of the eight major groups declined, while advances predominated in the Wood and Wood Products group, the Non-Ferrous Metals group and in the Chemicals and Allied Products group. During the month Vegetable Products declined 2·7 per cent; Animals and Their Products 1·6 per cent, and Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products 0·7 per cent. The grain index declined from 47·1 to 43·2 during the month, influenced, it was stated, by poor export demand and by favourable crop prospects in the Argentine, together with unusually large world supplies.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of October of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the Labour Gazette, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which

(Continued on page 1313)

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**26·8**	**22·4**	**19·4**	**14·7**	**12·1**	**16·1**	**23·0**	**24·8**	**21·8**	**34·0**	**37·6**	**59·2**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·5**	**23·1**	**19·2**	**14·9**	**12·7**	**12·6**	**19·3**	**24·1**	**20·7**	**31·8**	**35·3**	**57·1**
1—Sydney	29·9	24	20·2	16·7	13·9	10	18·5	26·6	21·1	31·9	35·6	56·9
2—New Glasgow	29	25	20·6	16	14·2	12	.....	24	21·2	30·8	34·7	57·5
3—Amherst	26·7	20·7	17·7	14	12	14	20	24·5	19·7	30	34·8	54
4—Halifax	25·4	19	18·8	12·8	11·5	12·7	19·3	22·5	20·1	30·4	33·3	58·4
5—Windsor	30	25	19	15·5	13·5	.....	.....	23·5	21·6	34·2	36·6	60
6—Truro	30	25	19	14·3	11·3	14·5	.....	23·3	20·6	33·2	36·7	55·5
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**26·0**	**22·6**	**20·6**	**14·5**	**14·7**	**13**	**18·5**	**24·0**	**19·6**	**31·8**	**35**	**55·5**
New Brunswick (average)	**29·1**	**22·9**	**18·9**	**14·7**	**11·8**	**14·2**	**24·2**	**23·4**	**20·4**	**32·8**	**36·5**	**56·3**
8—Moncton	27·8	21·7	17	13	11·3	13·7	.....	23·5	19·5	33·1	37·1	56·8
9—Saint John	29·8	21·8	22·1	14	12·9	13·2	23·3	24·7	20·1	31·9	36·2	58·5
10—Fredericton	28·8	23	17·5	15·2	12	15·7	.....	22·7	21·4	34	36·1	60
11—Bathurst	30	25	19	16·5	11	.....	25	22·5	20·4	32·3	36·4	50
Quebec (average)	**24·7**	**22·5**	**19·0**	**14·9**	**9·5**	**15·4**	**23·2**	**22·8**	**20·6**	**30·1**	**35·1**	**58·6**
12—Quebec	24·1	20·8	16·5	14·5	9·3	19·8	22·8	20·7	20·7	27·6	33·3	53·8
13—Three Rivers	26·7	22·8	17·2	17·4	9·2	17	24·7	24	19·2	31	34·8	61·4
14—Sherbrooke	31	26·4	22·5	17·4	9·7	16	26·4	25·2	21·1	30·8	34·8	59·7
15—Sorel	21	20·7	16	12·3	9·7	10	19	21	20·8	30	36	56
16—St. Hyacinthe	21·2	20·2	17·2	13·2	8·7	17·5	23·7	19·3	18·4	32·8	39	56·7
17—St. Johns	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	35	60
18—Thetford Mines	22	22·7	18·7	15	8·5	16	22·5	24	19·6	27·7	35	60
19—Montreal	26·9	23·2	23·7	13·4	10·3	11·9	22·9	23·5	22·9	30·2	34·4	60·5
20—Hull	24·8	22·8	20·4	15·6	10·8	14·8	23·9	24·8	21·9	30·6	33·7	59·2
Ontario (average)	**27·3**	**23·0**	**20·2**	**15·5**	**12·9**	**17·9**	**23·9**	**25·1**	**22·5**	**33·3**	**36·4**	**59·2**
21—Ottawa	28·9	23·1	22·9	17·3	12·3	16·4	25·6	23·3	21·9	33	36	60·6
22—Brockville	28·1	24·2	20·7	15·1	10·9	13·3	25	23·7	22·7	32·7	35·1	59·3
23—Kingston	26·1	20·4	20·3	14·2	11·4	13·8	22·6	24·7	21·7	30·9	34·6	56·8
24—Belleville	21·5	18	18	13	10·1	18·3	19	21	19	32·4	34·5	57·1
25—Peterborough	29·5	24·3	23	15·3	13·9	21·3	23·2	25·8	22·8	33·8	37·5	59·1
26—Oshawa	23·5	20·5	19·5	14·3	13·6	18	.....	22·7	19·5	29·7	35·2	59·3
27—Orillia	26	20·7	20	14·7	12·8	20·7	25	29·3	24·3	34·9	38·3	59·3
28—Toronto	29·1	23·9	22·1	15·8	14·3	18	22·5	25·3	24·2	34·8	39·3	60·9
29—Niagara Falls	29·6	24·8	22	16·8	12·6	19·4	22·7	24	22	32·7	35·6	59·2
30—St. Catharines	27·9	23·6	22·7	16·7	12·6	18·2	23·3	25·4	21·3	30·7	34·2	55·9
31—Hamilton	26·9	23·2	21·3	16·1	14·1	19·6	23·5	24	23	31·3	34·1	58·3
32—Brantford	27·3	23·9	21	15·6	11·5	18·4	27·8	25·6	20	31·7	35·3	59·8
33—Galt	28·7	24·6	20·2	17·4	15	20·5	26·5	29	.....	35·1	37·5	61·6
34—Guelph	24·6	22·5	19	15	13·7	19·1	25	23·2	24·3	33·3	37·1	58·4
35—Kitchener	24·5	21·8	18·4	15	13·5	18·1	27	25·5	23	33·9	36·3	58·3
36—Woodstock	28·7	25	18·7	15·3	11·5	20	21·5	27	22·5	32·3	34·1	58·4
37—Stratford	25	21·7	16·7	15	14	19·3	25	26·5	.....	35·6	36·8	59·3
38—London	27·7	24·5	21·3	15·6	13·6	18	21·4	25	25	32·8	36·2	59
39—St. Thomas	27·7	22·8	20·1	15·1	12·6	17·3	25	24	21·5	33·3	36·4	60·4
40—Chatham	26·6	23·6	19·8	16·2	12·2	19	24·3	24·2	21·7	33·5	37·5	61·3
41—Windsor	27·4	23·4	20·9	15	13·8	18·3	24·7	24·9	21·2	31·3	34·2	58·1
42—Sarnia	26·7	22·3	19	17·1	13	17·2	20·5	24·8	23·5	33·3	37·3	63
43—Owen Sound	27·4	23·1	16·3	15·1	13·2	17·6	20	23·7	.....	32·2	36	56·3
44—North Bay	28·2	22·7	23·2	14·7	12·2	16·3	26	25·3	23	34·5	36·8	59·2
45—Sudbury	25·1	21·9	18·4	14·8	11·2	15	23	25·5	21·3	32·5	34·7	54·6
46—Cobalt	30	25·5	17	14	15·5	.....	.....	24	23·3	35·5	38	60
47—Timmins	28·7	24·8	21·5	16·2	13·1	18·4	27·8	27·5	23·8	34·5	37·3	58·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	29·2	24·7	22·1	15·6	11·8	17·9	20	24·5	22·8	33·1	36·1	59·2
49—Port Arthur	28·7	20·7	22	17·2	15·5	17·2	.....	26·5	24·4	38·6	41·7	63·8
50—Fort William	29·6	23·7	18·6	14·4	12·5	15·7	26·3	26	23·5	35·1	39·2	60·3
Manitoba (average)	**24·9**	**20·0**	**20·7**	**13·0**	**11·7**	**13·8**	**24·0**	**25·7**	**21·2**	**37·4**	**40·4**	**60·1**
51—Winnipeg	28·5	21·3	21·3	14·2	12·6	13·3	24	27·7	21·2	36·4	40·9	61·4
52—Brandon	21·3	18·7	20	11·8	10·8	14·3	24	23·7	.....	38·3	39·9	58·7
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·7**	**17·7**	**15·4**	**11·4**	**9·5**	**12·9**	**19·1**	**25·2**	**22·7**	**38·2**	**43·0**	**61·8**
53—Regina	23·1	17·4	16·4	11·7	10·8	12·5	17·4	24·4	22·7	36·1	41·4	61
54—Prince Albert	.....	15	12	9	7	12	.....	28	22	40	45·3	61·2
55—Saskatoon	22·2	18·1	16·9	12	10·3	13·1	19·2	23·3	21·2	40·7	44·6	58·9
56—Moose Jaw	25·9	20·3	16·4	12·9	10	13·8	20·8	25	25	36	40·6	65·9
Alberta (average)	**24·9**	**20·9**	**17·0**	**13·2**	**10·7**	**14·4**	**20·6**	**23·9**	**20·7**	**35·6**	**39·7**	**60·6**
57—Medicine Hat	28·3	23·3	21·7	16	13·2	16	22·5	26·7	22	36	43	62·5
58—Drumheller	25	22·5	16·5	13·7	10·2	15	.....	23·5	22·1	32·8	36	60
59—Edmonton	19·2	16·2	13·5	9·8	6·8	12·8	22·5	21·6	20·8	33·7	37·4	57·4
60—Calgary	26·7	21·8	17·8	13·9	12·8	14·9	16·2	24·6	21·5	39·9	43·2	63·6
61—Lethbridge	25·2	20·5	15·3	12·7	10·6	13·5	21	23·2	17	35·8	39	59·3
British Columbia (average)	**27·9**	**23·0**	**20·5**	**14·3**	**13·3**	**16·8**	**24·0**	**27·2**	**23·2**	**38·9**	**42·4**	**61·5**
62—Fernie	25	22	15	13	12	15	22	25	23	37·2	38·7	63·3
63—Nelson	25	20	20	13	12·5	15	20	28	24	37	41·7	63·3
64—Trail	29	24·5	22·3	15·9	15·4	18·5	27	29·7	25·2	39·6	42·7	62·6
65—New Westminster	27·7	23·2	18·8	13·6	13·7	16·1	23·1	25·6	23·6	36·5	41·3	62·1
66—Vancouver	29·4	23·7	21·2	15·2	14·1	16·7	24·4	26·5	25	38·2	41·4	60·5
67—Victoria	29·4	24·8	23	16·4	15·2	17·5	23·9	27·2	22·8	41	43·8	61·4
68—Nanaimo	29·6	23·4	21·6	15·1	13	18·6	26·6	27	19	39·5	44	59·4
69—Prince Rupert	28·3	22·7	21·7	12·3	10·2	17·2	25	28·3	23·3	42·5	45·8	59

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, Grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·0	**24·6**	**17·8**	**12·6**	**47·2**	**18·9**	**17·7**	**21·5**	**14·9**	**39·7**	**32·9**	**10·9**	**24·8**	**27·2**	
11·4	**23·8**	.....	.....	**40·0**	**13·3**	**14·6**	**16·9**	**15·6**	**41·8**	**34·6**	**10·3**	**26·1**	**29·7**	
8·7	23·1	.....	.....	44·1	13·6	13·9	14·7	15	45·9	36·2	10–12	25	29·5	1
13·5	23·7	.....	.....	43	13·7	15	21·3	15	38	32·3	11	26	31·4	2
.....	24·5	.....	.....	38	14·5	15	14·8	14·5	36·7	32·4	8c	27·8	30·9	3
12	25	.....	.....	40	12·1	15	17·8	16·4	44·2	31·2	11·8a	.....	27·6	4
.....	22·5	.....	.....	35	12·8	.....	16·5	17·5	42·7	37	10	26·2	29·2	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·2	13·9	16·4	15	43·1	38·7	10	25·5	29·5	6
11·0	**25·0**	.....	.....	**48·3**	**12·8**	**15·5**	**18·3**	**15·7**	**33·8**	**27·4**	**9·0–10·0**	**24·4**	**27·4**	7
12·1	**27·2**	.....	**8·0**	**43·0**	**14·2**	**16·0**	**17·7**	**15·1**	**38·6**	**31·8**	**10·8**	**27·2**	**30·2**	
10	26	.....	.....	43·8	14·2	16·2	16	15·7	42	34·6	10	29·4	30·3	8
12·2	27·5	.....	8	43·3	13·9	14·7	22·8	14·7	42·9	32·6	12	26·5	29·7	9
14	28·2	.....	.....	50	14·9	17	17·4	15·9	37·7	31·9	11	29·9	31·1	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	35	13·8	.....	14·4	14	31·7	28	10	23	29·8	11
13·5	**27·9**	**20·2**	**9·8**	**47·5**	**18·5**	**17·5**	**14·9**	**15·1**	**39·9**	**33·2**	**9·8**	**24·0**	**26·0**	
12·5	24·7	18	.....	.....	.....	13·7	14·8	15·5	41·1	32	11	24	26·9	12
10	29	17	.....	.....	.....	19	19	15	40·2	33·7	11b	.....	25·6	13
15·7	35	20	10	.....	18·4	19·3	13·7	16	44·4	37·2	11·1a	24·3	26·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10·9	15·7	36·7	30·4	8c	23·5	26·5	15
12	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	13·7	14·3	38·3	33·2	8b	.....	26·1	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12·4	15	38	34·7	8	.....	25	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·7	15·7	35	29·5	9	24	26	18
13·7	29·2	21	9·4	45	20	19·3	21·1	13·7	44·3	33	11–12	25·4	26·5	19
17	24·3	25	10	50	17	15·7	14·8	15·3	41·5	34·8	11	22·8	24·7	20
15·8	**25·1**	**19·9**	**9·2**	**56·8**	**17·9**	**17·0**	**25·1**	**14·4**	**41·0**	**34·7**	**11·3**	**25·0**	**26·4**	
.....	28·4	15	.....	.....	21·4	16·1	24·3	13·6	43·6	35·2	11	.....	26	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·6	14·2	38·1	34·3	10	.....	25·6	22
15	25·5	22·5	.....	**55**	17·4	16	25·4	13·7	39·1	32·8	10	23·7	25·2	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	26·4	14·4	36·9	31·8	10b	30·6	26·1	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·3	15	26·1	16·4	38	32·6	11	23	25·4	25
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	23·3	14·5	42·4	36·3	11b	23·5	25·4	26
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	18	23·5	15·2	37·4	32·4	11	24	26·5	27
16·5	28·4	24·7	11·2	.....	23	19·3	30·1	14·2	43·4	35·9	12	25	27	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	15	27·3	14	43·5	39·2	12	25	26·4	29
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	31	13·5	42·7	35·2	12	24·4	25·9	30
17·4	28	21·8	.....	55	.....	.....	25	13·1	41·9	33·1	12b	25·5	26·8	31
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·5	.....	28·6	13·4	39·2	35·8	11	24·5	25·4	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	28·3	15·1	42·1	36·1	11	24·7	26·1	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·9	13·4	39	33·9	11	24·6	26	34
.....	25	20	.....	.....	.....	14	28·4	14·2	39·3	34·7	11	25	26·2	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	22·6	13·6	35	29·8	11	.....	25·6	36
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	16·5	27·2	12·8	38·8	31·1	11	23	25·1	37
12·5	21	18·5	.....	50	16·7	18·3	30·7	13·9	38·8	34·5	11	24·5	26	38
14	22	25	.....	.....	16·2	16·7	31·2	13·8	39·9	36	11	26·8	27·6	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·5	.....	28·4	14·7	37·7	30·4	11	25	27	40
15	23·7	21·7	6·5	60	19	17·5	25·6	13	39·8	32	12	.....	25·6	41
.....	25	18	.....	.....	.....	17	31	14·2	39	34·5	11	25	26·3	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·3	14	35·4	31·1	11	23·5	25·4	43
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	15	17·9	15·8	46	38	12	.....	26·6	44
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	17·4	15·1	44·9	35·5	14b	.....	26·7	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18·2	15·5	49	44·2	10b	.....	29·5	46
.....	23·2	.....	10	66	18·5	19	19	15	45·3	34·9	14·3a	25	26·9	47
.....	23	17·7	.....	.....	17·2	18	23·9	15·6	45·4	38	12	25	26·9	48
.....	.....	17·5	.....	.....	19	18	21	15·2	43·7	38·6	11	28	28·5	49
20	27·5	16·2	.....	55	16·7	17·3	24·8	15·6	43·6	34·2	11	25	28·2	50
20·1	**26·7**	**19·8**	**12·0**	.....	**22·3**	**17·9**	**25·8**	**13·2**	**36·4**	**27·2**	**9·7**	**22·4**	**24·7**	
17·7	26·4	17·5	12	.....	21·5	18	28·4	13·4	40·2	30·1	11	22·5	24·6	51
22·5	27	22	.....	.....	23	17·7	23·2	13	32·6	24·3	8·3a	22·3	24·7	52
23·3	**24·1**	**11·7**	**15·8**	.....	**23·7**	**18·8**	**16·5**	**14·4**	**29·9**	**23·8**	**11·0**	**21·5**	**25·6**	
22·1	23·9	13·5	12·5	.....	23·8	18·7	16·6	14·2	32·9	23·5	11	20	24·8	53
25	25	12	20	.....	25	18	15·4	14·7	24·7	20·8	11	21·3	26·6	54
21·1	22·3	9·2	.....	.....	21	17·2	17·7	15	33·1	26·3	11	22·8	26	55
25	25	12	15	.....	25	21·2	16·2	13·6	29	24·5	11	21·8	24·8	56
22·3	**23·3**	**13·6**	**16·5**	.....	**23·5**	**20·3**	**21·7**	**15·3**	**36·8**	**28·8**	**10·8**	**22·4**	**26·7**	
23·3	22·3	.....	.....	.....	25	22·5	16·5	15·6	37·8	30·8	11	20·4	27·3	57
22·5	25	13	18	.....	25	20	16·5	15·8	36·5	27·6	10	22·3	27·2	58
20	22·5	15·5	15	.....	21	19·7	20·2	14·8	35·7	26·8	11	22·5	25·7	59
23·5	24·7	13·5	16·5	.....	25	21	30	15	38·1	28·6	11	21·6	26·5	60
22	22	12·2	.....	.....	21·5	18·3	25·2	15·3	35·7	30·2	11	25	26·8	61
18·4	**21·2**	**17·5**	**13·2**	.....	**23·6**	**20·5**	**22·6**	**16·3**	**42·0**	**34·0**	**11·6**	**28·1**	**29·9**	
25	25	20	.....	.....	23·5	23·5	19	16	40·7	33·8	10	.....	30·2	62
20	25	.....	16·5	.....	25	20·5	15	16·2	46·2	35·5	12·5a	25	30·1	63
22·2	25·5	.....	18	.....	23·7	23·5	23	18·4	45·2	38·9	12·5a	.....	31·6	64
15	18	.....	8·3	.....	23·1	16	23·9	15·7	38·9	33·7	10	25·7	28·6	65
14·6	19·2	.....	10·1	.....	21·7	17·8	20·9	15·2	39·4	31·1	10	.....	28·5	66
13·3	21·5	15	.....	.....	24·3	20·4	24	15·8	41·8	35	12·5a	29·5	30·1	67
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·5	37	14·5	39·6	32	11a	.....	29·9	68
.....	15·4	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	17·6	18·5	43·8	31·7	14·3a	32	30·1	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**23·3**	**6·9a**	**15·5**	**3·4**	**5·4**	**8·1**	**10·7**	**11·0**	**10·9**	**11·0**
Nova Scotia (average)	**22·9**	**7·1**	**16·7**	**3·8**	**5·5**	**6·8**	**13·3**	**11·3**	**10·9**	**11·0**
1—Sydney	21·9	8	16·5	3·6	5·2	7·3	12	11·4	11·3	11·2
2—New Glasgow	23·7	7·3	16·5	3·8	5·2	7·5	13·6	10·2	10·2	10·2
3—Amherst	20·9	6·7	15	3·8	5·5	7·8	11·7	10·4	10·7	10·7
4—Halifax	23·6	6–6·7	17·5	3·9	5·8	8·4	14·5	11·1	10·4	10·5
5—Windsor	22·8	7·3–8b	19	4·1	5·7	8·3	15	12·8	12·2	12·4
6—Truro	24·2	6·7	15·7	3·7	5·6	7·7	13·2	11·7	10·6	11
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**22·8**	**6·7**	**17·0**	**3·9**	**5·2**	**8·3**	**12·5**	**10·9**	**11·4**	**11·4**
New Brunswick (average)	**22·4**	**7·5**	**16·7**	**3·7**	**5·6**	**7·5**	**13·6**	**10·9**	**10·9**	**11·2**
8—Moncton	21·8	7·3	17	3·6	5·7	8·7	13·7	10·5	10·5	10·6
9—Saint John	23·2	6–7·3	18·9	3·6	5·6	7·3	13·6	11	10·5	10·7
10—Fredericton	21·7	8	15	3·7	5·9	7	13·9	11	10·7	11
11—Bathurst	22·8	8	16	3·8	5·3	7	13	11	11·9	12·6
Quebec (average)	**20·6**	**5·6**	**13·1**	**3·4**	**5·3**	**6·4**	**10·4**	**9·4**	**10·3**	**10·3**
12—Quebec	23·3	5–9·5c	13·6	3·7	5·5	7·1	10·1	9·6	9·8	10·2
13—Three Rivers	22	4·7–5·3	12·6	4·2	5·3	7·3	12·4	9·7	11·7	10·1
14—Sherbrooke	21·2	6	13·1	3·2	5·5	6	11·4	9·6	10·2	10·5
15—Sorel	19·2	4·7	13·3	2·5	5·2	5·8	8·8	9	9·8	10
16—St. Hyacinthe	19·2	5·3	12·8	2·9	5·6	6·5	10	8·9	10·6	10
17—St. Johns	18·7	4·7c	13·6	3·1	5	6·3	9·5	9·6	9·6	11
18—Thetford Mines	19·7	5·7	12·6	4	5	5·2	10·4	9·5	10·7	10·4
19—Montreal	21·5	5·3–6·7	13·5	3·8	5·2	7·2	9·7	9·2	10·1	9·9
20—Hull	20·5	5·3–6·7	12·8	3·6	5·2	6·2	11·4	9·4	10	10·2
Ontario (average)	**23·2**	**6·4**	**14·9**	**3·0**	**5·3**	**8·7**	**10·6**	**10·4**	**10·4**	**10·5**
21—Ottawa	22·7	6·7	14·1	3·9	5·3	8·4	10·9	10·1	10·3	10·5
22—Brockville	21·1	6·7	11·7	3·7	5·3	8·3	11·9	9·9	10·1	10·4
23—Kingston	21·3	6–6·7	13·2	3·5	5·1	8·3	11·3	10	10	10
24—Belleville	22·6	5·3–6	14·5	2·6	5	7·9	10·3	9·9	9·7	10·1
25—Peterborough	22·8	6–6·7	16·2	2·5	5·1	9·1	10·4	9·8	9·9	10
26—Oshawa	23·8	6–6·7	14·2	2·4	5·1	7·9	9·8	9·5	9·8	10
27—Orillia	23·1	6	18	2·3	4·8	8·4	9·7	10	10·4	10·2
28—Toronto	25·3	6·7	17·4	2·8	5·1	8·4	10	10·2	10·3	10·2
29—Niagara Falls	22·8	6·7	15·5	2·8	5·2	8·8	10·2	10·2	10	10·6
30—St. Catharines	24	6·7	15·7	2·7	5·4	9·1	11·2	10	9·8	10·2
31—Hamilton	26·3	6–6·7	14·1	2·5	5·2	8	9·7	10	9·7	9·9
32—Brantford	25·3	6·7	16·5	2·4	5·1	9·8	9·7	10·5	10·3	10
33—Galt	26·3	6·7	16·2	2·6	5·4	9·3	10·6	10·6	10·6	11
34—Guelph	23·8	6	15·2	2·4	5·2	9·2	10·2	10·2	9·8	10·4
35—Kitchener	24·6	6·7	15·2	2·6	5·2	9·2	9·8	10	10·3	10·4
36—Woodstock	22	6·7	14·2	2	4·5	9	9·7	10·2	9·8	10·2
37—Stratford	21·5	6–6·7	16	2·1	5·2	8·9	10·3	10·7	9·9	10·6
38—London	23·4	6–6·7	17·2	2·4	5·4	8·8	10·9	11	10·5	10·5
39—St. Thomas	23·6	5·3–6	18·4	2·7	5·1	9·4	11·9	10·7	10·7	10·6
40—Chatham	21·2	5·3	15·5	2·6	5·2	8·5	10	11·2	12·7	10·8
41—Windsor	21·7	6–6·7	13·5	2·5	5·1	7·8	9·7	10	10·5	10·1
42—Sarnia	23·9	6–6·7	14·3	2·4	5·2	8·5	10·9	11	10·5	10·6
43—Owen Sound	23·3	6·7	14·2	2·6	5	9·2	11·1	10	10	10
44—North Bay	23·8	6·7	12	3·9	5·5	9·3	11·4	11	11	11·3
45—Sudbury	21·4	6·7	13·7	4·2	6·2	8·7	11·7	11	11	10·8
46—Cobalt	24	6·7	13	4·2	5·7	8·4	12	11·9	11·9	11·9
47—Timmins	22·8	6·7	12·6	4·4	6·5	8·9	11·2	11·1	11	11
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·8	6–6·7	13·9	3·6	5·4	9	10·9	11·1	11·1	11·2
49—Port Arthur	23·7	6–6·7	17·5	3·6	5·9	9·5	10·6	10·5	10·1	10·7
50—Fort William	22	6–6·7	14·6	3·9	5·3	8·4	10·7	10·5	10·9	11·1
Manitoba (average)	**24·2**	**7·0**	**15·3**	**3·6**	**5·7**	**9·0**	**10·1**	**12·2**	**11·3**	**11·6**
51—Winnipeg	25·7	6·4–8	15·3	3·6	5·1	8·7	9·9	11·4	11·4	11·7
52—Brandon	22·6	6·4–7·1	.....	3·5	6·2	9·3	10·2	12·9	11·2	11·4
Saskatchewan (average)	**23·8**	**6·9**	**16·5**	**3·6**	**5·5**	**9·3**	**10·6**	**12·9**	**11·7**	**11·9**
53—Regina	24·6	6·4–7·2	17·5	3·6	5·9	9·4	9·8	12·6	11	10·9
54—Prince Albert	24·1	6·4	17	3·6	5·2	8·8	11·2	13·6	12·6	12·9
55—Saskatoon	21·8	7·2	.....	3·5	5·3	9·3	10·4	12·4	11·1	11·6
56—Moose Jaw	24·7	7·2	15	3·5	5·7	9·5	11·1	12·9	12·2	12
Alberta (average)	**26·2**	**7·2**	**15·0**	**3·5**	**5·8**	**8·1**	**10·2**	**12·7**	**11·2**	**11·3**
57—Medicine Hat	27	7·2	14	3·3	6·1	8	10·4	13·2	11·2	11·4
58—Drumheller	27	6·7–7·2	.....	3·4	5·7	7·2	9·7	13	10	10
59—Edmonton	24·6	7·2–8	17·1	3·6	5·6	8·3	10·1	12·3	12·1	12·3
60—Calgary	26·4	7·2	14	3·7	5·7	8·7	10·2	12·5	11·3	11·6
61—Lethbridge	26	7·2	.....	3·5	6	8·1	10·4	12·4	11·2	11·2
British Columbia (average)	**25·6**	**9·3**	**18·7**	**4·0**	**5·8**	**7·6**	**8·5**	**12·7**	**12·5**	**12·7**
62—Fernie	24·6	10	18	4·2	5·8	7·9	9·4	12·8	13	12·6
63—Nelson	23·5	10	17·5	4	6	7·7	8·3	12·5	13·7	13·7
64—Trail	24·8	10	16	4	6·2	8·6	8·7	13·4	13·1	14·4
65—New Westminster	24·5	8·3–9·6	20·4	3·9	5·6	7·4	7·5	12	12	11·6
66—Vancouver	25·9	8·3–9·6	19·7	4·1	5·7	6·9	7·9	11·7	10·7	11
67—Victoria	26·8	8	19·5	4·1	6·1	7·8	7·8	12·3	11·9	12·3
68—Nanaimo	30	9	20	3·8	5	7·4	10	13·2	11·7	12·5
69—Prince Rupert	24·3	9–10	.....	3·7	6	7·2	8·2	13·4	13·7	13·5

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1938

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·2	**3·8**	**1·038**	**21·5**	**18·8**	**15·5**	**10·9**	**16·8**	**15·2**	**58·7**	**16·8**	**53·1**	**43·3**	
5·3	**3·5**	**1·027**	**21·2**	**18·7**	**14·5**	**12·2**	**16·1**	**15·5**	**66·3**	**16·6**	**59·0**	**47·5**	
4·7	3·4	1·115	23·3	.....	13	11·6	15·4	15·2	.....	16·3	65	45·7	1
4·8	3·3	·939	18·4	20	.....	12·2	15·1	14·3	.....	16·2	.....	44·1	2
5·1	3·7	·98	20·5	16·2	16	11·7	15·8	15	.....	15·8	.....	47·5	3
5·8	3·8	1·137	22·2	22·4	13·7	12·6	17·1	16·7	70	17·6	62·5	48·5	4
5·6	3·4	1·02	22	15	.....	13	16·7	16	.....	16·7	49	51·3	5
5·7	3·6	·97	21	19·8	15·2	12·1	16·3	15·5	62·5	17·1	59·5	48	6
5·1	**3·9**	**·842**	**18·8**	**12·2**	**20·0**	**13·0**	**15·8**	**15·0**	.....	**18·8**	**49·0**	**47·2**	7
5·3	**3·7**	**·975**	**20·3**	**15·3**	**14·2**	**11·5**	**16·1**	**14·8**	**54·7**	**15·9**	**56·8**	**47·9**	
5·1	3·9	1·054	20	15·6	14	13	16	15	55	15·6	.....	51·7	8
5·5	4	1·003	20·7	17·8	15·3	11·2	15·7	13·6	60	15·8	54·5	47·5	9
5·6	3·6	·955	22·3	12·6	14·2	11·7	16·4	15·6	49	16	56	45	10
4·8	3·2	·888	18·3	15	13·2	10	16·4	15	.....	16·2	60	47·5	11
4·9	**4·7**	**·946**	**19·8**	**20·9**	**14·1**	**10·8**	**16·6**	**14·1**	**65·5**	**17·0**	**60·1**	**42·4**	
5·4	4·8	·90	20·1	21·7	13·8	12·3	17·6	14·4	93	20	65	44	12
5·2	5·2	1·051	23·6	22·5	15·1	11·2	16	15	58·3	17·2	59·5	45	13
4·8	5·1	·996	21·4	27	14·9	11·6	17·9	15·6	49·7	17·9	63·6	43·9	14
4·7	4·7	1·077	19·4	.....	13·7	9·5	15·7	13·1	.....	15·8	.....	39·8	15
4·2	4·9	·888	17·5	15	13·4	11	16·3	13·3	55	**15·4**	58	40·8	16
5	4·5	·76	15·7	15	14	10	16·2	14	.....	15	.....	44	17
4·4	4·9	1·067	22·5	25	14·2	9·6	17·3	13·1	65	18·3	.....	44·2	18
5·2	4	·909	18·5	23·5	13·3	11·2	16·9	13·5	84·8	16·4	56·3	40·4	19
5·4	4·6	·87	19·4	17·5	14·8	11·1	15·5	15·1	53	17·1	58·2	39·8	20
5·0	**3·5**	**1·037**	**21·3**	**18·9**	**14·9**	**11·0**	**16·6**	**15·4**	**56·2**	**16·0**	**53·1**	**41·8**	
4·9	4·8	·891	19·4	20·9	14·2	11·5	16·2	16·3	53·3	16·5	56·7	41·9	21
5	4·5	1·180	24	25	.....	9·7	16·8	14·5	50	15·5	.....	43	22
5·3	4·3	·987	18·9	24·3	10	11·3	17	15·5	47	15·5	53·2	41·5	23
4·9	3·5	·96	19·3	19·4	.....	12	16·4	14·9	60·5	15·3	55·5	40	24
4·7	3·2	·871	18	22·7	.....	10·7	16·7	14·9	56·8	16·8	55·7	40·6	25
4·7	2·7	·954	19·5	14·5	.....	10·5	16·6	14·8	.....	15·5	58	41·8	26
4·6	3·2	1·036	21	20·6	.....	10·2	16·6	15	56	15·5	53·2	41·5	27
4·9	3·6	·993	19·9	17·2	.....	9·5	16·3	14·9	58·3	15·7	55	41·1	28
5·5	3·2	1·128	21·3	13·5	.....	10·9	17·3	15·4	64·7	14·6	49	42·6	29
5·5	3·5	1·127	22·5	21·4	15	10·5	17·3	15·8	50	14·4	49	42	30
5·2	3·3	·994	20·6	14·3	.....	11	16·1	14·7	54·5	14·5	54·3	39·9	31
4·9	2·7	·997	19·2	18·7	.....	11·3	17·1	14·6	44	15·7	55·4	40·8	32
4·9	3·4	·96	23·2	14·7	.....	11·8	17·2	14·9	55	16·4	55	40·2	33
4·5	3·5	·92	18·3	15·3	.....	10·2	16·7	14·6	53·3	15·2	42·5	39·4	34
5·6	3·3	1·00	23	14·2	.....	11	16·7	14·3	.....	16·5	.....	39·9	35
4·9	2·7	·975	20·2	16	.....	11·1	16·4	15	.....	15·1	.....	38·7	36
4·2	2·7	·94	19·4	19·6	.....	10·9	16·3	14·4	44	15	62	39·8	37
4·9	3·4	1·067	20·9	16·2	.....	11·6	16·2	14·5	.....	14·8	57·7	40·8	38
4·9	3·3	1·069	21·4	17·3	.....	11	16·6	15·1	45	17·6	45	41·4	39
4·5	2·9	·962	18·7	16	.....	11·8	16·7	15	75	17	59	40·8	40
4·5	2·5	1·034	18·7	16·6	.....	10·3	14·9	15·6	.....	15·2	.....	40·6	41
5·2	2·7	1·157	22·9	16·6	.....	10	17	15·8	.....	15·7	55	42·5	42
4·7	2·7	·936	18·1	12·2	.....	11·3	15·7	15	54	16·1	45	41	43
5	3·6	1·233	24·7	23·3	15	11·8	15·6	15·5	66·3	17·8	49	44	44
4·8	4·3	1·291	26·6	22	16	11·8	17	18·2	59·2	15·5	56·5	45	45
6·5	4·2	1·067	26·5	20	16·5	12·7	18	17	64·2	17·9	54·7	45·7	46
4·9	4·6	1·333	29	25	15·1	11·2	16·4	16·5	61·6	18·1	52	44·8	47
5·3	4·3	1·10	22·3	23·7	16·7	9·5	16·3	15	64·5	15·7	55	44·7	48
5	3·5	·954	21·5	25·8	16·2	12	16·9	18	56·1	17·1	48	43·5	49
5	3·8	1·00	21·4	20	13·8	10·9	17	16·9	55·4	15·9	48·4	43·6	50
5·4	**3·1**	**·734**	**15·4**	.....	**15·2**	**10·3**	**17·3**	**15·5**	**61·6**	**17·1**	**47·9**	**43·0**	
5·4	3·1	·597	13·6	.....	15·2	9·7	17·3	15·3	62·4	16·5	45·1	42	51
5·4	3·1	·871	17·2	.....	.....	10·9	17·3	15·6	60·8	17·7	50·6	44	52
5·5	**3·8**	**·871**	**19·0**	.....	**18·6**	**10·5**	**17·4**	**15·7**	**61·5**	**18·4**	**50·6**	**46·1**	
5·3	3·5	·936	21·9	.....	21	10·9	17·7	15	61·4	18·1	50·7	46·9	53
5·9	4·6	·65	12·7	.....	18·7	9·8	19·3	16·5	61·7	19·8	52·4	46·6	54
5·2	3·7	·838	19·4	.....	16	10·4	17·5	15·3	61·3	18·3	49·4	45·2	55
5·7	3·4	1·06	22·1	.....	.....	11	15	15·8	61·5	17·5	49·8	45·7	56
5·3	**3·6**	**·839**	**20·0**	.....	**16·6**	**10·3**	**18·3**	**15·8**	**58·7**	**19·1**	**49·8**	**43·7**	
5·1	3·3	·95	23·4	.....	16	10·4	17·3	16·4	59·1	19·4	50·8	43·6	57
5·2	3·2	·85	19·7	.....	.....	9·7	19	15	58·5	18·9	50	45·7	58
5·5	4	·649	16·1	.....	14·9	10·2	18	15·2	59·3	17·8	49·5	43·5	59
5·6	4	·858	21	.....	.....	10·2	17·9	16	58·3	19·1	48·3	43·4	60
5	3·7	·888	20	.....	19	10·8	19·5	16·2	58·5	20·5	50·2	42·2	61
6·0	**4·2**	**1·494**	**28·6**	.....	**18·2**	**10·0**	**17·5**	**14·8**	**57·8**	**17·9**	**48·7**	**42·1**	
6·6	3·9	1·17	25	.....	20	11·7	19·2	16·3	62·5	20·7	53·3	47·2	62
7	4·3	1·44	26·7	.....	.....	10·8	18·3	16	61·7	19·3	55	46	63
6·3	3·7	1·42	28·3	.....	20	10	18·2	15·7	60·5	22·5	51·7	44·3	64
5·3	4	1·30	24	.....	14	9·4	16·3	13·7	52·5	15·6	43	37·2	65
5·2	4	1·35	27·1	.....	.....	9·1	16·2	13·6	53·3	15·4	44·2	37·4	66
5·8	3·9	1·61	30·4	.....	.....	9·2	17·1	13·3	57·9	16·2	44·9	37·8	67
6	5	1·68	32	.....	.....	10·8	16·6	14·4	55·5	16	50	42	68
6	4·5	1·98	35	.....	18·7	9·3	18·2	15	58·7	17·7	47·5	45	69

66620—9½

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ¼ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·4**	**6·2**	**34·8**	**59·0**	**19·4**	**13·5**	**2·5**	**35·9**	**47·5**	**11·5**	**4·9**	**14·366b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·2**	**6·0**	**42·7**	**58·7**	**18·9**	**9·7**	**2·7**	**39·7**	**38·3**	**12·4**	**5·1**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·3	6·1	40·6	57·8	18·3	10·1	2·5	43·2	39·4	11·7	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·3	6	42·7	59·4	21·9	9·2	2·7	37·5	35·6	12·8	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·2	5·7	42·5	62·3	16·6	9·8	2·7	38·3	34·8	11·7	5	.....
4—Halifax	6·1	6·1	41·3	57·4	21·4	9·5	2·6	.....	48	12·8	5·4	15·00
5—Windsor	6	6	43	56·7	17·3	9·3	2·9	40	35	12·2	5	.....
6—Truro	6·5	6·1	46·1	58·7	17·6	10	2·8	39·3	36·9	12·9	5	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·0**	**5·7**	**40·0**	**60·0**	**18·6**	**13·3**	**2·4**	**42·6**	**39·0**	**12·2**	**5·0**	**13·500**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·3**	**6·0**	**40·1**	**59·0**	**18·9**	**9·5**	**2·7**	**38·5**	**37·4**	**12·1**	**5·0**	**13·500**
8—Moncton	6·2	5·9	41·6	60	21·5	9·5	2·9	42	40	12·2	5·1	g
9—Saint John	6·1	6·1	36·4	57·3	19·5	9·8	2·7	39·4	37·4	12·2	5	13·50
10—Fredericton	6·4	6	39·2	58·6	17·4	9·4	2·4	32·7	34	11·8	5	.....
11—Bathurst	6·5	6·1	43	60	17	9·1	2·7	40	38·3	12	4·8	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·8**	**32·8**	**58·6**	**19·5**	**12·9**	**2·6**	**39·6**	**48·0**	**10·6**	**4·9**	**13·964**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·8	33·5	64·3	22	15·2	2·4	36	50	10·6	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·3	5·9	34·6	66·4	18·6	16·3	3	44	50	11·2	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	6	5·8	31·7	55·1	21·6	11·3	3	42·9	47·5	10·7	5·1	14·50
15—Sorel	5·7	5·6	30	47	20	10	2·3	33·7	50	9·5	4·7	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·9	5·8	31·8	62·7	19·3	13·2	2·4	32·5	42·5	10·5	4·9	13·50
17—St. Johns	6	5·9	30	49·7	15	11·7	2·9	40	50	12·5	4·7	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	5·9	5·6	33·9	60·0	18·9	13	2·6	41·8	42·5	10·2	4·8	.....
19—Montreal	5·7	5·6	34·3	63·6	18·2	13·7	2·5	44·2	49·6	10·5	4·8	14·00–15·00
20—Hull	6	6	35·1	59	21·7	11·8	2·7	41·4	50	10	4·9	14·75
Ontario (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**34·3**	**62·3**	**19·1**	**11·7**	**2·3**	**34·2**	**47·2**	**10·7**	**4·8**	**14·121**
21—Ottawa	5·9	5·8	35·5	61·9	18	13·1	2·7	39·3	53·8	10·3	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6	5·7	33·2	61·7	21·2	10·8	2·4	36·7	46·6	10·3	5·2	13·75
23—Kingston	6	5·9	33·3	52·5	17·8	11·4	2·7	36	44	10·3	5	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	6·2	35·2	61	18·2	10·2	2·3	32·3	50	10·4	5	13·50
25—Peterborough	6·2	6	36	60	18	12·2	2·5	34	49·3	10·3	5·2	14·75
26—Oshawa	5·8	5·8	31	58·2	18·5	10·6	2·2	28·3	48·3	10·3	4·2	13·25
27—Orillia	6	6	32·4	65	19·2	10	2·2	34·8	45·8	9·8	4·4	15·00
28—Toronto	5·9	5·8	36·5	61·6	17	11·3	2·4	35·6	46·2	10	4·6	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	6·1	6	34·1	59·6	19·5	11·2	2·2	36·4	40	10·7	4·6	12·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·4	6·2	34·1	63·7	19·5	11·5	2·4	36·4	41·7	10·8	5·2	13·90g
31—Hamilton	5·8	5·8	32·6	61·1	18·2	10·2	2·1	29·9	40	9·8	4·8	13·00
32—Brantford	6	5·9	37·5	66·6	18·1	10·7	2·2	33	47·9	10	4·9	13·00
33—Galt	6·3	6·2	32·9	58·3	19·6	10·8	2·3	41·1	45·8	10·7	4·8	14·00
34—Guelph	6·1	5·9	34·4	62·7	20·7	10·1	2·3	35·4	43·4	10·1	4·8	13·50
35—Kitchener	6	6	30·5	66·8	19·1	10·8	2·2	33·2	43·3	10·3	4·4	14·00
36—Woodstock	6·3	6·3	35	56	17·4	10	2·3	32·6	49·5	10·6	4·8	13·50
37—Stratford	6·1	5·9	31·6	59·5	17·4	10·6	2·4	29·3	48·5	10·4	4·9	13·00
38—London	6·1	6	38·3	61·8	17·2	11·5	2·3	33·4	43·6	10	5	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·3	6·3	37·6	65·6	19·3	12·1	2·3	38·1	50	10·5	5·2	13·50
40—Chatham	6·3	6·3	35	60	19	12·2	2·4	35	42·5	10	4·6	g
41—Windsor	5·9	5·8	31·7	60·1	17·8	10·1	1·9	30·5	51	10	4·7	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·9	6·8	34·7	69·3	18·3	11	1·7	31·5	46·6	10	4·6	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	5·9	39·7	68·3	17·6	10	2	28·6	45	10	4·9	13·50
44—North Bay	6·7	6·7	41·7	67·5	19	14	2·5	40	48	12·7	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·7	6·4	33·6	68·6	21·8	15	2·8	36·4	60	13·2	4·8	16·75
46—Cobalt	7	7	32·2	65	22·5	14·5	2·7	32·5	48·3	13	5	.....
47—Timmins	6·8	6·7	34	65	20·8	15·8	2·7	33·2	.....	.....	4·8	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·4	6·1	30·8	64·7	17·2	14·2	2·4	31	55	12	4·5	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6	6·2	32·7	59·4	21·8	14·1	2·6	35	55	12	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·5	6·5	32·5	57·3	22	11·6	2·3	37·5	40	11·2	4·6	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·8**	**6·7**	**32·9**	**54·9**	**19·3**	**12·9**	**2·4**	**30·4**	**50·0**	**13·1**	**5·2**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·7	6·7	32·2	54·3	17·3	10·9	2·4	30	52·5	12·6	5·3	18·00
52—Brandon	6·8	6·7	33·6	55·4	21·3	14·9	2·3	30·8	47·5	13·5	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·3**	**32·3**	**54·5**	**19·7**	**18·8**	**2·7**	**33·1**	**55·4**	**13·9**	**5·1**	.....
53—Regina	6·8	7·7	32·3	54·3	18·3	17·1a	2·8	32·9	60	13·3	5	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·3	7·2	29·7	55	20·6	20·9a	2·7	36·2	50	14·5	5·2	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·5	7·5	32·6	54·2	19·8	18·4a	2·7	33·1	56·1	14	5	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·9	6·9	34·4	54·5	20·2	18·7a	2·7	30	.....	.....	5	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·8**	**6·8**	**33·4**	**52·9**	**19·7**	**16·5**	**2·8**	**31·6**	**54·3**	**13·7**	**4·8**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·9	6·9	34·2	52·6	23	18·7a	2·8	30	60	12·5	4·9	g
58—Drumheller	6·8	6·8	30·5	53·7	18·3	16·5a	2·8	28·7	60	13·7	4·8	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·9	33·5	52·2	19·2	16·3a	2·9	34·2	49·2	14·6	5	g
60—Calgary	6·6	6·7	34·4	51·9	21	16·2a	2·9	30	45	12·9	4·6	g
61—Lethbridge	6·9	6·6	34·2	54·2	17·2	14·8a	2·8	35	57·5	15	4·6	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·7**	**6·3**	**32·6**	**51·7**	**20·7**	**21·6**	**2·8**	**39·5**	**55·3**	**11·9**	**5·2**	.....
62—Fernie	7·9	7·2	35	52	17·5	21·7a	2·7	32·5	55	12·5	5	.....
63—Nelson	7	7	31·7	55	20·8	26·7a	2·8	45	57·5	12·3	5	.....
64—Trail	6·9	6·4	32·7	52·5	22·7	23·3a	3·2	39	50	14	5·7	.....
65—New Westminster	6	5·7	30·6	48·3	18	19·7a	2·6	33·7	60	11·3	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6·1	6	32	48·7	19·3	18·8a	2·5	33·3	55	10·5	4·8	.....
67—Victoria	6·7	6·2	33·7	51·4	21·9	20·3a	2·6	35·4	54·2	10·7	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·5	6	32·4	51	21·7	20a	3·4	57·5	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·4	6·1	32·5	55	23·5	22·5a	2·8	.....	.....	.....	6	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welch coal see text. c. Calculated
cluding birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some at $35-$50, according to condition
from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF OCTOBER, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·419	**12·008**	**9·675**	**11·543**	**7·187**	**8·516**	**7·451**	**26·7**	**9·3**	**24·227**	**17·808**	
8·090	**10·075**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·500**	**28·9**	**9·8**	**21·583**	**14·917**	
6·90-7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	29·4	9·8	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	1
6·50-6·75s	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·4	9·8	15·00-25·00	10·00-15·00	2
6·75-9·75	10·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·2	10	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·50-10·50	11·50	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	6·00-7·00	7·00- 8·00	6·50	31·7	9·4	23·00-33·00	15·00-23·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29	10	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·6	10	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·250-9·900	**11·500**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**24·5**	**10·0**	**19·00-25·00**	**10·00-15·00**	7
10·156	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**28·1**	**9·7**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30	9·8	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	8
10·50-12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00c	7·00- 8·00c	27·4	9·7	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
9·00-10·75	11·00-12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·9	9·6	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·419	**11·844**	**10·917**	**11·834**	**8·140**	**8·370**	**8·450**	**22·8**	**9·1**	**22·333**	**16·125**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·6	9·5	22·00-30·00	.....	12
7·00- 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25	9·5	22·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	13
9·50-11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·5	9·7	21·00-28·00	18·00-23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19·7	8·3	15·00-17·00	8·00-12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	21	9·7	18·00-22·00	14·00-20·00	16
9·00- 9·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	9	18·00-25·00	12·00-18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	9·00c	.....	5·25c	.....	25	9·4	16·00-20·00	10·00-14·00	18
8·00- 8·50	11·50	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00-14·00c	25·5	8·8	22·00-32·00	17·00-22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	23·3	8·2	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
10·164	**11·826**	**10·153**	**12·240**	**7·819**	**9·679**	**8·708**	**24·8**	**9·0**	**25·929**	**19·232**	
10·25	11·50-12·50	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00-10·00	23	9·1	20·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	21
7·50- 8·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·8	9	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	23·8	9·3	20·00-28·00	18·00-20·00	23
10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	21·8	9·3	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·00	12·00-12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21·8	8·7	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·7	8·3	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
9·75-10·00	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·50	7·50	.....	23·7	8·7	20·00-24·00	14·00-20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25	8·8	27·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	28
7·50- 8·00g	10·50g	g	g	g	g	g	25·7g	8·4	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
7·50- 8·00g	11·50-12·00g	g	15·00-16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	8·9	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	23·7	8·1	27·00-35·00	15·00-27·00	31
9·00	11·50	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·2	9·3	20·00-32·00	15·00-25·00	32
9·50	11·50	11·00	14·00	7·50	10·00	10·00c	24	9·1	22·00-27·00	16·00-22·00	33
9·50-10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·8	9·1	23·00-29·00	15·00-23·00	34
9·00-11·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·2	9	22·00-32·00	18·00-23·00	35
9·50-12·00	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22·3	8	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	36
8·50-10·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	16·00	.....	24·4	9·2	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	37
10·75-12·00	11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	9·1	24·00-36·00	18·00-26·00	38
9·50-12·00	12·00	13·00-16·00c	.....	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·3	9·5	23·00-30·00	18·00-23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	20·5g	8·4	20·00-25·00	14·00-20·00	40
9·00-10·00	11·00	.....	14·00-16·00c	.....	10·00-12·00c	7·00-10·00c	.....	8·6	25·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	41
7·75- 8·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·3	22·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	42
7·50- 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·5	9	20·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	43
12·75	14·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	30	9	.....	.....	44
10·00-14·00	13·00-13·75	12·00	12·50	8·50	9·00c	10·00c	28·5	9·4	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25- 9·00c	.....	33·7	9·3	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·75	9·75	.....	35	9·7	p	p	47
8·00-11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	9·1	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
11·25-13·25	12·00	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·5	9·6	22·00-32·00	15·00-23·00	49
11·25-13·25	12·00	7·50	8·25	6·50	7·25	.....	25	9·1	22·00-32·00	15·00-23·00	50
8·988	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·875**	**8·625**	**7·250**	**27·9**	**9·4**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25-12·75h	14·00-15·50	.....	.....	5·50-10·00	6·50-11·00	7·50	27·7	9·5	27·00-35·00	18·00-26·00	51
5·75-11·20h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·50-9·50	7·00-10·00	7·00	28	9·2	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	52
8·288	**16·750**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·906**	**9·000**	**28·3**	**9·9**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·75-12·50h	15·75i	.....	.....	.....	6·50- 9·00i	.....	26·5	9·9	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	53
8·00- 9·00h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	29·7	10	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·85- 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	29·1	9·6	20·00-27·00	14·00-20·00	55
5·15- 9·45h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00-11·00c	11·00c	28	10	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	56
5·188	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**30·1**	**9·6**	**23·375**	**17·000**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	32·5g	9·7	20·00-23·00	14·00-18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	9·1	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·5g	9·9	18·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	59
6·00- 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	32·5g	9·6	20·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	60
4.00- 5·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	9·6	20·00-30·00	14·00-20·00	61
10·029	**11·100**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·250**	**4·825**	**33·0**	**9·8**	**23·063**	**17·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37·5	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50-8·75	8·50-10·25	4·88- 5·33c	40	10	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	13·50	.....	.....	6·75-7·00	8·00- 8·25	6·50c	.....	9·7	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·7	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	30	9·6	22·00-27·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30c	4·77c	31·2	10	19·00-24·00	14·00-17·00	67
7·70- 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	30	9·7	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·00-14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00-10·00i	7·00-12·00i	.....	32·5	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In
and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Oct. 1914	Oct. 1918	Oct. 1920	Oct. 1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Oct. 1937	Sept. 1938	Oct. 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	50·2	76·2	80·2	58·2	59·0	71·8	72·8	68·0	41·8	47·4	46·2	53·4	55·4	53·6
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	35·0	54·2	50·4	31·8	31·8	43·4	45·4	40·4	22·0	25·4	24·2	28·6	30·4	29·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·1	28·0	29·0	18·7	19·9	23·9	24·9	22·8	11·5	13·2	13·3	14·7	15·6	16·1
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	21·4	36·4	36·3	27·2	29·3	31·0	31·0	28·2	17·9	20·8	21·1	22·2	23·4	23·0
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·4	38·0	42·3	30·0	30·8	31·0	31·4	29·8	17·2	22·7	21·7	24·4	25·8	24·8
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	38·0	70·0	74·4	53·8	56·6	55·0	55·4	54·2	31·6	41·0	40·2	42·6	44·4	43·6
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·9	51·1	60·1	41·6	44·4	42·5	40·9	39·8	21·3	31·8	30·6	32·5	35·1	34·0
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	37·4	74·2	74·4	45·4	49·0	45·8	43·4	42·2	26·2	36·0	31·4	34·0	30·0	29·8
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	35·3	60·7	75·0	41·7	49·8	51·0	51·3	42·7	29·2	35·8	35·5	39·2	36·0	39·7
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	31·5	55·0	68·3	37·4	44·3	45·6	45·1	38·0	22·7	30·1	29·6	31·7	30·2	32·9
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	54·0	75·6	92·4	69·6	69·6	72·6	74·4	72·0	57·0	61·2	61·8	65·4	65·4	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	59·0	101·2	125·8	76·8	75·4	85·6	85·2	69·6	42·2	47·0	51·6	55·6	51·0	49·6
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·7	55·7	69·1	43·0	41·2	47·4	46·9	38·7	24·2	27·1	29·3	31·5	28·3	27·2
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·0	33·3	41·2	$27·6	$30·6	$33·8	$33·0	$30·7	$19·7	$19·9	$22·4	$23·2	$23·6	$23·3
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·3	31·4	38·6	$27·6	$30·6	$33·8	$33·0	$30·7	$19·7	$19·9	$22·4	$23·2	$23·6	$23·3
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	67·5	118·5	144·0	102·0	114·0	115·5	120·0	106·5	88·5	88·5	97·5	108·0	106·5	103·5
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	69·0	80·0	$45·0	$53·0	$51·0	$54·0	$43·0	$33·0	$34·0	$38·0	$46·0	$36·0	$34·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	25·0	40·5	42·5	28·0	29·0	31·5	32·0	29·5	25·5	26·5	27·0	30·0	28·0	27·0
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	24·6	33·2	$21·2	$22·0	$20·8	$20·6	$20·2	$16·2	$15·8	$15·8	$16·4	$16·4	$16·2
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	33·2	23·4	17·4	15·6	19·0	23·6	18·4	9·0	10·6	12·2	14·0	10·6	10·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	13·7	23·1	29·2	23·9	20·4	21·5	21·3	20·6	15·1	15·6	16·4	16·1	15·4	15·5
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·2	18·8	27·4	19·6	15·7	13·6	14·6	14·8	12·1	12·1	11·2	11·7	11·0	10·9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	31·2	48·8	86·4	34·8	31·6	31·2	28·8	25·6	32·0	25·2	24·4	26·4	25·2	25·6
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·0	22·4	40·8	16·4	15·0	14·6	13·8	12·4	15·4	12·2	12·0	12·8	12·4	12·4
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·9	15·5	16·4	$14·6	$18·0	$17·8	$17·6	$14·7	$10·6	$13·0	$13·0	$13·9	$14·7	$14·8
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	14·8	17·0	$14·6	$18·0	$17·8	$17·6	$14·7	$10·6	$13·0	$13·0	$13·9	$14·7	$14·8
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	10·0	11·5	15·1	13·4	15·3	15·2	15·1	13·8	9·9	9·3	8·9	8·9	8·8	8·7
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	35·3	71·3	69·4	40·4	61·9	42·8	73·8	49·3	41·1	36·6	52·7	33·6	33·3	34·6
Vinegar	⅛ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·8
All Foods		$ 5·48	$ 5·96	$ 6·95	$ 7·34	$ 7·99	$ 13·54	$ 15·83	$ 10·23	$ 10·93	$ 11·28	$ 11·68	$ 10·32	$ 7·24	$ 7·93	$ 8·24	$ 8·75	$ 8·52	$ 8·45
Starch, laundry	⅛ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·2	c. 4·8	c. 4·9	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 4·1	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	53·9	78·8	125·3	116·4	105·4	101·3	100·9	100·6	93·7	91·1	91·5	88·8	89·2	89·8
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	38·7	37·8	62·6	90·7	77·0	63·3	62·9	63·1	62·7	57·6	58·4	58·4	58·3	58·4	58·9
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	76·9	83·7	80·3	75·5	75·0	76·2	76·0	59·6	60·8	59·7	59·7	60·6	60·5
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·5	58·8	66·1	59·4	55·9	55·4	54·4	54·3	45·7	45·1	45·2	45·0	44·9	44·9
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	24·1	27·4	39·8	31·0	31·5	31·1	31·1	30·8	27·4	27·3	26·6	26·8	26·7	26·7
Fuel and light		$ 1·50	$ 1·63	$ 1·76	$ 1·91	$ 1·90	$ 3·05	$ 4·06	$ 3·64	$ 3·32	$ 3·26	$ 3·26	$ 3·24	$ 2·84	$ 2·83	$ 2·81	$ 2·79	$ 2·80	$ 2·81
Rent	¼ mo.	$ 2·37	$ 2·89	$ 4·05	$ 4·75	$ 4·55	$ 4·85	$ 6·52	$ 6·96	$ 6·85	$ 6·95	$ 6·98	$ 7·07	$ 5·66	$ 5·63	$ 5·77	$ 5·94	$ 6·06	$ 6·06
††**Totals**		$ 9·37	$ 10·50	$ 12·79	$ 14·02	$ 14·48	$ 21·48	$ 26·46	$ 20·87	$ 21·14	$ 21·52	$ 21·96	$ 20·68	$ 15·78	$ 16·42	$ 16·87	$ 17·51	$ 17·41	$ 17·35

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·70	13·78	16·21	10·42	10·99	11·16	11·68	10·60	7·38	8·07	8·20	8·73	8·56	8·48
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·74	11·90	14·05	9·11	10·27	9·92	10·24	9·84	6·92	7·56	7·91	8·47	8·40	8·09
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·66	13·26	15·51	10·14	10·96	10·99	11·60	10·57	7·46	8·06	8·35	8·77	8·66	8·57
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·41	13·19	14·96	9·75	10·09	10·47	10·63	9·63	6·54	7·27	7·59	8·02	7·93	7·86
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·78	13·58	15·75	10·14	11·00	11·31	11·65	10·34	7·29	8·05	8·29	8·80	8·48	8·44
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·36	12·84	16·34	9·72	10·29	10·92	11·51	9·66	6·75	7·48	8·17	8·30	8·11	8·11
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	8·63	13·51	16·09	9·95	10·84	11·45	12·02	10·06	6·84	7·43	8·03	8·37	8·25	8·10
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·38	13·27	15·70	9·77	10·77	11·48	12·00	10·08	7·00	7·53	7·98	8·59	8·37	8·27
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·35	14·39	16·83	11·61	11·89	12·35	12·88	11·30	8·17	8·72	9·16	9·85	9·59	9·42

†December only. §Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

(Continued from page 1305)

reports are received and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the Labour Gazette for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Oct. 1926	Oct. 1928	Oct. 1929	Oct. 1930	Oct. 1933	Oct. 1935	Oct. 1936	Oct. 1937	Sept. 1938	‡ Oct. 1938
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	98·1	95·2	96·8	81·0	67·9	73·1	77·1	84·7	74·5	73·9
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·9	88·0	96·3	66·7	59·2	68·4	79·6	87·6	61·8	60·4
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	98·3	111·5	109·9	95·3	60·8	73·6	73·4	81·5	76·4	74·1
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·6	92·9	90·4	77·5	71·4	69·2	69·5	70·6	66·7	66·6
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	98·9	98·5	93·0	85·6	64·4	65·0	69·3	76·3	77·0	77·2
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·7	92·5	93·5	90·0	85·7	87·2	88·2	105·1	98·2	98·1
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	98·3	93·0	97·5	70·5	65·5	73·7	70·4	77·2	70·7	73·8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·2	92·6	92·3	90·9	85·2	85·0	85·0	87·1	86·9	86·3
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·7	94·6	95·4	91·3	81·0	77·4	78·7	81·9	79·5	79·5
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	98·0	95·7	95·5	86·0	72·1	74·1	75·8	80·5	76·1	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·5	100·3	103·7	87·0	64·7	72·4	76·4	83·0	74·3	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	98·3	92·6	90·1	85·4	77·1	75·3	75·4	78·9	77·3	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·9	93·7	97·1	74·6	63·4	70·5	76·3	84·9	69·0	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	97·4	92·8	94·3	91·2	85·4	89·7	89·5	94·3	95·6	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	97·9	93·8	97·4	72·8	60·9	68·4	74·8	83·8	66·0	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	98·1	98·0	98·5	85·6	81·0	81·0	86·4	92·7	89·7	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	97·9	92·9	97·1	70·0	57·5	66·3	72·8	82·3	62·0	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	96·7	87·3	94·0	66·7	59·6	65·8	75·0	82·1	60·3	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	98·9	108·2	106·3	91·7	62·6	73·8	73·2	81·2	76·2	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·6	96·5	105·9	70·4	51·2	65·9	76·3	86·4	62·4	63·8
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	102·4	107·3	110·4	95·8	68·5	68·8	73·0	76·1	70·6	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	98·9	98·5	92·9	85·4	64·7	65·0	69·2	76·0	76·7	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	99·5	91·5	92·1	86·5	81·5	83·2	82·7	88·8	86·1	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	98·3	94·9	100·5	73·3	57·5	67·9	75·2	83·5	65·6	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	98·1	94·6	93·7	83·9	71·2	73·3	75·2	81·3	75·6	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended October 28, 1938; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	* All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132†
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group; Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.
†Revised.

Retail Prices

Meat prices in the average showed a downward tendency at the beginning of October, with the exception of veal which was slightly higher. Sirloin steak declined from 27·7 cents per pound in September to 26·8 cents in October, rib roast from 20·3 cents per pound to 19·4 cents, fresh pork from 25·8 cents per pound to 24·8 cents and breakfast bacon from 38·6 cents per pound to 37·6 cents. Egg prices were generally higher, fresh advancing from 36 cents per dozen in September to 39·7 cents in October and cooking from 30·2 cents per dozen to 32·9 cents. Milk was unchanged in the average although increases were reported from several cities. Creamery butter prices moved downward in nearly all localities, averaging 27·2 cents per pound in October as compared with 28·3 cents in September. Bread averaged lower at 6·9 cents per pound in October as compared with 7·1 cents in September, decreases being reported from numerous cities. Flour also was lower at 3·4 cents per pound in October as compared with 3·6 cents in September. Potatoes were slightly higher in the average, increasing from $1 per ninety pounds in September to $1.04 in October. Anthracite coal was seasonally higher at $14.37 per ton in October as compared with $14.28 in September.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax, $15.50; Charlottetown, $13.50; Moncton, $16; Saint John, $13; Quebec, $14; Three Rivers, $15 and $14; Sherbrooke, $14.75; St. Hyacinthe, $14.50; Thetford Mines, $17.25; Montreal, $15.25 and $15.50; Hull, $16.75; Ottawa, $16.50; Kingston, $15; Belleville, $14.50; Peterborough, $16.75; Oshawa, $15; Toronto, $15; St. Catharines, $15; Hamilton, $15 and $14.50; Brantford, $16.25; Galt, $16; St. Thomas, $16; Cobalt, $18.75; Timmins, $19.50; Port Arthur, $17.75; Fort William, $17.75; Winnipeg, $20.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, wholesale and retail prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the October issue of the Labour Gazette.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Wholesale Prices.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 98·4 for September as compared with 99·5 for August, a decline of 1·1 per cent for the month. A decline of 3·0 per cent in food prices, mainly due to a further fall in the prices of cereals, was responsible for the lower index, there being little change in the prices of industrial materials and manufactures. Compared with September, 1937, the general index showed a decline of 11·5 per cent, prices of food and industrial materials sharing almost equally in the decline. The decline in the general index has proceeded, almost without interruption since July, 1937, when it was 111·5.

The Statist index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 88·6 at the end of September showing no change from the figure for August. The index for the combined foodstuffs groups declined 1·2 per cent, while the all material index increased 1·0 per cent due chiefly to increases in the prices of minerals. Compared to the corresponding figure for the end of September, 1937, the general index showed a decline of 14·2 per cent.

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 155 at the first of October as compared with 156 at the first of September. The index of food prices declined from 140 to 139 due to reductions in the prices of bread, flour and potatoes which were partially offset by increases in the prices of eggs and milk in some districts. The other groups making up the index were practically unchanged. As compared with the general index for the same month last year, this year's figure showed a reduction of 1·9 per cent.

Eire

Cost of Living.—The cost of living index number of the Department of Industry and Commerce, on the base July, 1914=100, was 173 at mid-August as compared with 171 at mid-May, an increase of 1·2 per cent for the quarter. The index for food prices increased from 156 to 159, or 1·9 per cent due mainly to increases in the prices of eggs and potatoes, although these increases were offset to some extent by decreases in the prices of mutton and of bread, the latter decrease being due to an order under the Bread (Regulation of Prices) Act. The indexes for clothing and for fuel and light were unchanged from the previous quarter's figures, at 226 and 179 respectively.

France

Wholesale Prices.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 646 for September as compared to 644 for August. The index of food prices was unchanged at 628, a decrease in the price of animal foods being offset by increases in the prices of vegetable foods. The index of prices of industrial materials was 663 as compared with 659 the previous month. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was unchanged from the August figure which was 54.

Germany

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 =100, was 105·6 for September as compared with 105·9 for August, a decrease of 0·3 per cent for the month. The index of prices of all agricultural products was 105·6 which was 0·9 per cent lower than the figure for the previous month. The index of prices of raw materials and semi-manufactured goods was unchanged at 94·0 while that for manufactured goods was 125·6, a decrease of 0·2 per cent for the month.

Cost of Living.—The official index number on the base 1913-14=100, was 125·2 for September as compared with 126·5 for August, a decrease of 1·0 per cent for the month. Food prices declined 2·1 per cent during the month, while prices of heating and lighting materials increased 0·7 per cent. The indexes of rent, clothing and sundries were unchanged.

India

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914=100, was 100 for July showing no change from the figure for the previous two months. The index for food prices was 101 as compared with 103 for June but this decrease was offset by the non-foods index which increased from 99 to 100 during the same period.

Cost of Living.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933 to June, 1934= 100, was 105 for August as compared with

106 for July. The decrease was due to a decline in the food index all the other groups being unchanged.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926=100, was 78·1 for August as compared with 78·8 for July, a decrease of 0·9 per cent for the month. This index is the lowest since December, 1934, but it should be noted that over the last five months the range of movement has been less than one per cent. During the month, the farm products group declined 3·0 per cent, foods 1·7 per cent, miscellaneous products 0·4 per cent, and textile products 0·3 per cent. The prices of hides and leather products advanced 0·4 per cent while the prices of the metals and metal products group and the building materials group each advanced 0·2 per cent. Fuel and lighting materials, chemicals and drugs, and housefurnishing goods showed no change from their July indexes.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Industrial Conference Board, on the base 1923 =100, was 85·9 for September showing no change from the index for the preceding month. Increases in the cost of food and coal were offset by declines in the other major groups of expenditures. The index in September was 3·9 per cent lower than in the same month of 1937, 14·2 per cent lower than in 1929, but 19·8 per cent higher than at the low point of 1933.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1938

THE number of fatal industrial accidents (including fatalities from industrial diseases reported with fatal accidents by workmen's compensation boards, etc., as well as fatalities to persons incidental to the pursuit of their occupations) which were recorded in the Department as occurring during the third quarter of 1938 was 286, there being 98 in July, 102 in August and 86 in September.

The report for the second quarter of 1938, showing 264 fatalities, was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, August, 1938, page 961. In the third quarter of 1937, 364 fatal accidents were recorded (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1289).

The supplementary lists of accidents not reported in time for inclusion in the reports covering the periods in which they occurred, contain 15 fatalities for the first half of 1938 and 5 fatalities for 1937.

In this series of reports it is the custom to record industrial accidents under the dates of their occurrence and fatal industrial diseases under the dates on which they prove fatal.

Reports were received from the Provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, from the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, from certain other official sources and from the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE: Information as to accidents is also secured from newspapers.

Classified by groups of industries the fatalities occurring during the third quarter of 1938 were as follows: agriculture, 52; logging, 16; fishing and trapping, 8; mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 52; manufacturing, 26; construction, 46; electric light and power, 6; transportation and public utilities, 47; trade, 12; service, 21.

Of the mining accidents, 34 were in "metalliferous mining," 13 in "coal mining," 3 in "non-metallic mineral mining and quarrying, n.e.s.," and 2 in "structural materials."

Of the accidents in manufacturing, 2 were in "vegetable foods, drink and tobacco," 3 in "textiles and clothing," 10 in "saw and planing mill products," 1 in "pulp, paper and paper products," 1 in "printing and publishing," 3 in "iron, steel and products," 1 in "non-ferrous metal products," 2 in "non-metallic mineral products," and 3 in "chemical and allied products."

In construction there were 18 fatalities in "building and structures," 1 in "shipbuilding," 20 in "highway and bridge," and 7 in "miscellaneous construction."

In transportation and public utilities there were 18 fatalities in "steam railways," 13 in "water transportation," 2 in "air transportation," 12 in "local and highway transportation." and 2 in "telegraphs and telephones."

In trade there were 4 fatalities in "wholesale," and 8 in "retail."

Of the fatalities in service, 13 were in "public administration," 1 in "recreational," 5 in "custom and repair," and 2 in "personal, domestic and business."

There was no serious disaster resulting in the loss of a very large number of lives during the period under review. Accidents involving the loss of two or more lives were as follows:

Five mining engineers were killed on July 28, at Bourlamaque, Quebec, when they were dropped 700 feet down a shaft in a runaway hoist cage. The cable snapped as the hoistman applied the emergency braking devices in attempt to check the rapid descent and the cage plunged to the bottom of the shaft.

When a lightning bolt travelled 3,900 feet into the workings of a coal mine along the steel rails of an underground railway and ignited a pocket of gas, three miners lost their lives in the explosion, at Michel, British Columbia, on July 5. Three coal miners were also killed at Coal Creek, British Columbia, on September 20, when they were crushed by an avalanche of coal following a "bump" or upheaval in the mine.

At Val d'Or, Quebec, two miners lost their lives on July 25, when buried under falling muck.

On July 14, a farmer and a labourer were burned to death when lightning struck a barn, at St. Charles de Mandeville, Quebec. A farmer and his son were asphyxiated by gas fumes in a cistern, on July 20, near Waskada, Manitoba. Similarly another farmer and his son were killed by gas fumes in a well near Cloverdale, British Columbia.

Two labourers on sewer construction were killed in an explosion when a compression drill struck a live stick of dynamite in a missed hole, at Montreal, Quebec, on August 2.

A train was derailed when a bridge trestle collapsed under it owing to heavy floods, near Portneuf, Quebec, on September 1, and an engineer and a fireman lost their lives.

When an auto collided with a truck near Farnham, Quebec, on September 16, two truck helpers were killed.

At Prince Rupert, British Columbia, a police inspector and a sergeant were shot by a taxi driver on July 4.

A garage owner and a labourer were fatally injured when an auto crashed into a truck which they were repairing near Sonningdale, Saskatchewan, on July 18.

It may be mentioned that during this quarter one fatality occurred in Canadian waters which is not included in the statistical record, owing to the fact that the seaman killed was employed on a ship registered in another country. On July 11, while engaged in painting the ship he fell into Montreal harbour and was drowned.

Supplementary Lists of Accidents

A supplementary list of accidents occurring during the first half of 1938 has been compiled which contains 15 fatalities, of which 2 were in logging, 3 in mining, non-ferrous smelting and quarrying, 4 in manufacturing, 2 in construction, 1 in transportation and public utilities, 1 in trade and 2 in service. One of these accidents occurred in January, 1 in February, 2 in March, 1 in April, 5 in May and 5 in June.

A further supplementary list of accidents occurring in 1937 has been made. This includes 5 fatalities of which 1 was in logging, 1 in fishing and trapping, 1 in construction and 2 in transportation and public utilities. One of these accidents occurred in June, 1 in October, 1 in November and 2 in December.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE THIRD QUARTER OF 1938 BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

Cause	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electric Light and Power	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
A.—Prime movers (engines, shafting, belts, etc.)	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	1
B.—Working machines	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2
C.—Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.)	....	....	....	11	2	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	14
D.—Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosions, etc.)	13	2	....	7	3	11	5	4	2	....	6	....	53
E.—Striking against or being struck by objects	....	....	....	....	7	....	....	1	....	....	2	....	10
F.—Falling objects	3	5	....	16	1	1	....	1	....	....	1	....	28
G.—Handling of objects	....	3	....	....	1	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	6
H.—Tools	....	....	....	....	2	....	....	1	....	....	....	....	3
I.—Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc	11	3	7	12	1	7	....	27	7	....	5	....	80
J.—Animals	13	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	13
K.—Falls of persons	7	3	1	6	7	18	1	12	2	....	3	....	60
L.—Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, caveins, etc.)	4	....	....	....	1	7	....	....	1	....	3	....	16
Total	52	16	8	52	26	46	6	47	12	....	21	....	286

REPORT OF COMMISSIONER ON CERTAIN MATTERS RELATING TO GREAT LAKES' SHIPPING

As a result of certain disputes which arose in connection with Great Lakes' shipping in the early summer and which involved to some extent a disruption of service, a Commission was appointed by the Minister of Labour to deal with this development (LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, pp. 736-7).

The report of the Commissioner on these matters is as follows:—

MONTREAL,
November 10, 1938.

W. M. DICKSON, Esq.,
Deputy Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Ont.

Re: Alleged discrimination against members of the Canadian Seamen's Union by the Mohawk Navigation Company Ltd., Inland Lines Limited and North American Transports Limited.

SIR,—I beg to submit my report as Commissioner, appointed under Order in Council No. 1383, in connection with the above entitled matter.

The first meeting was convened on July 11, 1938:—

Present:

E. McG. Quirk, Commissioner.
J. A. Mathewson, K.C., representing R. A. Campbell, et al.
H. H. Harris, legal representative for the C.S.U.
J. A. Sullivan and T. J. Hautman, C.S.U.

The second and last meeting was held on October 13, 1938.

Present:

E. McG. Quirk, Commissioner.
J. A. Mathewson, K.C., representing R. A. Campbell, et al.
H. H. Harris, legal representative for the C.S.U.
J. A. Sullivan, T. J. Hautman and Chapman, C.S.U.

During the period between the first and last meeting (three months) I was in frequent contact with Mr. J. A. Mathewson, K.C., representing the Shipping Companies under the management of Mr. R. A. Campbell, and Mr. H. H. Harris, solicitor, representing the Canadian Seamen's Union (Mr. J. A. Sullivan), in order to ascertain from them when it would be convenient to open and continue the inquiry. At the same time I did not press either of them to submit briefs or names of witnesses, nor did I arbitrarily insist that the inquiry be carried on. My principle object was to assure them that the services of the Commissioner were available at any time.

During the said three month period, however, neither Mr. Mathewson nor Mr. Harris had availed themselves of the opportunity thus offered to submit any evidence or argument in support of or in rebuttal of the matters under dispute and to consider which the Commission had issued. Moreover, Mr. Mathewson and Mr. Harris assured me at the meeting of October 13 that they were not then in a position to submit arguments as to the complaints specifically defined in the Commission. Having regard to this and to the near approach to the close of navigation the Commissioner at the second meeting proposed that the Commission should now dissolve and both Mr. Mathewson and Mr. Harris concurred in this view and agreed to submit to the Commissioner their concurrence in writing. Such letters were subsequently received and the originals forwarded to you under date of October 20, 1938.

In view of the circumstances related above, I recommend that the Commission of Inquiry under Order in Council No. 1383 of the 20th June, 1938, be dissolved.

Respectfully submitted,
E. McG. QUIRK, *Commissioner.*

Minimum Wage Rates for Rubber Industry in Great Britain

The rubber manufacturing trade in Great Britain has been brought within the scope of the Trade Boards Act in order that minimum rates of wages may be established in the industry. The Minister has power to apply the Acts to any trade if he is of the opinion that no adequate machinery exists for the effective regulation of wages throughout the trade and that the rates of wages prevailing in the trade are unduly low. The rubber manufacturing trade is defined in the Order as the preparation and manufacture of rubber materials and the manufacture and repair of rubber articles in an establishment wholly or mainly so engaged or in a department of an establishment so engaged, the rubberizing of fabrics and the regeneration of waste or used rubber. The following operations are, however, excepted: the preparation and manufacture of rubber materials and the manufacture and repair of rubber articles if the factory as a whole is mainly engaged on operations other than those included in the Order and the materials and articles are used in the manufacture or repair of articles made or repaired in the factory, not being rubber articles; the making up from rubberized fabrics of articles other than vulcanized articles; work performed by dental mechanics; manufacture of articles made from asbestos and the manufacture of electric cables.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Deductions from Fishermen's Earnings for Workmen's Compensation in British Columbia must be Refunded

FISHERMEN working for the Canadian Fishing Company from 1927 to 1937 on a plan under which they received as remuneration a share of the proceeds of the fishing operations were granted by the Supreme Court of British Columbia on July 18 a refund of moneys which had been deducted by the Company for the purpose of paying assessments to the Workmen's Compensation Board.

At the beginning of each year the Workmen's Compensation Board determines the basic rate that must be levied on employers to meet the estimated cost of compensation for the year having regard to the payrolls of the employers in the industry. Employers are notified of the basic rate but assessments are made by the Board from time to time on the estimated payroll with an adjustment at the end of the year on the final payroll. In the fishing industry for at least eight years the Board had collected from employers less than the basic rate would have yielded. The defendant company in this case, however, deducted from the sums payable to the crew the amount that would be required at the basic rate. Although the plaintiffs did not authorize the deductions, they agreed with the statements shown to them by the company from time to time.

The Workmen's Compensation Act of British Columbia declares void any agreement whereby a workman waives any of the benefits of the Act and prohibits an employer making any deduction from his employees' wages to make up any part of the sum which the employer is liable to pay to the provincial Accident Fund, or to indemnify himself at the workmen's expense for any liability he may incur under the Act except in respect of the one cent a day deduction from wages he is permitted to make to pay the cost of medical aid.

The questions to be decided by the Court, then, were (1) whether the plaintiffs in the action were employees of the Company and so within the scope of the Workmen's Compensation Act, (2) whether an action to recover the sums deducted could be maintained at a date so long after the cause of the action and (3) the distinction to be made with respect to the moneys deducted between the part paid to the Workmen's Compensation Board and the part retained by the Company.

On the first point, Mr. Justice Fisher held that the relationship between the defendant and each of the plaintiffs was that of employer and employee arising from contracts of employment. The Company owned or chartered the boats and could require the crew to deliver the fish to it. The crew were paid according to the value of the fish. Since the crew were deemed to be employed by the Company, the Workmen's Compensation Act applied to all parties.

As regards the period of time during which such an action as that before the Court might be brought, the British Columbia Statute of Limitations provides that an action under a special statute may be brought at any time within twenty years after the cause of such action but actions other than for statutory liability or certain other specified actions must be instituted within six years after the cause for action. The Court held that the action was one on the contract of employment and not altogether on the Workmen's Compensation Act.

> The claim in each case is really for the unpaid balance of the remuneration due under the contract of employment which has not been abrogated and to which reference has to be made. The relationship between the parties was created by such contract and not by the statute. The liability is therefore not purely statutory but arises out of the contract of employment which is affected in respect of the deductions in the manner set out in the statute. It follows then that the period of limitation, if any applies, would be six years. Under the unusual circumstances existing here I cannot see how there can be any suggestion of fraud of any kind with regard to the moneys deducted and paid over to the Board and my view is therefore that the limitation of six years applies where the moneys deducted were paid over to the Board.

But the Court considered that although the deductions had been made in good faith at the basic rate determined by the Board, yet it would amount to fraud for the defendant Company to retain the amounts not collected by the Board when it became apparent that the Board would make no further assessments for the years prior to 1937. For this reason, he held that time was no bar to the recovery of these amounts.

The plaintiffs were given judgment in each case for the total amount deducted during these years less the sums paid to the Workmen's Compensation Board from the amount deducted from earnings payable more than six years before the action was begun and less also any other sums paid them by the defendant. The claim for interest was disallowed but costs were given the plaintiffs. *Bilan et al. v. Canadian Fishing Co., Ltd.* (1938) 3 Western Weekly Reports 123.

Conviction for Picketing in Windsor

On September 2 Magistrate Hanrahan in Windsor police court convicted a workman accused of watching the premises of the Walker Metal Products Ltd., wrongfully and without legal authority, with a view to compelling employees of the company to abstain from working in the plant where some of the employees were on strike. The act thus described is an offence under section 501 of the Criminal Code governing what is commonly called picketing. The section reads, in part:—

> Every one is guilty of an offence. . . who, wrongfully and without lawful authority, with a view to compel any other person to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do, or to do anything from which he has a lawful right to abstain. . .
>
> (*f*) besets or watches the house or other place where such other person resides or works or carries on business or happens to be.

As the workman had acted on the advice of a union official wishing to test the validity of a local by-law forbidding unnecessary noise between 6 p.m. and 6 a.m., the accused was released on suspended sentence for two years on his personal recognizance of $200. Counsel for defence asked that the reasons for judgment be stated in order that the conviction might be appealed. The facts as given in the judgment appear not to involve a consideration of the clause added to the section in 1934 to stipulate that attending at or near any premises in order merely to obtain or communicate information is not to be deemed an offence within the meaning of the section. The giving of information is not referred to in the judgment.

The strike was called by the United Automobile Workers of America for recognition as the sole bargaining agent of the employees. The accused, a member of a picket line assembled outside the plant, left the line to "boo" at two employees entering for work. These workmen testified that while this act did not deter them from continuing their employment, they did not like the expression of contempt and one claimed it had caused him some loss of sleep.

After reviewing several leading cases, including the Alberta case of *Reners v. The King,* which was finally decided by the Supreme Court of Canada (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1926, p. 618), the Ontario case, *R. v. Baldassari* (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1931, p. 501), and the English judgment in *Lyons v. Wilkins,* the magistrate concluded that the watching and besetting need not be for any lengthy period; that the word "compel" does not necessarily imply physical violence; that there are many ways short of violence or the threat of it—annoyances of all sorts and degrees; that it is not necessary that the acts alleged succeed in their object so long as they were done with a view to compel; that picketing effecting a practical compulsion by moral force is wrongful and that sub-section (*f*) of section 501 clearly forbids anyone from besetting another's house or place of business with a view to compel him to abstain from doing anything which he has a lawful right to do. The magistrate stated:—

> Applying this law to the evidence before me, I am convinced this expression of aversion by the accused, given while these two workmen made their way into their employment, was intended to convey to them they were held in contempt for continuing to do that which they had a lawful right to do, namely, exercise, without unpleasant persuasion by anyone in the picket line, their right to continue in their employment; and that the means taken by the accused on this occasion, perhaps more eloquent by reason of its decisive and unmistakable implication of derision than any words of his would be, was clearly intended to operate as a moral force on their minds as to whether or not they should continue in their employment. There can be no doubt, I believe, from the expressions in higher courts that anything done by a person picketing that would render employment unpleasant or intolerable to people employed is unlawful.
>
> Having regard to all the circumstances in this case I must find the accused guilty as charged. *R. v. Hadgus,* Windsor Police Court, Sepetmber 2, 1938.

During 1937 four passengers were killed and 381 injured in train accidents, as against 6 killed and 657 injured in 1936, according to a report recently issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. The number of employees killed was also reduced from 83 to 59 and the number injured from 1,293 to 1,082, while the numbers of other persons killed and injured were 263 and 659, as against 273 and 622 respectively in 1936. The increase in other persons injured was all in the number of trespassers which increased from 186 to 272. These are persons stealing rides on trains, walking on the right-of-way, and also persons crossing the railways at highway crossings when the gates are down. There were 2 fewer persons killed at highway crossings, but 48 more were injured than in 1936. These increases were all motorists, the number injured jumping from 266 to 323 and the number of motorists killed increasing from 105 to 109. There was one pedestrian killed and 2 pedestrians, 14 motorists, and 2 other persons injured at crossings protected by gates and one motorists killed and 13 motorists injured at crossings protected by watchmen. At unprotected crossings 106 persons were killed, 100 of whom were motorists, and 275 persons were injured, of whom 265 were motorists.

There were 2,788 protected crossings and 29,278 unprotected highway crossings in Canada at the close of the year.

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PREPARED AND EDITED BY

THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA, CANADA

VOLUME 38] DECEMBER, 1938 [NUMBER 12

NOTES ON CURRENT MATTERS OF INDUSTRIAL INTEREST

Monthly Summary

THERE was a slackening in industrial activity at the beginning of November, according to returns furnished to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 11,049 firms with 1,100,263 employees, as compared with 1,120,068 at October 1. Each of these firms ordinarily employs a minimum of 15 workers. Reflecting this seasonal reduction, the index (based on the average for the calendar year 1926, as 100), declined from 116·7 in the preceding month to 114·6 at the date under review, as compared with 125·2 at November 1, 1937. At that date in the recent years of the record, the index was as follows: 1936, 111·0; 1935, 107·7; 1934, 100·2; 1933, 91·3; 1932, 84·7; 1931, 103·0; 1930, 112·9; 1929, 124·6; 1928, 118·9, and 1927, 108·8.

Unemployment in Trade Unions.—At the beginning of November, 1938, reports were forwarded to the Department of Labour by 1,920 local trade unions covering a membership of 236,690 persons, 29,160 of whom, or 12·3 per cent, were unemployed, in comparison with 10·4 per cent at the beginning of October, 1938, and 8·9 per cent at the beginning of November, 1937.

Employment Office Reports.—Reports received from the offices of the Employment Service of Canada showed a decrease in the work transacted during October, 1938, when a comparison was made with that of the preceding month and also with that of the corresponding period of 1937. The industrial groups showing the most marked changes from last month were farming, in which a loss was recorded, and construction and maintenance in which a gain occurred; and in comparison with October last year, logging and farming showed declines, and construction and maintenance an increase. Vacancies in October, 1938, numbered 36,970, applications 74,715 and placements in regular and casual employment 35,348.

Prices.—In retail prices the cost per week of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting, and rent entering into a family budget was $17.29 at the beginning of November as compared with $17.35 for October; $17.58 for November, 1937; $16.96 for November, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $22.03 for November, 1929. In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number, based upon prices in 1926 as 100, was slightly lower at 73·4 for the week ended December 2 than for the last week in October when it was 73·9. On a monthly basis the index number was 74·1 for October, 1938; 83·1 for November, 1937; 77·2 for November, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and 95·7 for November, 1929.

Business Statistics.—The latest information available reflecting industrial conditions in Canada is given in the table on page . The index of the physical volume of business in October was little changed from the figure for September but was about seven per cent lower than in October, 1937. The index of mineral production indicated a slightly lower level of activity in this industry in October than in the preceding month but about eight per cent higher than in October, 1937, there being important increases in the latter comparison in the shipments of copper, nickel and gold and in the imports of bauxite. The level of manufacturing activity as measured by the index for this group was slightly lower than in September but substantially higher than in any other month of 1938. It was, however, about 15 per cent lower than in October, 1937. Construction was considerably higher than at any time since January and higher also than in October, 1937. The index of the volume of exports was lower in October than in the preceding month but higher than at any time during the last year while imports were higher than at any time since the beginning of 1938 but lower than in October, 1937. Information available for November shows wholesale prices, employment and the number of freight cars loaded to be lower

MONTHLY STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA*

(Official statistics except where noted)

	1938			1937		
	November	October	September	November	October	September
Trade, external aggregate..... $	.....	166,627,719	164,954,193	188,458,020	185,797,137	165,456,613
Imports, merchandise for consumption..... $	.....	63,908,940	56,411,727	80,640,504	82,112,749	70,240,465
Exports, Canadian produce.. $	.....	101,633,805	107,639,583	106,662,684	102,747,226	94,151,927
Customs duty collected..... $	.....	8,504,577	7,696,403	10,270,206	10,287,458	9,070,318
Bank debits to individual accounts..... $	.....	2,932,816,919	2,654,812,850	2,925,615,844	2,905,802,514	2,733,624,854
Bank notes in circulation..... $	.....	101,188,747	104,044,340	106,787,781	112,206,341	108,225,813
Bank deposits, savings..... $	.....	1,655,782,101	1,632,585,066	1,570,213,802	1,583,694,718	1,574,503,186
Bank loans, commercial, etc... $	.....	848,217,597	828,903,218	768,263,684	769,731,884	770,684,341
Security prices, index numbers—						
Common stocks.....	.....	109·7	98·6	103·1	105·8	118·9
Preferred stocks.....	.....	88·0	81·3	82·0	82·2	91·0
(1) Index of interest rates.....	.....	66·8	68·9	72·7	73·1	71·8
(2) Prices, wholesale, index number.	†73·4	74·1	74·5	83·1	84·7	85·0
(3) Prices, retail, family list $	17·30	17·35	17·41	17·56	17·51	17·41
Index, retail sales, unadjusted.....	.....	86·9	79·7	84·6	91·2	81·7
(3) Index, retail sales, adjusted.....	.....	80·4	79·2	79·9	81·4	81·8
(3) Employment, index number, (employers' pay-roll figures)....	114·6	116·7	115·1	125·2	125·7	123·2
(3) (4) Unemployment, percentage (trade union members).....	12·3	10·4	11·6	8·9	7·7	7·6
Railway—						
(5) Car loadings, revenue freight.....cars	204,381	237,310	231,166	218,253	239,207	242,232
Canadian National Railways, gross earnings..... $	16,785,084	19,935,153	17,849,629	16,773,527	19,328,357	17,930,439
Operating expenses..... $	.....	.....	13,142,460	12,615,073	13,507,566	13,352,460
Canadian Pacific Railway, gross earnings..... $	.....	.....	15,785,278	12,992,167	14,729,165	14,355,272
Canadian Pacific Railway, operating expenses, all lines $	.....	.....	12,133,871	9,528,334	10,450,058	11,213,559
Steam railways, freight in ton-miles.....	.....	.....	3,389,406,751	2,543,902,854	2,882,752,966	2,739,043,395
Building permits..... $	.....	9,587,462	5,283,421	4,925,000	4,402,000	5,112,000
(7) Contracts awarded..... $	15,019,700	18,111,000	19,534,900	14,716,300	20,170,000	21,715,000
Mineral Production—						
Pig iron.....tons	46,216	50,657	49,972	81,463	80,922	76,180
Steel ingots and castings.....tons	90,120	76,256	73,556	110,688	114,527	114,622
Ferro-alloys.....tons	5,999	2,194	3,174	6,302	7,604	7,720
Lead.....lbs.	.....	38,556,376	35,680,581	33,707,511	40,632,503	40,788,803
Zinc.....lbs.	.....	29,138,430	29,415,685	30,307,731	37,251,611	30,147,486
Copper.....lbs.	.....	49,356,139	50,238,306	50,746,377	51,915,000	48,064,000
Nickel.....lbs.	.....	16,101,779	16,914,931	19,737,000	18,496,000	19,026,000
Gold.....ounces	.....	411,263	409,612	353,281	359,395	348,528
Silver.....ounces	.....	1,774,446	1,680,722	1,636,109	2,042,044	2,367,022
Coal.....tons	.....	1,483,709	1,112,828	1,622,270	1,712,369	1,421,383
Crude petroleum imports.....gals.	.....	127,375,000	184,372,921	159,620,000	158,840,000	154,052,236
Rubber imports.....lbs.	.....	7,031,956	3,146,645	10,723,000	13,437,000	5,368,000
Cotton, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	17,639,000	6,101,000	23,183,000	19,113,000	4,582,000
Wool, raw, imports.....lbs.	.....	1,761,000	1,071,000	1,244,000	1,868,000	1,228,000
Timber scaled in British Columbia.....bd. ft	.....	297,319,583	229,669,587	271,439,636	312,954,855	334,515,215
Flour production.....bbls.	.....	1,906,385	1,639,231	1,449,419	1,489,000	1,438,000
(6) Sugar, manufactured.....lbs.	158,494,897	96,562,843	96,270,679	158,865,134	107,859,853	91,122,789
Foot wear production.....pairs	.....	1,760,996	2,069,929	1,622,765	1,984,000	2,253,289
Output of central electric stations daily average.....k.w.h.	.....	75,143,000	72,121,000	80,488,000	76,292,000	73,476,000
Sales of insurance..... $	.....	31,495,000	27,147,000	37,901,000	33,365,000	27,214,000
Newsprint production.....tons	.....	254,870	231,940	302,240	314,590	312,350
Automobiles, passenger, production.	15,423	5,412	4,290	13,793	7,378	1,926
(8) **Index of Physical Volume of Business**.....	.....	118·6	119·2	127·9	127·4	123·8
INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.....	.....	121·1	120·7	133·5	132·6	127·5
Mineral production.....	.....	201·4	202·1	207·9	186·9	203·8
Manufacturing.....	.....	113·2	114·2	132·4	133·6	122·9
Construction.....	.....	62·5	53·3	47·9	53·7	55·6
Electric power.....	.....	220·9	223·6	230·2	224·3	226·9
DISTRIBUTION.....	.....	111·5	114·9	111·8	112·3	113·0
Trade employment.....	.....	133·7	134·0	132·4	135·1	132·9
Carloadings.....	.....	76·0	81·0	79·5	77·0	85·1
Imports.....	.....	89·1	84·4	108·4	110·8	101·6
Exports.....	.....	132·0	162·6	102·7	96·7	103·9

* Most of the figures in this table with an analysis are included in the Monthly Review of Business Statistics issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, price $1.00 per year.

† For the week ended December 2, 1938.

(1) Calculated from yields of Ontario bonds. (2) For group figures see articles elsewhere in this issue.

(3) Adjusted for number of business days and seasonal variations. (4) Figures for end of previous month.

(5) Figures for four weeks ending November 26, 1938, and corresponding previous periods.

(6) Sugar production given in periods of four weeks ending November 5, October 8, and September 10, 1938; November 6, October 9, and September 11, 1937. (7) MacLean's Building Review. (8) Index numbers are adjusted when necessary for seasonal variation.

both as compared with the previous month and with November, 1937.

Strikes and Lockouts.—The number of strikes and lockouts recorded during November was seven, involving 392 workers and resulting in a time loss of 3,150 man working days as compared with 31 disputes during October, involving 3,146 workers with time loss of 18,122 days. None of the disputes during November involved a large number of workers for any considerable period. The most important strikes were those involving leather goods workers in Montreal and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C. In October the disputes included nine strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and Alberta and four strikes in automobile and automobile parts plants in Windsor, Ont. In November, 1937, there were 27 disputes involving 6,277 workers with a time loss of 42,007 man working days. Nearly half of this time loss resulted from a strike of coal miners at Minto, N.B. Strikes of meat packers at Montreal, of rubber factory workers at Kitchener, Ont., and of coal miners in Nova Scotia and Alberta also caused considerable time loss in November, 1937. Of the seven disputes recorded for November three were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employers, and two in favour of the workers. Four disputes involving 174 workers, were recorded as unterminated at the end of November. These figures do not inclure those strikes and lockouts in which employment conditions were no longer affected but which had not been called off or definitely declared terminated by the unions involved.

Industrial Disputes Investigation Act

During November, the department received the findings of two Boards of Conciliation and Investigation. One report concerned the dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and its employees, while the other dealt with the differences between Hendrie and Company Limited, Toronto, and their motor truck drivers. The full text of these board reports appears on pages 1332 and 1335 respectively. Other proceedings under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act are also summarized on page 1331 of this issue.

Statistics of material aid recipients for October

The National Registration of persons on Aid, carried out by the Department of Labour, showed the start of the usual winter increase in numbers in receipt of assistance to which the Government of the Dominion contributes during the month of October.

Preliminary figures show the total of the unemployed but fully employable persons on Aid throughout Canada in October at 125,000, an increase of slightly less than 6 per cent from the September total of 118,000. The figure for October this year represented a net increase of less than 3 per cent over October a year ago. Decreases in the numbers of fully employable persons on Aid had occurred in every month of the current year up to September, since the winter peak of 174,932 in February last.

A total of 478,000 persons were receiving Non-Agricultural Material Aid in October this year, six per cent more than in the previous month. This category includes totally unemployable, partially employable and fully employable persons, together with all dependents of family heads. This aggregate showed a net increase of about 1·5 per cent from October, 1937.

Approximately 48,500 farmers who, when their dependents are included, account for a farm population of 223,500, were reported as receiving Agricultural Aid for subsistence in October. These persons were largely located in the Province of Saskatchewan, that province alone showing a total of 185,000. The Dominion total on Agricultural Aid, 32·5 per cent less than in October, 1937, had increased by 23·5 per cent in October over September, 1938. The Saskatchewan total, indicating the improvement due to this year's crops, showed a decrease of 37 per cent compared with October, 1937; however, the start of the winter increase for 1938 was already reflected in the October figures.

The grand total of all classes of persons on Material and Agricultural Aid in October, according to these early figures, was 701,500, an increase of over 10 per cent from September, but a decrease of 12·5 per cent from October, 1937.

Placements under Farm Employment Plan

Improved conditions in Western Canada are reflected in the substantial decrease in the number placed under the Government's farm employment plan. This plan, usually referred to as the Farm Placement Plan, is operating in the three Prairie Provinces, and to a limited extent in British Columbia. Supplementary plans also are effective in British Columbia. They constitute one of the Government's methods for dealing with the problem of the needy unemployed, including transients.

Statistics released by the Honourable Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, indicated that up to December 3rd, 9,467 persons, of which 1,174 were women and 8,293

men, were placed on farms in Western Canada, as compared with last year's total, at approximately the same date, of 22,461 placewere men. Last year's figures are thus reduced by more than one-half, and this is attributed more than one half; and this is attributed largely to improved crop conditions in Western Canada.

Placements under the Farm Employment Plan are, of course, not yet at their peak. Experience has shown that the peak is reached about January 15th. Last year on that date placements totalled 42,539 of which 9,170 were women and 33,369 were men. In addition to this, supplementary plans in British Columbia placed 4,640 persons, making a total of nearly 48,000 under farm placement and supplementary plans.

By provinces, farm placements thus far this winter are as follows:—

	Women	Men	Total
Manitoba	91	2,132	2,223
Saskatchewan	1,083	3,953	5,036
Alberta	....	2,058	2,058
British Columbia	....	150	150
	1,174	8,293	9,467

Provincial totals at the same time last year were as follows:—

	Women	Men	Total
Manitoba	132	1,893	2,025
Saskatchewan	5,437	12,465	17,902
Alberta	....	2,445	2,445
British Columbia	3	86	89
	5,572	16,889	22,461

The supplementary plans in British Columbia, under which men are provided with work in forestry projects and on the highways have resulted in placement for 1,726 thus far this winter. This is practically identical with the same total in 1937, when 1,722 were placed. Men are kept in camps on the job, paid wages and given work during the winter. Both the farm placement plan and the British Columbia supplementary plans are designed purely for winter operation.

The Minister emphasized that one of the advantages of the farm employment plan is that it takes homeless necessitous and unemployed men and women from the urban centres and distributes them in selected farm homes. A large number of those thus placed have remained on the farm. Allowances are paid to those placed. The cost of the plan is defrayed on a dollar-for-dollar basis by the Dominion and the Provinces.

In the farm placement scheme, started in the fall of 1936, the Province of Quebec was included among those Provinces participating. Approximately 4,816 placements were made in Quebec during the winter of 1936-37 while those in the Prairie Provinces were as follows:—

Manitoba	10,769
Saskatchewan	21,230
Alberta	5,114

There were 225 placements in British Columbia, making a total for the first year of 42,154.

Views of Minister of Labour on relationship of trade agreements to employment

The Minister of Labour, Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, in a press release on November 17, expressed his views on the increased employment possibilities of the new trade agreements recently signed between Canada and the United States, as follows:

"The new trade agreements cannot fail to have important results for the world at large. Together they make an outstanding contribution to a broadening of the base of international trade and reverse the trend toward national self-sufficiency. I believe our new agreement with the United States will mean more employment in Canada. The increase in employment in this country should develop in two ways; first, through the greater activity stimulated in our primary industries through the enlarged markets for our products, and second, through the improved domestic market for Canadian manufacturers arising from the restored confidence and higher incomes of those engaged in our primary industries. Both of these effects may not appear at once but I believe that on balance the new agreements will bring about a substantial improvement in employment conditions in Canada."

Deputy Minister of Labour Emphasizes Challenge to Democracy

In an address presented before the recent convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour, the federal Deputy Minister of Labour, Mr. W. M. Dickson, drew attention to the challenge to democracy in the modern world and the responsibilities devolving upon the individual citizen with regard to the preservation of democratic institutions. The wide measure of freedom enjoyed by the citizens of a democracy, he pointed out, "is not a natural right. It has been won only after constant and sacrificial struggle and can be maintained only by the exercise of eternal vigilance." He warned against an attitude of indifference and urged an intelligent consideration of the complex problems of government to-day. Continuing the deputy minister expressed his faith in "the ability of an energetic and industrious people under democracy to do all and even

more than a regimented people under dictatorship, if they so will and are wisely directed."

Emphasizing the particular significance to organized labour of this challenge, Mr. Dickson stated: "You may ask why am I talking about democracy and its preservation before a gathering of labour leaders. First, because it is only under democracy that labour leaders can carry on and develop as such the worthwhile achievements which in the past they have been able to accomplish under that form of government. Under dictatorships the character and scope of labour organization is determined by the ruling power. Organized labour in Canada to-day can and does freely make known its will and purpose to government, and has in the past and does to-day exercise an influence in shaping the policies of governments. This is the practice under democracy. Under dictators such labour organization as is permitted is told what it will do. Secondly, no economic waste is permitted under dictatorship. The people are regimented into every necessary service for the state and their maximum effort is demanded. Democracy can only match this by everyone voluntarily giving of his or her best and doing what he or she can to avoid unnecessary interruption of that effort."

Pointing out that the International Labour Organization of the League of Nations is established on a basis of co-operative effort, the deputy minister concluded: "You all have knowledge of what the principle of co-operation between governments, employers and workers has been able to accomplish in improving conditions in the countries of the world who have followed it. I cannot emphasize too strongly my conviction that a continued faithful adherence to the principle will go far in enabling democracies to meet the challenge of dictatorship. Therefore, to return to the question of controllable interruption in industry, let me urge the application of the I.L.O. principle, viz., that representatives of governments, representatives of employers and representatives of workers sit down together around the council table and calmly discuss matters of controversy and dispute, endeavouring thereby to reach a satisfactory and peaceful solution."

Extension of nutrition surveys in Canada

Nutrition surveys will be extended and new investigatory work in this field of public health initiated in Canada in 1939, it was announced at Ottawa following a conference on the Dominion Government's participation in the work of the Canadian Council on Nutrition.

Major the Honourable C. G. Power, Minister of Pensions and National Health, discussed Canada's further participation in world-wide nutrition surveys with Senator Cairine Wilson, Vice-President of the International Federation of League of Nations Societies, and Dr. T. H. Leggett, immediate Past-President of the Canadian Medical Association and Chairman of the Executive of the League of Nations Society in Canada.

Dr. R. E. Wodehouse, Deputy Minister of Pensions and National Health, and Chairman of the Canadian Council on Nutrition, who has just returned from an International Nutrition Conference at Geneva, reported the unanimous decision of that gathering to intensify field studies with a view to setting up accurate dietary standards.

Dr. Wodehouse was honored by election as Chairman of the Geneva meeting, which was attended by Professors of Physiology and others representing Belgium, France, Holland, Latvia, the United States of America, Hungary, Yugoslavia, Great Britain, Iraq, Australia, Norway, Finland, Sweden and Denmark, in addition to Canada.

Reports at the Geneva conference, Dr. Wodehouse said, indicated the most extensive survey at present was in progress in Australia, (LABOUR GAZETTE, November 1938, page 1196) where in connection with the work, x-ray was being employed to detect bone and enamel development in the teeth of children.

The conference agreed that the Canadian surveys in progress at Toronto were the most complete, in their individual analysis of food consumed by representative members of families.

This work, as explained to the delegates, includes weighing of food served to each individual of the family at each meal, and weighing of residue not consumed. This made it possible to arrive at the amount of different food constituents consumed by each member of the family in a 24-hour period, and to analyse this data on a basis of age, sex, occupation, etc.

Dr. Wodehouse reported the conference felt that much more information was required before definite standards of nutrition could be set up for people of various countries and that the information must be so assembled as to permit scientists to draw definite conclusions from it.

Canada was able to report at Geneva she had almost completed one study in Toronto on this minute-detail basis, of 100 families, and planned to study another 100 families, of those living under rural conditions near Toronto.

In Alberta a study of 100 families, on a budgetary basis, has been completed. Arrangements are being made for a survey, similar to that in Toronto, in technical detail, to be carried out on the actual consumption of food by members of 100 Alberta families. The survey will be conducted by the University of Alberta.

It was indicated studies similar to those in and near Toronto may be made in the provinces of Quebec and Nova Scotia.

The International Conference was told of the large budgetary survey being made in Canada under the organization of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and of methods employed in this investigation. (The scope and objectives of this cost of living survey were reviewed in the LABOUR GAZETTE for September on page 967).

The conference was also told that the Canadian Council on Nutrition has established two studies of the analytical content of foods offered for sale and consumed by the Canadian people, one in the Connaught laboratories, Toronto, and another in the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto. It is planned, if the work can be financed, to inaugurate similar studies in laboratories at the Universities of McGill, Montreal, and Dalhousie. Through using several laboratories at the same time, it is hoped to establish the analytical content of foods consumed in Canada, in a short time.

Industrial hygiene discussed at Dominion-Provincial Health Conference

Featured by an important agenda covering a wide range of subjects pertaining to problems of health and hygiene, a joint conference of the provincial Ministers of Health and the Dominion Council of Health was held in Ottawa on December 6 and 7 under the auspices of the Federal Department of Pensions and National Health.

Of particular interest in the sphere of industrial hygiene were the discussions on silicosis in metalliferous mining, sand-blasting, and foundries; and also lead poisoning in connection with spray painting. These subjects were introduced by Mr. Gus Francq, secretary of the Quebec Federation of Labour, an affiliate of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.

Led by Dr. F. S. Parney, Chief of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of Pensions and National Health, there was an important discussion on occupational diseases in general and the advisability of a systematic program of health supervision for the adult working population. Participating in this discussion, also, were the representatives of the provincial health departments.

Upon the request of the provincial health authorities, the Department of Pensions and National Health was approached in regard to the possibility of receiving periodic assistance concerning specific problems (especially those arising out of industrial hygiene) which called for the services of an expert technical advisor. This request was favourably received by the department.

Special work projects for Northern Ontario

Construction projects to relieve the acute unemployment situation in Northern Ontario are being planned as the result of a meeting held in Ottawa recently at which members of Parliament from Northern Ontario constituencies discussed with Hon. Norman McL. Rogers, Minister of Labour, and Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Transport, the need for action to relieve this situation.

Following this meeting the Dominion Government made definite proposals, as set forth in a letter from the Minister of Labour to Premier Hepburn of Ontario.

The Minister's letter pointed out that owing to exceptional market conditions, the forest industries of Northern Ontario have greatly curtailed their woods operations for the coming winter season, with the result that this district is facing an acute shortage of employment and some thousands of men are deprived of their usual means of livelihood.

It was further indicated that "this situation has been the subject of recent discussion between Dominion and Provincial Ministers with a view to finding some means by which this severe but temporary condition of unemployment in Northern Ontario can be relieved without further delay."

In conclusion the Minister of Labour stated:

"On behalf of the Dominion Government I have now been authorized to state that this Government is prepared to contribute one million dollars on the basis of an equal contribution from the Province of Ontario in order to meet this emergency situation in the northern districts; this total sum to be expended under the terms of joint agreement to provide works projects consisting of highway construction, if such is possible during the winter months, or forest conservation work to remove fire hazards in northern areas, the actual projects to be determined by the joint approval of the two Governments.

"We are prepared to work out the terms of this special agreement immediately, and believe it will assist substantially in relieving the acute situation now prevailing in Northern Ontario."

In reply, Premier Hepburn wired that the provincial Deputy Minister of Highways, Mr. R. M. Smith, would come to Ottawa to discuss the situation, and was empowered to act on behalf of the Ontario Government.

Subsequently, on Mr. Smith's arrival, a conference was held at which preliminary steps were taken, and an agreement was drafted subject to a schedule of works to be approved. It is contemplated that these projects will provide increased opportunities for employment.

Japan withdraws from International Labour Organization

The resignation of Japan from the International Labour Organization was announced on November 3 in Geneva following receipt of a letter by the Deputy Director of the International Labour Office from the Japanese Government Representative in Geneva.

This official notification stated that Japan had decided to discontinue the co-operation which it had previously maintained with the units of the League (including the International Labour Organization) in consequence of the situation which was created recently between Japan and the League of Nations by the adoption by the League Council on September 30 of a report indicating that the provisions of the Peace Treaty were applicable to Japan under Article 16 which provides as follows:—

"Should any Member of the League resort to war in disregard of its covenants under Articles 12, 13 or 15, it shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not."

Survey of accident risks in coal-mining

The necessity of international action aimed at reducing accident risks in coal-mining is clearly shown in studies which the I.L.O. has made on this subject for the meeting of Experts on Safety in Coal Mines, which opened at Geneva on November 21. (A report of this meeting appears elsewhere in this issue on page 1361.)

It is a well-known fact that in all countries with a coal-mining industry the accident risk in the coal mines is far higher than in any other industry; and the latest statistics available stress the seriousness of the situation.

Thus, comparisons for the year 1935, show that the rates of fatal accidents in coal-mining as compared with rates in industry, range from twice as high in Czechoslovakia and 3 times as high in Germany, to 7 times in the United States, 12 times in India and over 20 times in Japan.

Non-fatal rates in coal-mining were nearly twice as high as in industry in Germany, over twice as high in the Netherlands, 4 times as high in the United States, and 11 times as high in Japan.

During the year 1935, in coal mines, there were on the average, per 1,000 workers, more than 5 fatal accidents in Japan, more than 4 in the Union of South Africa, more than 3 in the United States and Canada, and more than 2 in Poland.

The countries with the greatest number of non-fatal accidents during the period 1927-36 were France and Japan, each with over 400 accidents annually per 1,000 workers (accidents causing disabilities lasting over four days in France and over three days in Japan).

In all countries accidents underground are naturally more frequent than on the surface.

In underground mines, falls of ground are by far the greatest cause of accidents, accounting for, according to the countries, from slightly over one-fourth to one-half of the fatal, and from one-eighth to slightly over one-third of the non-fatal accidents. Transport or haulage accidents are the second most important group of underground accidents, varying from 7 to 35 per cent of fatal and from 10 to 55 per cent of the non-fatal accidents. Other accidents are due to explosions from fire-damp and coal dust, to explosives used by miners, and to electricity.

So far as surface accidents are concerned, the group of greatest importance is that of transport accidents.

National health insurance in British Commonwealth

The situation in regard to national health insurance in the British Commonwealth was reviewed recently at a conference of members of the overseas branches of the British Medical Association held in Plymouth in a paper given by Sir Henry Brackenbury, a former chairman of the Association and a member of the advisory committee to the British Ministry of Health.

(On the invitation of the New Zealand Branch of the British Medical Association, Sir Henry Brackenbury visited New Zealand

to act in an advisory capacity in the formulation of the national health insurance plan recently established in that country and reviewed elsewhere in this issue.)

At the Plymouth Conference, this eminent British authority on health insurance set forth the chief lessons and conclusions which Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa could draw from experience in Great Britain. The following summary of his paper is taken from the October 31 issue of *Industrial and Labour Information,* published by the International Labour Office:—

Misconceptions of Effect of Insurance on Medical Practice.

Proposals for national health insurance in Australia, Canada, New Zealand, South Africa, and, for that matter in the United States, had been strongly opposed by doctors. The antagonism seemed to be based on an entire misconception of the scheme in Great Britain It was often stated in the Dominions that the effect of insurance in Great Britain had been to lower the quality of the practice of general practitioners. This was not the conviction of the doctors in Great Britain, and Sir Henry was of the opinion that the effect had been, on the contrary, to raise the general standard of practice. No argument against health insurance could be drawn from its supposed ill effects in Great Britain, where, broadly speaking, the scheme was working well.

Principles of Insurance Medical Service.

Sir Henry enumerated four principles which the medical profession should insist on having observed in the organization of the insurance medical service:—

(1) The beneficiaries under the scheme should not include persons above a certain income limit.

(2) Every registered medical practitioner should have the right to take part in the service.

(3) There should as far as possible be free choice as between doctor and patient.

(4) There should be no interference by Government or any other third party in the treatment given by the doctor to his patient.

The insurance medical service should not be confined to that which a general practitioner could provide, but should preferably include the service of consultants and specialists, while its benefits might be extended to the dependants of insured persons. In any case it was necessary that the quality of the service should be good and worthy of proper remuneration. The medical profession must be ready to co-operate with the authorities in securing observance by the doctors of the standard of service which they had contracted to provide.

Holidays with pay in Great Britain

It is estimated by the British Ministry of Labour that the number of wage-earners covered by collective agreements providing for annual holidays with pay increased by about 1,000,000 between March and September, 1938. The total number is now nearly 4,000,000. This total is exclusive of the large number of salaried employees and workers on "standing" wages who are allowed holidays with pay, and of the wage-earners employed by firms who, though not parties to collective agreements, actually grant holidays with pay to their workpeople under industrial agreements.

The duration of the holiday is in most cases six or seven days. In the great majority of cases it is granted after a year's service. In the co-operative societies' agreements the holiday is increased to nine days after two years' service, and in some towns to twelve days after three years' service. In some of the agreements such as those respecting the iron puddling and tin plate industry provision is made for 1938 only.

Industrial health research in Great Britain

The eighteenth annual report of the Industrial Health Research Board, Medical Research Council (Great Britain) reviews in two parts the scope and medium of its activities. Part I deals with the results of twenty years' work, while Part II constitutes a report on the work of the current year.

By its terms of reference the function of the Board is:—

"To suggest problems for investigation, and to advise upon or carry out schemes of research referred to them from time to time by the Medical Research Council, undertaken to promote better knowledge of the relations of methods and conditions of work to functions of the human body, having regard both to the preservation of health among the workers and to industrial efficiency; and to take steps to secure the co-operation of industries in making widely known such results of this research work as are capable of useful application to practical needs."

Prefacing its survey of the results of its efforts in the past twenty years, the Board observes:—

"There is at present a stimulus to production in industry comparable in some ways to that urge of the country towards maximum output which first brought the Board into being. As increase in output is so often taken as the criterion of effective result of this or

that improvement in working conditions, the Board wish at the outset to make it clear that *they are not interested in output as such, and are interested in it only in so far as variations in output are often the sole means of measuring the effects of conditions of work.*"

The report also emphasizes that industry itself has changed within the twenty-year period since the Board began to promote and direct physiological research in the industrial field, thus:—

"The rapid advances of mechanization, together with the introduction of other conditions which tend to favour 'speeding-up'—not to mention social changes—have altered conditions of work and created a different type of worker. In modern industry, light repetition work has tended to grow at the expense of heavier work, thus putting a premium on dexterity and making demands more on temperament than on muscular strength."

Continuing its observations the report adds: "At a time, therefore, when industry may again be pressed for quick results it seems fitting to the Board, less the lesson be lost, to recapitulate what has so far been learnt."

In the main, the Board classifies the results of its investigations into groups according to whether they relate to the effects on the worker of external conditions, of the methods by which he performs his task, of his suitability for particular tasks, and of the risks of ill-health which he may run.

On this basis the Board sub-divides its investigations as follows:—

(a) *Hours of Labour.*
(b) *Environmental Conditions.*
  (1) Lighting and Vision.
  (2) Heating and Ventilation.
  (3) Noise.
  (4) Vibration.
  (5) Dust and Toxic Vapours.
(c) *Methods of Work.*
  (1) Physiology of Work.
  (2) Psychology of Work.
(d) *Vocational Suitability.*
  (1) Vocational Selection and Guidance.
  (2) Accident-proneness.
(e) *Industrial Sickness.*
  (1) Sickness Absence and Labour Wastage.
  (2) Psycho-neuroses in Industry.
  (3) Statistical Inquiries.
  (4) Specific Industrial Disease.

It is explained that though not set down in order of time when the inquiries began, the above divisions follow historical sequence to the extent that the Board's work started with hours of labour and environmental conditions, turned then towards methods of work and vocational psychology, and is now trending towards medical problems of health.

Congress of industrial organizations established

Following an unsuccessful attempt to have the convention of the American Federation of Labor declare in favour of organizing the mass production industries on an industrial basis, six international unions which had advocated this move, formed the Committee for Industrial Organization in November 1935 (LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1088). These six organizations were: United Mine Workers of America; Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; International Ladies' Garment Workers Union; International Association of Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers of America; United Textile Workers of America; and International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. In addition, officials of the International Typographical Union and the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, acting in their individual capacities and not as representatives of their unions, co-operated from the beginning in the C.I.O.

After three years of operation on this basis, during which period the number of affiliated national and international unions increased to 38 with a reported membership of 4,000,000, representatives of these bodies recommended the calling of a convention for the purpose of establishing a permanent organization. As a result of the convention—convened in Pittsburg, Pa., and attended by delegates from the United States, Canada, and the Hawaiian Islands—a new labour body was established under the name of the "Congress of Industrial Organizations."

"For the purpose of providing a permanent basis for the continued achievement and success on behalf of the workers of America, this constitution and the principles embraced therein have been adopted."

Objects.—The objects as stated in the constitution are as follows:

1. To bring about the effective organization of the working men and women of America regardless of race, creed, colour, or nationality, and to unite them for common action into labor unions for their mutual aid and protection.

2. To extend the benefits of collective bargaining and to secure for the workers means to establish peaceful relations with their employers, by forming labor unions capable of dealing with modern aggregates of industry and finance.

3. To maintain determined adherence to obligations and responsibilities under collective bargaining and wage agreements.

4. To secure legislation safeguarding economic security and social welfare of the workers of America, to protect and extend our democratic institutions and civil rights and liberties, and thus to perpetuate the cherished traditions of our democracy.

Revenues.—The revenue provisions in the constitution are:

Section 1.—Each national and international union and organizing committee shall pay on or before the 15th of each month, for the preceding month, a per capita tax of five cents per member per month.

Section 2.—Each local industrial union shall pay on the 15th of each month, for the preceding month, a per capita tax of fifty cents per member per month. The local industrial unions shall also pay to the Organization one-half of the initiation fee received by such local industrial union from its members, which payment to the Organization shall in no case be less than $1 per member.

Section 3.—The Executive Board may exonerate any national and international union, organizing committee and local industrial union from the payment of per capita tax due to the Organization for any month for the members in good standing of such affiliate who are unemployed due to strike, lock-out or other involuntary cause.

Section 4.—Each affiliate, upon the issuance of a certificate of affiliation, shall pay to the Organization the sum of $25.

Section 5.—Each industrial union council shall pay to the Organization an annual fee of $25.

Officers.—The officers elected were: President, John L. Lewis (United Mine Workers of America); vice-presidents—Philip Murray (United Mine Workers of America and Steel Workers Organizing Committee), and Sidney Hillman (Amalgamated Clothing Workers); secretary-treasurer, James B. Carey (United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers). General offices of the organization are located at 1106 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C.

Vocational training in Italy under new Decree

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* for November contains a review of the new and centralized arrangements for the provision of occupational training courses for workers which have been instituted in Italy by a Royal Decree-Law, No. 1,380, dated June 21, 1938, promulgated on September 12, 1938. The object of these arrangements, as defined in the legislation, is "to train and develop the technical and productive capacity of the workers correspondingly with the requirements of the national economic life."

As summarized in the British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, the courses of training to be provided are classified, first, under four main headings, *viz.*, (I) agriculture; (II) industry; (III) commerce; and (IV) banking and insurance; and, secondly, according to the grade of tuition to be provided. Thus, in industry, for example, four grades of training are to be provided through elementary, skilled, specialized, and finishing courses. Other courses may be arranged, as necessary, for specified purposes, *e.g.*, training in business administration and handicrafts, and the training of women for suitable occupations, and of subordinate workers in concerns engaged in war manufacturers. In addition, special courses of training may be instituted for unemployed persons.

The courses are to be under the control of the Ministry of National Education, and are to be organized, either directly or through specially constituted authorities, by the National Fascist Party and the Confederation of employers and workers, the latter acting in mutual agreement. For this purpose, the organizing authorities in question must submit each year to the Ministries of National Education and of Corporations their projected program of courses, together with statements establishing the need for the courses and certifying that the necessary financial resources are assured in each case. The final program of courses to be instituted each year is to be determined by agreement between the above-mentioned Ministries, after consultation with the technical education authorities. The two Ministries are also required to submit to the Central Corporative Committee special reports on the courses of training of workers.

The courses are to be held in the schools and technical education establishments in so far as these are suitably equipped; otherwise, suitable factories, business premises or institutes may be used for the purpose. The curriculum and the duration of the individual courses, attendance at which is, as a rule, to be free of charge, are to be determined by the Ministry of National Education, according to the nature of the course and the occupational activity concerned.

Officers of International Association of Governmental Labour Officials for 1938-39 Term

At the annual convention of the International Association of Governmental Labour Officials held recently at Charleston, S.C., the following officers were elected for the 1938-39 term: President, Martin P. Durkin, Director, Illinois Department of Labour; first vice-president, Adam Bell, Deputy Minister of Labour, British Columbia; second vice-president, Frieda S. Miller, Industrial Commissioner, New York State Department of Labour; third vice-president, Voyta Wrabetz, Chairman, Industrial Commission of Wisconsin; fourth vice-president, John W. Nates, Commissioner of Labour of South Carolina; fifth vice-president, E. I. McKinley, Commissioner of Labour of Arkansas; secretary-treasurer, Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labour Statistics, United States Department of Labour.

RECENT PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES INVESTIGATION ACT

THREE applications for the establishment by the Minister of Labour of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were submitted to the Department of Labour during the month of November as follows:—

(1) On behalf of employees of the Security Storage Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., being truck drivers, helpers, warehousemen, packers, etc., members of Division No. 205, Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. It was stated that the dispute directly affected 53 employees, their request for an agreement respecting wages, hours and working conditions being given as the cause of the controversy. The company, however, refused to negotiate with the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees on the ground that it is composed mainly of railway workers whose interests are inimical to the interests of both the Security Storage Co. and its employees. The Western Representative of the department was sent to Winnipeg in connection with this matter, and as a result of his mediation conferences were arranged between the management and a committee of the employees at which an agreement was reached.

(2) On behalf of 40 employees of the City Dray Company, Limited, Winnipeg, Man., being truck drivers, helpers, warehousemen, etc., members of Division No. 205, Automotive Transport Section of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. This dispute related to the demand of the employees for an agreement regarding wages, hours and working conditions. An officer of the department interviewed the President of the company, who, although refusing to recognize the union, indicated his willingness to negotiate a contract with a committee of the employees and to meet such committee at any time to discuss any grievances. Meetings between the President of the company and a committee of the employees were subsequently arranged, at which the Western Representative of the department was present, and an agreement covering wages and working conditions was reached on December 1, effective for one year. The application was accordingly withdrawn.

(3) On behalf of telegraph messengers in the employ of the Canadian National Telegraphs, being members of Division No. 264, Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees. Changes in wages and working conditions requested by the employees are stated to be the cause of the dispute, 130 messengers being directly affected. An officer of the department is in touch with the parties concerned and will endeavour to bring about a settlement of the dispute without the necessity of Board procedure.

Board Established

It was reported in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, pages 1201-2, that the Minister of Labour was prepared to establish a Board of Conciliation and Investigation to deal with the matters set forth in an application submitted on behalf of employees of various coal mining companies at Bienfait in the Estevan district of the Province of Saskatchewan, provided a ballot of the employees established a majority in each mine in support of the application. The necessity for taking such a ballot arose from the fact that two unions, the Bienfait Local Union of the United Mine Workers of America and the Saskatchewan Mine Workers' Union, an affiliate of the Canadian Federation of Labour, had membership in the field and each claimed to have a majority of members in at least some of the mines. It was accordingly decided by the Minister to have a ballot taken to establish if the United Mine Workers of America, which had made the application, represented a majority of the employees in each or all of the mines operated by the companies named in the application. The mine operators co-operated with a representative of the department in conducting the vote, and arrangements were made with the Town Clerk of Estevan to count the ballots with the departmental officer. The result of the ballot showed 589 votes in support of the application and 37 against, while a majority in each mine indicated their desire to be represented by the United Mine Workers of America. A Board of Conciliation and Investigation was accordingly established by the Minister of Labour on November 22, and members thereof were appointed as follows: on the employees' recommendation, Mr. Angus J. Morrison, of Calgary; on the companies' recommendation, Mr. B. D. Hogarth, K.C., of Regina. Messrs. Morrison and Hogarth have been requested to confer looking to a joint recommendation for a third member who will be chairman of the Board.

Agreement Reached

An agreement was reached on November 15 between the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company

and certain of their employees on the Montreal Wharf, being truckers, checkers, etc., members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, disposing of the wages dispute which had been the subject of inquiry by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation recently. The texts of the Board's findings appeared in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE at page 1203. The Board's recommendation of an increase of seven cents an hour in the wage rate for truckers, with corresponding increases for the other classes affected, had been rejected by the companies. During further direct negotiations, however, in which the conciliation services of the Department of Labour played an important role, a compromise settlement was reached providing for a wage increase of three cents an hour effective November 1, 1938.

Application Withdrawn

An application for a Conciliation Board submitted on behalf of employees of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, comprising its unlicensed personnel in British Columbia Coastal Steamship Service, members of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1201), was withdrawn early in December, arrangements having been made for direct negotiations to take place between the manager of the steamship service and a committee of employees in the stewards' department selected from members of the union. The union had requested an agreement covering approximately 400 employees in this service. An agreement was already in effect with a committee of employees representing the deck, engine room and stewards' departments, and there appeared to be doubt as to whether a majority of the employees desired to be represented by the union. Representatives of the Department of Labour conferred with officials of the company and of the union on various occasions and later arrangements were made for the manager of the steamship service and an officer of the brotherhood to discuss the question of representation. Early in December word was received in the department indicating that upon production of evidence the manager had been satisfied that the union represented a majority of the employees in the stewards' department and had agreed to make arrangements at once to meet a committee selected by members of the Brotherhood with a view to arriving at an agreement covering wages and working conditions for the stewards' department. The employees' representative accordingly wrote the Labour Department requesting that the application be cancelled.

Report of Board in Dispute Between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and Its Employees

A unanimous report was received by the Minister of Labour on November 12 from the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established to deal with a dispute respecting wages and working conditions between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company and approximately 380 employees, being members of Division No. 279, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America. The Board was composed of His Honour Judge J. T. Mulcahy, of Pembroke, Ontario, chairman, and Messrs. A. W. Beament, K.C., and Hal J. Burns, both of Ottawa. The Board's findings have been accepted by the employees, but at the time of going to press the Ottawa Electric Railway Company has not yet indicated its attitude towards the Board's recommendations.

Following is the text of the Board's report:—

Report of Board

In the matter of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and of a dispute between the Ottawa Electric Railway Company (Employer) and its Employees, being members of Division No. 279 Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway, and Motor Coach Employees of America (Employees).

To the Honourable
Norman McL. ROGERS,
Minister of Labour,
Ottawa, Canada.

Ottawa, Ontario, November 9, 1938.

SIR,—The undersigned members of the Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the provisions of The Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, having, before entering upon the functions of office, taken the oath of office required by the Act and having taken

upon themselves the burden of the investigation, have the honour to report as follows:—

The application by Division No. 279 Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, hereinafter called the Employees, for the establishment of a Board of Conciliation dated the 23rd day of July, A.D. 1938, requested a renewal of a written agreement with certain modifications and changes between the Employer and the Employees, including an increase in the rate of pay. In the said application to the Minister of Labour, the Employees named as their representative on the Board of Conciliation proposed to be established, Mr. Hal. J. Burns, Barrister of Ottawa.

The Ottawa Electric Railway Company, hereinafter called the Company, by letter dated 12th day of August, A.D. 1938, to the Deputy Minister of Labour named as its representative upon the proposed Board of Conciliation, Mr. A. W. Beament, K.C., of the City of Ottawa, and proposed in answer to the request of the said Employees that wages of the said Employees should be decreased.

The Board held a preliminary meeting on the 2nd day of September, A.D. 1938, at 56 Sparks street in the City of Ottawa when the procedure to be followed at subsequent meetings of the Board was fully discussed, and prior to such meeting each member of the Board took the oath of office above mentioned. The Board has held 23 sittings on a total of 17 days, at which sessions a great deal of evidence was produced before the Board and a total of 41 exhibits were filed, 26 filed on behalf of the men and 15 filed on the part of the Company.

The Board was assisted in the presentation of the case, for the men, by Mr. M. Sinclair, representative of the International Union of the said Employees Association and by Messrs. A. Brisbois and Percy Tompkins, officers of the local Union of the said Employees. For the Company, the case was presented by Mr. Redmond Quain, K.C., assisted by various officers and officials of the Company.

It appeared from the case presented by the Employees that one of the main reasons for asking the increase is that the Company had in the year 1931 followed a minority report of a Board of Conciliation established under this Act and had put into force a cut in the hourly rate of pay of one cent for car and bus operators and a reduction in the number of hours, the total reduction in earning power being approximately 10 per cent, and a reduction of 10 per cent in the salary or wages of all other Employees affected by the award of the Conciliation Board of 1931. The Board of Conciliation of the year 1931 had been applied for by the Company specifically asking a reduction of wages and the Employees contested this request and countered with a request for an increase in their rates of pay. The majority award of the 1931 Board speaking generally was that the then existing rates of wages and hours should stand with no reduction.

A Board of Conciliation under the said Act had been appointed by the Minister of Labour in the year 1929 at the instigation of the Employees, a copy of the award of which Board has been put in as Exhibit No. 18 before us. The Employees before this 1929 Board contended that there should be an increase in the rates of pay. Amongst other reasons advanced by the Company in opposition to the request of the Employees before the 1929 Board and in support to the Company's contention then made that there should be a reduction in wages, was the fact that the Company at that time was not making enough money to justify an increase of wages, and that no dividends had been paid to the shareholders since the year 1927, and that the Company would from time to time be in need of further capital, and that the net profits of the Company for the fiscal year immediately preceding the holding of such 1929 Board were not sufficient to enable the Company to raise more capital by the sale of bonds.

After the award of the 1931 Conciliation Board, and after the cut in wages put in operation by the Company (following the minority report), the majority report having recommended no change in rates of pay or in earnings, the Company resumed payments of dividends to shareholders in the year 1934 and paid dividends of $3.20 per year at the rate of 80 cents per quarter on each share of stock (which stock is without par value) until January, 1938, when the quarterly dividend was cut in half for two quarters and in September, 1938, the Company passed its dividend entirely.

It is shown by Exhibits before us that the total of passengers carried by the Company has declined almost continuously from a high of 37 million in 1921 to 36 million in 1927, to 33 million in 1928, to 30 million in 1929, to 26 million in 1931, to 20 million in 1933. The number of passengers carried has since 1933 to date remained fairly constant at 20 to 21 million for each of the intervening years. It is proper to remark that from the evidence before us the reduction in total passengers carried is in part attributable to an increase in the Company's tariff or fare from 5 cents to 7 cents on order of the Railway Board in August, 1928, and also, later, from unregulated competition from taxis in the city of Ottawa.

This latter factor, it is said, has recently been partly obviated by the introduction of a "Metre By-law" governing taxis.

It is a fact that the annual earnings of the Company have declined from a high in 1921 of $1,800,000 to $1,600,000 in 1931, to $1,300,000 in 1933 and has remained practically at that figure from 1933 to date.

It has been shown by evidence before this Board that from 1929 until about half way through the year 1931 the cost of living fell about 12½ per cent and that from 1931 until a new low was reached in 1933, a further continuous decline in such cost took place amounting to 10 per cent. Since 1933 such cost has taken an upward turn fairly continuously until it reached the peak in January, 1938, at about 5 per cent over the low point of 1933 from which time to date such cost of living has been almost constant.

This present Board agrees that Employees are entitled to a fair living wage considering the nature of their work and it subscribes to the principle that, after Employees have received a fair living wage, the claims of capital, of the shareholders of the Company, are entitled to be met by receipt of a fair return upon their investment in the Company.

This Board does not hold the view that wages should fluctuate, upwards or downwards, because of a similar variation in the cost of living alone. There is no doubt that the cost of living is an important element to be considered in trying to arrive at that rate of wage, so difficult of precise definition, a fair living wage. Such wage should not ever be a bare living wage for an Employee and his dependents, but should be such as will enable the Employee to maintain himself and dependents in a reasonable degree of comfort.

This Board holds the view that before it can recommend the increase in wages which forms part of the Employees' request herein, the evidence before us should show that the Employees do not receive a fair living wage, and this, apart from whether capital receives a return on investment or not. The evidence before us fails, in our opinion, to establish that the rates now paid by the Company do not constitute a fair living wage. For this reason this Board cannot recommend the increase asked for.

The Board finds that no case has been made out for a reduction in pay of the Employees.

Prior Boards have considered the question of the inauguration of a pension scheme for Employees of the Company and this matter was mentioned before us. Both parties and all the members of the Board are in agreement that the inauguration of a pension scheme is in the highest degree desirable. In the past, the Company has always endeavoured to find employment in another sphere for Employees who have ceased to be capable of performing their duties in their normal sphere, but of course there are very real limits to the extent to which this system can be carried. The particular difficulty in inaugurating a pension scheme arises from the fact that such a high percentage of the employees have reached an age where they are close to retirement and we are all agreed that the cost of introducing any scheme of this kind which would be applicable to all Employees would be prohibitive. We do feel, however, that a start must be made some time and we therefore recommend that the Company in consultation with the Employees should immediately investigate the actuarial and other problems involved in the institution of such a scheme applicable to all Employees under a certain age upon a compulsory contributory basis and with a view to the introduction of such a scheme at the earliest possible moment.

In the latter stages of our enquiry, our attention was directed to the position of spare operators. We were not given sufficient evidence upon which to formulate any very definite recommendations. It does appear, however, that there is a possibility that more spare operators are required to report than the traffic justifies and that, at least in some cases, they do this without any remuneration. It is our opinion that the whole question of spare operators and reporting time should receive the immediate and most anxious consideration of the Company's management in order that any inequities which may exist may be alleviated.

A condition affecting Power Plant and Substation Employees has been shown before us which we think may not have come to the notice of the Company's officials, and for which we propose a remedy. These men work for seven days in the week except that the Power Plant men get every second Sunday off. The Board recommends that these classes of Employees should work six days per week only and that the rates of pay should be for Sub-station Employees fifty (50) cents per hour and for Power Plant Employees fifty-three and one-half (53½) cents per hour. Also that where an Employee of the Company is required to replace or substitute for a man in a higher-paid class, he should be paid at the rate of the higher-paid man.

The Board recommends that Trackmen answering emergency calls on Sundays and Holidays should be paid for time and one-half on prevailing rates of pay. Similarly we recommend that Shop-men and Shed-men on emergency work on Sundays and Holidays should be paid for time and one-half on prevailing hourly rates of pay.

We are of opinion that work performed in excess of 8 hours on all days except Sundays and legal holidays should be paid for at the rate of time and one-quarter.

The Board recommends that an agreement as to working conditions (similar to Exhibit No. 41 filed) should be prepared and signed on behalf of the Company and the Employees, such agreement to embody the findings of this Board.

The Board had also before it a request by the employees for two weeks' holiday with pay annually. We were informed that the tendency in recent years has been to grant holidays of this type to employes of local transportation systems. Exhibit 10 filed before us discloses the fact that this situation is becoming fairly general among street railways in Canada. It is our opinion that in order to earn a fair living wage, men should be required to work a reasonable time annually. That is to say, an Employee is entitled to some annual holiday taken under conditions which do not prejudice his ability to earn a fair annual wage. The evidence before us discloses that some at least of the operators obtain this holiday by taking leave, to which the Company does not object, but of course the operators draw no pay during this period. The evidence also discloses that among Employees other than operators, a very great many work 52 weeks in the year. We do not consider this to be a satisfactory situation in the interests of either the Company or of the Employees. Consequently, we are all of opinion that steps should be taken to rectify it. We feel that the period of two weeks asked by the Employees is excessive under all the circumstances and we feel that the right to holidays should be hedged by reasonable restrictions. We therefore recommend that all Employees who have been continuously in the employ of the Company for a period of five years or more and who have worked for at least 2,000 hours in the 11 months preceding their application for leave should be granted six days' leave with pay in each calendar year.

We believe that the other recommendations in this report should be brought into effect forthwith, but that the recommendation with regard to holidays with pay should be brought into effect during, and should be applicable to, the calendar year 1939 and ensuing years.

We have been much impressed throughout by the high calibre of the Employees of this Company and the very evident feeling of goodwill and mutual confidence which exists between the Company and its Employees. We have no doubt that the Company will continue to receive the loyal and honest service of its Employees, who, if one can judge from the record of lengthy service proven before us, must be Employees of the most satisfactory and reliable type. We trust that both parties to this arbitration, recognizing that their interests are mutually interlocked, will accept all the recommendations in this report and that we may have been successful in establishing a basis which will preclude the necessity of Boards of Conciliation in the future relations between this Company and its Employees.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. MULCAHY,
Chairman.

H. J. BURNS.
Employees' Representative.

A. W. BEAMENT,
Employer's Representative.

Report of Board in Dispute Between Hendrie and Company, Limited, and their Motor Truck Drivers

Settlement of a dispute between Hendrie and Company, Limited, Toronto, and their motor truck drivers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, respecting wages, hours and working conditions was reported to the Minister of Labour on December 3 by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation established under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The Board, composed of Professor Kenneth W. Taylor, of McMaster University, Hamilton, chairman, and Messrs. H. A. F. Boyde, of Hamilton, and J. L. Cohen, K.C., of Toronto, was successful in bringing the disputing parties into agreement on the various points at issue and the memorandum of settlement is incorporated in the Board's report. The principal concessions are provision for payment for work done in excess of regular working hours and the inclusion of a seniority clause.

Following is the text of the Board's report:—

Report of Board

The Honourable the MINISTER OF LABOUR,
Ottawa.

Re Industrial Disputes Investigation Act and re differences between Hendrie and Company, Limited, Toronto, and their motor truck drivers, members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees.

SIR,—The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed by you in the above matter

commenced its sittings on November 5, 1938, and is pleased to be able to submit to you a unanimous report.

History of the Dispute

The formal application for the establishment of this Board was made by the Union on March 29, 1938, and the statement in reply by the Company was made on April 4, 1938. The demands of the Union related to the wages, hours and conditions of work of about 100 men employed as motor truck drivers in the cartage business in Toronto of Hendrie and Company, Limited, a company with head office in the city of Hamilton. The Union also asked for a written agreement with the Company. The Company in its reply set out in brief compass the existing conditions relating to wages and hours and certain other matters. It was willing to recognize the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees as representing its employees, but was not willing to sign a written agreement with the Union.

Through the efforts of the Conciliation Officers of the Department of Labour, and with the mutual consent of both parties, direct negotiations were resumed and progressed for several months. As a result of those efforts the differences between the Company and the Union were narrowed down by the time the Board was finally constituted on October 28, 1938.

The Work of the Board

In accordance with Section 24 of the Act the Board endeavoured to bring about a voluntary settlement by further mediation and conciliation, and it is pleased to report that these efforts were entirely successful.

The Board held a number of sittings in the nature of conferences with both parties. Sessions of the Board were held in Toronto on the 12th of November, in Hamilton on the 15th of November, and again on the 18th of November with the parties present. The employees were represented by E. Robson, General Representative of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees; George McIntosh, an employee of the Company and chairman of the local committee, and James Williams, an employee of the Company and a member of the local committee. The Company was represented by William Hendrie, Vice-President; George C. Hendrie, resident Director in Toronto, and C. A. Miller, Secretary of the Company. Other sessions of the Board were held on the 5th of November and on the 23rd of November; in the first instance for the purpose of organization of the Board, and in the second instance for the purpose of completing its report.

As a result of these proceedings the Board was able to bring about and have reduced to writing a memorandum of settlement which was accepted by both parties. The document setting out this settlement was prepared after constant consultation with the parties concerned and was finally approved of by them and authority given to the Board to issue the same as the text of the settlement of the dispute. The memorandum of settlement so agreed upon and accepted by the parties is as follows:—

MEMORANDUM OF SETTLEMENT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HENDRIE AND COMPANY, LIMITED, AND THE CANADIAN BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY EMPLOYEES.

1. Employees shall not be discriminated against for membership in the Brotherhood, nor for serving on committees representing the employees. Provided however that members of the Brotherhood shall not discriminate against non-members of the Brotherhood.

2. Employees will, within reason, be granted necessary leave of absence without pay to serve on committees representing the employees, or to attend meetings of the Brotherhood.

3. Seniority lists shall be prepared of all employees and in the event of reduction of staff or re-hiring or distribution of work, such reduction of staff or re-hiring or distribution of work shall, so far as is practical having regard to merit and ability, be in accordance with the seniority of employees.

4. In the event of the dismissal or suspension or discipline by loss of time of any employee, or in the event of any other dispute or grievance relating to or affecting the carrying out of this memorandum of settlement, two representatives of the employees shall be afforded full opportunity to examine any charges against such employee and to offer all evidence, representation or argument on his or their behalf. In the event of any such question not being settled directly with the resident management the same shall be referred to a Board of Adjustment, which it is hereby agreed to set up, composed of three representatives of the Company and three representatives of the employees.

5. Employees required to work on Sunday will be paid pro rata rates of pay for all time on duty with a minimum of four hours.

6. Employees will not be required to suspend work during working hours for the purpose of absorbing overtime, nor suspend work without pay during the period their trucks are being serviced or repaired, except where such repairs are necessitated by the negligence of the employee, and provided that work and equipment are available.

7. Employees required to work on statutory holidays will be paid extra at pro rata rates of pay.

8. In computing broken time for employees, the calendar days of the month, exclusive of Sundays, shall constitute a basic month for such employees.

9. The following provisions as to rates of pay and hours shall apply:

Truck drivers entering the service of the company shall be engaged at the minimum rate of $95 per month, and thereafter on becoming sufficiently qualified, in the first instance in the opinion of the management, but subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 if such opinion is objected to by, or on behalf of any employee affected, at the rate of $100 per month, and then, according to the type of vehicle which the employee is driving, increased to a maximum of $110 per month.

Fifty-four (54) hours' work performed over a period of at least six days per week shall constitute a week's work, but employees working fifty-two (52) hours in a period of at least six days in a week shall be entitled to receive a full week's pay. An employee

(*a*) working more than ten hours on any week day or after 2 p.m. on Saturday, or

(*b*) working more than 54 hours in any one week shall be paid for such extra time at the pro rata rate of his wage. Any extra time paid under clause (*a*) shall be deducted from any overtime rate payable under clause (*b*).

10. Employees will be allowed to erect notice boards at the various garages, same to conform to the general surroundings and the Brotherhood hereby takes responsibility for what appears thereon.

11. This memorandum of settlement shall come into effect on December 1, 1938, and shall remain in effect until revised by mutual agreement, or terminated on thirty days' notice from either party.

Conclusion

In the course of the discussions leading up to this settlement it was common ground that the Company has had a creditable record as an employer. In concluding the Board desires particularly to record its appreciation of the full co-operation and the spirit of courtesy and fairness which characterized the attitudes of both parties and of all persons who appeared before it in these negotiations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Sgd.) K. W. TAYLOR, *Chairman.*
(Sgd.) J. L. COHEN, *Member.*
(Sgd.) H. A. F. BOYDE, *Member.*

HAMILTON, ONTARIO, November 23, 1938.

Canadian Pulp and Paper Industry, 1937

In a preliminary report on the pulp and paper industry in Canada during 1937 issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, it is stated that the gross value of wood-pulp and paper produced in Canada in 1937 was $226,255,915, an increase of 22·2 per cent in value over 1936 and 83·3 per cent over 1933 when production was at its lowest level. It is pointed out however, that despite the increase in value in 1937 it is still 7·3 per cent below the peak of 1929.

The total employment on salaries and wages in pulp and paper mills in 1937 was 32,101 and the total payroll was $48,757,795 as compared with 30,054 in 1936 with salaries and wages amounting to $40,063,852 equal to increases in employment and in payroll of 6·8 per cent and 21·7 per cent respectively.

The total capital invested in the manufacturing part of the industry in 1937 was $570,352,287 compared with $539,350,001 in 1936, an increase of 5·7 per cent. Only capital invested in operating mills is included in these totals. The greatest increase in capital investment in the industry occurred in the province of Quebec.

68911—2½

Home Improvement Loans in November

According to figures recently released by the Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, home improvement loans numbering 3,088 and amounting to $1,201,957.99 in value were reported to the Department of Finance during November. This brings the total number of loans to 58,908 and the amount to $23,521,504.50 as at November 30, 1938. An increase of approximately 6 per cent in both the number of loans and the amount of loans in the last three months is reported compared with the corresponding period of 1937.

In Ontario an increase during November of 1,749 loans and of $670,147.48 in the amount of loans brings the total for that province to over eleven millions of dollars. Quebec, with an increase of 391 loans for $201,493.09, shows a total of 8,934 loans for $4,495,814.95. Alberta stands in third place in amount of loans for the month, British Columbia coming third, however, in number of loans.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1938

THE following table shows the number of disputes, workers involved and time loss for November, 1938, as compared with the previous month and the same month a year ago.

Date	Number of disputes	Number of employees involved	Time loss in man working days
*Nov. 1938	7	392	3,150
*Oct. 1938	31	3,146	18,122
Nov. 1937	27	6,277	42,007

* Preliminary figures.

The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes, but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is rarely encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout, included as such in the records of the Department, is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Disputes of less than one day's duration and disputes involving less than six employees, are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused, but a separate record of such disputes is maintained in the Department, and the figures are given in the annual review. Each month, however, any such disputes reported are mentioned in this article as "minor disputes."

The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department, and the methods taken to secure information preclude the probability of omissions of disputes of importance. Information as to a dispute involving a small number of employees, or for a short period of time, is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

The number of disputes, the number of workers involved and the time loss in man working days in November were the lowest recorded in any month since the beginning of 1936. None of the disputes involved a large number of workers for any considerable period. The most important disputes were those involving leather goods workers in Montreal and lime plant workers at Blubber Bay, B.C., both of which were carried over from October. In October there was considerable time loss due to strikes in coal mines in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Nova Scotia and to strikes of automobile and automobile parts workers at Windsor, Ont. In November, 1937, most of the time loss was due to strikes of coal miners in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Alberta, abattoir and meat packing employees in Montreal, and rubber factory workers at Kitchener.

Five disputes, involving 297 workers, were carried over from October, including the dispute of winery employees in one establishment at Toronto, Ont., which commenced October 3, 1938, but was not reported to the Department in time for inclusion in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE. The strike of building labourers at Sydney River, N.S., recorded in the LABOUR GAZETTE as unterminated at the end of October has since been reported as terminated on October 27. Two disputes commenced during the month. Of these seven disputes in the record for November three were terminated during the month, one resulting in favour of the employer involved and two in favour of the workers. At the end of November, therefore, there were four strikes and lockouts on record, namely: winery employees, Toronto, Ont.; leather goods workers, Montreal, P.Q.; lime plant employees, Blubber Bay, B.C., and bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C.

The record does not include minor disputes such as are defined in a previous paragraph, nor does it include disputes as to which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Information is available as to seven such disputes, namely: motion picture projectionists, Toronto, Ont., July 11, 1932, two employers; coastwise longshoremen, Vancouver, B.C., November 23, 1936, several employers; meat packing employees, Vancouver, B.C., December 29, 1936, one employer; beverage dispensers, Toronto, Ont., March 4, 1937, one employer; dairy employees, Toronto, Ont., September 17, 1937, one employer; cotton factory workers, St. Gregoire de Montmorency, P.Q., July 11, 1938, one employer; and lithographers, London, Ont., August 31, 1938, one employer.

Disputes involving men on unemployment relief work who are not paid wages but receive subsistence or allowances for which work is performed or may be required are not included in the record, no relation of employer and employees being involved.

A minor dispute involved 7 truck drivers in a cessation of work in Toronto for 3½ hours on November 4. The employees are members of the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, local 243 (Automotive Section) and were employed by a motor express company. They demanded an agreement with the same wages and working conditions as in agreements signed with other employers in May, 1938, and work was resumed when this was conceded.

Employees in one establishment in Vancouver manufacturing brass signs, seals, stencils and rubber and metal stamps became involved in a dispute with the employer owing to a demand for a union agreement. The employees were members of the International Jewelry Workers' Union. Six men ceased work on November 17 for one day and a half but stated they were not on strike. Negotiations were held up pending discussions with other employers and it was stated the matter would

probably be referred to a Board under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

The following paragraphs give particulars regarding certain disputes in addition to the information given in the tabular statement.

Disputes in Progress Prior to November

WINERY EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONTARIO.—Employees, members of the Wine Workers Federal Union, in one establishment manufacturing wine ceased work on October 3, against the employment of additional help stating that the existing staff was on short time. A settlement was not reported by the end of the month. An agreement between the company and its employees expired on November 14. Information as to the commencement of this dispute was not received in time for inclusion in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

LEATHER GOODS WORKERS (HANDBAGS, ETC.), MONTREAL, P.Q.—This dispute was reported as unterminated at the end of November,

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA DURING NOVEMBER, 1938*

Industry, occupation and locality	Number involved		Time lost in man working days	Remarks
	Establishments	Workers		
(a) Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to November, 1938†				
MANUFACTURING—				
Tobacco and Liquors—				
Winery employees, Toronto, Ont.	1	9	234	Commenced Oct. 3, 1938; against hiring additional employees while present staff working only part time; unterminated.
Fur, Leather, etc.—				
Leather goods workers (handbags, etc.), Montreal, P.Q.	1	48	1,250	Commenced Oct. 8, 1938; for closed shop union agreement with increased wages, reduced hours, etc.; unterminated.
Miscellaneous Wood Products—				
Furniture factory workers, Hanover, Ont.	1	101	101	Commenced Oct. 25, 1938; for payment of union dues by assistant foreman and against refusal to meet shop committee; terminated Nov. 1; conciliation (provincial); in favour of workers.
Non-Metallic Minerals—				
Lime plant workers, Blubber Bay, B.C.	1	104	1,000	Commenced June 2, 1938; *re* application of conciliation board (provincial) award as to reinstatement of certain employees; unterminated.
SERVICE—				
Business and Personal—				
Restaurant employees, Toronto, Ont.	3	35	105	Commenced June 15, 1938; against discharge of workers alleged to be for union activity; terminated Nov. 3; conciliation (provincial); in favour of employer.
(b) Strikes and Lockouts commencing during November, 1938				
MANUFACTURING—				
Vegetable Foods, etc.—				
Bakers and helpers, Vancouver, B.C.	1	13	214	Commenced Nov. 11; for union agreement with restoration of union wages etc.; unterminated.
Bakery workers and drivers, Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont.	14	82	246	Commenced Nov. 27; for closed shop union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours; terminated Nov. 30; conciliation (municipal) in favour of workers.

*In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

†The strike of building labourers at Sydney River, N.S., on October 24 was terminated on October 27.

mediation by provincial officials not having resulted in a settlement. Apparently some of the strikers have been replaced.

FURNITURE FACTORY WORKERS, HANOVER, ONTARIO.—As noted in the November issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE this dispute was terminated as a result of conciliation by the Ontario Department of Labour. It was agreed that the assistant foremen would pay union dues and an agreement between the management and representatives of the employees was signed to be in effect until March 1, 1940. It provided that the management would confer with the shop committee in regard to any dispute and that there would be no strike until there had been three conferences within six days and that there would be no discrimination against union members or action to prevent employees joining the union. The employees are members of the National Union of Furniture Workers, affiliated with the All Canadian Congress of Labour.

LIME PLANT WORKERS, BLUBBER BAY, B.C.—This dispute in progress since June was unterminated at the end of November. A settlement had not been reached in October as a result of negotiations carried on through the chairman of the Board under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act which had dealt with the dispute before the strike. Four men were found guilty of unlawful assembly, and two of the four on charges of rioting also, and ten were to be tried in December. The charges were made as a result of a clash involving pickets, strike breakers and police in September.

RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES, TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A settlement of this dispute involving employees in three restaurants since June 15 was reached on November 3. Under the settlement a number of the strikers were to be re-engaged immediately and the remainder except ten would be taken back from time to time as required. The strike, involving members of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders International League, was in protest against the discharge of certain workers, alleged to be for union activity. The employing company stated that employees had been advised that they were free to belong to the union but that there was to be no intimidation or coercion of employees while on duty, and that the employees had been laid off due to revised operating hours, not for union membership. In June and again in August, the Ontario Department of Labour had attempted to bring about negotiations at the request of the union but the company had refused. A committee of social workers and clergymen also attempted to bring about a settlement in August but the company refused mediation on the ground that the attitude of the union made it impossible. In September a representative of the union in Toronto, accompanied by union representatives in New York, where there was a union agreement with the company, met head office officials in New York. The proposals of the company were not accepted by the union but on October 25 the company reported these proposals to the Ontario Department of Labour with a statement that the offer still stood. A settlement was reached on this basis and the strike was called off on November 3. A number of the strikers had been replaced and several appear to have secured work elsewhere during the strike.

Disputes Commencing during November

BAKERS AND HELPERS, VANCOUVER, B.C.—A number of employees, members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America, in one establishment, ceased work on November 11, demanding increased wages and improved working conditions. An agreement with the union had expired on May 31 and the employer had refused to renew it and apparently lowered wage rates. After conciliation by an official of the provincial Department of Labour the dispute was referred to a Board under the British Columbia Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act. A majority report made on October 17 recommended the wages and conditions as under the union scale but the employer refused to accept this. The union picketed the ten retail stores of the baking company and it was reported that the company had notified the union that it would seek an injunction restraining the union from picketing and enter suit for damages.

BAKERY WORKERS AND DRIVERS, PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM.—Employees of 14 bakery establishments ceased work on November 27 demanding a closed shop union agreement with increased wages and reduced hours. The employees are members of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America. Several of the bakeries were reported to have signed agreements with the union on the following day. A settlement was reached on November 30 following conciliation by an alderman. The agreements provide for 54 hours per week with wages at $23 to $25 per week for various classes of bakers, $16 for helpers and wrappers, $29 for foremen, $15 per week plus commission for drivers with a guaranteed minimum of $20 per week.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month, bringing down to date that given in the March issue, in the review of Strikes and Lockouts in Canada and Other Countries, 1937. The latter included a table summarizing the principal statistics as to strikes and lockouts since 1919 in the several countries for which such figures were available. Many countries publish these statistics only once each year, the figures being issued in some cases after an interval of as much as two years, and for such countries the figures are not for relatively recent dates. Statistics given in the annual review and in the monthly articles are taken as far as possible from the government publications of the various countries concerned. Information as to particular disputes is obtained for the most part from newspaper reports which at times are uncertain or incomplete.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

In Great Britain the *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with all strikes and gives some details in regard to the more important ones. These details which are published after investigation, do not always agree with the information given earlier in the press.

The number of strikes beginning during October was 64 and 11 were still in progress from the previous month making a total of 75 during the month, involving approximately 23,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 90,000 man working days.

Of the 64 strikes which began during October, 10 arose out of demands for increases in wages, and 9 were over other wage questions; 6 arose over questions of working hours, 23 arose over questions regarding the employment of particular classes or persons, 9 were over other questions respecting working conditions and 7 were over questions of trade union principle.

Final settlements reached during October numbered 60. Of these 14 were settled in favour of the workers, 33 were settled in favour of the employers and 13 resulted in compromises. In the case of three other disputes work was resumed pending negotiations.

The strike which involved the largest number of workers during October was that of 3,900 railway employees at various London stations and depots (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1938, page 1225). The strike occurred on October 10, as a result of the non-payment of union dues by one employee. On October 15 the strikers returned to work on the advice of their union officials.

On October 12, 1,603 fitters, turners and other workers employed in aircraft production at Belfast ceased work in protest against the employment of platers on work claimed by the fitters. Work was resumed the same day under conditions existing prior to the stoppage.

At London, 1,600 building trade workers went on strike, demanding the reinstatement of a discharged carpenter, and the dismissal of the foreman who was alleged to be responsible for his discharge. The workers also demanded payment of wages for time lost through the dispute. The carpenter was reinstated in accordance with findings of the Joint Emergency Disputes Commission. The other demands were dropped and work was resumed on October 15.

A strike of carpet weavers, creelers, pickers, etc., employed by a carpet manufacturing firm at Kidderminster began on October 18 due to a claim by the weavers for compensation for extra work resulting from an alleged shortage of creelers and to other alleged grievances concerning wages, working timing, etc. The number of workers directly and indirectly involved was estimated at 800. Work was resumed on November 9, when the strikers accepted an offer giving the weavers extra pay in the absence of a creeler and adjusting certain other matters in dispute.

A strike of 750 female workers employed in gutting and packing herrings at Lowestoft occurred on October 24 when the workers refused to handle fish caught on Sunday and demanded an increase of 2s. 6d. per week. Work was resumed the following day under conditions existing prior to the strike.

Belgium

The monthly labour review of Belgium reports seven strikes as beginning during July which with nine unterminated at the end of the previous month made a total of 16 strikes in progress. The number of workers directly involved was 3,280 and the resultant time loss was 20,584 man working days. During the month 13 strikes were settled; four in favour of the workers, seven in favour of the employers and three ended in compromises. Various questions connected with wages were listed as causing 10 of the 16 strikes in progress.

France

During October the government of France obtained from Parliament emergency powers for the issue of decrees designed to improve national finances and increase production. Early in November fifty-eight such decrees were published. One of the most controversial, was that which extended the forty-hour week, established in 1936, to from 44 to 50 hours.

About November 20 strikes in protest against these decrees broke out in the Lille district where about 50,000 metal workers and coal miners ceased work, in some cases remaining in the mines and factories. On November 24 the strike spread to the Paris district, one of the largest being that of employees of an automobile and small arms plant at Billancourt, reported to number over 30,000, a number of whom refused to leave the plant until compelled to do so by a military force.

On November 25, the General Confederation of Labour, representing about 5,000,000 trade unionists, called for a 24-hour strike to take place on November 30, in protest against the decrees. The government, as in the case of a railway strike in 1910, requisitioned the railways making interference with railway operation a crime. Later military control was extended to subways, buses, gas, water, light, mail, telegraph and telephone services. Strikers in these categories were warned that they would be liable to court martial. Troops were also concentrated at various points in Paris and throughout the country to aid police authorities, should they be required.

On November 30 large numbers of workers refrained from working but the great majority did not and although there were numerous interruptions to industry these did not reach the proportions of a nation-wide general strike. There were numerous arrests and dismissals of strikers but following the failure of the general strike the government announced a policy of "appeasement" and it appeared probable that sentences would not be severe. By December 7, it was reported that conditions in the metal industry in northern France, where the strikes had been most severe, had become almost normal.

Protesting against the dismissal of 60 workers on a steamship at Le Havre, who had taken part in the general strike, about 2,000 workers on various ships together with about 1,500 dock workers ceased work on December 2. The government took steps to have this work carried out by others, and one of the ships involved sailed on December 7 manned partly by strike breakers and naval technicians.

New Zealand

A report recently published by the Census and Statistics Department of New Zealand, gives statistics in regard to strikes during the first six months of 1938. The number of disputes was 39, involving 5,078 workers, employed by 55 firms. Time loss amounted to 12,796 man working days, and the approximate loss in wages was £12,538. During the corresponding period in 1937, there were 29 disputes, involving 5,908 workers, with a resultant time loss of 13,318 man working days.

United States

Preliminary estimates of strikes in September, 1938, which as the Bureau of Labour Statistics points out, are based on "scattered information from the newspaper and other sources and are subject to revision as more definite reports are received" show 190 strikes as beginning during the month, which with 140 unterminated at the end of August, made a total of 330 in progress during the month. The number of workers involved in these disputes was 140,000 and the resulting time loss was 1,150,000 man working days. The comparable figures for the previous month which have been partially revised but are not final, show that there were 355 strikes in progress, involving 70,000 workers with a resultant time loss of 810,000 man working days.

On November 21, 500 members of the Livestock Handlers Union No. 567, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, ceased work at the Chicago stockyards, demanding a 40 hour week, time and a half for overtime, a wage increase for 65 men getting less than 62½ cents per hour, a written contract, a closed shop and a checkoff of union dues. Negotiations had been going on prior to the strike but members of the union claimed that their officials were being intimidated and that the negotiations were being unduly prolonged. Members of the Livestock Handlers Union No. 517, which is affiliated to the American Federation of Labor and has a membership of about 200, did not join in the strike but despite the fact that they stated they would go to work, they did not do so, the probable reason being that by the time they were ready to do so receipts of live stock had practically ceased, shipments having been diverted to other points, or direct to packing plants. The federal government sent a conciliator and the Mayor of Chicago also took part in negotiations. On December 4, the strikers voted to return to work pending further negotiations which were to be completed within ten days. During the strike stockhandlers employed by a large packing

company ceased work for a day at the company's plants in Chicago and East St. Louis in sympathy with the stockyard strike.

On November 11, about 1,400 out of a force of 2,000 employees of an automobile parts plant in Detroit ceased work in protest against the dismissal of two men for alleged union activity. The consequent shortage of doors caused a large automobile factory to close down and about 8,000 of its employees were temporarily out of work. Work was resumed on November 14 when a settlement was reached between the United Automobile Workers and the company manufacturing the doors. The terms of the settlement were not reported in the press.

On November 30, a strike of about 50 men demanding wage increases in an automobile factory at Detroit caused the shutdown of a plant employing about 14,700 men for one or two days. It was reported that after the strike was settled certain members of the United Automobile Workers requested the employers to penalize four of the men who had been responsible for the strike and the consequent stoppage.

A similar strike occurred at Flint, Michigan, on December 2, when members of the United Automobile Workers employed by an automobile body plant, reported to number between 6,000 and 7,000, struck for higher wages. This strike affected about 25,000 in other plants. The men agreed to resume work on December 6 but threatened to resume the strike if negotiations were not proceeding satisfactorily within three days.

Union Wages and Hours in the Building Trades in U.S.A.

About 57 per cent of the workers in the building trades covered by union agreements had higher hourly rates of pay on June 1, 1938, than on May 15, 1937, according to statistics in the November issue of the *Labor Information Bulletin*, published by the United States Department of Labor. Rates of pay for the other skilled and unskilled union workers in the building industry remained virtually unchanged. Widespread increases in rates of pay, most of which occurred from June to September, 1937, resulted in a 9 per cent rise in the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of hourly union rates for building-trades workers and brought the index to its highest point on record. At the same time hours of work declined nearly 2 per cent to an average of 38·5 hours per week—the lowest recorded.

Union wage rates and hours of work for the various skilled crafts and helpers and labourers in the building trades are surveyed each year by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This year's survey, based upon agreements in effect on June 1, 1938, covered approximately 440,000 building-trades workers in 72 cities scattered throughout the United States.

For all union journeymen combined the union hourly rate on June 1, 1938, averaged $1.46½. Wide variations ranging from 55 cents per hour for union painters in Charleston, S.C., to $2.50 per hour for bucket-hoist operators in New York City, were revealed in the agreements surveyed. Sixteen trades reported scales of $1.50 or more for over half of their membership, and four crafts—bricklayers, lathers, marble setters, and plasterers—had agreements calling for wage scales of $1.60 or more per hour for a majority of their members. Twenty-eight per cent of the plasterers, 21 per cent of the electricians, 17 per cent of the steam and sprinkler fitters, 15 per cent of the engineers, 13 per cent of the plumbers and gas fitters, and between 5 and 10 per cent of the lathers, sheet-metal workers, and structural-iron workers had rates of $2 or more per hour.

Weekly Hours.—Seventy per cent of the union journeymen covered by the Bureau's study worked under agreements stipulating 40 hours as the normal work week. Eighteen per cent of the journeymen had a 35-hour work week and about 10 per cent were covered by union agreements calling for a 30-hour week. Nearly three-fourths of the skilled union workers were covered by an overtime clause specifying pay at twice the regular hourly rate for work performed in excess of the normal weekly hours of work.

More building-trades journeymen were covered by union agreements calling for a work week of less than 40 hours in June, 1938, than on May 15, 1937. Among the various trades, slightly more than one-half of all union journeyman granite cutters, painters, and plasterers worked under agreements specifying a 35 or a 30-hour week. About 13 per cent of the machinists, 6 per cent of the sign painters, and 5 per cent of the elevator constructors reported a 44-hour normal week, and a small number of portable and hoisting engineers and composition and slate and tile roofers had agreements to work 48 hours per week.

Approximately two-thirds of the union helpers and labourers in the building trades worked under 40-hour week agreements, 22 per cent under agreements providing more than 40 hours, and 13 per cent had less than a 40-hour work week.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Administrative Activities During the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 1938

IN his report on the work of the Dominion Department of Labour for the fiscal year 1937-38 the deputy minister, Mr. W. M. Dickson, surveys departmental activities during the year in connection with the administration of the following legislation: Labour Department Act; Conciliation and Labour Act; Fair Wages Policy of the Government of Canada (as set forth in Orders in Council passed in 1922, 1924 and 1934 and in The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935); Industrial Disputes Investigation Act; Government Annuities Act; Employment Offices Co-ordination Act; Technical Education Act; Combines Investigation Act; The National Employment Commission Act, 1936; and The Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance Act, 1937. The report also reviews the department's discharge during 1937-38 of its duties arising out of Canada's membership in the International Labour Organization.

Economic Recovery During 1937

The deputy minister points out in the introduction to his report that throughout the spring, summer and autumn of 1937 economic conditions in Canada registered steady improvement, although a decline occurred in the final months of the period under review. During the latter months of 1937 the indices of industrial production, physical volume of business and industrial employment rose to figures higher than those recorded in any month since 1929. The percentage of unemployment among trade union members in the Dominion likewise dropped to a new low for the period since 1929. Wage rates continued to rise in 1937 and the cost of living advanced about 2·5 per cent during the fiscal year. As an accompaniment to economic recovery in 1937 there was a marked increase in the number of strikes and lockouts, as well as in the number of workers involved and the loss of working time. One-half of all the time loss during the year occurred, it is reported, in disputes in which the principal point at issue was union recognition.

Labour Organization in Canada

An outstanding development during the period under review, observes the deputy minister, was the marked increase in trade union membership throughout the Dominion. The 1937 figures for total membership, 384,619, and number of local unions, 3,258, are higher than those recorded in any previous year. Striking progress was made during the year, it is pointed out, in the organization of workers in many industries hitherto largely unorganized.

Conciliation and Investigation

In his capacity of Registrar of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation, the deputy minister reports that during 1937-38 the Department of Labour continued to render conciliation services in industrial disputes. In addition to the work preformed by the departmental conciliation staff, 34 applications for the establishment of Boards of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act were dealt with during the year. Seven boards were established, three of which dealt with two, three and five applications, respectively. In no case were the findings of a board followed by an interruption of work.

Fair Wages Policy

During the fiscal year under review the Department of Labour prepared fair wages conditions for insertion in 703 building and construction contracts proposed to be executed by other government departments. Of this number, 489 contracts, involving an expenditure of some $13,689,686, had been awarded up to March 31, 1938. Numerous investigations were also made by the departmental fair wages officers for the purpose of enforcing compliance with the labour conditions inserted in the aforementioned contracts and in contracts for the manufacture of governmental supplies and equipment.

Canadian Government Annuities

The deputy minister reports that during 1937-38 a total of 5,724 Canadian Government Annuity contracts were issued, the total purchase money received in the same period being $13,550,483.22. Between September 1, 1908, and March 31, 1938, a total of 42,623 contracts had been issued, and on the latter date 39,015 were still in force. The total amount o purchase money received during the same period was $115,109,178.17.

Employment Service of Canada

For the twentieth year the Department of Labour co-operated with the provinces in maintaining the Employment Service of Canada. Uniform agreements were concluded with all the provinces except Prince Edward Island and the statutory grant of $150,000 was distributed among the participating provinces in proportion to their expenditures on public

employment office administration and operation. The offices of the Employment Service reported a total of 388,396 placements for 1937-38.

Technical Education

During the fiscal year under review the province of Saskatchewan received the balance of its original appropriation under the provisions of the Technical Education Act. On March 31, 1938, a credit remained only to the province of Manitoba, which will continue to be reimbursed for expenditures up to that amount, $302,339.23, on a fifty-fifty basis, provided that the amount is earned by March 31, 1939, when the present extension of the statute expires.

Combines Investigation

Early in 1937-38 the administration of the Combines Investigation Act again came under the authority of the Minister of Labour, after having been entrusted to the Dominion Trade and Industry Commission since October 1, 1935. Investigations made during the year related to a wide variety of trade practices and dealt with complaints in connection with production and wholesale and retail distribution of a number of classes of commodities.

International Labour Organization

The deputy minister reports that Canada was represented at the world tripartite technical conference on the textile industry held under the auspices of the International Labour Organization in Washington, D.C., April 2 to 17, 1937, and at the twenty-third session of the International Labour Conference in Geneva, Switzerland, June 2 to 24, 1937, at which the decision was made to place on the agenda of the 1938 session the question of the generalization of the reduction of hours of work in all economic activities not covered by conventions already adopted.

National Employment Commission

During the fiscal year the National Employment Commission submitted its final report to the Minister of Labour, who announced the dissolution of the commission on February 2, 1938. The national registration and classification of the unemployed on relief, inaugurated by the commission in September, 1936, has been continued by the Department of Labour.

Unemployment and Agricultural Assistance

Throughout the period under review the Dominion Government continued its policy of supporting and supplementing the efforts of the provinces to discharge their responsibilities with regard to the alleviation of unemployment and agricultural distress and of granting them financial assistance in this connection where necessary. During 1937-38 the Dominion contributed approximately $19,500,000 to the provinces by way of grants for material aid (food, clothing, fuel and shelter) and disbursed some $4,500,000 under agreements providing for Dominion contribution to approved provincial relief works projects. More than 55,000 unemployed young people were afforded training under the Dominion-provincial youth training program and over 47,000 placements were effected under the Farm Employment and Improvement Plan. Administration of Dominion appropriations for assistance in the drought areas of the Prairie Provinces was transferred on September 1, 1937, from the Department of Labour to the Department of Agriculture, in accordance with a recommendation of the National Employment Commission that agricultural aid should be distinguished as far as possible from unemployment aid. The report shows that the number of persons assisted throughout the Dominion during 1937-38 was considerably less on the average than in the previous fiscal year.

Unemployment Insurance

The deputy minister also reviews the steps taken during the fiscal year with a view to the establishment of a national system of unemployment insurance. By the end of the year legislation in this regard was ready for introduction in Parliament, but up to that time three of the provincial governments had not indicated their acceptance of the Dominion Government's proposal to add the words "unemployment insurance" to section 91 of the British North America Act, which would empower the Parliament of Canada to enact such legislation.

According to an announcement made recently by Hon. Geo. S. Pearson, Minister of Labour in the British Columbia Legislature, an inquiry into the financial reserves of the Workmen's Compensation Board has been ordered and is being carried out by a firm of chartered accountants.

The members of the operating and maintenance staff of the Winnipeg school board have been included in the city's plan for workmen's compensation, under the terms of a by-law passed recently by the trustees. The provisions of the by-law go into effect on January 1, 1939.

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS EMPLOYEES' BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT No. 2

Summary of Recent Decisions

REPORTS have been received of eleven cases recently settled by the Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2. Outlines of previous cases were given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 495, and in previous issues.

The issue of August, 1930, contained a general summary of the proceedings of the Board, covering the period from January 1, 1928, to December 31, 1929; and a similar summary of proceedings from September 1, 1925 (the date of the inception of the Board), to December 31, 1927, appeared in the issue of October, 1928, page 1060. The text of the memorandum of the agreement made between the railways and the employees concerned for the establishment of the Board was given in these summaries.

The Canadian National Railways Employees' Board of Adjustment No. 2 was established for the purpose of disposing of outstanding grievances or disputes that might arise from the application, non-application or interpretation of the schedule of working conditions for "Clerks and other Classes of Employees as herein named," which are not adjusted between the officers of the railway and the representatives of the employees. The members of the Board are appointed for a term of one year, subject to reappointment. The Board is composed of four members selected by the management and four members selected by the representatives of the employees concerned. The decisions of the Board are binding upon the parties to the agreement. Provision was made, in the agreement constituting the Board, for the appointment of an arbitrator in any case in which the Board might be unable to agree upon an award. The ruling of the arbitrator becomes the decision of the Board.

Case No. 179.—Operating Department, Central Region.—This case arose out of a claim made by engine watchmen of the motive power department at Owen Sound, Ont., for pay at stationary firemen's rate of 55 cents per hour. The employees contended that the men concerned were required to perform the higher rated work and assume all the responsibilities in connection with such work and therefore claimed that these men should be paid at the rate of 55 cents per hour from November 24, 1935, until the supplying of steam for heating passenger coaches was discontinued in the spring of 1936. The railway contended that as the locomotives were kept under steam and as the coaches were receiving steam from that source there was not any increase in the responsibility of the men and there was no further work involved.

This case was heard by the Board on November 17, 1936, when it was agreed that it should be referred to an arbitrator. As no action has been taken by the employees' representative to progress the case, the Board recommended that this case be dismissed.

Case No. 186.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Toronto District.—Cafe car employees on trains operating between Toronto, Hamilton and Chicago, submitted a claim for six days' relief per month at their home terminal, such relief to be retroactive to April 25, 1937. The railways contended that the assignment was fair and reasonable and that there was no justification for granting the employees' claim for monthly relief.

Since the submission of this case to the Board, the assignment on the trains concerned has been discontinued and the case has therefore been dismissed.

Case No. 187.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Toronto District.—This case concerned the claim for the assignment of eight sleeping car porters to certain trains operating between Toronto and Sioux Lookout effective May 8, 1937. The employees contended that the porters on this run were in service approximately the same hours as the porters on the long established Toronto-Winnipeg run, and that in order to maintain a relation between similar working conditions, eight porters should be assigned to the service and that the employees on the run be compensated on that basis retroactive to May 8, 1937. The railways claimed that the terms of the employees' schedule had been fully carried out in regard to making an endeavour to reach a mutual agreement, and that the seven porter assignment provided very reasonable running conditions for the employees concerned.

Since the submission of this case to the Board the Toronto-Sioux Lookout assignment has been discontinued and the case has therefore been dismissed by the Board.

Case No. 189.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Montreal District.—The cafe coach crew on certain trains on the Montreal-Riviere à Pierre service submitted a claim for 9½ days' monthly relief effective April 25, 1937. The employees contended that they were entitled to "at least maintain their

working hours on the work schedule in effect prior to April 25, 1937." As in the previous case the company claimed that the terms of the employees' schedule in regard to an endeavour to arrange a mutual agreement had been fully carried out, and that the monthly relief granted to the crew making the claim was a fair and equitable arrangement particularly "when it is taken into consideration that the employees in question enjoy a Sunday layover at home terminal" between trains.

This case was dismissed for the same reason as that mentioned in the preceding one.

Case No. 190.—Sleeping, Dining and Parlour Car Department, Toronto District.—This case concerned the claim of dining car crews on certain trains operating between Toronto and North Bay for ten days' monthly relief effective April 25, 1937. The contention of the employees and railways was somewhat similar to that outlined in the preceding case and in a general statement it was declared that the Board had been informed that the conditions under which the employees are now working "are considerably improved as compared to the conditions when the case was presented to the Board."

The Board denied the claim of the employees in this case.

Case No. 194.—Operating Department, Atlantic Region.—A clerk in the freight office in Sydney, N.S., submitted a claim for cashier's rate of $160 per month for time served in the latter capacity during the 1937 vacation period. The employees contended that the clerk in question was arbitrarily removed from his regularly assigned position and was assigned to relieve the cashier for a period of four weeks, during which time he had to assume all of the duties and responsibilities of the higher rated position and therefore was entitled to remuneration at the cashier's rate for the time he performed the duties of that position. The railways considered that the clerk was not entitled to the cashier's rate while relieving on that position for vacation purposes.

The case was heard before the Board on May 17, 1938, and was referred back to the parties to the dispute. The Board was advised recently that it had been satisfactorily settled and the request that the case be withdrawn from the Board was acceded to.

Case No. 195.—Operating Department, Atlantic Region.—A clerk in the locomotive and car department at Moncton, N.B., filed a claim for the position of clerk in the freight car shop at $135 per month. The employees contended that the clerk should have been awarded the vacant position of apprentice instructor, in view of his long service as timekeeper and shop clerk as well as in other clerical positions in the locomotive and car department which service was submitted as proof that the employee in question was qualified to fill the vacant position. The railways claimed the employee concerned was not the senior qualified applicant for the position.

When the case was heard before the Board on September 20, 1938, it was referred back to the parties to the dispute with the understanding that a railway representative on the Board would develop the matter further with the Vice-President and General Manager. After reviewing the additional information thus secured by this member the Board expressed the opinion that the clerk making the claim was not the senior qualified applicant and therefore denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 196.—Operating Department, Atlantic Region.—This case concerned the claim of a yard clerk at Campbellton for the position of roadmaster's clerk at that point. The employees contended that as the yard clerk had made a study of the duties performed by roadmasters' clerks in order to fit himself for the position, and should have received the position because of his seniority but had been denied the right to promote to the position on the grounds that he had no previous experience in maintenance of way work, material and distribution of labour, etc. It was also stated by the employees that as a matter of justice the claimant should be given a fair trial in the position. The railways stated that "it is not practicable to give all applicants for a position a trial, especially in cases where there are a number of employees involved, and the schedule does not require this, but provides that after employees are promoted or awarded bulletined positions they will be allowed reasonable time in which to qualify."

Both parties appeared before the Board and gave oral evidence and the Board expressed the opinion that the claimant did not merit appointment to the position of roadmaster's clerk and therefore denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 197.—Stores Department, Central Region.—Protesting the alteration of the seniority status of an issuer in the stores department at Toronto, Ont., the employees contended that the claimant had been transferred with his position to the consolidated stationary department at Montreal on July 1, 1924, and allowed seniority in that seniority group for his previous service and as no mutual agreement was made between the general

storekeeper and the general chairman to transfer him to the district stores' seniority group at Leaside, Ont., on August 26, 1924, that under the current schedule "he is entitled to seniority in the stores department, Toronto, and Northern Ontario District from August 26, 1924, only. The railways contended that the issuer had been laid off due to a reduction in staff.

Both parties appeared before the Board and gave oral evidence in respect of their contentions, and the Board's decision sustained the claim of the employees.

Case No. 199.—Sleeping and Dining Car Services, Western Region.—In this case sleeping car porters in the western region claimed payment for services performed in connection with trips made in addition to their regular assignments. The employees contended that these porters should receive payment in accordance with the provisions of the schedule. The railways contended that the employees' claim was not justified as the case formed an example of a situation where an employee accumulates excess hours of service due "to doubling on a run" other than on his regular assignment and should therefore be compensated accordingly.

Additional evidence was submitted to the Board by both parties and the Board expressed the opinion that the extra work performed by these employees should be compensated in accordance with the schedule. The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Case No. 200.—Sleeping and Dining Car Services, Western Region.—Porters who were assigned to extra tourist cars leaving Winnipeg for Flin Flon, Man., claimed additional compensation for six days' service when the cars to which they were assigned were being used in hotel service. The employees contended that the porters concerned should receive additional compensation for "terminal detention" in accordance with the provisions of the 1927 schedule. The railways stated that the claim of the employees was not justified as the tourist car porters were not assigned to extra service on a regularly assigned run which would involve exactly the same working conditions as the regularly assigned porters on the run, but were required to perform special service under special conditions and the railways further stated that the porters were properly and fully compensated on an agreed basis for such special service.

Both parties appeared before the Board and gave oral evidence in addition to their written presentation. The Board expressed the opinion that the "compensation of the employees in question properly comes under Article 1, Clause (*b*), covering 'Special Service on Regular Trains' and Article 5 of the Special Agreement dated November 27, 1936." The Board denied the claim of the employees.

Co-operative Health Insurance Plan of C.I.L.

Canadian Industries Limited recently inaugurated a Co-operative Health Insurance Plan which became effective October 14, 1938. At the same time the Co-operative Sickness and Non-Occupational Accident Insurance Plan went out of existence. (From time to time in various issues of the LABOUR GAZETTE reference has been made to the industrial welfare plans of Canadian Industries Limited, and other companies. For references to C.I.L. welfare plans, see LABOUR GAZETTE, July, 1938, page 753, September, 1937, pages 987-8, and August, 1936, pages 705-7.)

The new co-operative sickness and non-occupational accident insurance plan is complementary to the disability wage plan in that, with the two plans, employees now have protection in times of sickness or accident. Under the co-operative health insurance plan each employee having not less than six months' service is afforded the opportunity of obtaining insurance which will assist him in meeting the costs of hospitalization and medical care.

A substantial part of the cost of this insurance is to be borne by the company, the proportion which the company assumes being progressively greater in the lower earnings' classifications. Participation is voluntary, but, for the plan to remain in force, at least 80 per cent of those eligible must participate.

Under the hospitalization part of the plan, the benefits include a maximum of $210 for hospital bills, a maximum of $75 for surgeons' bills, and a maximum of $35 for anaesthetic, operating room, X-rays, laboratories and ambulance charges. The main conditions under which the benefits are payable are that the employee must be confined to a hospital for at least twenty-four hours, and that the confinement must take place within four months of laying off work on account of the disability.

Under the medical benefit part of the plan, participation, though optional, is limited to those who are insured in the hospitalization part of the scheme. The benefit in this case is to cover doctors' bills when the absence exceeds seven days. The maximum benefit payable is $25, calculated on the basis of a maximum of $5 a week for each week of absence after the first week. Payment of the benefit is conditional upon the submission of doctors' bills for medical services rendered, at home or in hospital, at any time during the first four months an employee is absent from work on account of disability.

RECENT REGULATIONS UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION

Revision of Taxicab Orders and Issuance of Temporary Orders for Mercantile and Christmas Tree Industries Under British Columbia Hours of Work and Minimum Wage Acts—Quebec Fair Wage Orders

IN British Columbia and in Quebec new orders affecting wages and hours of certain classes of workers have been made recently. In British Columbia, the orders fixing minimum rates and maximum hours for taxicab drivers have been revised and temporary orders have been issued governing employees in shops during the Christmas season. A minimum wage has also been fixed for persons employed in cutting, hauling and shipping trees and evergreens to be used at Christmas time. In Quebec, changes have been made in the orders governing the manufacture of silk textiles and shoe counters. New regulations fix minimum wages for workers in laundries, in establishments where dairy products are sold at wholesale or exported and in the manufacture of funeral caskets and hosiery.

British Columbia Hours of Work Act

Order 28b, dated November 15, exempts taxicab drivers in Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich from the daily limit of nine hours provided by Order 28a in force since August 22. (Labour Gazette, October, 1938, page 1094.) The weekly maximum of 54 hours fixed by the earlier order is not changed. Such taxicab drivers, who are defined as persons in charge of or driving a seven-passenger motor vehicle used for the conveyance of the public or operated for hire, may work ten hours a day within the 11 hours immediately following commencement of work. Time worked in excess of 10 hours must be paid for at a minimum of 45 cents an hour in accordance with the Male Minimum Wage Order covering taxicab drivers noted below.

As usual, special provision has been made for longer hours in retail establishments during the Christmas shopping season. On December 23 and 24, workers may be employed for 10 hours instead of the 8 to which they are limited in Vancouver, Victoria, Burnaby, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich. Throughout the province the working hours in that week may be 50 instead of 48. From November 28 to December 31 persons employed in the mail-order or shipping departments or in delivery by bicycle, motorcycle or on foot may work up to 10 hours a day but they are not released from the 48-hour weekly limit fixed by the Act.

British Columbia Minimum Wage Acts

An order, effective November 17, fixes a minimum wage of $3 per day for taxicab drivers covered by the order noted above under the Hours of Work Act. On June 28, 1934, a minimum of $2.50 a day came into force for these workers and in September, 1937, was increased to $2.75. Minimum rates for part-time work are now fixed at 35 cents an hour for a day of less than 10 hours with a daily guarantee of $1.40. As previously, unless written application for another arrangement is made to the Board of Industrial Relations and approved by it, employers requiring employees to wear special uniforms must supply them and pay for laundry. Two new provisions require the payment of wages semi-monthly, the amount to include all money due up to not more than seven days before the date of payment, and provide for a weekly rest period of 24 consecutive hours of which the employee must be notified by the employer.

Orders covering employees in the mercantile industry hired only for the Christmas season fix a minimum weekly rate of $12.75 for females employed during the period from November 28 to December 31 for 40 hours or more in a week. For those working less than 40 hours in a week the hourly rate is 35 cents. These are the same rates as for last year.

The special order governing temporary male workers for the same period establishes the 1937 Christmas rate of $15 for adult men for a week of 37½ hours or more. For less than 37½ hours the rate is again 40 cents an hour with a daily minimum of $1.60. There is no change from last year's order in the minimum rates for boys under 21 working the full 37½ hours. They vary from $6 a week for those under 17 to $13 a week at 20 years. For boys on part-time, who must be paid for at least four hours' work, the minimum hourly rate is 15 instead of 16 cents for boys under 17; the 20 cent minimum for boys of 17 and under 18 is the same as last year but for boys of 18 and 19 it is 1 cent higher, 25 and 30 cents respectively. Boys of 20 again receive 35 cents an hour.

Another order in effect from November 24 to December 31 fixes a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour for every employee in the Christmas-tree industry which includes "all operations in or incidental to the cutting, gathering, hauling and shipping of trees and evergreens to be used for decorative purposes during the Christmas season."

Quebec Fair Wage Act

Recent orders in council fix minimum wages for four classes of workers, amend two earlier orders of the Fair Wage Board relating to silk textiles and shoe counters and exclude wage-earners in St. Jean-de-Dieu Hospital, Gamelin, from Order 11, governing hospital employees (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1938, p. 1098). New orders relate to persons employed in butter and cheese wholesale and exporting establishments, in laundries, in the manufacture of funeral caskets and in hosiery mills. Each of the four new orders stipulates that where the provisions of Order 4 (LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, p. 512) are not inconsistent with the new order, they are to apply.

SILK TEXTILE INDUSTRY

Order 5 applying to silk textiles, exclusive of silk velvet and fabrics less than twelve inches wide, is amended by an Order in Council gazetted October 22. The order first came into force on February 12 and was revised on August 13 (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1938, pp. 294, 985). As revised, it fixes a minimum and average hourly rate for certain groups into which employees must be divided. The time basis for calculating the average is changed. The order now provides that if, in any two weeks, the average hourly rate of a group is less than that fixed in the order and if, at the end of the next six weeks, the deficiency is not made up, the employer must make up the difference and divide it among the group in proportion to their earnings for the eight weeks. Formerly, the difference between the earnings in any two weeks and the required average rate for the group had to be made up and distributed according to earnings for the two weeks if at the end of a second fortnight the deficiency had not been made up by higher earnings. The Board may limit the number of looms per worker and adjust the rates accordingly. As revised in August, the order provided that where the rates as fixed by the original order were higher than those fixed in August, the former could not be reduced as long as the order remained in effect. It is now stipulated that such rates may be decreased if approved by the Board.

WORKERS ON SHOE COUNTERS

Order 7 as revised and effective November 26, is to remain in force for a year when it is to be renewed for another year unless an Order in Council to the contrary is issued. The minimum rates which, under the unrevised order (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, p. 625), applied to a 50-hour week throughout the year now apply to a 50-hour week for 32 weeks and a 55-hour week for 20 weeks of the calendar year. As before, time and one-half must be paid for work in excess of these weekly hours or in excess of 12 hours a day. Double time, which formerly had to be paid for Sunday work and work on legal and religious holidays, is no longer required to be paid for work on Sunday. Holidays are defined as New Year's Day, Epiphany, Good Friday, Ascension Day, St. Jean-Baptiste, Dominion Day, Labour Day, All Saints' Day, Immaculate Conception Day and Christmas Day. Piece workers employed overtime must be paid at a rate equivalent to the hourly rates fixed in the order. Automatic skiver machine setters do not have to be paid double time for holidays.

The May order fixed hourly minima of 38, 30 and 22 cents for 60 per cent, 25 per cent and 15 per cent, respectively, of all employees hired on a time basis. The revised order divides time workers into five groups and fixes a lower hourly minimum for each group. Moulders, who form one group, are divided into four classes with not less than 25 per cent in each class and minimum rates of 34, 32, 30 and 28 cents an hour for the four classes. Piece rates for moulders remain unchanged. Moulder apprentices, who must not exceed one to every five master moulders, must be paid at least 20 cents an hour for the first six months and 25 cents for the second six months. The apprenticeship period for all workers is limited to twelve months or 2,150 hours. The minimum rate for machine setters is 31 cents and for cutters 30 cents. The fifth group into which the workers are divided includes all employees not in the above four groups. Not less than 60 per cent of this group must be paid at least 24 cents, 25 per cent must be paid at least 20 cents and 15 per cent at least 15 cents an hour.

BUTTER AND CHEESE WHOLESALE AND EXPORT ESTABLISHMENTS

Order 16, gazetted November 26, applies to all establishments on the Island of Montreal engaged in selling at wholesale and exporting butter and cheese. It is to remain in force until May 15, 1939, then be renewed for a year unless a contrary order is made.

The hourly rates fixed by the order are payable for the regular working week as defined in the order. They apply to a 60-hour week in the case of watchmen, and for stationary enginemen and firemen if the latter are hired by the year beginning May 15, 1938, and are allowed a minimum of four weeks' sick leave and two weeks' holidays with pay each year. For enginemen and firemen not included here the minimum rates apply to a week of not less than 48 and not more than 54 hours as provided for such workmen by Order 6 (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1938, p. 624).

Order 6 also provides that such employees working less than 48 hours per week are to receive an hourly rate determined by dividing the weekly rate by 48. For foremen, superintendents, overseers and others in positions of authority, the rates relate to a 72-hour week. Maintenance men have a regular working week of 61 hours from June 1 to November 30 and 54 hours from December 1 to May 31; for all other employees the work week for which the minimum wage is payable is 55 or 48 hours according to the season. Except in the case of butter and cheese handlers and stationary enginemen and firemen, time worked in excess of the above hours must be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. Butter and cheese handlers are to be paid pro rata for overtime. Conditions as to religious and legal holidays may be agreed upon by the employer and employee.

A minimum wage of 25 cents an hour is fixed for office employees and watchmen and 10 cents an hour for messenger boys and persons performing similar services not requiring more than primary school education. Until the Board makes a special order, maintenance men must be paid as prescribed by Order 4, an hourly, weekly, monthly and yearly minimum of 25 cents, $13.50, $58.50 and $700, respectively. Butter and cheese handlers have a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour in summer and 40 cents per hour in winter. Wages paid superintendents, foremen, overseers and others in supervisory positions are to be determined by agreement between employers and employees but not to be less than $18 per week. Rates for enginemen and firemen are the same as in Order 6, $18.90 a week for firemen and from $24.30 to $32.40 a week for enginemen according to the nature of the work. First-class enginemen have a minimum of $200 a month. All other employees under this order have an hourly minimum of 26 cents for not less than 60 per cent of their number, 22 cents for not more than 25 per cent and 17 cents for not more than 15 per cent.

With the exception of stationary enginemen and firemen, butter and cheese handlers and persons in or above the foreman class, all hourly rates fixed by Order 16 are identical with those of Order 4 for similar employees on the Island of Montreal and in cities or towns within a five-mile radius of the Island (Labour Gazette, May, 1938, p. 512).

Laundries, Dry Cleaning and Dyeing Establishments

Order 17, also gazetted on November 26, applies to all wage-earners covered by the Fair Wage Act in laundries, dye works, dry cleaning and carpet cleaning establishments and allied services having more than five employees and situated on the Island of Montreal and within a five-mile radius. The order includes within its scope employees repairing furniture and upholstery in connection with a cleaning service and persons to whom employers lease equipment or sell routes except where the Board decides that there is a bona fide contract and issues a permit to that effect. The order is to remain in force for a year unless after six months an order is made to the contrary. The Fair Wage Board may appoint a committee of five persons, two representing the employers, two the employees and one, the chairman, representing the Board, to administer the order and report to the Board.

In workplaces covered by this order, lower rates are fixed for female employees, but where men and women perform the same work or women do work usually performed by men the minimum rates for men must be paid to all. Temporary employees, who may only be hired with the approval of the Board and under conditions determined by it, include all wage-earners employed intermittently for short periods such as a day, a week or a month. The order declares that the sections of Order 4 permitting lower rates for apprentices and limiting the proportion of apprentices do not apply to places covered by this order. Stationary enginemen and firemen in the establishments covered by the order are governed by Order 6 (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, p. 624-5).

The only maximum working hours fixed by the order, 60 hours a week and 12 hours a day for not more than three days a week, apply to female workers exclusive of office help, superintendents, foremen and overseers. Establishments covered by this order are not within the scope of the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act of Quebec which limits hours of women and young persons under 18 to 55 a week and 10 a day except with a permit. The minimum rates of wages fixed by the order apply to the regular work week as defined for each class of workers. For female workers in general the regular work week is 54 hours. For female office workers the rates apply to a 48-hour week, for maintenance men to a 65-hour week and for superintendents, foremen, overseers and drivers to a 72-hour week. The work week for office workers and for other male employees not specified is 59 hours. For temporary employees, messengers, office and delivery boys, the minimum rates apply to the same work week as that of the group with which they are employed.

Time and one-half must be paid to all employees except drivers, superintendents, foremen and maintenance men for work in excess

of the regular number of hours per week as indicated above, or in excess of 12 hours in a day or in excess of 10 hours a day when the weekly hours are the number prescribed for the minimum wage. Time lost on legal holidays may be made up and paid for at the regular rate, not the overtime rate.

The minimum rates are 15 cents an hour for messengers and office and delivery boys; $20 a week for not less than 50 per cent of the drivers; $18 for not less than 30 per cent and for all temporary drivers and $15 a week for not more than 20 per cent of the drivers. Rates for maintenance men, superintendents, foremen and overseers are the same as in Order 16 above. That is, a temporary rate of 25 cents an hour for maintenance men, the rates for the others to be determined by an employer-employee agreement at not less than $18 a week. All other employees are divided into four classes with not less than 25 per cent in each of the Classes A, B and C and not more than 25 per cent in Class D. Female workers, except office employees and foremen, have hourly minima of 26, 24, 21 and 19 cents according to their classification. In the four classes of office workers, male and female, and of other male workers, not elsewhere specified, the minimum rates are 30, 26, 23 and 20 cents an hour. Temporary male employees may not be paid less than 27 cents an hour and temporary females 22 cents an hour. The percentages to determine the minimum to be paid must be calculated on the basis of one week.

Funeral Casket Manufacture

Order 18, gazetted November 26 to remain in force for six months, governs employees in establishments manufacturing caskets and funeral furniture. This order divides the province into two zones, Zone 1 consisting of all cities, towns and villages with a population of 10,000 or more and the remainder of the province making up Zone 2. There are nine groups of employees, Group 1 including those not in other groups. Other groups in order are: apprentices; office employees; office boys, messenger boys and others doing similar service not requiring more than primary school education; superintendents, foremen, overseers and others in positions of authority; stationary enginemen and firemen; maintenance men; watchmen; machinists.

The minimum rates for apprentices are the same in the two zones, 18 cents an hour for the first 1,300 hours and 21 cents from 1,300 to 2,600 hours, with a 25 cent rate thereafter. For office employees the rate in Zone 1 is 25 cents an hour and in Zone 2, 22½ cents. A minimum hourly rate of 10 cents applies throughout the province for office boys, messengers, etc., and all superintendents, etc., must be paid at least $18 a week. For stationary enginemen and firemen the rates set out in Order 6 apply. (Labour Gazette, June, 1938, p. 624.) Maintenance men throughout the province are entitled to at least 35 cents an hour and watchmen to 25 cents. As regards machinists, the minimum rate is 50 cents an hour in Zone 1 and 45 cents in Zone 2.

For employees in Group 1, average and hourly minimum rates are fixed for various departments. In wood-working in Zone 1, the average rate is 41 cents and the minimum 25 cents; in Zone 2 the average is 37 cents and the minimum 23 cents. Painting departments in the larger centres must pay an average hourly wage of 33 cents with a 28 cent minimum and in the smaller ones the rates are 30 cents average and 25 cents minimum. In the draping department an average hourly rate of 33 cents and a minimum of 30 cents are fixed for Zone 1 and 28 cents and 25 cents respectively for Zone 2. Thirty-four cents and 31 cents are the average and minimum hourly rates for the shipping department in Zone 1 with 30 cents and 27 cents elsewhere. The order allows for the furniture department an average rate of 39 cents and a minimum rate of 35 cents or the 28 cent average and 25 cent minimum according to the zone. For dressmaking departments, there is a 20 cent average rate and a minimum of 18 cents in Zone 1 and 15 cents and 14 cents elsewhere. Where employees work in more than one department, the average and minimum rates are not to be less than the average of the rates for the departments in which they work.

The regular weekly hours to which the rates for superintendents, etc., apply are 72, for maintenance men and watchmen, 60 hours. For first-class enginemen no work-week is specified but for second, third and fourth-class enginemen and firemen the weekly hours vary from 48 to 54. Machinists, apprentices, office employees, office boys, messengers and others doing similar service and all employees not specifically mentioned above have a regular work-week of 54 hours. Overtime at the rate of time and one-half is payable in all cases for more than 12 hours in a day or for time in excess of 10 hours a day if the weekly hours fixed for the class are worked or for work in excess of the regular work-week.

Hosiery Manufacture

Order 19, gazetted also on November 26, fixes regular and overtime rates of pay for all wage-earners covered by the Fair Wage Act engaged in the manufacture of full-

fashioned hosiery. The order is to remain in force for six months when it is to be renewed for another six months unless an order to the contrary is issued. Stationary enginemen and firemen in the establishments covered are governed by the rates provided in Order 6.

The rates apply to the regular working week as fixed in the order. Time in excess of these hours is overtime and, except in the case of stationary enginemen and firemen, must be paid for at the regular rate increased by 10 per cent. Superintendents, foremen, overseers and others in positions of authority and watchmen have a work-week of 72 hourrs. A 60-hour week is established for employees in yarn throwing departments and for stationary enginemen and firemen. For all other employees in production processes and for office employees, the hours per week to which the rates apply are 50 from June 1 to August 31 and 55 from September 1 to May 31. Maintenance men have a 56-hour week in the summer and a 61-hour week in winter. Messengers and office boys have the same work-week as the group with which they are employed. Employees are entitled to seven days' holidays each year. Time lost on these or legal holidays may be made up within two weeks before or after the holiday and paid for at the regular rate.

Wages payable to superintendents, foremen, overseers and others in supervisory positions are to be determined by agreement at not less than $20 a week for males and $18 for females. For messengers and office boys, the minimum wage is $6 per week. Skilled maintenance men have a minimum of 40 cents an hour. An hourly minimum of 25 cents is established for unskilled maintenance men, watchmen and office workers in Zone 1, that is, the Island of Montreal and within a five-mile radius of the Island. Office workers in the rest of the province, Zone 2, must be paid at least 22½ cents an hour. All other employees are divided into four classes, A, B, C and D. Among male employees Classes A, B and C must contain not less than 20 per cent each and Class D not more than 40 per cent. Classes A, B and C of the female workers must each include not less than 25 per cent of the total number and Class D not more than 25 per cent. Such male employees have minimum hourly rates of 55, 35, 28 and 20 cents in Zone 1 according to their class and 50, 32, 25 and 17 cents in Zone 2. Female employees in these classes must be paid not less than 30, 26, 21 and 16 cents in Zone 1 and in Zone 2 2 cents less in all classes except D where the rate is 15 cents.

Rates higher than those in effect on April 1, 1938, may not be reduced without the approval of the Board. The number of experienced workers in proportion to the machines may be regulated by the Board where there is evidence of abuse. Apprentices must be promoted according to their seniority and experienced workers according to efficiency and seniority. All apprentices must be paid directly by the Company and not by employees working on piece work.

All work must be stopped during specified rest periods except for employees engaged in spinning, twisting and dyeing operations or working on continuous processes in shifts of not more than 8 hours. An employee taken off a standard line to work on a new style or sample must receive at least the same average hourly rate as during the previous three months until a new piece rate is established. Needles must be supplied free of charge to leggers and single unit operators at the rate of 100 for each 100 hours' work and to footers at the rate of 100 for each 50 hours' work. Deductions from wages are permitted only in certain cases: when the Board authorizes specified deductions; in the case of garnishment or a court order; and when the employer has paid out for the employee sums in case of sickness or pressing needs, life insurance premiums, contributions to pension funds and for medical benefits or the employee's share of the price of fuel and foodstuffs bought by the employer and sold to the employee below the ordinary price; rent for dwellings owned by the employer; payments for tools, needles and merchandise sold to the employee; and payment for goods damaged or improperly processed. The consent of the workman is required before any deduction may be made except in the case of garnishment. The Board may withdraw permission to make deductions where it has been given or may forbid deductions to be made when the interest of the employee warrants such action.

Holidays With Pay for Garment Workers in Great Britain

According to a press despatch, garment workers and tailors in Great Britain numbering approximately 250,000 persons, have obtained the right to one week's holiday with pay each year as a result of negotiations between manufacturers and employees. The agreement was reached at a meeting of the executive of the Wholesale Clothing Manufacturers' Federation and the National Union of Tailors and Garment Workers.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, ALBERTA (SECOND SESSION) AND THE YUKON IN 1938

Prince Edward Island

The Prince Edward Island Legislature, which was in session from March 28 to April 22, amended the Public School Act to raise the age for compulsory attendance at school from thirteen to fifteen years. Every child failing to attend school because of bodily or mental illness must furnish a medical certificate. Formerly such certificates were only required in Charlottetown and Summerside. The clause was repealed which made it a valid excuse for non-attendance in districts other than Charlottetown and Summerside that conditions of weather or travel made it impossible for the child to attend. Attendance, outside of Charlottetown and Summerside, is still required only for 60 per cent of the school days. In those towns attendance is compulsory throughout the term.

The Income Tax Act provides for a tax on incomes, which include any payment to an employee out of an employees' superannuation or pension fund. The income of labour organizations is not taxable. Exemptions include income up to $1,200 derived from annuity contracts with the Government of Canada or with any provincial government or with any company incorporated or licensed to do business in Canada. It is provided, however, that in the case of annuities payable under contracts made prior to May 26, 1932, the amount exempted shall be that provided for under the 1930 amendment to the Dominion Income War Act, viz:—$5,000.

The Personal Property and Special Companies Taxation Act which provides for the taxation of goods, chattels, wares, merchandise and fur-bearing animals and their skins, exempts from such tax personal property of fishermen consisting of fishing boats, gear and tackle up to the value of $1,000.

The Co-operative Associations Act provides for the incorporation of such associations.

Alberta

The Alberta Legislature during its second session of the year, which was held from November 15 to 22, made some amendments in the Workmen's Compensation Act which had been revised during the earlier session. The amending Act is retroactive to March 31, 1938, when the revised Act came into effect.

"Assessment" is defined to include, in addition to its ordinary meaning, charges, rates, levies and deductions imposed for medical aid. The section providing for repair, maintenance or renewal of special apparatus provided by the Board for injured workmen was amended to make it applicable to such apparatus whether provided before or after the passing of the 1938 Act.

Sections dealing with deductions from wages for medical aid, where no plan for providing medical aid has been approved by the Board, were amended to provide either for the collection by the employer of the sum determined by the Board from the workmen or its deduction from their wages. Formerly, the amounts required were deducted from wages.

Where work is undertaken for a principal by a contractor or sub-contractor, the principal is made liable to pay to the Board any sum which the contractor is, or may become, liable to pay in respect of such work. Formerly, the principal was charged with the duty of seeing that the sums due by the contractor or sub-contractor were paid and if he failed to do so he was held personally liable for payment.

Where the amount of any assessment is to be made a charge against real estate owned by an employer, a certified statement of the monies due the Board is to be lodged in the Land Titles Office of the district in which the real estate is situated. Formerly a copy of the assessment was so registered.

Yukon

During the recent session of the Yukon Council, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was amended to extend the maximum period for which compensation for temporary disability is payable from six months to twelve.

CANADIAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR

Summary of Convention Proceedings

THE convention of the Canadian Federation of Labour was held in Montreal, P.Q., December 5-7, 1938, with delegates present representing most of the affiliated organizations. The president, Mr. Zenon David, in his opening address reaffirmed the organization's faith in democracy and confidence that its principles would survive the assaults of those who sought to dictate and domineer. Referring to the activities of the organization, he considered that the actions of the executive "have been attended with enough publicity to keep every member of the movement informed of what was being done from week to week and from month to month." Speaking of the future outlook of the Federation, Mr. David stated that "it will exercise a bigger influence on the course of events in the years to come if we continue to conduct ourselves as an organization with a coherent policy, if we preserve the spirit of comradeship which has characterized our relations in the last two years, and if we conduct ourselves with that self-discipline which is the only true discipline and the essence of democracy."

Report of Executive

In the report of the executive board reference was made to the establishment and background of the national labour movement in Canada. In this respect the report drew attention to the Federation's objection to the alleged "special privileges accorded foreign unions in Canada under federal law." It was suggested that the Criminal Code should be further amended to fulfil the need for more adequate protection of the right to picket than is recognized in the various provincial statutes.

The board recommended that the constituent unions and councils of the Federation should urge upon provincial authorities the importance of introducing unemployment insurance legislation with as little further delay as possible. At the same time the Federation recommended renewal of representations to the Dominion Government for a scheme of national scope. The executive was of the opinion that the government should be petitioned to seek an amendment to the British North America Act to secure for the Parliament of Canada power to regulate hours of labour and to limit the number of working days in the week; also to encourage the voluntary institution of paid holidays. It was the further contention of the executive officers that "the unemployed can at least provide their own necessities of existence if given the practical means of doing so."

The opinion was expressed "that the Dominion and Provincial Governments would be justified in subsidizing the construction of low-priced dwellings both on account of the overcrowding and slum conditions that prevail and in order to provide employment for building workers."

Constitutional Changes

Of the constitutional changes adopted by the convention, the most important was the raising of the per capita tax paid by local unions from 15 cents to 25 cents. In future the convention call will be sent out five weeks before the date of conventions instead of three months as heretofore.

Message of Sympathy

A message of sympathy was forwarded from the convention to the families of the miners killed at Sydney Mines, N.S.

Seamen's and Miners' Problems

The problems confronting the seamen on the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence and the miners of Southern Saskatchewan were discussed at considerable length. The discussions arose out of resolutions submitted by representatives of the organizations concerned, and resulted in the convention, by unanimous vote, requesting the necessary protection to enable the workers to join unions of their own choice.

Resolutions

A number of resolutions were submitted to the convention urging unity in the national labour movement. A lengthy discussion took place on this subject, the consensus of opinion being that it was desirable that the various Canadian organizations and independent units should be united in one body. Following the discussion the resolution committee submitted a recommendation that the incoming executive be instructed to take into consideration the suggestions presented on the floor of the convention and formulate the necessary procedure to unite all Canadian labour movements into the Canadian Federation of Labour.

The recommendations contained in some of the other resolutions adopted were:

Opposing mass immigration to Canada until the unemployed in this country are absorbed into industry.

Asking the Dominion Government to declare election day a compulsory holiday with pay.

Recommending that white girls be not allowed to work in Oriental establishments after 10 p.m., and that all such girls must be twenty-one years of age.

Requesting stricter governmental control over Oriental establishments.

Seeking changes in the compensation laws of Saskatchewan in regard to coal mines of that province.

Opposing American Federation of Labor unions obtaining closed shop agreements in plants manufacturing munitions.

Asking that it be made a criminal offence for employers to prevent workers from joining labour unions.

Advocating pensions at 60 years of age.

Seeking standard rates of wages throughout the Southern Saskatchewan coal fields.

Favouring seafarers having the opportunity of studying first aid.

Recommending that the benefits of the sick mariners' fund be made applicable to Ontario ports.

Officers Elected

The officers elected were: President, Allan Meikle (of the One Big Union), Winnipeg, Man.; vice-presidents, J. McKinlay (of the Amalgamated Building Workers of Canada), Vancouver, B.C., and Zenon David (of the Canadian Association of Railwaymen), Montreal, P.Q.; according to the constitution of the Federation, secretary-treasurer, W. T. Burford (of the Electrical Communication Workers of Canada), 126A Sparks St., Ottawa, remains in office as long as his work and conduct give satisfaction to the executive board and to the delegates attending conventions.

Address of Government Officials

At a banquet concluding the convention, the delegates were addressed by Mr. W. M. Dickson, Dominion Deputy Minister of Labour, and Mr. Cyprien Miron, conciliation officer of the Quebec Department of Labour, who was substituting for the Hon. William Tremblay, provincial Minister of Labour, unavoidably absent. The address of Mr. Dickson is summarized elsewhere in this issue on page 1324.

Mr. Miron spoke of the work of the conciliation branch of the department and of the success that was being achieved in this direction. He told the representatives of the Federation that the Provincial Labour Department's "aim and object is to bring about needed betterment in labour legislation in a direction which is best for labour." It was the opinion of the speaker that the main reason the labour legislation passed by the Provincial Government was not receiving more general approval was that the provisions of these acts were not properly understood, but when they were explained thoroughly there would be a more sympathetic attitude on the part of the workers.

Mr. Miron informed those present that the government was ready and willing to receive suggestions from labour and that any representations made would receive the most serious consideration.

PRODUCERS' AND CONSUMERS' CO-OPERATION IN CANADA, 1937

Annual Report of National Executive of the Co-operative Union of Canada

IN order to indicate the position and progress of producers' and consumers' co-operation in Canada, reference has been made in the LABOUR GAZETTE in previous years to the annual statistical review published by the Co-operative Union of Canada.

The annual review published by the Co-operative Union of Canada in *The Canadian Co-operator* for November, refers specifically to the operations of retail societies, buying clubs, wholesale societies, marketing, dairy, producers, and transportation societies affiliated with the union.

Retail Societies.—This report gives statistics concerning the operations during 1937 of 45 affiliated retail societies, an increase of four societies compared with 1936. The aggregate sales in 1937 of these retail societies amounted to $5,041,327.90 compared with the aggregate sales of 41 societies in 1936, amounting to $4,445,338.97. The sales of three buying clubs amounted to $4,841.18, while one club confined its activities to the sale of milk on commission.

The forty-five retail societies reported a combined membership of 16,364, or 2,668 more than was reported by forty-one societies in the previous year. Share capital of these societies amounted to $545,730.07 in 1937, loan capital $263,738.31—the combined investments in share and loan capital being $809,468.38, an increase of $172,456.80 over 1936.

The total amount of purchase dividends distributed in 1937 by retail societies was $182,789.74, an increase of $18,837.30 compared with $163,952.44 distributed in 1936. The purchase dividends of the buying clubs aggregated $278.90.

The net surplus of the retail societies for 1937 was $229,270.30, an increase of $19,891.34, and aggregate losses amounted to $2,276.71 compared with $742.71 for the previous year.

Dairy and Wholesale Societies.—Three co-operative dairy societies, the same number as in the previous year, reported sales to the Co-operative Union, amounting to $1,270,191.08 compared with sales of $1,021,611.50 in 1936. It is stated that two of these societies sell to consumers, and the third to the retail dairy trade. Two of the dairy societies reported increased sales amounting to $251,744.96 and the third recorded a decrease in sales of $3,165.74.

Including the turnover of the dairy societies and the buying clubs, the total volume of sales of the distributive societies amounted to $6,316,360.16, an increase of $845,140.56.

The total sales of the three provincial wholesale societies affiliated with the Union—Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan—amounted to $911,646.92 made up as follows: Alberta, $13,201.52; Manitoba, $397,000; and Saskatchewan, $501,445.40. The report states that the Alberta Co-operative Wholesale finished the year with a net surplus of $120.05, while those of Manitoba and Saskatchewan reported surpluses of $17,759.99 and $8,946.45 respectively.

The report also states that Consumers Co-operative Refineries Limited of Regina, Saskatchewan, had a turnover of $412,949.30, a decrease of $83,559.39 on the year's operations and a net profit of $11,529.88. For statistical purposes the sales of the organization are regarded in the report as of a wholesale character and therefore adding its sales of $412,949.30 to those of the wholesale societies ($911,646.92) the same are increased to $1,324,596.22.

The total distributive turnover for 1937 of both wholesale and retail societies, is therefore $7,640,956.38. If the distributive business of the Canadian Livestock Co-operative (Maritimes) amounting to $359,276.61 and the garage and bus services and sales of the Transportation Society amounting to $91,101.93 are taken together, the total volume for these types of societies affiliated with the Co-operative Union is $8,091,334.92. It is explained, however, that the aforementioned volume is exclusive of the turnover of two large grain marketing associations, namely the Manitoba Pool Elevators, Limited, and the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited, both affiliated with the Union, and also the marketing operations of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Producers Limited, which societies reported total sales of $5,079,685.02 for 1937. The resultant grand total of sales for all types of co-operative societies affiliated with the Union amounts to $13,171,019.24 for the year 1937.

In conclusion, the report stated that the aggregate membership of organized co-operative movement in Canada "is exclusive of that of two farmers' educational bodies, affiliates of the Union, from which reports were not received. The membership of the Union also includes the Co-operative Wholesale Society, England, and the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, with Canadian offices at Montreal and Winnipeg, respectively. It is not the practice to incorporate in the statistical tables information with reference thereto, their activities in Canada being mainly in buying for export, although efforts are being made, and which should be encouraged by every Canadian co-operative society, to cultivate reciprocal trade relations in the marketing in this country of British co-operative productions.

"Ten distributive societies, four more than for the previous year, were also engaged in the marketing and shipping of produce for members to the value of $548,622.37 (of which $359,510.30 was livestock shipped by Canadian Livestock Co-operative Maritimes), which is $298,816.45 more than for the previous year. The same consisted of livestock, blueberries, butter, eggs, poultry, vegetables, lumber, etc. Three fishermen's societies, which operate several small stores but are principally engaged in the marketing of fish for their members, disposed of a quantity to the value of $480,196.02, compared with $441,128.46 for the previous year."

Estimate of Unemployed Youth in U.S.A.

Four-and-one-third million youth between the ages of 16 and 24 in the United States are wholly unemployed, according to a report just prepared for the Director of the American Youth Commission by D. L. Harley, of the Commission's research staff. Of this total, over half-a-million are engaged in emergency work of some kind, while the remainder have no work at all but are desirous of obtaining employment. In addition, there are a million-and-a-half youth who have some employment of a non-emergency character but desire more. These may be described as part-time unemployed, and adding their numbers to those of the wholly unemployed youth (including emergency workers) gives a total of nearly six million youth either completely or partly unemployed.

A significant fact is shown in the report that only a small proportion—13 per cent—of the youth who have no work at all are not actively seeking work. The remaining 87 per cent, plus emergency workers, constitute 31 per cent of all youth who are available for employment.

JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT IN NON-INDUSTRIAL OCCUPATIONS

IN connection with an inquiry being made by the International Labour Office into the employment of school children in accordance with a resolution of the 1937 session of the International Labour Conference, a recent statute enacted in Britain is of interest although it does not relate expressly to employment outside school hours.

The Young Persons (Employment) Act, 1938, regulates the hours of work of persons under 18 years of age in non-industrial employment and is to come into force on January 1. It applies to the collection, loading, unloading and delivery of goods, to juveniles employed in carrying messages or running errands mainly outside the premises where they are employed or in connection with a newspaper publishing business, or in attending upon guests in any hotel, club or place of public entertainment, in operating a mechanical hoist or elevator, in connection with the operation of a cinematograph apparatus, or in receiving or despatching goods for a laundry, dyeing or cleaning works or other factory. Except in the instance noted below workers covered by the Shops Act are excluded.

The Act fixes a maximum 48-hour week for all workers under 18 years of age in these occupations and, from December 31, 1939, a 44-hour week for those under 16 years within this Act or the Shops Acts. At the present time, persons under 16 may work in shops for not more than 48 hours in a week. All employees under 18 are entitled to time off for meals and rest periods, a weekly half-holiday and a weekly rest period of 24 hours, preferably on Sunday. Overtime is prohibited for any one under 16 and limited for those between 16 and 18. Night work is forbidden during a period of 11 consecutive hours including the time between 10 p.m. and 6 a.m. Daily hours are not limited but the Secretary of State has power to safeguard the welfare of these employees by regulating, among other things, working hours per day.

This legislation is in addition to the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1937, and the Education Act, 1918. These statutes stipulate that no child under 12 may be employed in any way and no child of school age may be employed before the close of school hours on any school day, nor may they be employed for more than two hours on school days or Sundays. No person under 16 in England and Wales or under 17 in Scotland may be employed in the selling of newspapers or magazines or in any form of street trading. Under the Education Act, 1918, local education authorities, on the report of the school medical officer stating that the health or physical development of a child is being prejudicially affected so that his employment makes him unfit to benefit from instruction, may entirely prohibit the employment of school children.

The International Labour Conference in 1937 revised the Convention of 1932 concerning the minimum age for non-industrial employment to fix the age at 15 instead of 14. This Convention stipulates that children under 15 or children over 15 who are still required by law to attend primary school may not be employed in non-industrial undertakings except as provided in the Convention. Children over 13 may, outside the hours fixed for school attendance, be employed on light work which is not harmful to their health or normal development and is not such as to prejudice their attendance at school or capacity to benefit from the instruction given but no child under 14 may be employed on light work for more than two hours on any school day or school holiday or may spend at school and on light work more than seven hours. The national law giving effect to the Convention is to fix the number of hours a day during which children over 14 may be employed on light work. Light work must be prohibited on legal and public holidays and, in the case of children under 14, for a period of at least 12 consecutive hours between 8 p.m. and 8 a.m. and, in the case of children over 14, during a period at night fixed by the national law but not less than 12 hours.

The employment of school children was the subject also of a resolution adopted by the Conference in June, 1937. This resolution called attention to a recommendation of the 1935 Conference concerning unemployment among young persons which urged that annual returns should be compiled in the countries which are members of the International Labour Organization showing the number of children of school-leaving age who have been engaged in employment out of school hours. The Governing Body was asked by the 1937 Conference to request the various governments to furnish such returns for publication by the International Labour Office.

In Canada, there is little legislation in effect expressly applying to the employment of school children out of school hours. In Ontario, the Adolescent School Attendance Act prohibits the employment of children over 14 and under 16 between 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. except in the case of children who have employment certificates and are exempt from school attendance. Other school laws merely

prohibit employment of children of school age during school hours. In Manitoba, however, by an amendment in the Shops Regulation Act, 1916, boys of 13 could be employed in shops, including messenger services, for not more than two hours on school days or 8 hours on holidays but an order of the Manitoba Minimum Wage Board in 1937 raised the minimum age for employment in retail and wholesale stores from 14 to 15 years.

SOCIAL SECURITY IN NEW ZEALAND

Summary of National Pensions and Health Insurance Legislation

REFERENCES have been made in the Labour Gazette from time to time to the progress of social security measures in New Zealand, and a brief summary of the 1938 legislation providing for pensions and health insurance has appeared in recent issues (April, 1938, page 373; September, page 972; and October, page 1078).

There has now been received an official summary and copy of the Social Security Bill as enacted by the New Zealand Parliament. While New Zealand has had in operation a system of non-contributory pensions and family allowances, the initiation of a national plan, including health insurance, was envisaged by the present Government since it came into power in 1935. Various government committees have studied the matter, and in September, 1937, Sir Henry Britten Brackenbury, member of an advisory committee to the British Ministry of Health, and former chairman of the Council of the British Medical Association, visited New Zealand at the invitation of the local branch of the British Medical Association. Owing to his wide experience of the subject he was able to assist in an advisory capacity both the association and the Government committees.

Following the report of a National Health and Superannuation Committee on the proposals of the Government to establish a national health and superannuation system, a social security Bill was introduced in the House of Representatives.

The Bill was amended in several particulars, the most important of which was the imposition of a tax of 1s. in the £ on company income for social security finance. The official summary of the Bill (in the form of an "explanatory memorandum") as amended and passed is presented as follows:—

Administration

This Bill has two main objects. In the first place, it is intended to substitute for the existing system of non-contributory civil pensions (*e.g.*, old-age, widows', and other pensions) a system of monetary benefits, on a contributory basis. In the second place, the Bill makes provision for the inauguration of a system of medical and hospital benefits, and of other related benefits.

Part I of the Bill establishes a Social Security Department, which will replace the present Pensions Department, and may absorb certain branches of other Departments. It is proposed to place the new Department under the administrative control of three Commissioners acting under Ministerial direction.

Monetary Benefits

Benefits of the following classes are provided for in Part II:—

(*a*) *Superannuation benefits:* Every person over the age of 65 years who satisfies the prescribed residential conditions (which are the same as the residential conditions attached to the grant of the age-benefits referred to below) is entitled, for the year commencing on 1st April, 1940, and for every subsequent year, to a superannuation benefit, without conditions as to income or property. The rate of the superannuation benefit for the year 1940 is fixed at £10 a year; in every subsequent year it is increased by £2 10s. a year. Thus the superannuation benefit in the year 1941 will be £12 10s. and in the year 1942 will be £15, and so on. The maximum superannuation benefit is £78 a year.

(*b*) *Age-benefits:* Age-benefits are in substitution for old-age pensions, and, subject to the alterations hereinafter referred to, the provisions of the Bill as to age-benefits are substantially the same as the provisions of the existing law as to old-age pensions. The material differences are as follows:—

(1) The general age-limit is reduced from 65 years to 60 years.

(2) The maximum rate is increased from £58 10s. a year to £78 a year.

(c) *Widows' benefits:* The widows' benefits provided for in the Bill are, speaking generally, in substitution for the widows' pensions now provided under the Pensions Act, 1926. Under the proposals contained in the Bill, however, widows who satisfy the prescribed conditions will receive the

benefits provided thereby in their own right, whereas, under the existing Act, a widow is qualified to receive a widow's benefit only if she is the mother of one or more children under 15 years of age. The Bill does not, however, provide a benefit for every widow merely because she is a widow. The necessary qualifications are set out in clause 22 of the Bill; the actual though unexpressed condition common to all the conditions enumerated in clause 22 is that a widow does not become qualified to receive a widow's benefit unless by reason of her marriage or the care of the children of her marriage she has been deprived of the opportunity of earning her own living until she has reached an age when she can no longer be reasonably expected to do so.

(*d*) *Orphans' benefits:* The provisions of the Bill as to orphans' benefits are new. It is not proposed to grant benefits in respect of orphans who for the time being are maintained in any State institution, but in other cases the Commission, having regard to the particular circumstances in each case, is empowered to grant benefits in respect of orphans at a rate not exceeding £39 a year in any case.

(*e*) *Family benefits:* The provisions of the Bill relating to family benefits are in substitution for the existing provisions for the payment of "family allowances" under the Family Allowances Act, 1926. The essential differences between the present Act and the proposals contained in the Bill are—

(1) The age limit of the children in respect of whom a benefit can be granted is extended from 15 years to 16 years.

(2) The rate of the benefit is increased from 2s. a week to 4s. a week.

(3) The permissible income of the family (including the benefit) is increased from £4 a week, plus 2s. for each child in excess of two, to £5 a week, plus 4s. for each child in excess of two.

(*f*) *Invalids' benefits:* The provisions of the Bill as to invalids' benefits are in substitution for the existing invalidity pensions. The only material alteration is the increase of the basic rate of the benefit from £52 a year to £78 a year.

(*g*) *Miners' benefits:* The provisions as to miners' benefits are in substitution for the existing miners' pensions, the basic rate being increased from £65 a year to £78 a year.

(*h*) *Sickness benefits:* The provisions as to sickness benefits are new, and are intended for relief of persons who suffer a loss of wages or other earnings through temporary incapacity resulting from sickness or accident. The rates of sickness benefits coincide with the rates fixed (in later provisions of the Bill) in respect of unemployment.

(*i*) *Unemployment benefits:* The unemployment benefits provided for in the Bill are in substitution for the existing "sustenance" payments made out of the Employment Promotion Fund. At the present time there is no prescribed scale of payments and no fixed conditions subject to which payments can be made. The Bill prescribes a scale of payments and fixes the qualifications of persons to whom unemployment benefits can be granted.

(*j*) *Maori War benefits:* The provisions as to Maori War benefits are in substitution for the existing Maori War pensions, the only material alteration being that the basic rate is increased from £58 10s. a year to £78 a year.

(*k*) *Emergency benefits:* The provisions of the Bill as to emergency benefits are new. They are designed to meet cases of hardship where applicants fail to qualify for any of the specific benefits provided for. The Commission is directed, as far as possible, to relate any emergency benefit to an analogous specific benefit and to fix the rates of the emergency benefit accordingly.

Medical, Hospital, and Related Benefits

Part III of the Bill is of general application to all persons ordinarily resident in New Zealand, and makes provision for medical, pharmaceutical, hospital, maternity, and other related benefits.

Medical benefits: Under the proposals contained in the Bill every person will be entitled to such medical treatment as is ordinarily given by medical practitioners in the course of a general practice. The services of recognized specialists are outside the scope of the medical benefits. Every registered medical practitioner will be entitled to co-operate in the scheme for the provision of medical benefits, on terms to be fixed by the Minister of Health after consultation with a Medical Committee.

Pharmaceutical benefits: Persons claiming medical benefits will be entitled to receive, without cost to themselves, all such medicines, drugs, approved appliances, and materials as are prescribed for their use by a medical practitioner in the course of providing any medical services under the Bill.

Hospital benefits: The Bill provides for the payment to Hospital Boards and to the proprietors of licensed hospitals and other approved institutions of prescribed amounts in respect of hospital treatment afforded by

them. The amount paid to a Hospital Board is in satisfaction of its claims for the treatment of patients; in the case of licensed hospitals and other institutions the amount paid is in partial satisfaction of claims against the patients or other persons liable for the hospital charges.

Mental Hospitals: The Bill also makes provision for the treatment of patients in public mental hospitals, without charge.

Maternity benefits: Maternity benefits include ante-natal and post-natal advice and treatment by medical practitioners, and the services of doctors and nurses at confinements in maternity hospitals or elsewhere. No charge is to be made in respect of confinements in State maternity hospitals, or in maternity hospitals conducted by Hospital Boards. In respect of confinements in private maternity hospitals, provision is made for the payment of prescribed fees which will be accepted in partial satisfaction of the charge payable by the patient or any other person in respect of the confinement.

Supplementary benefits: Authority is given for the inauguration of supplementary benefits as and when the occasion for providing such benefits arises. Among the supplementary benefits contemplated are specialist and consultant services, radiological services, dental services, home-nursing services and domestic assistance.

Financial Provisions

Part IV of the Bill proposes to abolish the present Employment Promotion Fund and the present Employment Tax, and makes provision for the establishment of a Social Security Fund, out of which will be paid the cost of providing benefits and the cost of administration. Provision is made for the collection of a Social Security Contribution, consisting of (*a*) a registration fee; and (*b*) a charge on salaries, wages, and other income. Subject to such exemptions as may be made by Order in Council, every person over 16 years of age is required to be registered, to pay the registration fee, and to pay the charge on salaries, wages, and other income.

The provisions of Part IV are generally on the lines of corresponding provisions in the Employment Promotion Act, 1936 (which is proposed to be repealed). The material alterations are: (1) The increase in the rate of the charge on salaries, wages, and other income; and (2) the requirement of the registration of all persons over 16 years of age (an annual fee of 5s. being payable by women and by youths under 20 years of age). In respect of other persons the registration fee remains at the rate of 5s. a quarter. Other alterations are principally for the purpose of curing defects discovered in the administration of the Employment Promotion Act.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

Eighty-fifth Session of the Governing Body—International Conference on Reduction of Accident Risks in Coal Mines—Ratification of Conventions by the United States

RECENT activities under the International Labour Organization included the convening of the Eighty-fifth Session of the Governing Body in London, and the meeting of international experts held at Geneva during the latter part of November to study the best methods of taking international steps to decrease the great number of accidents to which coal miners are exposed. These events are dealt with in the following summaries:—

Eighty-fifth Session of Governing Body

In response to a cordial invitation of the British Government, the Governing Body of the International Labour Office held its Eighty-fifth Session in London, from October 25 to 27. The day before the opening of the meeting the members of the Governing Body, as well as the Director and the higher officials of the International Labour Office, were received by their Majesties the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace.

The Governing Body elected as its chairman for the ensuing year Mr. Paul Berg, Norwegian Government representative. The retiring chairman was Mr. F. W. Leggett, the British Government representative.

At this meeting consideration was given to the measures to be taken with regard to the resolutions adopted by the International Labour Conference at its Twenty-fourth Session in June last, and it was decided to convene a second Regional Conference of American States in Havana at the end of 1939, and also to hold a Tri-partite Conference in Geneva in March, 1939, on Hours of Work in Rail Transport. The Governing Body decided to adjourn the consideration of the measures to be taken to give effect to the other resolutions of the Conference until its Eighty-sixth Session, which will be held at Geneva in January.

Reduction of Accident Risks in Coal Mines

The American, Belgian, British, French, Netherlands and Polish experts, who have been meeting (November 21-24) at the I.L.O.

to study the best methods of taking international steps to decrease the great number of accidents to which coal miners are exposed, discussed the bases of a model code of safety regulations which will be of service to all countries concerned when they come to frame or revise their coal mining regulations, according to a press release recently received from the International Labour Office at Geneva.

The most important points of these regulations would deal with safety measures to be taken in connection with: explosives and shot firing; supports of mine galleries; haulage and travel; winding; ventilation; gases and coal dust; and electricity.

On most of these subjects the existing regulations in the various countries contain the necessary details. There are, however, a few matters on which they contain only very few and apparently inadequate provisions.

The first of these matters is underground supports. In spite of the fact that falls of roof and sides are the most frequent cause of coal-mining accidents in all countries (in Great Britain, for example, accidents from this cause accounted, in 1936, for not less than 49 per cent of all the serious accidents occurring underground), the regulations in most cases leave it to the managements to draw up, separately for each mine or group of mines, requirements concerning the setting of supports.

Such a state of affairs can hardly be considered satisfactory, and the experts are of opinion that an attempt should be made to frame more precise regulations concerning supports.

Another matter on which provisions more detailed than those contained in most of the existing regulations might suitably be incorporated is the training and qualifications of miners. Such regulations governing the training of hewers and other categories of underground workers would certainly be useful; good training is generally recognized as an efficient means of ensuring greater safety.

It would also seem necessary to lay down, in more detail than in most of the existing national regulations, rules concerning the installation, use, shifting, etc., of conveyer plant of different types.

Even the best safety regulations, however, will remain largely inefficient unless their enforcement can be effectively supervised. An essential aid in the promotion of safety in coal mining is, therefore, a sufficiently numerous, properly qualified and efficient body of mining inspectors.

In this connection it would also seem necessary to consider the best ways in which the miners themselves could play an active part in mining inspection. On this subject various countries, e.g. France and Belgium, possess detailed regulations; their essentials might perhaps be recommended for adoption in other countries also.

Besides legislation and its enforcement by means of efficient supervision and inspection, voluntary action is being more and more considered as a powerful weapon in the struggle for greater safety in industry. In the coal mining industry a great deal has been done in this field in various countries, both on a national scale and in individual mines. Very many miners may be said to owe their lives to the efforts of safety associations, safety committees, safety engineers and similar voluntary agencies.

After discussing all these aspects of the problem of the prevention of accidents, the experts expressed the opinion that the drafting of a model safety code would be of great value for all coal mining countries. They asked that a recommendation embodying such a model code should be framed and submitted to them at a future meeting, with a view to having the question placed on the agenda of one of the forthcoming sessions of the International Labour Conference.

The experts also made several suggestions of a technical nature aimed at improving national statistics of mining accidents and making them more easily comparable.

In conclusion, they discussed a proposal of the French Government to set up an international centre of mining information. This would be an organization which, under the direction of the International Labour Organization, would centralize documentation and research, and so would allow the specialists of the different countries to pool their experience and to discuss their ideas on matters of health and safety in mines and quarries.

The French expert, M. Galliot, former French Director-General of Mines, stated that the wishes of the French Government on the matter had been already largely met during the meeting of the experts, also thanks to the complete documentation prepared by the I.L.O. The purpose of the proposed organization would in fact be realized if this documentation were kept up to date and expanded as necessary, and if the exchange of ideas between the countries concerned were helped and speeded up.

All the experts agreed with their French colleague, and warmly supported these proposals.

America and International Labour Conventions

For the first time ratifications of International Labour Conventions by the Government of the United States have just been officially registered.

These concern five important Conventions adopted by the Maritime Session of the International Labour Conference, held at Geneva in 1936.

They include the Convention regulating hours of work on board merchant ships on the basis of an 8-hour day, and laying down the minimum manning scale thereby required.

The four other Conventions ratified by the United States are those on holidays with pay for seamen, the liability of the shipowner in case of sickness, injury or death of seamen, the minimum requirements of professional capacity for masters and officers of merchant ships, and the prohibition of employing children under 15 years of age on board ship.

Moreover, the Government of the Republic of Argentina has submitted to Congress a message recommending 17 International Labour Conventions for approval.

National Housing Statistics

In a release, dated December 5, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, announced that the number of loans approved under the National Housing Act during November were 193 per cent above approved loans for the same month last year, and in amount loaned 37 per cent above approvals for October, 1938, and 172 per cent above November, 1937.

Number of loans approved, 316, was again higher than for any previous month since operations began in 1935, surpassing October, 1938, previous high month, by nine loans. The total amount of loans approved was $1,739,865, and was greater than for any previous month, excepting June, 1938, the very peak of the building season, when loans approved amounted to $2,096,713. These loans during November provided housing accommodation for 507 families. Taking into account the seasonal falling off usually prevailing at this time of the year, November totals offer spectacular evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the new provisions of the Dominion's housing legislation which came into operation at the beginning of August. In the four months since the National Housing Act came into force loans are up 97 per cent in amount loaned, and 123 per cent in number of family housing units financed, compared with the same four months of 1937.

An additional forty 90 per cent loans on low-cost homes valued at $2,500 or less were approved during the month, bringing the total number of such loans to 82. Under the guarantee for loans in the smaller and more remote areas, and in special districts of the larger centres, 141 loans were approved during the month, bringing the total in this classification to 400.

New communities continue to be opened to the benefits of the lending facilities provided under the Act. During November loans were approved in 34 new municipalities, bringing the total number of communities so serviced to 285. Since the provisions of the National Housing Act became effective in August, 91 new municipalities have been added to the list of communities in which the lending institutions are making loans.

Of the 507 family housing units financed during November, 81 or 15·9 per cent were financed by loans of $2,500 or less; 241 or 47·4 per cent were financed by loans of $3,000 or less; and 358 or 70·6 per cent were financed by loans of $3,500 or less. The average loan for the month is $3,432, and the average of all loans made to date, now stands at $3,914.

The total amount of loans made under the Dominion's housing legislation now exceeds $26,400,000, and total housing units financed number 6,755.

The Trade Unionist's Handbook is the title of a pamphlet published under the authority of the Workers' Educational Association of Canada. The booklet is divided into three main sections, and an introduction. The three main sections deal with the history of trade unionism in Canada, the principles, functions and problems of trade unionism, and trade unions and the law. In a foreword, the publication committee states that the intention of the booklet is "to be suggestive of the need for trade unionists to study intensively and in a critical spirit the progress of the movement which they support."

The *International Labour Review* for November contains an article entitled "A Historical Survey of Factory Inspection in Great Britain", by D. H. Blelloch. The article deals with the origin of factory inspection under which heading reference is made to factory legislation passed in 1802, 1819, 1825, 1831 and the Factories Inquiry Commission of 1833, and the factory act of that year. Under another heading the gradual extension of the scope of factory legislation is sketched. The final sections of the article deal with the evolution of the factory inspection staff, the integration of the local authorities in the work of factory inspection, and the powers, duties and methods employed by factory inspectors.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN CANADA, OCTOBER, 1938

THE following information as to the employment situation in Canada is based upon reports from the following sources:—

(1) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives reports each month from most of the larger employers of labour throughout Canada in all industries except agriculture, fishing, hunting and highly specialized business, the returns being from firms employing fifteen workers or more. The number of firms so reporting on November 1 was 11,049, the employees on their payrolls numbering 1,100,263 persons.

(2) The Department of Labour receives reports from local trade unions throughout Canada, showing the number of their members who were unemployed in the period under review. The number of unions reporting for October was 1,920, having an aggregate membership of 236,690 persons, 12·3 per cent of whom were without employment on November 1. It should be understood that the report on the number of unemployed workers refers only to organized labour, definite figures not being available as to the number of unorganized workers who were without employment during the period reviewed.

(3) The Department of Labour receives reports from 70 centres in which the Employment Service of Canada is situated, showing the number of applications for work, the existing vacancies and the number of workpeople placed in positions.

(4) The Dominion Bureau of Statistics receives each month detailed statistics from 58 cities throughout Canada showing the value of permits granted during the period for various classes of building construction, these figures indicating the degree of activity prevailing in the building trades.

(1) The Employment Situation at the Beginning of November, 1938, as Reported by Employers

Data furnished the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by 11,049 leading industrial establishments throughout the Dominion show that employment was considerably curtailed at the beginning of November. The loss was seasonal in character, but exceeded the average decline at November 1 in the experience of the years, 1921-1937. The reported payrolls aggregated 1,100,263, compared with 1,120,068 at October 1, while the index (1926=100) declined from 116·7 in the preceding month, to 114·6 at the first of November, as compared with 125·2 at the same date in 1937. Industrial employment was thus at a lower level than in the late autumn of last year, but it was more active than at the beginning of November in 1936, when the index was 111·0; it was also in greater volume than in any November in the years, 1930-1935.

Since the reduction in staffs at November 1, 1938, was larger than usual at the time of year, the seasonally-adjusted index showed a decrease, declining from 111·0 at October 1, 1938, to 109·7 at the beginning of November.

In recent years of the record, the unadjusted indexes at November 1 have been as follows: 1938, 114·6; 1937, 125·2; 1936, 111·0; 1935, 107·7; 1934, 100·2; 1933, 91·3; 1932, 84·7; 1931, 103·0; 1930, 112·9; 1929, 124·6; 1928, 118·9, and 1927, 108·8.

Important seasonal improvement was noted at the beginning of November in logging; the gain did not provide work for so many men as were dispatched to the bush at November 1 in either 1937 or 1936, although it exceeded the average advance at that date in the years since 1920. There were also considerable increases in mining, building and retail trade. On the other hand, communications, transportation, services, highway construction and manufacturing showed declines, mainly of a seasonal character; the losses in highway construction and maintenance and transportation were particularly extensive. Within the manufacturing division, food, lumber and leather factories recorded the largest reductions in personnel, while rubber, chemical, electric light and power, automobile, agricultural implement, crude, rolled and forged and some other iron and steel plants reported heightened activity.

For November 1 of last year, 10,463 employers had reported staffs aggregating 1,194,137, a decrease of some 3,900 persons as compared with their October 1, 1937, returns. The contractions in construction were then most pronounced, while exceptionally large advances had been indicated in logging.

Employment by Economic Areas

The tendency was downward in all provinces. The curtailment in Quebec involved the release of the largest number of persons, but the greatest percentage losses were in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Except in Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan, employment was generally at a lower level than at November 1, 1937, however in all but the Maritime Provinces, activity was greater than at the same date in 1936 and immediately preceding years; in the

Maritimes, the index at the latest date was higher than in the beginning of any November in the period, 1932-35.

Maritime Provinces.—There was a decrease in industrial activity in each of the Maritime Provinces, most of the reduction in personnel taking place in road construction; mining, communications and transportation, however, also reported curtailment. The factory group as a whole showed moderate improvement; additions to staffs were recorded in food and iron and steel plants, but lumber and pulp and paper mills were slacker. Building also afforded more employment, and there were important seasonal increases in logging camps. Returns were received from 807 employers in the Maritime Provinces with 82,494 workers on their payrolls, or 1,367 fewer than at the beginning of October.

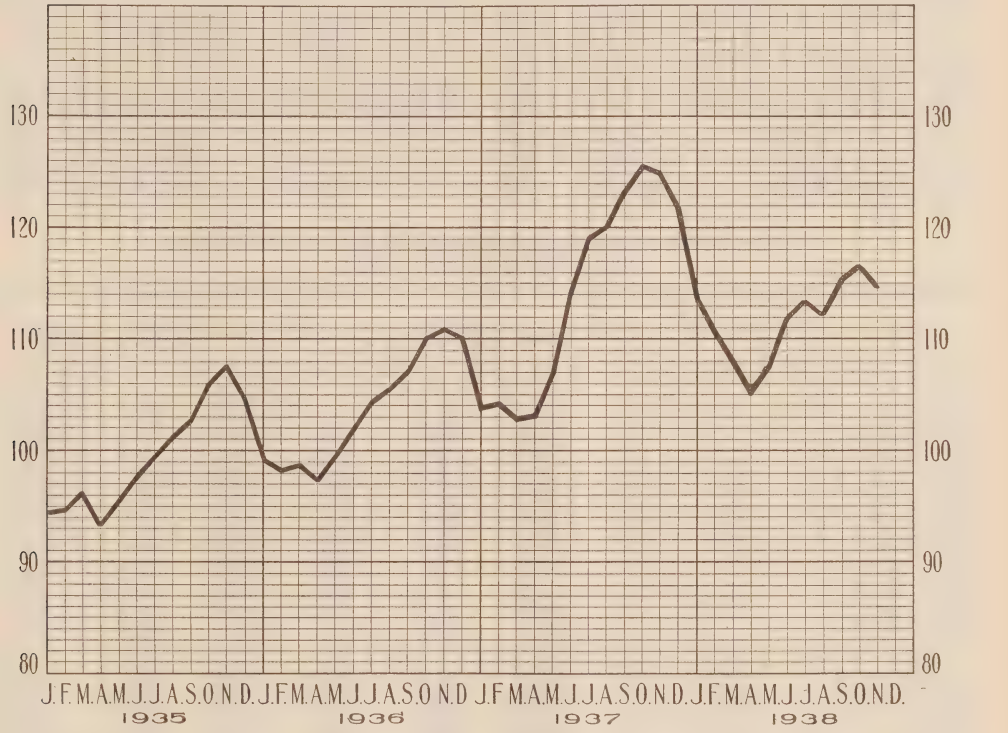
A much larger decline had been indicated at November 1, 1937, by the 721 co-operating establishments, whose payrolls had included 91,900 persons; the index was then many points higher than at the latest date.

Quebec.—Employment in Quebec showed a falling-off, chiefly in construction, but manufacturing, steam railway operation and services also released employees. On the other hand, there were gains in mining, retail trade, building and logging, those in the last-named being pronounced. Within the manufacturing group, the leather, lumber, pulp and paper, textile, mineral product, electrical apparatus and some other divisions showed contractions. The 2,749 reporting employers reduced their forces by 5,411 persons, bringing them to 337,692 at November 1. Employment was not so brisk as at November 1, 1937, when a considerable gain had been indicated in 2,507 establishments, whose staffs numbered 363,525.

Ontario.—The trend was downward in Ontario at the beginning of November, the 4,808 firms whose data were tabulated having a combined working force of 450,092 persons, or 3,213 fewer than in the preceding month. On the average, the change at November 1 in the years, 1921-1937, has been a decline on a smaller scale than that indicated at the

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS

NOTE.—The curve is based on the number of employees at work on the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting, in comparison with the average number of employees they reported during the calendar year 1926 as 100.



latest date. There was a seasonal advance in logging, and mining and trade also showed improvement from October 1. On the other hand, manufacturing, communications, transportation and building, highway and railway construction and maintenance reported curtailment. Within the group of factory employment, the pulp and paper, rubber, chemical and iron and steel divisions showed heightened activity, the gains in the latter being largest; leather, lumber, food and some other divisions, however, released employees. The losses, which were most pronounced in canneries, were mainly seasonal in character. Little general change had been noted in Ontario at the beginning of November, 1937; the index was then 15·4 points higher than at the latest date, when it stood at 115·0. For November 1, 1937, statistics had been received from 4,639 employers having 508,302 workers.

Prairie Provinces.—There were seasonal decreases in employment in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta at November 1, 1938. Returns were compiled from 1,548 firms in the Prairie Provinces having 137,972 employees, as against 144,491 at October 1. Logging, coal-mining, building and retail trade afforded more employment, but there were declines in manufacturing, services, transportation and highway and railway construction and maintenance. Most of the loss in manufacturing occurred in iron and steel factories. The general curtailment in this area was on a much larger scale than that recorded at November 1, 1937, but the index then was slightly lower, standing at 106·2, as compared with 108·1 at the date under review. Statements had been tabulated for November 1 of last year from 1,492 employers of 135,559 men and women; this was a decrease of 1,832 from their October 1, 1937, payrolls.

British Columbia.—A further contraction in employment was recorded in British Columbia; the staffs of the 1,137 employers furnishing returns aggregated 92,013, compared with 95,308 in the preceding month. The reduction took

TABLE I.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

—	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	British Columbia
Nov. 1, 1921	91·3	102·6	83·4	92·7	101·9	83·7
Nov. 1, 1922	97·0	102·9	88·4	101·1	104·3	88·9
Nov. 1, 1923	100·0	106·8	98·4	102·2	98·5	91·1
Nov. 1, 1924	94·1	93·9	92·6	96·3	93·4	90·6
Nov. 1, 1925	98·3	96·0	96·4	99·8	98·4	98·9
Nov. 1, 1926	104·0	97·2	105·4	103·7	106·9	102·9
Nov. 1, 1927	108·8	100·1	110·2	109·8	110·7	104·2
Nov. 1, 1928	118·9	109·5	114·8	121·1	128·6	112·1
Nov. 1, 1929	124·6	124·6	122·8	126·5	129·5	113·9
Nov. 1, 1930	112·9	110·1	111·9	111·6	125·8	105·4
Nov. 1, 1931	103·0	116·6	96·2	98·1	128·2	98·9
Nov. 1, 1932	84·7	86·8	83·6	84·2	91·6	77·8
Nov. 1, 1933	91·3	90·2	92·2	91·4	94·6	84·0
Nov. 1, 1934	100·2	104·9	98·0	103·6	96·5	94·1
Nov. 1, 1935	107·7	111·1	105·0	110·0	108·1	101·8
Nov. 1, 1936	111·0	119·4	110·3	112·8	106·0	105·4
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	109·5	104·0	107·5	94·2	95·4
Feb. 1	104·1	107·5	106·7	108·4	91·4	91·3
Mar. 1	102·8	106·6	102·5	108·9	91·3	89·2
Apr. 1	103·0	105·4	102·2	108·8	89·4	97·5
May 1	106·3	110·7	105·2	111·2	93·2	103·4
June 1	114·3	122·0	113·6	118·8	99·3	112·2
July 1	119·1	135·8	118·0	122·2	104·0	117·1
Aug. 1	120·0	134·3	120·8	122·2	105·6	116·9
Sept. 1	123·2	135·4	124·5	125·0	109·4	121·2
Oct. 1	125·7	134·9	127·3	130·4	107·6	117·9
Nov. 1	125·2	127·3	130·5	130·4	106·2	111·5
Dec. 1	121·6	122·5	129·6	125·8	100·5	107·5
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	115·8	119·7	117·5	96·2	97·8
Feb. 1	110·4	112·3	114·5	116·2	91·7	96·4
Mar. 1	107·8	108·3	110·1	113·7	92·2	96·2
Apr. 1	105·0	103·6	107·4	109·6	89·4	100·2
May 1	107·4	107·3	112·6	109·9	91·5	102·8
June 1	111·9	110·9	120·4	112·5	97·0	105·1
July 1	113·5	116·7	119·9	114·0	99·8	108·0
Aug. 1	112·1	112·6	117·8	111·2	104·9	107·1
Sept. 1	115·1	113·2	118·1	115·0	112·2	112·0
Oct. 1	116·7	114·5	121·6	115·8	113·2	111·3
Nov. 1	114·6	112·6	119·7	115·0	108·1	107·5
Relative Weight of Employment by Economic Areas as at Nov. 1, 1938	100·0	7·5	30·7	40·9	12·5	8·4

NOTE.—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review

place largely in construction, manufacturing and transportation, with smaller losses in communications and services. In the group of factory employment, there were important seasonal reductions in food canneries, with smaller declines in iron and steel plants. On the other hand, logging and retail trade were more active. Employment generally was quieter than at November 1 of last year, when 1,104 establishments had reported a total working force of 94,851 persons, compared with 100,263 in the preceding month; the index then stood at 111·5, as compared with 107·5 at November 1, 1938.

Table 1 gives index numbers by economic areas.

Employment by Cities

Additions to staffs were recorded in Quebec, Toronto, and Windsor, while in Montreal, Ottawa, Hamilton, Winnipeg, and Vancouver, there was a falling-off in activity. Except in Montreal and Quebec, the volume of employment in these centres was not so great as at the beginning of November of 1937.

Montreal.—A reduction in employment occurred in Montreal at November 1, when 1,750 persons were released from the payrolls of the 1,583 co-operating firms, who employed 164,254. Trade and building showed heightened activity, but there were losses in manufacturing, road construction and transportation. Within the manufacturing group, there was curtailment in textile, leather, mineral product and electrical apparatus factories, while vegetable food and some other plants reported advances. A rather smaller decrease had been noted at the same date of last year, and the index was then fractionally lower. Statements for November 1, 1937, had been received from 1,417 establishments providing work for 159,897 men and women.

Quebec City.—Industrial activity showed a further advance in Quebec, according to 193 employers of 16,405 persons, compared with 16,137 at October 1. Construction and transportation indicated most of the increase, while manufacturing recorded a decline; this took place largely in leather plants. Employment

TABLE II.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Nov. 1, 1922	93·8	.....	101·9	.....	.....	.....	101·8	82·2
Nov. 1, 1923	100·4	.....	99·2	110·5	94·4	.....	90·7	85·4
Nov. 1, 1924	93·6	101·4	96·1	100·6	83·8	.....	86·2	89·6
Nov. 1, 1925	100·6	100·5	99·1	103·1	92·3	92·5	94·7	97·0
Nov. 1, 1926	104·7	104·3	103·4	103·6	103·6	96·8	106·1	101·6
Nov. 1, 1927	109·4	123·9	109·5	113·1	106·3	81·4	108·2	99·7
Nov. 1, 1928	115·1	126·6	119·3	118·9	115·7	155·9	115·4	106·6
Nov. 1, 1929	121·8	133·6	125·0	125·0	130·4	134·9	115·8	111·6
Nov. 1, 1930	112·6	135·3	115·5	124·6	102·0	116·5	108·6	110·4
Nov. 1, 1931	95·4	120·0	105·6	118·6	96·3	67·7	93·5	101·9
Nov. 1, 1932	84·8	98·5	92·5	94·1	77·8	62·5	84·3	87·9
Nov. 1, 1933	86·4	94·7	91·5	95·5	79·5	76·7	81·5	85·1
Nov. 1, 1934	87·3	96·5	97·2	98·6	86·3	76·1	86·4	89·0
Nov. 1, 1935	91·7	100·5	101·7	104·0	101·4	115·4	91·4	101·3
Nov. 1, 1936	94·6	97·1	105·9	108·8	100·4	126·1	94·9	107·0
Jan. 1, 1937	90·4	92·0	103·4	102·8	99·0	137·1	92·4	105·3
Feb. 1	91·8	91·7	101·9	98·8	101·7	145·2	89·4	104·7
Mar. 1	92·6	92·7	103·2	99·8	103·7	146·8	90·8	103·8
April 1	96·8	93·3	105·8	101·9	108·2	151·4	91·6	104·4
May 1	101·1	97·6	107·4	106·6	111·9	152·9	93·5	105·6
June 1	105·2	101·6	108·7	111·8	114·2	153·1	96·5	110·8
July 1	105·5	106·4	109·5	114·9	116·3	149·8	99·2	114·8
Aug. 1	105·2	108·6	107·8	112·7	117·7	135·0	97·6	117·3
Sept. 1	107·6	110·0	110·0	113·7	119·4	132·2	98·8	119·6
Oct. 1	107·4	107·2	112·6	114·4	117·3	146·2	97·6	117·9
Nov. 1	106·4	103·8	112·7	111·7	119·4	154·1	98·0	115·0
Dec. 1	104·3	99·3	111·9	105·2	116·2	153·1	95·4	109·5
Jan. 1, 1938	99·0	100·0	108·4	104·9	109·8	147·8	92·0	108·4
Feb. 1	97·5	97·9	106·1	101·4	107·9	154·3	89·3	105·3
Mar. 1	98·5	99·7	105·6	99·7	106·1	153·1	89·6	104·2
April 1	100·6	100·4	106·0	101·7	106·4	148·9	89·6	104·6
May 1	104·5	103·8	106·3	103·0	107·2	148·9	91·6	105·9
June 1	107·3	103·8	106·7	106·3	106·6	146·0	92·8	106·4
July 1	106·4	109·1	107·4	106·8	109·9	128·8	95·2	111·0
Aug. 1	104·7	109·6	105·6	107·7	108·3	105·2	95·2	112·2
Sept. 1	106·6	110·2	108·1	109·0	109·2	121·1	96·5	114·9
Oct. 1	108·2	117·1	109·4	108·3	104·1	126·7	96·3	114·7
Nov. 1	107·1	119·1	109·6	106·1	103·8	130·6	94·7	110·4
Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Nov. 1, 1938	14·9	1·5	12·6	1·3	3·0	1·6	3·7	3·3

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated city, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

was brisker than at the beginning of November, 1937, when the 178 co-operating establishments had employed 13,886 workers, or 448 fewer than at October 1, 1937.

Toronto.—There was a slight increase in the pay-rolls of 1,626 firms in Toronto, who had 138,304 persons in their employ, a number greater by 193 than in their last report. Most of the expansion took place in trade, services and manufacturing, in which food and printing and publishing plants showed improvement. On the other hand, employees were released by transportation and construction companies. A small gain had also been registered at the beginning of November of a year ago, when the index was some three points higher; the 1,555 employers making returns for November 1, 1937, had reported staffs aggregating 140,300, compared with 140,162 in the preceding month.

Ottawa.—In Ottawa, moderate curtailment was shown in manufacturing, particularly in the lumber and pulp and paper divisions; construction and transportation were also slacker, while trade was rather more active. The changes in the other groups were slight. The 211 establishments furnishing data employed 14,203 persons, as against 14,533 at October 1. Employment was in less volume than at the same date in 1937, when the trend had also been downward, according to information from 204 employers of 14,813 workers.

Hamilton.—Industrial activity in Hamilton decreased slightly at November 1, when the 304 co-operating firms reported 33,311 employees, or 87 fewer than at the beginning of October. Manufacturing was quieter, the loss taking place chiefly in the iron and steel and electrical apparatus groups; on the other hand, construction and trade showed moderate increases. A general gain had been made at the beginning of November of last year, and the index was then decidedly higher. The November 1, 1937, pay-lists of the 294 reporting employers had included 38,512 men and women.

TABLE III.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES
(AVERAGE CALENDAR YEAR 1926=100)

——	All Industries	Manf.	Log.	Min.	Comm.	Trans.	Constr.	Serv.	Trade
Nov. 1, 1921	91·3	87·8	107·8	102·6	89·8	102·0	85·5	80·1	92·3
Nov. 1, 1922	97·0	94·9	119·1	109·3	87·8	105·9	94·0	80·7	93·1
Nov. 1, 1923	100·0	98·7	113·0	110·3	90·4	107·9	97·7	90·6	92·4
Nov. 1, 1924	94·1	91·3	129·4	105·1	95·6	99·9	88·9	91·2	93·1
Nov. 1, 1925	98·3	96·5	119·9	101·7	97·3	103·0	94·6	93·9	99·2
Nov. 1, 1926	104·0	102·7	99·6	106·5	102·2	105·2	111·2	99·1	103·9
Nov. 1, 1927	108·8	104·9	136·3	111·4	106·2	106·5	122·1	107·9	111·9
Nov. 1, 1928	118·9	115·1	139·3	121·2	114·1	113·4	137·4	120·8	121·3
Nov. 1, 1929	124·6	117·2	173·3	128·0	125·8	113·8	153·6	131·6	130·7
Nov. 1, 1930	112·9	104·6	90·9	121·9	119·9	106·0	148·8	126·9	129·2
Nov. 1, 1931	103·0	88·8	63·7	107·9	102·4	95·4	165·4	117·5	122·8
Nov. 1, 1932	84·7	81·7	37·9	101·2	89·6	84·5	77·9	106·5	115·4
Nov. 1, 1933	91·3	86·5	110·3	109·7	81·1	81·4	94·6	107·9	115·6
Nov. 1, 1934	100·2	92·8	171·9	121·2	80·7	83·9	111·0	114·9	121·3
Nov. 1, 1935	107·7	103·5	158·4	132·5	81·4	84·5	119·9	117·1	124·6
Nov. 1, 1936	111·0	107·7	206·9	151·8	83·1	87·1	99·6	124·9	132·0
Jan. 1, 1937	103·8	102·4	242·1	145·6	80·7	81·4	61·2	124·8	136·9
Feb. 1	104·1	105·3	244·4	147·6	79·8	80·7	57·2	119·1	128·4
Mar. 1	102·8	107·6	193·3	145·8	80·8	79·6	52·8	118·9	126·1
Apr. 1	103·0	110·8	132·5	146·0	81·4	79·5	53·7	122·7	127·5
May 1	106·3	113·8	86·7	147·4	82·9	85·1	71·4	125·2	128·4
June 1	114·3	117·9	109·1	151·9	85·6	86·7	105·2	129·0	131·5
July 1	119·1	119·0	125·0	153·6	88·0	89·4	128·5	137·5	133·4
Aug. 1	120·0	118·1	124·7	153·7	89·9	89·1	139·8	141·7	132·2
Sept. 1	123·2	121·2	143·4	159·1	90·9	89·7	144·5	146·6	130·9
Oct. 1	125·7	121·7	208·5	163·9	90·5	90·4	144·3	135·4	133·4
Nov. 1	125·2	119·0	306·3	161·1	88·9	87·2	131·7	131·0	137·0
Dec. 1	121·6	116·3	355·4	162·3	85·9	84·1	104·2	130·6	139·6
Jan. 1, 1938	113·4	108·6	323·6	155·2	85·1	82·0	81·9	132·5	141·7
Feb. 1	110·4	110·3	290·7	154·3	82·9	79·6	71·6	128·4	127·9
Mar. 1	107·8	110·5	212·7	153·9	82·2	79·0	71·4	127·1	126·0
Apr. 1	105·0	110·8	115·0	151·3	82·5	78·5	71·6	129·8	127·1
May 1	107·4	110·6	97·5	149·7	82·5	83·9	88·2	131·9	131·3
June 1	111·9	112·3	93·6	153·3	84·7	84·9	114·5	135·3	131·5
July 1	113·5	111·8	86·1	154·5	87·2	86·3	124·9	146·1	133·3
Aug. 1	112·1	110·0	59·6	153·6	88·2	86·9	128·0	143·5	132·1
Sept. 1	115·1	113·8	58·6	157·4	88·3	88·7	133·8	146·7	131·0
Oct. 1	116·7	112·5	78·8	160·8	87·2	90·1	143·5	136·1	134·5
Nov. 1	114·6	110·9	130·8	163·4	85·5	87·9	122·5	132·8	135·6
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Nov. 1, 1938	100·0	51·4	3·4	6·9	2·1	9·6	13·4	2·6	10·6

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

Windsor.—The situation in Windsor showed a further improvement; 191 establishments reported 17,958 persons on their staffs, compared with 17,390 at the beginning of October. The increase took place mainly in the automobile and related industries, while food factories were seasonally slacker. A larger gain had been indicated at the same date of a year ago, when employment was at a much higher level. Statistics for November 1, 1937, had been tabulated from 179 firms, whose payrolls totalled 21,019.

Winnipeg.—Employment was reduced in Winnipeg, according to 498 employers with 40,712 workers at the beginning of November, as compared with 41,430 in their last report. Manufacturing was slacker, iron and steel plants reporting most of the falling off; transportation, building and road construction also released employees, while trade showed an upward movement. Figures furnished by 488 firms at the first of November of last year indicated that they had 42,183 men and women on their pay-lists; the employment index then stood at 98·0, compared with 94·7 at the date under review.

Vancouver.—The movement was again downward in Vancouver, where the 476 co-operating establishments had 35,972 persons on their staffs, or 1,387 fewer than in the preceding month. Manufacturing, transportation, construction and other industries showed declines, those in the first-named occurring largely in lumber, food and metal-using factories. Industrial activity generally was at a lower level than at the beginning of November of last year, when curtailment had also been reported by 461 firms, whose employees had numbered 37,215, a decline of 988 from October 1, 1937.

Index numbers by cities are given in Table 2.

Employment by Industries

Manufacturing.—While employment in manufactures at November 1 showed a seasonal contraction, this was on a smaller scale than that indicated at the same date of last year, and was also less than the average decline at the beginning of November in the autumns since 1920. The 6,217 co-operating establishments reported 565,332 employees, or 8,094 fewer than at October 1. The index (1926=

TABLE IV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES (Average 1926=100)

Industries	[1]Relative Weight	Nov. 1 1938	Oct. 1 1938	Nov. 1 1937	Nov. 1 1936	Nov. 1 1935	Nov. 1 1934	Nov. 1 1933
Manufacturing	51·4	110·9	112·5	119·0	107·7	103·5	92·8	86·5
Animal products—edible	2·3	133·4	134·4	138·2	132·8	120·5	111·9	104·8
Fur and products	0·2	95·1	96·5	99·5	87·6	100·4	91·1	91·7
Leather and products	2·0	106·1	113·3	109·2	109·0	106·3	96·0	96·1
Boots and shoes	1·3	104·5	115·8	109·1	107·6	107·2	95·1	101·0
Lumber and products	3·8	77·7	82·5	89·0	81·4	76·2	67·9	61·5
Rough and dressed lumber	2·1	66·5	72·9	77·4	72·5	66·5	56·9	49·7
Furniture	0·7	88·8	86·3	93·5	88·8	86·6	78·9	76·3
Other lumber products	1·0	104·8	110·0	121·4	103·7	97·8	93·7	86·8
Musical instruments	0·1	53·5	58·3	56·8	55·9	51·8	55·2	44·3
Plant products—edible	3·7	134·7	146·9	138·0	136·9	126·5	114·4	116·2
Pulp and paper products	6·0	107·5	108·2	113·9	105·8	98·6	95·3	89·0
Pulp and paper	2·7	96·9	99·2	109·0	98·3	88·6	85·7	77·4
Paper products	1·0	136·0	135·8	139·0	127·1	117·8	107·8	101·7
Printing and publishing	2·3	111·7	110·6	111·7	108·4	105·1	103·9	100·0
Rubber products	1·2	106·1	104·4	115·1	101·5	96·3	91·7	87·0
Textile products	9·7	122·6	123·0	128·9	121·5	118·9	110·0	105·4
Thread, yarn and cloth	3·6	130·4	129·9	140·9	132·7	134·8	122·3	116·2
Cotton yarn and cloth	1·8	96·7	95·9	104·1	94·7	93·3	88·5	81·6
Woollen yarn and cloth	0·7	129·9	130·7	144·9	145·3	145·8	121·8	130·0
Artificial silk and silk goods	0·9	497·1	493·1	530·4	512·0	534·8	476·6	425·5
Hosiery and knit goods	1·8	124·9	122·5	129·2	128·0	127·2	118·5	122·5
Garments and personal furnishings	3·3	118·7	121·0	123·3	113·5	105·8	100·3	92·9
Other textile products	1·0	107·1	109·1	98·8	101·3	97·7	89·7	83·4
Tobacco	0·7	96·4	96·3	100·3	91·9	106·2	101·3	113·4
Beverages	0·8	166·9	173·2	161·3	147·3	144·6	124·6	124·1
Chemicals and allied products	1·7	159·6	159·4	159·9	144·2	134·8	125·1	113·4
Clay, glass and stone products	0·9	89·3	91·7	94·4	84·0	80·1	73·8	62·1
Electric light and power	1·6	137·9	136·6	129·6	121·1	117·6	116·2	109·1
Electrical apparatus	1·7	136·0	137·5	158·6	126·3	131·2	111·6	95·1
Iron and steel products	11·2	93·9	92·4	109·3	89·8	88·7	71·3	63·0
Crude, rolled and forged products	1·3	115·4	109·4	144·3	117·8	116·7	89·2	72·4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	1·1	113·7	116·4	134·9	109·4	95·8	82·9	67·4
Agricultural implements	0·5	60·7	54·2	80·2	44·9	55·9	39·6	30·2
Land vehicles	4·7	84·6	82·4	98·0	83·7	85·4	67·9	63·0
Automobiles and parts	1·7	132·5	115·9	151·9	127·4	131·5	71·2	60·0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	0·2	72·0	71·8	68·2	63·7	62·9	45·3	44·8
Heating appliances	0·4	139·5	143·5	135·0	126·8	113·1	100·1	89·9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	0·6	96·8	107·4	130·4	89·5	86·8	63·9	51·9
Foundry and machine shop products	0·5	106·3	106·1	120·6	102·1	97·4	72·5	64·8
Other iron and steel products	1·9	103·7	101·7	113·5	94·1	88·5	78·6	69·9
Non-ferrous metal products	2·2	155·6	157·4	159·7	141·1	126·8	111·7	93·8
Non-metallic mineral products	1·1	156·1	160·2	149·5	143·3	139·8	134·3	127·8
Miscellaneous	0·5	146·0	149·8	139·8	133·6	124·6	120·9	103·7

[1] For explanation of term "Relative Weight", see footnote to Table III.

100), declined from 112·5 in the preceding month to 110·9 at November 1, when it was lower than that of 119·0 at the same date in 1937. However, the latest index was higher than at the beginning of November in any of the six preceding years.

Since the recession was less-than-average in the experience of past years, the seasonally-adjusted index gained slightly, rising from 109·1 at the beginning of October, to 109·9 at the date under review.

The trend was upward at November 1, 1938, in iron and steel plants, the improvement occurring mainly in the crude, rolled and forged, agricultural implement and automobile divisions. The general gain was contrary to the usual seasonal movement, but was smaller than that indicated at November 1 in any of the three preceding years. The rubber, chemical and electrical light and power industries also afforded more employment than at the beginning of October. On the other hand, animal and vegetable food, lumber, leather, pulp and paper, textile, beverage, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral product factories released employees, the declines in many cases being of a seasonal nature.

For November 1, 1937, 6,015 manufacturing establishments had reported 605,134 employees, compared with 618,470 in the preceding month.

The unadjusted indexes of factory employment (calculated on the 1926 average as 100), have been as follows at the beginning of November in recent years: 1938, 110·9; 1937, 119·0; 1936, 107·7; 1935, 103·5; 1934, 92·8; 1933, 86·5; 1932, 81·7; 1931, 88·8; 1930, 104·6; 1929, 117·2; 1928, 115·1 and 1927, 104·9.

Animal Products—Edible.—Meat-preserving plants reported greatly increased activity, but seasonal curtailment was indicated in dairies and fish-canneries. Statistics were received from 313 manufacturers, employing a staff of 25,715, as compared with 25,947 in the preceding month. This decrease, which took place largely in British Columbia, was much smaller than that registered at the corresponding date last year, when employment was, however, at a rather higher level.

Leather and Products.—There was a decided loss in personnel in this group at November 1, mainly in boot and shoe factories in Quebec and Ontario. The 314 firms furnishing data reported 21,739 workers, as against 23,206 at October 1. The index was three points lower than at the same date in 1937, although a rather larger decline had then been noted.

Lumber and Products.—Further seasonal contractions, involving fewer employes than in the autumn of last year, were indicated in the lumber group, where employment was, however, in smaller volume than in November, 1937. The shrinkage at the date under review took place principally in rough and dressed lumber mills, while furniture works showed improvement. A combined working force of 41,296 men and women was reported by the 905 co-operating manufacturers, as compared with 43,825 at the beginning of October. The most pronounced decreases were in Quebec and Ontario, but the tendency was generally downward except in British Columbia, where little change on the whole was noted.

Musical Instruments.—A loss was indicated in musical instrument factories, 37 of which employed 1,526 persons, or 138 fewer than at October 1. Employment was quieter than at the beginning of November, 1937, when a gain had been recorded.

Plant Products—Edible.—Fruit and vegetable canneries reported very marked seasonal reductions in their pay-rolls, while the sugar and syrup and other divisions of this industry showed advances. The force of the 534 co-operating firms included 40,907 employees, or 3,706 fewer than in their last return. Employment declined in Ontario and British Columbia, but improvement was noted in Quebec and the Prairie Provinces. The curtailment, on the whole, did not involve nearly so many workers as were released at the corresponding date last year; the index number then, however, was slightly higher than at the date under review.

Pulp and Paper Products.—The trend in this group was downward, according to data from 621 establishments with 65,574 men and women on their pay-rolls, as compared with 66,005 at the beginning of October. Moderate improvement was recorded in printing and publishing houses, and in the manufacture of paper products, while pulp and paper mills showed a reduction. There were losses in the Maritime Provinces and Quebec, while improvement was noted in Ontario. A greater contraction had been indicated at the beginning of November a year ago, but the index was then over six points higher.

Rubber Products.—Employment in rubber goods showed an increase at November 1; information was compiled from 54 firms with 13,254 employees, as against 13,046 in their last report. Activity was below its level at November 1, 1937, although a smaller gain had then been noted.

Textile Products.—Cotton, knitting and some other textile factories reported moderately heightened employment, but the production of garments and personal furnishings and headwear showed a falling-off; 1,151 textile manufacturers reduced their pay-rolls from

106,732 at October 1 to 106,371 at the date under review. The largest decreases were in Quebec and Ontario. A greater loss had taken place at the beginning of November last year, but the index was then some six points higher.

Beverages.—A reduction was recorded in beverage plants, 141 of which furnished statistics showing 8,844 persons on their pay-rolls, as compared with 9,180 at October 1. Most of the decline occurred in Ontario. Improvement had been indicated at the corresponding date last year; employment then, however, was not quite so brisk.

Tobacco.—Practically no change was reported in tobacco manufacturing at the beginning of November, when the 45 co-operating establishments employed 7,949 men and women. Although a falling-off had been shown at November 1, 1937, the index was then rather higher.

Chemicals and Allied Products.—In this group, statements were furnished by 290 plants employing 18,495 persons, or 153 more than in their last report. The index was practically the same as at November 1, 1937, when a small gain had also been recorded.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.—Seasonal curtailment was noted in these classes of building materials in most provinces; employment generally was at a lower level than at November 1, 1937, although greater losses, on the whole, had then taken place. The forces of the 214 employers from whom information was received, had declined since October 1 by 261 persons, to 9,926 at the beginning of November, 1938.

Electric Light and Power.—Employment in the production of electric light and power showed further improvement, 168 workers being added to the pay-rolls of the 98 co-operating manufacturers, who employed 17,450 persons. Little general change had been indicated in this industry at November 1 of last year, when the index was lower.

Electrical Appliances.—There was a contraction in electrical apparatus works, 126 of which had 18,416 employees, or 209 fewer than at October 1, 1938. An upward movement had been noted at the same date in 1937, and employment was then in greater volume.

Iron and Steel Products.—Automobile, agricultural implement, crude, rolled and forged, wire and some other iron and steel works showed increases in personnel, while the heating appliance, machinery and structural iron and steel divisions reported lowered activity. On the whole, the additions to pay-rolls were smaller than those indicated at November 1, 1937, when employment was at a higher level. Statements were received from 918 manufacturers whose staffs aggregated 122,842, as compared with 120,873 at October 1, 1938. Most of the advance took place in Nova Scotia and Ontario, while the tendency in the Western Provinces was unfavourable.

Non-ferrous Metal Products.—Data tabulated from 183 firms in the non-ferrous metal group showed that they employed 24,490 workers, or 286 fewer than at October 1. The decrease occurred largely in smelting and refining and in the manufacture of lead, tin, zinc, copper and aluminum products. The level of employment was slightly lower than at the same date of 1937, although a larger loss had then been indicated.

Non-metallic Mineral Products.—There was a decline in activity in non-metallic mineral product factories, 100 of which released 460 persons, bringing their staffs to 12,612 at the beginning of November. The index was higher than at November 1 of last year, when a reduction had also been noted.

Logging

Statistics were tabulated from 364 firms employing 37,672 men, or 15,020 more than in the preceding month. This advance was decidedly smaller than that reported at November 1 in 1937 or 1936, but it exceeded the average gain recorded at that date in the years, 1921-1937. The index, at 130·8, was much below its level of last autumn. There were increases at the date under review in all five economic areas, those in Quebec being largest.

Mining

The mining of coal and other non-metallic minerals and of metallic ores afforded more employment, according to statements from 441 mine operators, with 75,672 employees, a number greater by 1,230 than in their last report. Of the total staff recorded at the date under review, 25,361 members belonged in coal-mining, 9,116 in the extraction of other non-metallic minerals, and 41,195 in metallic ore mining. A decline had been indicated at the same date in 1937, and the index then was slightly below its level at the time of writing.

Communications

Telephones and telegraphs showed moderate seasonal contractions; the companies and branches making returns had 22,826 workers on their pay-rolls, a loss of 474 since October 1. The index of employment was lower than at November 1, 1937, when a falling-off had also been noted.

Transportation

Street Railways and Cartage.—There was a reduction in activity in local transportation, according to 257 firms whose staffs aggregated

28,481 at the beginning of November, as compared with 29,089 in the preceding month. The decline occurred chiefly in Ontario and the Prairie Provinces. Employment was in greater volume than at the corresponding date in 1937; the loss then reported had been on a larger scale.

Steam Railways.—Statistics were tabulated from 99 divisional superintendents and other employers in the railway operation group, whose pay-rolls were reduced by 1,717 persons, to 60,213 at November 1. The most extensive contractions were in Quebec and the Western Provinces. Employment was quieter than at the beginning of November, 1937, when a smaller decline had been indicated.

Shipping and Stevedoring.—A falling-off was noted in water transportation, 123 companies employing 17,327 workers, as compared with 17,587 in the preceding month. There were moderate losses in New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. A much greater decrease had been shown at November 1 last year, and the index then stood at 93·1, compared with 94·6 at the date under review.

Construction

Building.—There was a further improvement in building, 1,009 persons being added to the forces of the 877 co-operating contractors, who had 33,642 employees; this number was rather smaller than that reported by the firms making returns at the begining of November, 1937, although the trend had then been unfavourable. There were advances at the date under review in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Saskatchewan, while elsewhere curtailment was indicated.

Highways.—Work on highways and streets decreased in all provinces, the largest losses being in Quebec. Statements were tabulated from 424 employers, whose staffs, standing at 90,811, were smaller by 19,443 persons than at October 1, 1938. The index, at 238·2 at the beginning of November, was lower than at the same date in 1937, when the reported contraction had been on a much smaller scale.

Railways.—Seasonal curtailment of railway construction work was generally recorded, the most marked reductions occurring in Quebec, Ontario and Saskatchewan. The forces of the 35 companies and divisional superintendents furnishing returns declined from 29,249 persons at October 1, to 22,536 at the beginning of November. This shrinkage considerably exceeded that registered at the corresponding date in 1937, and employment was then in greater volume.

Services

Hotels and restaurants were seasonally quiet, while little general change was shown in other branches of the services group, according to 539 firms employing 28,446 persons, or 717 fewer than at the beginning of October. The index, at 132·8, was slightly higher than that of November 1, 1937; a larger decline, on the whole, had then been indicated.

Trade

The trend of employment in trade was again seasonally upward, 962 workers being added to the forces of the 1,587 retail and wholesale houses furnishing returns, whose staffs aggregated 117,229. The increase took place in the retail division, wholesale trade showing a moderate falling-off. The index stood at 135·6, compared with 137·0 at November 1, 1937, when the reported gains had been on a much larger scale. Further pronounced expansion in employment may be expected during the next few weeks, in preparation for the Christmas and holiday trade.

Tables

Index numbers of employment by economic areas, leading cities and industries are given in the accompanying tables. The columns headed "Relative Weight" show the proportion that the number of employees reported in the indicated area or industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

(2) Unemployment in Trade Unions at the Close of October, 1938

The term unemployment as used in the following report has reference to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are engaged at work other than their own trades or who are idle owing to illness are not considered as unemployed, while unions which are involved in industrial disputes are excluded from these tabulations. As the number of unions making returns varies from month to month, with consequent variation in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that such figures have reference only to the organizations reporting.

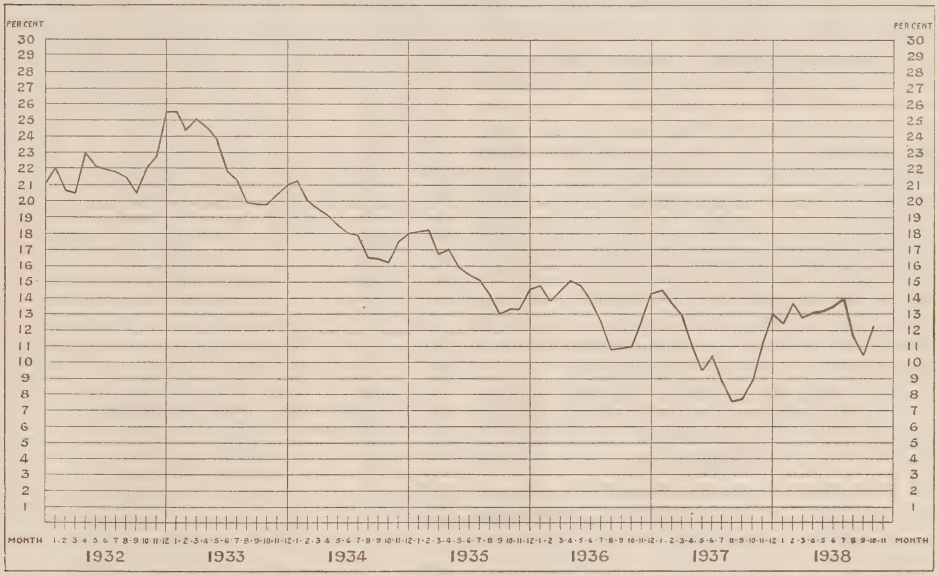
Retarded activity on a rather small scale was in evidence among local trade unions during October, the percentage of unemployed members rising from 10·4 at the close of September to 12·3 per cent in October. The unemployment volume was also in advance of that recorded at the end of October, 1937, when 8·9 per cent of the members were idle.

Returns for October were furnished by 1,920 local unions with a total membership of 236,690 persons, 29,160 of whom were without employment on the last day of the month. In the curtailment of work afforded during October over the previous month all provinces, with the exception of Alberta, shared in varying measures, British Columbia with a drop in activity of over 3 per cent showing the greatest change and Ontario and Saskatchewan contractions of over 2 per cent, while the remaining provinces registered declines on a smaller scale. The improvement reported from Alberta, however, was merely nominal. When a comparison is made with the returns for October, 1937, Ontario and New Brunswick unions showed the most pronounced employment recessions during the month under review and reductions of somewhat lesser extent were manifest by Nova Scotia, Quebec, Manitoba and Alberta unions. From Saskatchewan and British Columbia, however, slight increases in available work were noted.

Each month a separate compilation is made of trade union unemployment in the largest city in each province, with the exception of Prince Edward Island. Contrasted with the returns for September, Halifax, Saint John and Edmonton unions reflected a higher employment level during October, but the improvement recorded was rather small, while in Winnipeg, Montreal, Toronto, Regina and Vancouver there was some lessening in the volume of work afforded. Contrasted with the returns for October, 1937, Montreal members suffered marked losses in employment during the period surveyed, and moderate curtailment of activity was evident among Saint John, Toronto and Winnipeg members. In Edmonton and Vancouver lesser declines occurred. More favourable conditions, however, prevailed in Halifax and Regina.

The chart which accompanies this article illustrates the trend of unemployment by months from January, 1932, to date. The curve at the close of October traced a course contrary to that of the preceding month, tending in an upward direction and denoting a somewhat lessened employment volume. The level attained by the curve at the end of October was considerably higher than in the corresponding month last year, showing that the situation for organized workers was less favourable than in October a year ago.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADES UNIONS



Workers in the manufacturing group of industries registered a drop in the volume of employment afforded during October from the previous month, as manifest by the reports tabulated from 562 unions with 90,472 members. Of these, 12,069 or 13·3 per cent were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 11·8 per cent of unemployment in September. Activity for hat, cap and glove, and glass workers was extensively curtailed from September, but as their membership was not particularly large they did not greatly affect the situation in the manufacturing in-

dustries as a whole. Noteworthy recessions in employment were also manifest by papermakers and general labourers, and the situation declined for printing tradesmen, wood, garment, fur, iron and steel, and gas workers. On the other hand, improvement in substantial measure was reflected by textile and carpet workers, and metal polishers. More moderate gains were evident among bakers and confectioners, and the trend for cigar and tobacco, brewery, leather and jewelry workers was in a favourable direction, though the variations from September were slight. In comparison with the returns for October, 1937, when 10·2 per cent of idleness was recorded in the manufacturing industries, conditions for glass and hat, cap and glove workers as in the previous comparison, and for mill and smeltermen were much more depressed during the month under review and important employment recessions were apparent among general labourers and iron and steel workers. Contributing declines on a smaller scale were evident among jewelry, garment, gas, brewery, textile and carpet, and wood workers, printing tradesmen and metal polishers. Fur workers were much better engaged than in October last year and paper makers showed noteworthy improvement in the situation. Advances of somewhat lesser degree were registered by leather workers while meat cutters, and butchers, cigar and tobacco workers, and bakers and confectioners indicated but little gain in activity.

Slight variation in the employment volume as affecting coal miners was shown during October when compared with both the returns for the preceding month and October last year, the 57 unions from which reports were tabulated, with a membership numbering 23,392 persons, indicating that 1,718 or a percentage of 7·3 were out of work on the last day of the month, in contrast with 5·5 per cent in September and with a percentage of 6·4 in October, 1937. Alberta coal areas afforded a considerably better volume of employment during October than in September, which was more than counteracted by the recessions apparent in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the declines recorded in British Columbia being quite substantial. The trend of employment for British Columbia coal miners, however, was decidedly upward from October a year ago, while in Alberta and in the eastern coal districts employment was at a somewhat lower level.

A rather noteworthy drop in the volume of work afforded building and construction tradesmen was indicated during October when compared with September and conditions were much quieter that in October, 1937. Returns were forwarded for October this year by an aggregate of 208 associations with 23,730 members, and of these 7,537, or a percentage of 31·8 were idle at the end of the month, compared with an unemployment percentage of 26·7 in September and with 21·4 per cent in October, 1937. Bridge and structural iron workers, and granite and stone cutters showed a large increase in available work from September and marked improvement was apparent among hod carriers and building

TABLE I.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919	3·1	2·0	3·4	2·7	2·1	3·2	2·0	7·9	3·4
Average 1920	1·8	2·0	7·2	3·4	3·1	3·2	2·8	11·2	4·9
Average 1921	11·3	8·5	16·6	9·7	8·5	7·8	7·8	23·5	12·7
Average 1922	7·1	4·3	8·6	5·0	8·9	5·4	6·1	12·4	7·1
Average 1923	3·0	2·0	6·7	3·7	5·8	3·0	6·0	5·8	4·9
Average 1924	5·1	4·0	10·9	6·1	6·5	4·3	5·4	5·8	7·2
Average 1925	5·0	3·6	10·9	5·5	5·1	3·3	8·4	5·7	7·0
Average 1926	7·8	2·1	6·8	4·2	3·6	3·0	4·9	5·5	5·1
Average 1927	3·7	1·9	6·8	4·1	4·4	3·2	4·1	5·5	4·9
Average 1928	4·0	1·2	6·1	3·5	4·2	3·0	4·2	5·1	4·5
Average 1929	4·0	1·6	7·7	4·3	7·1	5·3	6·4	5·9	5·7
Average 1930	5·4	3·7	14·0	10·4	9·6	10·6	13·3	11·6	11·1
Average 1931	8·5	9·2	19·3	17·2	15·7	15·6	19·4	17·6	16·8
Average 1932	9·6	14·4	26·4	23·7	20·0	15·8	22·6	21·6	22·0
Average 1933	16·0	13·0	25·2	24·4	20·3	17·2	21·7	20·8	22·3
Average 1934	8·7	7·9	22·8	18·1	17·7	13·2	17·8	20·2	18·2
Average 1935	6·9	8·6	20·9	14·3	12·6	9·8	15·4	16·4	15·4
Average 1936	6·8	7·4	18·9	12·0	10·1	9·6	12·0	11·9	13·2
Average 1937	5·5	5·2	15·6	8·3	9·0	9·0	12·0	10·6	10·7
Oct. 1919	3·2	1·4	2·5	·8	1·3	·6	·9	5·0	2·0
Oct. 1920	·3	·4	9·5	3·0	3·3	·3	·8	15·7	6·1
Oct. 1921	2·8	5·6	10·7	5·7	4·2	3·3	4·0	14·8	7·4
Oct. 1922	1·3	2·4	5·9	1·9	5·2	1·4	2·5	10·6	3·9
Oct. 1923	4·3	3·2	9·5	2·8	2·2	1·8	3·1	3·1	4·8
Oct. 1924	2·5	4·3	10·5	4·5	6·1	3·2	8·1	8·9	6·8
Oct. 1925	3·9	2·1	10·6	3·1	1·8	1·0	3·7	4·4	5·1
Oct. 1926	1·2	1·1	3·6	2·3	·4	1·4	0·8	5·6	2·6
Oct. 1927	1·1	·9	5·6	3·2	4·2	1·8	4·4	4·9	3·9
Oct. 1928	1·1	1·0	5·7	1·8	1·7	1·5	1·4	5·8	3·1
Oct. 1929	2·3	2·3	7·8	4·4	9·3	4·0	7·2	6·9	6·0
Oct. 1930	4·1	4·6	14·5	11·2	8·8	7·7	9·2	10·5	10·8
Oct. 1931	8·6	9·2	23·6	18·3	17·7	12·7	16·4	19·7	18·3
Oct. 1932	11·5	16·7	27·6	22·7	21·4	13·4	21·7	21·1	22·0
Oct. 1933	12·5	9·8	25·1	20·3	19·4	13·3	16·5	21·7	19·8
Oct. 1934	4·7	6·7	22·2	16·5	13·9	9·7	11·0	19·9	16·2
Oct. 1935	4·7	8·6	21·5	11·3	10·2	8·9	7·9	13·4	13·3
Oct. 1936	5·2	8·0	18·3	8·6	8·2	8·2	5·9	9·8	11·0
Nov. 1936	5·3	7·8	19·0	11·9	10·0	10·6	6·8	11·3	12·7
Dec. 1936	6·8	6·2	20·9	13·8	10·9	12·8	6·4	12·7	14·3
Jan. 1937	8·2	6·3	22·9	11·9	8·4	11·4	9·1	16·4	14·5
Feb. 1937	7·9	5·0	21·3	11·4	9·4	11·5	9·5	14·1	13·7
Mar. 1937	7·9	4·2	18·9	10·9	9·6	11·8	14·8	9·4	12·9
April 1937	8·2	5·5	15·6	8·6	8·6	10·0	16·9	7·4	11·1
May 1937	8·4	5·0	14·1	6·2	7·0	8·0	15·8	5·8	9·5
June 1937	5·9	4·7	15·3	7·6	5·7	7·2	16·6	8·0	10·4
July 1937	4·4	5·8	13·2	5·3	7·1	7·4	18·0	6·9	8·9
Aug. 1937	5·9	5·5	11·1	4·3	6·5	7·2	12·5	6·2	7·6
Sept. 1937	3·1	6·1	12·4	4·2	7·4	6·0	10·4	8·4	7·7
Oct. 1937	2·8	5·0	13·0	6·7	9·6	6·6	7·4	12·3	8·9
Nov. 1937	2·9	5·0	14·9	9·0	11·2	10·5	6·5	15·4	11·2
Dec. 1937	3·3	4·6	16·5	12·9	16·8	10·6	6·7	15·8	13·0
Jan. 1938	3·5	5·3	16·5	11·5	11·3	10·8	7·3	17·9	12·4
Feb. 1938	4·6	5·9	19·0	12·8	10·6	9·4	8·8	17·3	13·7
March 1938	4·0	6·1	16·9	11·6	11·8	10·5	13·0	14·6	12·8
April 1938	3·6	9·2	14·5	13·6	9·9	11·8	18·1	15·6	13·1
May 1938	3·8	10·5	17·0	12·4	9·4	10·3	18·1	13·8	13·2
June 1938	3·6	14·8	17·1	12·4	12·5	9·7	17·8	14·3	13·5
July 1938	3·5	15·0	19·8	12·8	9·7	8·4	16·6	12·5	14·0
Aug. 1938	5·3	12·0	16·7	9·4	8·3	5·7	13·3	11·3	11·6
Sept. 1938	5·4	9·9	14·9	8·8	10·1	3·8	9·0	9·1	10·4
Oct. 1938	6·0	11·2	16·8	11·5	11·8	6·3	8·5	12·2	12·3

TABLE II.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

Month	Fishing	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current	Wood products	Fibres, textiles and textile products	Textile and carpet workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping and stevedoring	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone operation	Trade (retail shop-clerks)	Services	Governmental	Miscellaneous	All occupations
October, 1919	0	....	0	2·1	1·4	·7	·2	1·1	....	·1	·6	·1	·9	....	·4	3·9	1·4	1·6	0	....	5·4	1·1	2·6	·6	1·9	·3	·3	....	·7	1·8	·1	2·9	2·0
October, 1920	1·4	....	·1	8·8	2·9	2·2	2·2	2·2	....	7·9	33·3	·6	49·2	....	0	3·3	3·6	·5	0	7·0	3·7	1·0	8·9	·6	·5	·2	·2	....	·5	1·9	·0	3·4	6·1
October, 1921	25·6	32·0	3·4	10·9	11·2	6·0	3·5	7·1	....	6·8	14·2	4·2	17·9	....	9·6	12·0	13·0	33·5	.....	3·7	12·7	3·6	3·6	3·0	3·2	·4	·4	....	·1	5·3	3·7	8·1	7·4
October, 1922	37·7	....	·7	5·5	7·9	2·5	·2	3·5	....	4·0	4·1	2·6	4·6	....	12·6	7·2	27·9	15·1	0	·2	6·0	1·9	11·2	1·8	·3	·4	·4	....	·4	3·0	2·2	4·7	3·9
October, 1923	4·1	0	4·0	9·6	3·6	3·1	·5	4·5	....	9·4	23·3	3·6	30·1	0	3·5	5·9	6·9	3·2	0	18·4	6·5	1·8	3·3	1·4	3·2	·4	·4	....	·5	1·8	1·2	3·5	4·8
October, 1924	0	0	16·5	11·0	2·1	6·7	1·9	9·3	....	9·7	17·2	31·3	16·0	1·9	7·4	12·1	26·4	25·0	0	2·0	13·1	2·9	5·2	3·4	·2	·1	·1	0	·5	1·7	·5	5·3	6·8
October, 1925	13·4	0	5·3	9·0	2·4	2·5	·2	3·6	....	7·4	24·2	22·1	25·0	2·4	2·2	6·7	28·4	8·1	0	5·5	11·4	2·4	9·3	2·5	·1	0	0	0	0	2·2	·5	6·2	5·1
October, 1926	5·2	2·4	·3	3·7	3·1	2·2	2·0	2·4	....	10·1	6·9	12·8	5·9	16·2	2·1	2·4	16·8	3·6	0	3·6	7·8	1·6	9·3	1·6	0	·1	·1	0	0	1·8	·2	5·3	2·6
October, 1927	3·5	0	2·8	5·0	2·8	3·8	5·5	3·0	....	11·2	2·0	·8	1·8	7·7	6·6	6·2	1·0	13·0	0	3·1	10·0	3·0	37·4	2·5	·2	·1	·2	0	·3	1·6	·0	5·7	3·9
October, 1928	4·0	12·6	1·2	4·5	3·2	4·3	6·6	3·2	....	13·9	·8	·7	·5	6·1	5·0	4·2	·8	9·5	0	12·5	5·1	2·3	28·4	1·3	·2	·0	0	0	·7	2·3	·2	5·1	3·1
October, 1929	2·9	1·9	2·6	7·8	1·5	2·2	1·0	2·9	....	6·7	14·4	2·4	14·7	50·0	15·1	7·5	9·9	17·4	0	18·7	10·4	5·1	14·7	5·3	1·5	·3	·3	0	·1	2·6	1·1	4·5	6·0
October, 1930	2·3	8·6	1·9	10·7	6·6	8·9	13·9	6·4	....	26·0	14·4	4·3	14·6	40·0	15·4	7·3	16·4	13·0	0	57·9	31·5	6·5	23·0	7·0	·7	4·5	4·6	0	·1	6·6	·2	13·3	10·8
October, 1931	15·6	34·1	6·2	21·0	10·0	12·8	15·3	11·7	....	49·3	17·1	26·8	17·0	7·5	8·9	25·4	65·9	41·9	0	37·3	49·7	10·9	24·3	12·3	1·6	5·2	5·3	0	2·8	9·9	2·2	19·5	18·3
October, 1932	21·3	36·3	13·3	24·3	10·1	16·2	18·5	15·3	0	29·2	32·9	35·0	31·9	57·1	9·3	27·3	28·3	43·5	0	44·7	59·6	12·9	26·9	14·7	2·0	14·0	14·2	0	2·0	11·1	5·3	20·8	22·0
October, 1933	24·8	24·3	8·1	20·9	12·0	15·6	18·1	14·4	0	28·4	5·4	21·0	3·5	13·6	23·3	25·6	20	38·7	0	57·9	65·4	12·6	44·4	12·9	·9	12·4	12·7	0	·5	7·4	1·6	17·2	19·8
October, 1934	72·4	45·6	6·1	16·7	7·1	11·6	13·3	10·3	0	23·1	16·6	21·4	18·0	8·8	9·1	20·0	9·6	46·6	0	53·9	55·1	9·1	42·4	9·1	·9	11·8	12·1	0	11·0	6·5	2·4	15·2	16·2
October, 1935	28·6	9·9	5·1	14·2	7·2	6·5	2·6	9·7	0	4·0	17·1	21·7	17·1	16·0	18·2	16·1	7·5	35·1	0	39·3	42·8	7·2	40·7	7·4	1·1	10·6	10·8	0	5·1	5·8	2·7	10·9	13·3
October, 1936	25·9	2·3	7·7	11·6	10·5	6·1	2·9	8·9	0	8·7	13·1	4·4	10·7	41·2	12·8	12·6	36·1	37·0	0	39·9	32·6	6·1	18·7	6·7	2·2	9·2	9·5	0	4·8	5·3	1·6	9·8	11·0
November, 1936	38·8	2·1	8·0	15·6	7·9	5·9	4·3	7·3	0	9·3	27·9	1·9	29·3	51·9	28·7	11·5	6·7	39·2	0	42·0	34·1	6·6	30·6	7·0	1·2	9·1	9·4	0	4·7	5·4	1·4	10·3	12·7
December, 1936	36·8	2·3	7·9	16·8	5·3	5·3	3·5	6·9	0	10·0	33·3	1·0	35·9	46·9	24·8	11·6	4·4	50·9	0	56·9	40·0	8·6	37·0	9·5	·9	9·5	9·8	0	4·7	5·0	1·5	9·4	14·2
January, 1937	57·3	2·4	11·1	15·5	7·2	5·0	2·3	7·5	0	12·0	25·8	·1	26·0	44·3	26·8	11·7	4·1	93·2	0	59·5	43·7	8·2	67·6	9·0	·5	9·9	10·1	0	4·8	6·3	3·5	10·2	14·5
February, 1937	39·2	2·4	11·9	13·6	6·5	6·8	6·9	6·8	0	9·7	18·1	·1	19·2	25·6	25·2	11·1	9·1	71·3	0	47·5	43·0	8·0	64·8	8·8	·5	9·1	9·3	0	0	6·2	3·2	10·0	13·7
March, 1937	9·4	2·7	17·0	12·2	6·4	6·3	6·8	5·7	0	10·2	19·8	·1	22·9	23·1	20·8	8·3	12·4	67·8	0	42·4	39·1	7·5	49·0	8·4	·4	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	1·7	7·7	12·9
April, 1937	3·2	2·3	16·1	10·6	8·6	6·8	6·0	7·7	0	4·5	11·4	1·2	13·8	9·5	23·0	7·9	9·0	71·9	0	39·0	30·8	6·6	41·6	7·0	·8	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·3	1·6	7·6	11·1
May, 1937	·3	1·5	15·5	8·2	5·7	5·7	5·2	6·2	0	4·3	10·1	·4	12·2	9·9	17·0	5·3	4·8	61·0	0	36·9	26·4	5·7	32·9	5·4	·4	8·6	8·8	0	0	4·0	·6	7·7	9·5
June, 1937	·8	1·6	14·0	11·9	7·0	5·6	4·6	6·8	0	3·7	19·1	·3	27·7	14·2	21·9	10·0	4·8	73·0	0	29·1	24·6	5·2	23·5	4·5	2·5	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·6	·8	6·7	10·4
July, 1937	16·1	1·7	14·7	8·6	7·0	9·5	12·3	5·8	0	5·2	8·0	6·9	5·9	53·3	10·7	7·4	4·4	69·2	0	24·4	22·4	4·6	27·0	4·1	·1	7·9	8·1	0	0	3·5	·5	6·9	8·9
August, 1937	16·3	1·4	11·4	8·2	5·7	9·3	12·6	5·2	0	4·4	3·7	·4	4·2	16·9	11·6	8·6	1·8	5·1	0	31·6	15·6	4·4	23·1	4·5	·2	7·5	7·7	0	0	3·2	·6	6·2	7·6
September, 1937	16·2	2·2	7·7	7·9	7·4	7·0	8·0	5·8	0	5·0	4·2	·4	5·4	7·4	11·2	8·5	5·3	3·2	0	37·9	19·2	4·6	23·4	4·6	·6	7·4	7·6	0	0	3·9	·9	7·3	7·7
October, 1937	23·6	2·4	7·0	10·2	6·7	11·0	14·7	6·3	0	18·6	5·4	3·1	5·9	8·2	17·6	10·0	3·3	6·1	0	18·2	21·4	5·3	22·7	5·4	1·1	7·6	7·8	0	0	3·5	1·6	5·5	8·9
November, 1937	37·4	2·4	5·8	12·9	5·9	9·0	10·9	6·5	0	29·5	12·7	5·7	12·9	48·4	27·7	11·2	8·4	12·2	0	22·4	28·3	6·2	24·6	6·6	·9	7·9	8·1	0	0	4·4	2·3	6·4	11·2
December, 1937	39·7	3·3	5·0	15·1	5·8	9·3	11·6	6·5	0	34·4	19·2	16·1	18·7	50·8	28·1	13·4	14·6	5·3	0	14·6	34·5	8·3	19·0	9·5	·8	7·3	7·5	0	0	4·3	1·9	6·5	13·0
January, 1938	37·0	4·9	4·3	13·1	8·0	8·0	9·5	6·1	0	45·3	13·4	5·8	14·3	44·5	27·2	10·2	3·9	5·7	6·0	38·4	37·0	8·1	26·4	8·9	·5	8·4	8·6	0	0	5·3	2·2	8·3	12·4
February, 1938	38·4	4·7	6·1	14·0	6·7	11·4	15·0	6·7	0	41·5	13·2	5·0	13·9	45·6	23·8	11·7	3·8	5·7	0	46·0	42·5	9·6	35·9	10·0	·9	7·7	7·9	0	0	4·7	1·7	7·8	13·7
March, 1938	16·3	4·3	8·3	11·4	7·1	6·9	7·0	6·8	....	30·6	5·3	2·8	4·4	45·6	29·9	12·1	4·5	54·8	3·6	39·2	40·8	9·0	23·0	10·2	1·3	7·9	8·2	0	0	4·7	1·3	8·3	12·8
April, 1938	·5	4·6	13·4	13·9	9·3	7·1	8·3	5·6	....	36·7	18·3	3·8	23·7	11·7	18·3	11·9	5·0	44·6	3·7	33·1	33·7	8·2	26·3	9·1	·7	8·1	8·3	0	0	4·3	·9	7·4	13·1
May, 1938	·8	4·9	13·3	15·8	6·0	7·0	8·5	5·1	....	30·0	25·9	3·4	31·9	25·4	22·3	13·7	3·5	48·5	·4	30·2	30·9	7·9	24·8	8·8	·4	8·1	8·4	0	0	4·0	·5	7·5	13·2
June, 1938	·6	6·2	11·6	16·7	6·0	10·3	13·8	6·0	....	29·9	25·5	2·6	29·2	43·7	21·4	13·9	3·4	44·2	0	26·9	31·2	7·7	31·8	8·4	·5	8·3	8·5	0	0	4·8	·5	9·3	13·5
July, 1938	·3	8·1	11·0	19·6	6·7	9·1	11·5	6·3	....	24·3	34·2	9·0	38·7	48·1	18·4	18·1	12·9	16·2	0	20·3	29·2	7·1	28·8	7·8	·3	7·1	7·3	0	0	4·2	·4	8·0	14·0
August, 1938	5·0	23·3	9·7	14·0	7·1	5·8	4·6	7·3	....	9·1	16·6	20·4	17·2	6·1	15·9	18·1	9·1	41·0	0	24·2	30·3	5·5	20·4	6·1	·4	6·8	7·0	0	0	3·7	·4	6·8	11·6
September, 1938	1·1	22·0	5·4	11·8	9·3	4·8	3·6	6·6	....	18·5	9·2	12·4	8·4	8·8	10·2	18·3	13·4	15·9	0	22·9	26·7	5·8	34·9	5·9	·5	6·2	6·3	0	0	8·8	1·1	15·2	10·4
October, 1938	20·1	8·1	7·3	13·3	7·4	7·9	8·7	6·8	....	18·8	10·8	4·3	9·1	41·7	9·3	19·0	17·0	49·2	2·8	28·9	31·8	7·8	47·2	7·7	·7	6·1	6·3	0	3	8·9	1·4	14·7	13·3

labourers. This advancement was, however, considerably more than offset by the recessions noted in the remaining trades, steam shovelmen, and painters, decorators and paperhangers particularly, showing substantial increases in slackness. Bricklayers, masons and plasterers, carpenters and joiners and electrical workers also recorded important losses in work available, and the situation declined slightly for plumbers and steamfitters, and tile layers, lathers and roofers. When contrasted with the returns for October a year ago the depression evident among carpenters and joiners was a large factor in the increase in idleness shown in the building trades as a whole during the month reviewed. Steam shovelmen and plumbers and steamfitters also, indicated extensive employment curtailment and noteworthy contractions in activity were evident among bricklayers, masons and plasterers, and electrical workers. Bridge and structural iron workers, on the other hand, were afforded a much better volume of work and conditions for granite and stone cutters, painters, decorators and paperhangers, tile layers, lathers and roofers, and hod carriers and building labourers were considerably improved.

In the transportation industries 7·8 per cent of the members included in the returns were idle on the last day of October in contrast with unemployment percentages of 5·8 in September and 5·3 at the close of October, 1937. The October percentage was based on the returns tabulated from 829 unions of transportation workers involving a membership of 65,893 persons, 5,145 of whom were without employment at the end of the month. Steam railway employees, whose returns constituted over 78 per cent of the entire group membership reported, showed some falling off in activity from September, as did also navigation workers and street and electrical railway employees. Among teamsters and chauffeurs, however, there was a slightly upward employment tendency. As in the previous comparison, steam railway employees and navigation workers showed contractions in work afforded from October last year. Teamsters and chauffeurs, and street and electric railway employees, however, indicated a slight rise in available work.

Retail shop clerks, who for some months past have reported adequate work for all their members, registered an unemployment percentage of 0·3 at the close of October. This was apparent from returns received from 5 locals with a total of 1,903 members. In October a year ago all members were reported busy.

A slight change only in conditions was noted by civic employees during October, both when compared with the returns for the preceding month and October, 1937, the 79 unions from which reports were tabulated with a combined membership of 9,363 persons, indicating that a percentage of 1·4 were unployed, compared with 1·1 per cent of inactivity in September and with 1·6 per cent in October last year.

The situation in the miscellaneous group of trades during October showed little variation from the preceding month, though the tendency was favourable according to the returns compiled from 139 unions, with a membership total of 11,849 persons. Of these, 1,746 were idle on the last day of the month, a percentage of 14·7, contrasted with 15·2 per cent in September. Theatre and stage employees, unclassified workers and stationary engineers and firemen all showed slight improvement in conditions, which was partially offset by the contractions evident among hotel and restaurant employees and barbers. Compared with the returns for October, 1937, when 5·5 per cent of idleness was recorded, all groups reflected a downward employment movement during the month reviewed, unclassified workers especially indicating pronounced increases in slackness. Among hotel and restaurant, and theatre and stage employees the recessions noted were moderate. Barbers and stationary engineers and firemen, however, recorded a slightly lesser volume of work.

Fishermen reported a sharp increase in unemployment during October from September the 8 unions making returns, with 1,173 members showing that 236 were unemployed at the close of the month, a percentage of 20·1 in contrast with 1·1 per cent of idleness in September. Conditions were, however, somewhat improved from October, 1937, when 23·6 per cent of inactivity was recorded.

A much higher level of activity was apparent among lumber workers and loggers during October than in the preceding month, as indicated by the reports tabulated from 3 associations embracing a membership of 1,834 persons. Of these 149, or a percentage of 8·1 were idle on the last day of the month, contrasted with 22·0 per cent in September. Noteworthy increases in slackness, however, were manifest from October, 1937, when 2·4 per cent of unemployment was recorded.

Table I shows by provinces the percentage of members who were on an average unemployed each year from 1919 to 1937, inclusive, and also the percentages of unemployment by provinces for October of each year from 1919 to 1935, inclusive, and for each month from October, 1936, to date. Table II summarizes the returns in the various groups of industries for the same months as in Table I.

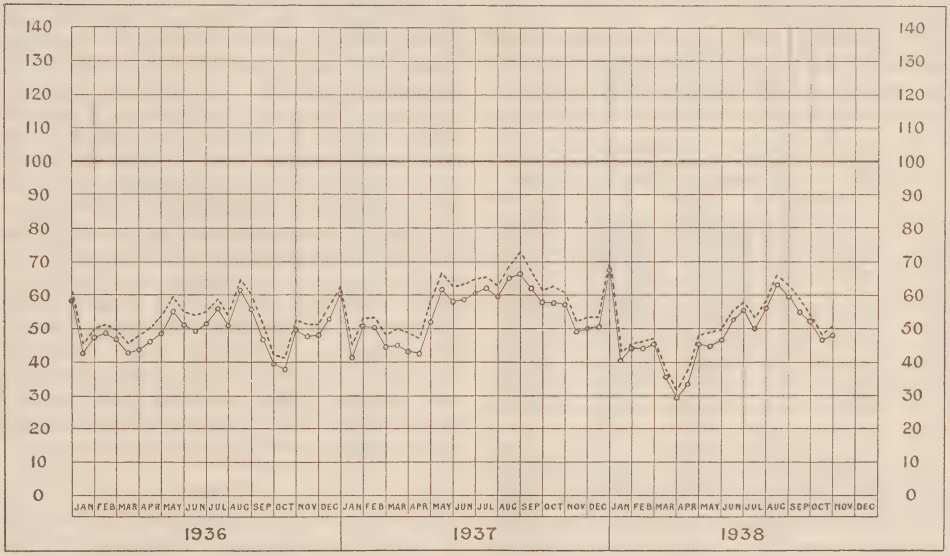
(3) Employment Office Reports for October, 1938

During the month of October, 1938, reports from the offices of the employment Service of Canada showed a decline of over 5 per cent in the average daily placements effected from those of the preceding month and also one of 6 per cent from those of the corresponding month of last year. In comparison with September, 1938, farming, logging, manufacturing and transportation registered losses, the largest being in farming, while increases were recorded in construction and maintenance, services, trade and mining, that in construction and maintenance being quite substantial. When compared with October, 1937, all groups, except construction and maintenance and trade, reported fewer placements, a very marked gain in the former group almost entirely offsetting the heavy decrease shown in logging. The decline in farming, however, which also was large and those in manufacturing and services, which were fairly marked, together with the minor losses in transportation and mining, much more than counterbalanced the small increase registered in trade.

The accompanying chart shows the trend of employment since January, 1936, as represented by the ratio of vacancies notified and of placements effected for each 100 applications for work registered at the offices of the Employment Service throughout Canada, compilations being made semi-monthly. It will be seen from the graph that the curve of vacancies and of placements in relation to applications declined during the first half of October but followed an upward trend during the latter half of the month under review and at the close of October attained a level about 9 points below that recorded at the close of the corresponding month a year ago. The ratio of vacancies to each 100 applications was 48·0 during the first half and 50·8 during the second half of October, 1938, in contrast with ratios of 62·6 and 60·6 during the corresponding periods of 1937. The ratios of placements to each 100 applications during the periods under review were 46·5 and 48·0, as compared with 57·6 and 57·1 in the corresponding month of 1937.

POSITIONS OFFERED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED FOR EACH ONE HUNDRED APPLICATIONS FOR EMPLOYMENT

Applications———— Vacancies - - - - - - - - - Placements —o—o—o—o—o—o



The average number of vacancies reported daily by employers to the offices of the Service throughout Canada during October, 1938, was 1,479, as compared with 1,572 in the preceding month and with 1,614 in October a year ago.

The average number of applications for employment received daily by the offices during the month under review was 2,989, in comparison with 2,799 in September, 1938, and with 2,623 during October last year.

The average number of placements made daily by the offices of the Service during October, 1938, was 1,414 of which 917 were in regular employment and 497 in work of one week's duration or less, as compared with a total daily average of 1,495 during the preceding month. Placements in October a year

ago averaged 1,505 daily, consisting of 1,067 in regular and 438 in casual employment.

During the month of October, 1938, the offices of the Service referred 37,095 persons to vacancies and effected a total of 35,348 placements. Of these, the placements in regular employment were 22,922, of which 17,281 were of men and 5,641 of women, while placements in casual work totalled 12,426. The number of vacancies reported by employers was 25,997 for men and 10,973 for women, a total of 36,970, with applications for work numbering 74,715, of which 55,355 were from men and 19,360 from women. Reports for September, 1938, showed 39,279 positions available, 69,960 applications made and 37,367 placements effected, while in October, 1937, there were recorded 40,347 vacancies, 65,551 applications for work and 37,605 placements in regular and casual employment.

The following table gives the placements effected by the offices of the Employment Service, each year, from January, 1928, to date:—

Year	Placements		
	Regular	Casual	Total
1928	334,604	135,724	470,328
1929	260,747	137,620	398,367
1930	187,872	180,807	368,679
1931	175,652	295,876	471,508
1932	153,771	198,443	352,214
1933	170,576	181,521	352,097
1934	223,564	182,527	406,091
1935	226,345	127,457	353,802
1936	217,931	113,519	331,450
1937	275,300	114,236	389,536
1938 (10 months)	199,150	102,292	301,442

Nova Scotia

During October, positions offered through Employment Offices in Nova Scotia were over 5 per cent higher than in the preceding month and nearly 3 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of over 5 per cent in comparison with September and of nearly one per cent when compared with October, 1937. The only changes of importance in placements by industrial divisions when comparison is made with October of last year were a gain in services and a decline in logging. Other changes included an increase in construction and maintenance and losses in manufacturing, trade and farming. Placements under construction and maintenance numbered 577 and of services 605: of the latter 460 were of household workers. During the month 392 men and 153 women were placed in regular employment.

New Brunswick

Orders received at Employment Offices in New Brunswick during October called for nearly 9 per cent more workers than in the preceding month and were nearly 35 per cent above the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of gain were reported in placements under both comparisons. The increase in placements over October, 1937, was due to a substantial gain in the highway division of construction and maintenance. There were small losses in services and manufacturing and minor changes only in all other groups. Most of the placements effected were in construction and maintenance and services, there being 420 in the former group and 668 in the latter. Of the placements in services, 484 were of household workers. Regular placements numbered 104 of men and 88 of women.

Quebec

There was a decrease of one per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in the Province of Quebec during October when compared with the preceding month, but an increase of over 17 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. Placements were nearly 4 per cent higher than in September and nearly 27 per cent above October, 1937. A substantial gain under construction and maintenance accounted for the increase in placements over October of last year, although moderate improvement was also shown in transportation. The most noteworthy loss was in logging and there were small declines in services and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 76; logging, 347; transportation, 296; construction and maintenance, 4,691 and services, 2,873, of which 2,640 were of household workers. There were 5,299 men and 1,899 women placed in regular employment.

Ontario

Opportunities for employment, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in Ontario during October, were over 8 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month and nearly 32 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 7 per cent when compared with September and of over 26 per cent in comparison with October, 1937. The decrease in placements from October of last year was mainly due to a substantial loss in logging, although large declines were also reported in farming, services, transportation and manufacturing. Construction and maintenance was the only group to show any improvement of importance and a minor increase was reported in trade. Placements by industrial divisions included manufacturing, 670; logging, 451; farming, 1,080; construction and maintenance, 4,298; trade, 412 and services, 3,813, of which 2,651 were of household workers. During the month 4,322 men and 1,657 women were placed in regular employment.

REPORTS OF THE EMPLOYMENT OFFICES FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1938

Offices	Vacancies		Applicants					Regular placements same period 1937
	Reported during period	Unfilled at end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placed		Unplaced at end of period	
					Regular	Casual		
Nova Scotia	**1,292**	**29**	**1,624**	**1,244**	**545**	**708**	**2,254**	**717**
Halifax	337	25	509	295	109	186	1,137	612
Kentville	344	0	425	344	254	90	190	.....
New Glasgow	265	4	308	265	110	158	351	70
Sydney	346	0	382	340	72	274	576	35
New Brunswick	**1,152**	**9**	**1,175**	**1,149**	**192**	**957**	**1,193**	**133**
Chatham	319	0	321	319	1	318	43	2
Moncton	449	9	452	446	162	284	498	100
St. John	384	0	402	384	29	355	652	31
Quebec	**9,193**	**454**	**16,925**	**10,003**	**7,198**	**1,245**	**6,529**	**5,400**
Bagotville	169	7	232	190	190	0	74	22
Chicoutimi	423	0	755	422	417	5	164	649
Hull	752	4	1,160	807	810	2	278	717
La Tuque	145	0	266	146	146	0	89	.....
Matane	1,557	52	1,650	1,574	1,554	13	155	289
Montreal	3,549	272	8,773	3,931	2,148	659	4,440	1, 621
Quebec	1,379	85	2,111	1,612	1,066	222	663	818
Rouyn	379	5	633	380	316	60	242	532
Sherbrooke	110	13	269	156	103	2	101	252
Three Rivers	481	8	747	510	205	281	138	374
Val d'Or	249	8	329	275	243	1	185	126
Ontario	**10,998**	**163**	**28,835**	**10,900**	**5,979**	**4,819**	**49,428**	**10,188**
Belleville	195	0	320	195	120	75	697	136
Brantford	248	2	550	250	199	51	1,375	179
Chatham	330	0	450	330	184	146	457	157
Fort William	302	0	375	300	230	72	882	828
Guelph	102	8	258	113	55	43	614	94
Hamilton	520	5	1,573	494	251	223	3,646	320
Kenora	153	0	362	153	53	100	272	269
Kingston	244	7	347	245	201	44	457	432
Kitchener	182	11	442	181	89	84	817	169
London	533	47	1,084	576	341	197	2,029	354
Niagara Falls	132	5	254	127	87	38	766	93
North Bay	261	0	391	257	203	54	836	417
Oshawa	312	0	630	312	159	153	1,557	77
Ottawa	1,981	4	3,421	1,976	403	1,572	3,179	646
Owen Sound	181	1	286	179	54	125	383	.....
Pembroke	286	2	386	230	163	67	78	80
Peterborough	100	0	199	100	67	33	866	319
Port Arthur	521	1	625	502	426	76	1,023	1,675
St. Catharines	370	4	709	365	249	116	2,355	236
St. Thomas	130	0	175	130	83	47	338	145
Sarnia	197	3	255	194	83	111	293	132
Sault Ste. Marie	252	0	472	251	189	62	200	332
Stratford	188	0	367	188	173	15	1,324	81
Sudbury	249	0	660	238	163	75	278	435
Timmins	582	0	1,365	581	330	251	929	568
Toronto	1,865	46	11,625	1,841	1,054	787	17,286	1,595
Welland	22	5	148	34	13	1	451	.....
Windsor	383	12	828	383	228	155	5,706	288
Woodstock	177	0	278	175	129	46	334	131
Manitoba	**4,328**	**28**	**7,070**	**4,342**	**3,687**	**642**	**14,907**	**3,294**
Brandon	188	22	214	148	134	14	570	95
Dauphin	93	0	89	93	55	38	14	.....
Portage la Prairie	53	0	53	53	34	19	0	.....
Winnipeg	3,994	6	6,714	4,048	3,464	571	14,323	3,199
Saskatchewan	**3,419**	**359**	**4,001**	**3,134**	**2,786**	**346**	**12,153**	**3,476**
Estevan	191	15	212	176	165	11	194	135
Moose Jaw	397	26	478	381	280	99	2,363	256
North Battleford	165	52	154	136	124	12	260	302
Prince Albert	249	53	263	193	153	40	501	396
Regina	847	16	968	810	719	91	5,031	875
Saskatoon	674	56	1,009	632	599	33	2,950	556
Swift Current	233	52	338	221	217	4	501	268
Weyburn	220	36	196	190	176	14	194	264
Yorkton	443	53	383	395	353	42	159	424
Alberta	**2,414**	**297**	**5,412**	**2,072**	**1,588**	**484**	**6,119**	**2,314**
Calgary	868	25	2,921	790	576	214	3,045	624
Drumheller	93	1	300	83	44	39	140	58
Edmonton	1,118	247	1,711	865	752	113	2,269	1,443
Lethbridge	143	14	271	153	114	39	467	115
Medicine Hat	192	10	209	181	102	79	198	74
British Columbia	**4,174**	**14**	**9,673**	**4,251**	**947**	**3,225**	**15,166**	**886**
Kamloops	85	0	155	84	60	24	173	24
Nanaimo	307	0	389	307	300	7	575	218
Nelson	166	0	180	166	40	126	37	100
New Westminster	55	0	128	55	21	34	944	22
Penticton	63	0	163	66	30	36	178	29
Prince George	7	0	20	7	6	1	12	43
Prince Rupert	49	0	88	49	35	14	160	4
Vancouver	3,153	14	7,705	3,228	335	2,814	11,555	265
Victoria	289	0	845	289	120	169	1,532	181
Canada	**36,970**	**1,353**	**74,715**	**37,095**	**22,922**	**12,426**	**107,749**	**26,673***
Men	25,997	568	55,355	25,665	17,281	8,343	88,636	21,289
Women	10,973	785	19,360	11,430	5,641	4,083	19,113	5,384

*265 Placements effected since closed.

MANITOBA

There was a gain of nearly 36 per cent in the number of positions offered through Employment Offices in Manitoba during October when compared with the preceding month and of nearly 30 per cent in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase also in placements of nearly 37 per cent over September and nearly 13 per cent above October, 1937. Placements in farming, construction and maintenance and services were considerably higher than during October of last year, but these gains were largely offset by a decline in logging. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were logging, 173; farming, 1,139; construction and maintenance, 1,979; and services, 935, of which 756 were of household workers. During the month there were 3,284 men and 403 women placed in regular employment.

SASKATCHEWAN

Positions offered through Employment Offices in Saskatchewan during October were 24 per cent higher than in the preceding month, but nearly 24 per cent below the corresponding month of last year. There was an increase in placements of nearly 19 per cent when compared with September, but a decline of over 22 per cent in comparison with October, 1937. Except for nominal increases in trade and transportation all industrial divisions showed declines when compared with October of last year, the most noteworthy of these being in construction and maintenance and farming. Industrial divisions in which most of the placements were effected during the month were farming, 1,950; construction and maintenance, 157 and services, 948, of which 802 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 2,041 of men and 745 of women.

ALBERTA

Orders received at Employment Offices in Alberta during October called for over 52 per cent less workers than in the preceding month and nearly 17 per cent less than during the corresponding month of last year. There was a decrease also in placements of over 57 per cent when compared with September and over 25 per cent in comparison with October, 1937. The largest change in placements from October of last year was a decrease in farming, which accounted for the decline under this comparison for the province as a whole. Placement reductions were also reported in construction and maintenance and logging, but these losses were more than offset by gains in services, mining and manufacturing. Placements by industrial divisions included logging, 79; farming, 878; mining, 105; construction and maintenance, 240 and services, 660, of which 493 were of household workers. During the month 1,186 men and 402 women were placed in regular employment.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Employment opportunities, as indicated by orders received at Employment Offices in British Columbia during October, were over 11 per cent less favourable than in the preceding month, but nearly 18 per cent better than during the corresponding month of last year. Similar percentages of change were reported in placements under both comparisons. The increase in placements over October, 1937, was due to a gain in the highway division of construction and maintenance, made up largely of placements on relief work. Services, manufacturing, farming and transportation showed declines, but there were minor increases in all other groups. Placements by industrial divisions included farming, 87; construction and maintenance, 3,252 and services, 698, of which 524 were of household workers. Placements in regular employment numbered 653 of men and 294 of women.

Movement of Labour

During the month of October, 1938, the offices of the Employment Service of Canada made 22,922 placements in regular employment 10,757 of which were of persons for whom the employment located was outside the immediate region of the offices at which they were registered. Of the latter, 528 were granted the Employment Service reduced transportation rate, 504 going to centres within the same province as the despatching office and 24 to other provinces. The reduced transportation rate, which is 2·5 cents per mile with a minimum fare of $4.00, is granted by the railway companies to *bona fide* applicants at the offices of the Employment Service who may wish to travel to distant employment for which no workers are available locally.

The movement of labour in Quebec during October originated at Hull and comprised the transfer of 14 bushmen to employment in the Pembroke zone. By offices in Ontario during October 441 persons were shipped to provincial situations. The Port Arthur office issued certificates to 265 bush workers, 3 mine employees, one hotel waitress, one cook and one domestic; the Fort William office to 71 bush workers and one miner, and the Sudbury office to 61 bush workers and one mine blacksmith travelling to centres within their respective zones. In addition, the Sudbury zone received 10 bushmen from North Bay and one bushman from Toronto, while to the Port Arthur

zone one blacksmith was shipped from Sudbury. Under the Dominion-Provincial Youth Training Plan during October various Ontario offices were instrumental in transferring 24 persons to centres within the province, enabling them to register for training courses in a number of lines of work. Transfers at the reduced rate in Manitoba during October were effected by the Winnipeg office and numbered 25, of which 15 were within the province and 10 outside. The latter were to the Port Arthur zone and included the despatch of 6 bushmen, one mine worker, one farm hand, one blacksmith and one housekeeper. The provincial movement was entirely within the Winnipeg zone, 11 bushmen, one fisherman, one mill labourer, one mine carpenter and one hotel waitress being carried to employment at various centres. In Saskatchewan during October, 4 workers travelled at the reduced rate to points within the province. Receiving certificates at Saskatoon one bushman went to Prince Albert and 2 bushmen to employment in the Saskatoon zone. Within its own zone the Regina office transferred one teacher. Business transacted by Alberta offices during October involved the despatch of 43 persons to provincial employment. On certificates secured at Edmonton 17 bushmen, 11 mine workers, 4 bricklayers, 4 highway construction workers, 2 farm hands, 2 Dominion Parks labourers and one domestic were carried at the reduced rate to centres within the Edmonton zone. From Calgary one farm hand was sent to a point within the same zone and one farm housekeeper to Edmonton. The Vancouver office was responsible for the one transfer effected in British Columbia during October, which was of a companion help travelling to a situation in the Vancouver zone.

Of the 528 persons who took advantage of the Employment Service reduced transportation rate during October, 219 were transported by the Canadian National Railways, 308 by the Canadian Pacific Railway and one by the Pacific Great Eastern Railway.

In addition to the 2·5 cent rate referred to in the above, the special harvest transportation facilities extended by the railway companies in the Prairie Provinces during August and the first half of September was continued in the province of Alberta alone until the 15th of October. By this arrangement a special harvest rate of 1·5 cents per mile was accorded to all applicants upon presentation of certificates supplied by offices of the Employment Service in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the transfers being entirely confined to the districts within their respective provinces. A summary of the movement of labour under this plan for August and September has appeared in the two previous issues of the Labour Gazette. During the first fifteen days of October, however, 30 harvesters in Alberta profited by this special rate, 17 of whom were conveyed by the Canadian National Railways and 13 by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

(4) Building Permits Issued in Canada during October, 1938

The estimated cost of the building authorized by 58 cities during October was $9,587,462; this was a pronounced increase of $4,304,041 or 81·5 per cent, as compared with the September total of $5,283,421, and of $5,185,625, or 117·8 per cent over October, 1937, when the aggregate value was $4,401,837. The estimated cost of the construction work authorized in October, 1938, was substantially greater than in any other month since September, 1931. The permit for a large public building in Ottawa was a factor in the high total for last month, while the construction work authorized in Montreal and Edmonton also greatly exceeded in value that reported in any other month of recent years.

The value of the building represented by the permits taken out in the first ten months of the present year was $52,696,759; this was higher than the aggregate of $47,362,820 reported in the period, January-October, 1937, and also exceeded that indicated in the first ten months of any other year since 1931. However, the cumulative total in each of these years has been very much lower than in preceding years of the record; the wholesale prices of building materials have recently been lower than in the same period of 1937, although they continue higher than in any of the years, 1931-1936.

Some 50 cities furnished detailed statistics, showing that they had issued about 550 permits for dwellings estimated to cost approximately $1,600,000, and some 2,500 permits for other buildings valued at more than $7,000,000. During September, authority was granted for the erection of about 470 dwellings and 2,600 other buildings, the estimated cost being approximately $1,636,000 and $3,150,000, respectively.

All provinces except Nova Scotia and British Columbia recorded increases in the value of the building authorized as compared with September, 1938, the gains of $3,017,863 or 196·6 per cent in Ontario and $974,879 or 51·5 per cent in Quebec being greatest. Nova Scotia and British Columbia showed decreases of $136,336, or 63·8 per cent and $92,809 or 15·3 per cent respectively.

As compared with October, 1937, there was improvement in Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta; in this comparison also, Ontario and Quebec reported the most pronounced increases of $2,341,126 or 105·9 per cent and $2,017,766 or 237·2 per cent, respectively. Manitoba showed a decline of $183,675 or 40 per cent as compared with October, 1937, while the falling-off in British Columbia was slight.

Montreal reported an increase in the value of authorized building as compared with the preceding month, and also over the same month of last year. In Toronto and Winnipeg, there was improvement from September, 1938, that in the latter being slight, but these cities reported declines as compared with October, 1937. The Vancouver total for October was lower than in either the preceding month, or the same month of last year.

Of the other centres, Charlottetown, New Glasgow, Fredericton, Quebec, Shawinigan Falls, Sherbrooke, Chatham, Hamilton, Kingston, Ottawa, St. Catharines, York and East York Townships, Welland, Windsor, Riverside, Brandon, St. Boniface, Regina, Saskatoon,

Year	Value of permits issued in October	Value of permits issued in first ten months	Indexes of value of permits issued in first ten months (1926=100)	Average indexes of wholesale prices of building materials in first ten months (Average 1926=100)
	$	$		
1938	9,587,462	52,696,759	39·1	90·1
1937	4,401,837	47,362,820	35·1	94·9
1936	4,262,607	34,946,019	25·9	85·9
1935	4,030,318	40,711,114	30·2	81·2
1934	2,598,024	22,313,170	16·5	82·8
1933	1,775,052	18,169,066	13·5	77·8
1932	3,170,570	38,196,769	28·3	77·5
1931	8,442,627	97,045,622	71·9	82·4
1930	12,756,402	139,117,752	103·1	92·0
1929	18,073,378	204,084,467	151·3	99·2
1928	21,558,085	187,179,719	138·8	96·8
1927	18,848,019	160,000,554	118·6	96·2
1926	14,738,402	134,902,338	100·0	100·4
1925	11,312,644	109,676,825	81·3	103·0
1924	13,089,588	109,906,921	81·5	107·6
1923	9,999,187	118,319,159	87·7	111·8
1922	10,737,525	127,515,975	94·5	108·5
1921	10,491,228	99,064,670	73·4	125·2
1920	10,401,041	106,547,319	79·0	144·4

ESTIMATED VALUE OF CONSTRUCTION WORK AS INDICATED BY BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED BY 58 CITIES.

Cities	October 1938	September 1938	October 1937	Cities	October 1938	September 1938	October 1937
	$	$	$		$	$	$
P. E. Island—							
Charlottetown	22,900	2,800	11,200	*St. Catharines	50,240	12,990	29,240
				*St. Thomas	12,065	22,241	17,627
Nova Scotia	77,457	213,793	58,242	Sarnia	27,885	7,058	35,529
*Halifax	50,767	115,568	35,627	Sault Ste. Marie	22,965	56,000	51,096
New Glasgow	4,895	3,175	4,200	*Toronto	584,403	434,857	1,031,029
*Sydney	21,795	95,050	18,415	York and East York Townships	216,792	105,179	58,495
New Brunswick	30,264	22,615[1]	22,809	Welland	19,714	15,000	8,920
Fredericton	6,500	4,200	.....	*Windsor	202,111	31,441	72,543
*Moncton	12,119	5,040	14,089	Riverside	12,635	3,855	10,600
*Saint John	11,645	13,375	8,720	Woodstock	10,509	20,855	18,436
Quebec	2,868,359	1,893,480	850,593	**Manitoba**	275,200	226,085	458,875
*Montreal—				*Brandon	7,225	7,050	3,415
*Maisonneuve	2,229,494	1,051,838	596,494	St. Boniface	62,675	15,135	25,760
*Quebec	427,390	220,982	192,111	*Winnipeg	205,300	203,900	429,700
Shawinigan Falls	48,975	12,785	9,700				
*Sherbrooke	80,350	30,800	19,000	**Saskatchewan**	346,240	152,659	48,417
*Three Rivers	51,050	437,205	24,975	*Moose Jaw	8,150	9,350	2,655
*Westmount	31,100	139,870	8,313	*Regina	81,895	59,784	43,327
				*Saskatoon	256,195	83,525	2,435
Ontario	4,552,574	1,534,711	2,211,448				
Belleville	29,925	35,525	41,200	**Alberta**	900,804	630,805	209,078
*Brantford	25,693	32,410	30,320	*Calgary	72,169	450,174	49,198
Chatham	26,325	20,400	14,975	*Edmonton	812,110	157,865	140,940
*Fort William	27,000	49,055	21,950	Lethbridge	15,510	21,241	15,070
Galt	25,905	32,514	29,712	Medicine Hat	1,015	1,525	3,870
*Guelph	7,777	7,803	5,830				
*Hamilton	252,859	184,680	119,485	**British Columbia**	513,664	606,473	531,175
*Kingston	43,512	13,628	15,572	Kamloops	28,265	6,177	10,645
*Kitchener	36,308	115,592	64,510	Nanaimo	4,360	3,450	8,259
*London	60,320	41,050	70,940	*New Westminster	110,800	32,315	42,450
Niagara Falls	16,570	11,885	27,820	Prince Rupert	4,200	550	780
Oshawa	6,440	12,675	113,275	*Vancouver	313,090	503,670	354,970
*Ottawa	2,705,460	133,244	207,125	North Vancouver	12,050	7,125	28,523
Owen Sound	4,915	3,375	16,998	*Victoria	40,899	53,186	85,548
*Peterborough	62,516	77,089	25,076				
*Port Arthur	38,200	46,720	18,915	Total— 58 cities	9,587,462	5,283,421[1]	4,401,837
*Stratford	23,530	7,590	54,230	Total—*35 cities	8,955,537	4,880,937[1]	3,856,774

[1] Includes Moncton, received too late for inclusion in September totals.

Edmonton, Kamloops, New Westminster and Prince Rupert reported increases over September, 1938, and also as compared with October, 1937.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building authorized by 58 cities during October, and in the first ten months of each year since 1920, as well as index numbers for the latter, based upon the total for 1926 as 100. The average index numbers of wholesale prices of building materials in the first ten months of the years since 1920 are also given (average, 1926=100).

The aggregate for the first ten months was higher by 11·3 per cent than in 1937, and also exceeded that for the same period in each of the five years immediately preceding, but was substantially lower than the average of $99,725,571 reported in the eighteen years, 1920-1937. The average index number of wholesale prices of building materials, though lower than in 1937, was higher than in preceding years since 1930.

The accompanying table gives the value of the building permits issued by each of the 58 cities during September and October, 1938, and October, 1937. The 35 cities for which records are available since 1910 are marked thus "*".

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS IN CANADA AT END OF NOVEMBER, 1938

Reports of Superintendents of the Employment Service

THE employment situation at the end of November was reported by the superintendents of the Employment Service to be as follows:—

Farmers in the Maritime Provinces had about completed their fall ploughing and field work. Severe storms had rendered roads impassable, so that produce at the city markets was not so plentiful. Except for the seasonal cutting of Christmas trees, logging was dull, as operators still had a considerable amount of last year's cut on hand and were not disposed to begin operations on any extended scale until the markets warranted it. Fishing was severely handicapped through high seas and heavy gales, many fishermen having lost their homes, as well as their boats and all their gear. Coal mines in the New Glasgow area and also those in Cape Breton and vicinity worked from two to six days per week. Manufacturers reported only average outputs outside the biscuit and confectionery plants, which were busy with Christmas orders. At Saint John, the pulp mill remained closed and the cotton mill was operating on short time. At Sydney, no idleness was reported in the iron and steel industry. Little new building was being started, but all construction underway progressed rapidly and road projects continued. A great number of men also were employed locally, clearing drains and shovelling snow. Freight and passenger traffic by railway was steady, but by bus and auto was slacker, due to heavy storms. The winter port season at Saint John had opened and several cargo and passenger boats had docked there. Trade, both wholesale and retail, was fair, all retail merchants being busy preparing for Christmas. Placements of houseworkers in the Women's Division remained steady.

Farming in the Province of Quebec was very quiet and no improvement was noted in logging. Sawmills had been unable to dispose entirely of last year's cut, but contracts for railway ties were expected. Producing mines at Rouyn were operating normally and some drilling was underway. Manufacturing centres reported as follows: Bagotville, increased activity; Chicoutimi, paper mills working at 75 per cent capacity, while the aluminium plant was very busy; Hull and Rouyn, decreased activity, Matane, fair; Montreal, production nearly normal, although several hundred men had been laid off in the metal industries; Quebec, leather slack, but furs and clothing busier; Val d'Or, some rush orders on hand, coincident with the closing of the navigation season. Experienced tradesmen throughout the province were finding employment in connection with new construction, the enlargement of industrial and commercial buildings, apartment houses, etc., labourers alone suffering loss in this line from lack of work. Highway contractors had also taken advantage of the excellent weather to speed up work and, as a result, many additional men were employed. Trade was rather quiet and a general decrease was noted in household services.

The call for farm help in Ontario was very light, with plenty of experienced workers available. Although far below that of last year, the demand for loggers showed some improvement, the supply of men for cordwood cutting, however, being greatly in excess of requirements. Mining was quiet and many skilled men applied for work daily on the premises. Manufacturing, on the whole, remained fairly steady, although seasonal fluctuation appeared in some industries. Iron

and steel establishments reported low production and staff levels. Agricultural implement factories, while continuing to rehire regular employees, were still below last year's standard. Candy and textile firms were very busy preparing for the Christmas trade. Furniture, tobacco and metal industries, also, were somewhat better. Activity in auto plants likewise had increased considerably. Leather and shoe factories remained about the same. Building construction was beginning to slacken, as various projects were nearing completion, and few new large contracts were being let. Colder weather, too, was responsible for the slowing down of highway work. Lake shipments at Fort William were regular, and increased railway activity at Niagara Falls continued to provide extra employment. The call for fully experienced domestic workers was maintained, particularly for cooks and cooks-general. Requests for clerical and sales help showed some improvement and a few women and girls were placed with industrial concerns.

Orders in the Prairie Provinces for help under the Farm Relief Plan formed the bulk of the demand in this group, with applicants still plentiful. Logging was quiet, except for placements in cordwood camps. Coal mines registered the usual amount of seasonal activity, with plenty of help available. The oil industry at Calgary was unsettled, but increasing interest was being taken in wildcat fields. Manufacturing was fair. Building construction was apparently ended for the time being, only a few repair and alteration jobs being in progress. Highway construction also was approaching completion. Trade was good, with collections fair. A number of women had been placed in household service on farms under the bonus scheme and a scarcity of applicants was recorded in certain localities for this type of work. Employment in city homes, however, was not so easily obtainable, as vacancies, except for those who had taken the specialized training course, were fewer.

Farming was quiet in British Columbia. Contraction was also noted in logging, with some slight reduction in numbers employed. The cutting and shipping of Christmas trees continued and this had helped the situation to a great extent. Sawmills in general were very slack. Coal mines, except at Nanaimo where all Canadian collieries were working full time, recorded no increase in output. Herring and chum salmon fishing at Nanaimo was active and reduction plants were operating again in the vicinity of Prince Rupert, but not, as yet, at capacity. Factories in Nelson were working as usual. A little improvement was noted at Victoria in the building trades, but this was only on small jobs; elsewhere few new contracts were underway and highway construction had slackened. Quietness prevailed in drydocks and shipyards and along the waterfront at Prince Rupert. Colder weather afforded an impetus to trade, both wholesale and retail, but collections were slow. There were numerous vacancies for experienced household help and a scarcity of persons of the right type available; many unskilled applicants for domestic service, however, were seeking employment.

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE UNITED STATES

Great Britain

THE British *Ministry of Labour Gazette*, November, 1938, summarized the employment situation as follows:—

Employment at October 17 showed an improvement as compared with September 12. It improved in the cotton, wool and other main textile industries, coal mining, iron and steel and metal goods manufacture, the motor vehicle, cycle and aircraft industry, tailoring, paper manufacture, and the fishing industry. On the other hand, employment declined in hotel and boarding house, railway, shipping and road passenger transport services, the distributive trades, building, public works contracting, printing, ship building and repairing, bread, biscuit, etc. making, entertainments, sports, etc., and laundry service.

It is provisionally estimated that at October 17, 1938, the number of insured persons, aged 16-64, in employment in Great Britain was approximately 12,294,000. This was 23,000 more than at September 12, 1938, but, on a comparable basis, 210,000 less than at October 18, 1937.

The figure for the number in employment on October 17, 1938, includes 839,000 persons insured under the agricultural scheme and in the classes of domestic employments which became insurable at April 4, 1938. These classes have hitherto been excluded from these figures.

Among insured persons, aged 16-64, the percentage unemployed in Great Britain and Northern Ireland at October 17, 1938, was 12·3 as compared with 12·4 at September 12.

For October 18, 1937, the percentage (which excludes the classes brought into insurance in April, 1938) was 9·8. For persons insured under the general scheme the corresponding percentages were 12·7 at October 17, 1938, 12·8 at September 12, 1938, and 10·1 at October 18, 1937. For persons within the agricultural scheme the percentages were 4·3, 4·1 and 3·3 respectively.

At October 17, 1938, the numbers of unemployed persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges in Great Britain were 1,408,932 wholly unemployed, 307,947 temporarily stopped, and 64,348 normally in casual employment, making a total of 1,781,227; this was 17,391 less than at September 12, 1938, but 390,978 more than at October 18, 1937.

The total of 1,781,227 persons on the registers in Great Britain at October 17, 1938, included 1,019,969 persons with claims admitted for insurance benefit, 538,565 with applications authorized for unemployment allowances, 51,845 persons with applications for insurance benefit or unemployment allowances under consideration, and 170,848 other persons, of whom 43,351 were juveniles under 16 years of age.

In Great Britain and Northern Ireland the total number of persons on the registers of Employment Exchanges at October 17, 1938, was 1,862,662, as compared with 1,880,575 at September 12, 1938, and 1,460,080 at October 18, 1937.

United States

According to a press release dated November 23, issued by Miss Frances Perkins, United States Secretary of Labor, a further substantial gain in non-agricultural employment was shown in October. Continuing the succession of gains in employment since July, 248,000 additional persons obtained employment over the month interval. Approximately 900,000 non-agricultural workers have returned to work over the four-month interval. These figures, it was pointed out, do not include employees on projects of the Works Progress Administration and other federal emergency agencies. Temporary cannery employees are also excluded as they are not considered as part of the normal labour supply but are drawn into industry during the packing season.

The following paragraphs taken from the official press release show the employment situation in the United States during October to be as follows:—

Gains were generally reported in the various manufacturing and non-manufacturing industries surveyed. Factory employment in October continued the upswing which began in July, the slightly-larger-than-seasonal gain of 0·8 per cent indicating the hiring of 53,000 additional workers between mid-September and mid-October. Excluding the decrease of approximately 103,000 casual workers in canneries, there was an increase of approximately 156,000 workers in other lines of manufacturing activity. Weekly payrolls rose more sharply than employment, the gain of 3·3 per cent indicating an increase of approximately $5,100,000 in the weekly wage disbursements of factory workers. While gains in factory employment and payrolls are usually reported from September to October, the current gains are significant as they are slightly more pronounced than the seasonally expected gains of 0·3 per cent in employment and 1·6 per cent in payrolls. Payrolls normally show a greater gain than employment in October because September payroll totals are somewhat depressed by the observance of the Labor Day holiday in the September pay period reported.

Gains in employment were reported in wholesale and retail trade establishments, and reports from anthracite and bituminous coal mines and private building construction contractors showed slightly greater than seasonal expansion. Metal mines continued to expand their working forces, and telephone and telegraph companies and electric-railroad and motor-bus companies added workers to their payrolls. Year-round hotels also took on additional employees. Crude petroleum producing companies reported a reduction in working forces, laundries reported a seasonal loss, and dyeing and cleaning, brokerage, insurance, and quarrying firms reported declines of less than one per cent.

The gains were predominantly in the durable goods industries, the October employment index (79·0) for this group standing 4·9 per cent above the September level. Thirty-five of the 43 durable goods industries reported employment gains over the month interval. Employment in the durable goods industries, however, has recovered only to the March, 1938, level and is 28 per cent below the high point reached in May of last year.

While 26 of the 44 non-durable goods industries surveyed reported employment gains from September to October, the group as a whole showed a decline of 2·2 per cent. The October non-durable group index (99·4), with the exception of the preceding month, stands above the level of any month since November, 1937, and 11 per cent below the high recorded in September of last year.

The outstanding employment gain in October was in the automobile, body and parts industry in which approximately 85,000 workers were returned to jobs. The hardware industry, due largely to demand for automobile hardware, reported a gain of nearly 7,000 workers.

Other durable goods industries reported substantial gains in virtually all instances the gains being larger than seasonal.

The more pronounced losses in employment over the month interval were in industries in which seasonal recessions normally occur in October. The largest decrease (103,000 workers) occurred in canning and preserving. Other non-durable industries reporting declines of a seasonal character were ice cream, beverages, boots and shoes, silk and rayon goods, women's clothing, and men's clothing. Among the durable goods industries showing losses were tin cans and other tinware, electric and steam railroad car building, and marble-slate-granite.

Retail trade establishments hired approximately 44,000 additional workers in October to handle the increased volume of fall business. While the October gain is less than the preceding 9-year average, the gain from August to October, 1938, is greater than the average August-October gains in preceding years. The retail general merchandise group, which is composed of department, variety, general merchandise stores, and mail-order houses, showed a gain of 2·6 per cent. Other lines of retail trade showing a substantial gain in numbers of additional workers hired, included apparel, furniture, jewellery, and building materials. Wholesale trade establishments reported a seasonal gain of approximately 8,000 workers who were taken on over the month interval. Anthracite mines continued to re-employ workers, employment increasing 12·8 per cent, or 8,500 workers, over the month interval. Bituminous coal mines also added workers, the rise of 5·0 per cent indicating the re-employment of 19,300 workers. A further expansion in employment of 3·3 per cent, or 2,000 workers, was reported in metal mines, reflecting increased activity due to improved metal prices. Telephone and telegraph companies added approximately 2,100 workers to their payrolls and year-round hotels took on 3,500 additional employees. Employment in private building construction showed a more pronounced gain than the average for the preceding 6-year period, reports from 12,142 private building contractors employing 108,234 workers showing an increase of 2·3 per cent from September to October.

The employment losses in the laundry and crude petroleum producing industries were 4,800 and 3,900, respectively. Small decreases in numbers of workers were shown in brokerage, insurance, dyeing and cleaning, and electric light and power industries.

A preliminary report of the Interstate Commerce Commission indicated a gain of 1·4 per cent, or more than 12,000, in the number of employees on Class I railroads.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

THE Department of Labour is furnished from month to month with information regarding contracts awarded by various departments of the Government of Canada which include among their provisions fair wages conditions for the protection of the labour to be employed.

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government was originally adopted in 1900 and was expressed in an Order in Council of June 7, 1922, which was subsequently amended by an Order in Council of April 9, 1924. The Fair Wages Order in Council contains certain conditions marked "A" which are applicable to contracts for building and construction work, and certain other conditions marked "B" which apply in the case of contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies and equipment.

On December 31, 1934, an Order in Council was passed rescinding the "B" conditions previously in effect and substituting other conditions therefor, the full text of which appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for January, 1935, pp. 24-25. Provision had been made in the "B" labour conditions in their original form for the payment of wages rates not less than those generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district in which the work is to be performed, or if there were no current rates then fair and reasonable rates. This provision was retained in the amending Order in Council of December 31, 1934, but with the added proviso that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents an hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, less than 20 cents an hour. It is also provided that in any cases where the provincial Minimum Wages Laws require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of federal contracts. With respect to males and females under 18 years of age, it is required that they shall be paid rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the Minimum Wages scales of the respective provinces.

Respecting contracts for building and construction work, the "A" conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council of 1922 as amended in 1924, were superseded in 1930, in so far as wages and hours are concerned by an Act of Parliament known as "The Fair Wages and

Eight Hour Day Act, 1930." This Act, however, has now in turn been superseded by "The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935," which came into force on May 1, 1936. The clause relating to wages and hours in the last named statute is in the terms following:—

"All persons in the employ of the contractor, subcontractor, or any other person doing or contracting to do the whole or any part of the work contemplated by the contract shall during the continuance of the work be paid fair wages;

"The working hours of persons while so employed shall not exceed eight hours per day or forty-four hours per week except in such special cases as the Governor in Council may otherwise provide, or except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister."

The new Act like the 1930 measure, applies not only to contracts made with the Government of Canada for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, but also to workmen employed on works of this nature by the Government direct who are excluded from the operation of the Civil Service Act. It contains, however, a provision which did not appear in the 1930 legislation, which applies the fair wages policy to works of construction, remodelling, repair or demolition that are assisted by Federal grant in the form of contribution, subsidy, loan, advance or guarantee. Thus, with respect to works for the elimination of grade crossings, towards which assistance is granted from Dominion public funds under Orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners, the same labour conditions are enforced which apply to works of building and construction undertaken for the various departments of the Dominion Government.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts for the construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any work, is to obtain beforehand from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classes of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of contract.

Both in the case of contracts for building and construction work and in the case of contracts for the manufacture and supply of fittings and supplies, the Minister of Labour is empowered to determine any questions which may arise as to wages rates for overtime and as to the proper classification of any work for the purposes of wages and hours. In the event of a dispute arising as to what is the current or fair and reasonable rate of wages or what are the current hours fixed by the custom of the trade, or fair and reasonable hours on contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the Minister of Labour is vested with authority to make binding decisions.

In the case of contracts for building and construction work and also of contracts for governmental supplies and equipment, the contractor is required to post and keep posted in a conspicuous place on the premises where the contract is being executed, occupied or frequented by the workmen the fair wages clause or schedule inserted in his contract for the protection of the workmen employed. The contractor is also required to keep proper books and records showing the names, trades and addresses of all workmen in his employ and the wages paid out and time worked by such workmen, these records to be open for inspection by fair wages officers of the Government, any time it may be expedient to the Minister to have the same inspected.

It is further declared that the contractor shall not be entitled to payment of any money which would otherwise be payable under the terms of contract until he has filed a statement showing: (1) the wages rates and hours of labour which are in force for the various classes of workmen; (2) whether any wages or payments remain in arrears; and (3) that all of the labour conditions of the contract have been complied with. In the event of default being made in the payment of the wages of any workmen employed, claim therefor may be filed with the minister of the department with which the contract has been made and payment of such claim may be made by the latter.

All workmen employed in the execution of these contracts shall be residents of Canada, unless the minister of the department with which the contract has been made is of opinion that Canadian labour is not available, or that other special circumstances exist which render it contrary to the public interest to enforce this provision.

In the case of contracts for building and construction works, clerks of works or other inspecting officers appointed by the Government to ensure the due observance of the contracts are specially directed by the Fair Wages Order in Council to do all in their power to see that the labour conditions are fully complied with and to report any apparent violations to the department with which the contract is made.

In the case of contracts for the manufacture of the classes of supplies coming under the "B" Conditions of the Fair Wages Order in Council, it is required that the contractor's premises and the work being performed under contract shall be open for inspection at any

reasonable time by any officer authorized by the Minister of Labour for this purpose, and that the premises shall be kept in sanitary condition.

Contracts for dredging work also contain provisions for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours, and empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise.

During the past month statements were received in the Department of Labour showing that the following contracts have recently been executed by the Government of Canada:

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition*

NOTE: The labour conditions of each of the contracts noted under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than 8 per day and 44 per week, provide that: "Where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than 44 per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work," and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are *minimum* rates only and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation."

BOARD OF TRANSPORT COMMISSIONERS

Construction of a level C.P.R. railway crossing diversion at Third Avenue East, Owen Sound, Ontario, to be undertaken by the city of Owen Sound with the aid of a grant from Dominion public funds. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 40
Teamster, team and wagon	0 75
Teamster and team (without wagon)	0 70
Teamsters	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Road roller operator:	
Gasoline	0 50
Steam	0 65

Construction of a subway for the Canadian National Railways at Ste. Marguerite street, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, Atlas Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. A grant from Dominion public funds was also made towards this work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Crane operators (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65
Gasoline shovel operators	0 85
Labourers	0 40
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters	0 66
Watchmen	0 35

Reconstruction of the subway at d'Argenson street, Montreal, P.Q., for the Canadian National Railways. Name of contractors, the Atlas Construction Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. A grant of Dominion public funds was also made towards this contract. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Crane operators (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65
Gasoline shovel operators	0 85
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters	0 66
Watchmen	0 35

Construction of a subway on Notre Dame street, Montreal, P.Q., for the Canadian National Railways. Name of contractors, Messrs. Duranceau and Duranceau, Montreal, P.Q. A grant from Dominion public funds was also made towards this contract. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Crane operators (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 70
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 65

	Per hour
Gasoline shovel operators	0 85
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 60
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters	0 66
Watchmen	0 35

Making such changes in telephone lines and facilities as may be necessary to permit of the construction of the above-mentioned subways at d'Argenson, Ste. Marguerite and Notre Dame streets, Montreal, P.Q. Work undertaken by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. A grant was made towards this work also, from Dominion public funds, under authority of orders of the Board of Transport Commissioners for Canada. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per week
Telephone cable splicers	$39 00
Telephone linemen	38 00
	Per month
Telephone line foremen	$200 00
Cable splicing foremen	235 00
	Per hour
Labourers	$0 40
Tile layers (on underground conduits)	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Steam	0 65
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Bricklayers and masons	0 90
Bricklayers' and masons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Watchman	0 35
Cable splicers' helpers	0 45
	Per month
Conduit inspectors	$184 00
	Per week
Gang clerks	38 00

Erection of a concrete C.N.R. subway near Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Canadian Vibro Concrete Pile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, August 31, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $10,500. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators: gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Driver	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drill runners	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Pipe fitters (surface—temporary work)	0 50
Pile driver engineer	0 60
Pile driver foreman	0 70
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Watchman	0 30

Erection of superstructure and fencing in connection with a C.N.R. subway at d'Argenson street, Montreal, P.Q. Name of contractors, the Dominion Bridge Company, Montreal, P.Q. A grant towards this work was made from Dominion public funds. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Structural steel erectors	$0 75
Compressor operators:	
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Steam	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam	0 65
Painters	0 66
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Watchman	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF FISHERIES

Construction of a 107-foot boat for operations on the West Coast. Name of contractors, Star Shipyard (Mercer's) Ltd., New Westminster, B.C. Date of contract, November 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $78,289. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmith's helpers	0 55
Caulkers—wood	0 75
Coppersmiths	0 82
Coppersmiths' helpers	0 50
Electricians	0 68
Electricians' helpers	0 50
Fitters (machine)	0 75
Labourers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Painters	0 75
Plumbers and pipefitters	0 71
Plumbers' and pipefitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Patternmakers	0 84
Riggers	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Sheet metal workers' helpers	0 50
Shipwrights and joiners	0 75
Welders (electric)	0 86½
Welders and burners (acetylene)	0 80

Construction of an 87-foot boat for operation on the West Coast. Name of contractor, Mr. W. R. Menchions, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 23, 1938. Amount of contract, $51,142. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Construction of a new galley at the R.C.N. Barracks at Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Standard Construction Company, Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, November 14, 1938

Amount of contract, $25,953. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 97½
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Cement finishers (floors)	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Elevator constructors	0 85
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers, sheet metal	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 97½
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Tile setters	0 97½
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxer and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75
Cement finishers (walls)	0 75

Installation of a heating system in both H.M.C.S. "Ottawa" and "Restigouche" at Esquimalt Dockyard, B.C. Name of contractors, Yarrows Limited, Esquimalt, B.C. Date of contract, November 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $45,250. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Anglesmiths	$0 86½
Anglesmiths' helpers	0 65
Blacksmiths	0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 55
Boilermakers	0 86½
Boilermakers' helpers	0 65
Bricklayers	0 90
Carpenters—ships	0 75
Caulkers—iron	0 86½
Caulkers—wood	0 75
Chippers	0 86½
Coppersmiths	0 82
Coppersmiths' helpers	0 50
Driller	0 74
Engineers (hoisting)	0 72
Electricians	0 68
Electricians' helpers	0 50
Fitters (machine)	0 75
Flanger	0 84
Holders-on	0 74
Labourers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Milling machine men	0 75
Moulders—iron	0 75
Painters	0 75
Passer boys (over 21)	0 42
Patternmakers	0 84
Platers	0 86½
Plumbers and pipe fitters	0 71
Plumbers' and pipe fitters' helpers	0 50
Punch and shear men	0 74
Reamers and countersinkers	0 68
Riggers	0 65
Riggers' helpers	0 50
Riveters	0 86½
Rivet heaters	0 66
Shipwrights and joiners	0 75
Ships' fitters	0 86½
Ships' fitters' helpers	0 65
Ships' fitters' helpers on slab work	0 68
Tappers	0 74
Welders—acetylene	0 80
Welders—electric	0 86½

8 hour day and 48 hour week.

Erection of a chain link fence and gates at the Joint Service Magazines, Kamloops, B.C. Name of contractors, Lundy Fence Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 8, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,400. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Axemen	$0 45
Carpenters	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Driver	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Watchman	0 40

Construction of an Experimental Station at Rockcliffe, Ont., for the Royal Canadian Corps of Signals. Name of contractors, Ross-Meagher Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,648. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asbestos insulation workers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters	0 85
Cement finisher	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Compressor operator—gasoline or electric	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Drivers	0 45
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single drum	0 70
Double drum	0 70

	Per hour
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Machinists	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 82
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 90
Steam shovel engineers	0 90
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Stonecutters	0 80
Structural steel workers	0 80
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a rifle range at Winona, Ont. Name of contractors, Brennan Paving Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, November 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $18,240. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Cement finisher	0 60
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Driver	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Linemen, telephone	0 75
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters and glaziers	0 60
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Team and scraper	0 75
Teams and plough	0 75
Tractor operators	0 50
Watchman	0 35

Construction of an extension to the Rifle Range at Valcartier, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Miles Lonergan, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, November 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,750. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters and joiners	$0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Cement finisher	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 40
Electricians	0 65
Labourers	0 40
Linemen, telephone	0 65
Machinists	0 65
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Rodmen—reinforcing steel	0 50
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchman	0 35

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction of the Supreme Court of Canada building, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, Anglin-Norcross Ontario Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 28, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,550,000 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Blacksmiths	0 70
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Firemen (stationary)	0 50
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Elevator constructors	0 85
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 60
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Linoleum layers	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Powdermen	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Asbestos insulation workers	0 70
Asphalt rakers and finishers	0 55
Structural steel workers	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 60
Drill runners	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 80

	Per hour
Tile setters	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Machinist	0 70
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	0 75
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	0 60
Mastic floor kettlemen	0 60
Mastic floor labourers	0 50
Watchman	0 40
Waxers and polishers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Rodmen (reinforced steel)	0 55
Steam shovel engineers	1 00
Steam shovel cranemen	0 70
Steam shovel firemen	0 55
Steam shovel oilers	0 50
Shovel operators, gasoline	1 00
Welders and burners, acetylene or electric	0 70
Welders and burners on steel construction	0 80
Engineers, loco. crane (steam, gasoline or electric	0 75

Docking, repairing, etc., of Dredge P.W.D. No. 305 ("King Edward"). Name of contractors, B.C. Marine Engineers and Shipbuilders, Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 21, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,987 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 75
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 50
Boilermakers	0 90
Boilermakers' helpers	0 67
Bricklayers	0 95
Carpenters—ships	0 83
Caulkers—iron	0 90
Caulkers—wood	0 86
Electricians	0 85½
Electricians' helpers	0 50
Labourers	0 50
Machinists	0 75
Machinists' helpers	0 50
Moulders—iron	0 75
Painters	0 75
Patternmakers	0 85½
Platers	0 90
Riggers	0 65½
Rivetters	0 90
Rivet holders	0 76
Rivet heaters	0 68
Ships' fitters	0 90
Teamsters with team and wagon	1 00
Teamsters	0 45
Truck drivers	0 50
Welders—acetylene	0 82
Welders—electric	0 90

Construction of repairs to the wharf at Ford's Cove (Hornby Island), B.C. Name of contractor, Mr. F. Gagne, Campbell River, B.C. Date of contract, September 7, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $4,073. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Piledriver foreman	$1 25
Piledriver engineer	1 12½
Piledriver man	1 00
Piledriver boomman	1 00
Piledriver bridgeman	1 00
Piledriver fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45
Watchman	0 40

Construction of an extension to the breakwater at Demman Island, Comox-Alberni District, B.C. Name of contractors, the Nickson Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, October 18, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,067. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Boomman	$1 00
Bridgeman	1 00
Fireman	0 68¾
Labourer	0 45
Piledriver foreman	1 25
Piledriver engineer	$1 12½
Piledriver man	1 00

Construction of alterations to the interior of the public building at Timmins, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Emile Menard, Timmins, Ont. Date of contract, October 11, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,606. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 70
Labourers	0 40
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Marble setters	0 90
Marble setters helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo layer finishers and helpers	0 60
Watchman	0 35

Fitting up offices for the Royal Canadian Air Force in the federal building at Vancouver, B.C. Name of contractors, Allan & Viner Construction Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date

of contract, November 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,689. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 10
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 90
Cement finishers	0 90
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 90
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Drivers	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	1 00
Electricians (inside wiremen)	1 00
Firemen, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Lathers, metal	1 00
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Plasterers	1 00
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 62½
Plumbers and steamfitters	1 00
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Tile setters	1 12½
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 50
Waxers and polishers	0 50
Watchman	0 45

Construction of a public building at Manitou, Man. Name of contractors, Messrs. Th. Borgford & Sons, Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,800 and unit prices for additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Engineer, operating, steam: single or double drum	0 70
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Firemen (stationary)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 70
Lathers, wood	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Structural steel workers	0 85
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Clinton, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Wm. H. Rintoul, Wingham, Ont. Date of contract, November 12, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,578 and unit prices for any additional work. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drum	0 65
3 or more drums	0 70
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 60
Marble setters	0 80
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 60
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Engineers on steel erection	0 90
Welders on steel erection	0 80
Terrazzo layers	0 75
Terrazzo layers finishers and helpers	0 60
Watchman	0 30

Paving and fencing of area surrounding the Customs Warehouse at St. Stephen, N.B. Name of contractors, Messrs. Joseph McVay & Son, St. Stephen, N.B. Date of contract,

November 8, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,555. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Asphalt rakers and finishers	$0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Steam roller operator	0 55
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a public building at St. Raymond, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Joseph E. Tremblay, Rivière Mailloux, P.Q. Date of contract, November 17, 1938. Amount of contract, $9,200 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Lathers (metal)	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Roofers, sheet metal	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Watchman	0 25

Construction of improvements to the wharf at Pointe du Chene, Westmoreland Co., N.B. Name of contractors, Diamond Construction Co., Ltd., Fredericton, N.B. Date of contract, November 8, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $34,335.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	$0 50
Timbermen and cribmen, measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Labourers	0 30
Blacksmith	0 50
Blacksmith's helpers	0 35
Boatman (rowboat)	0 30
Motor boat operator	0 35
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Gasoline	0 40
Steam	0 55
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver fireman	0 35
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 40
Engineer, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 55
Engineer, loco. crane (steam, gasoline or electric)	0 60
Fireman (stationary)	0 35
Machinist	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
4 tons	2 35
5 tons	2 85
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Welders and burners (acetylene and electric)	$0 50
Watchman	0 25

Construction of an electric freight elevator in the public building at Victoria, B.C. Name of contractors, Heatley Machine Works, Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 7, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,985. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$1 00
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners:	
Up to and including Augst 31, 1938	0 75
On and after September 1, 1938	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 85
Drivers	0 45
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Elevator constructors	1 04
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 73
Engineers on steel erection	1 12½
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 70
Three or more drums	0 90
Labourers	0 45
Lathers (metal)	0 70
Lathers (wood)	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 50

	Per hour
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Structural steel workers	1 12½
Watchman	0 45
Welders on steel erection	1 12½

Construction of an extension to the east breakwater at Port Stanley, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 3, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $22,802. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Engineers, operating, steam	0 65
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Pile driver engineers	0 65
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver firemen	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90

Strengthening the elevator wharf at Sorel, P.Q. Name of contractors, The Foundation Company of Canada, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 10, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $168,814. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 55
Blacksmith's helpers	0 40
Boatmen	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 60
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Compressor operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
	Per day
Diver, (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Drill runner	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 60
Drivers	0 35
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 60
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 60
Three or more drums	0 70
Hoist operator (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Machinist	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Painters (spray)	0 60
Painters	0 50
Pile driver engineers	0 60
Pile driver foreman	0 70
Pile driver firemen	0 40
Pile driver derrick engineer	0 60
Pile driver derrick firemen	0 40
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 55

Construction of a coal dock—an extension to Queen's Wharf at Port Hope, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Charles W. Power, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 10, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $49,190.18. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finisher	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Gasoline	0 45
Steam	0 65
	Per day
Diver (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Diver's tender (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver	$0 35
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Fireman	0 40
Hoist engineer:	
Gasoline	0 45
Steam	0 65
Labourer	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
5 tons	2 90
Pumpman	0 45
Steam shovel operator	0 90
Steam shovel craneman	0 70
Steam shovel fireman	0 55
Steam shovel oiler	0 50
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver boomman	0 42
Pile driver bridgeman	0 42
Pile driver men	0 42
Pile driver firemen	0 40
Welder and burner, acetylene or electric	0 60
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a breakwater at Comeauville, Digby Co., N.S. Name of contractor, Mr. James N. Kenney, Truro, N.S. Date of

contract, October 28, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $12,124. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Boatmen (Rowboat)	0 30
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Hoist Operators (gasoline or electric)	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of a public building at Gimli, Man. Name of contractors, Messrs. Wyllie & Compton, East Kildonan, Man. Date of contract, October 15, 1938. Amout of contract, $8,467.50 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Drivers	0 35
Electrician (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 70
Linoleum layers	0 55
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental Iron workers	0 65
Painters and Glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 40
Roofers, shingles (wood asbestos)	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stotemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Waxers and polishers	0 40
Watchman	0 30

Construction of a public building at Carberry, Man. Name of contractors, Clayton Co., Ltd., Winnipeg, Man. Date of contract, November 14, 1938. Amount of contract, $11,849 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Drivers, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drum)	0 70
Engineers on steel erection	0 85
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Labourers	0 35
Lathers, metal	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 65
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 42½
Plubers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers' and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Roofers, sheet metal	0 65
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Structural steel workers	0 85
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 85

Construction of wharf repairs and improvements at St. Maurice de L'Echourie, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Frank Ross, Petite Capricious, P.Q. Date of contract, November 3, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $12,317.40. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Boatmen—Rowboats	0 30
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 55
Three or more drums	0 65
Firemen—stationary	0 35
Hoist operators—gasoline	0 40
Labourers	0 30
Machinists	0 55
Pile driver foreman	0 65
Pile driver engineer	0 55
Pile driver boomman	0 37½
Pile driver bridgeman	0 37½
Pile driver men	0 37½
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 45

	Per hour
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Drivers	0 30
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Timbermen or cribmen (measuring, scribing, and by the use of the adze, axe, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Watchman	0 25

Construction of alterations and additions to the public building at Drummondville, P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. Gerard Laferte, Drummondville, P.Q. Date of contract, October 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $2,900. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 70
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 55
Labourers	0 30
Lathers, metal	0 50
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Ornamental iron workers	0 50
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Plasterers	0 70
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 35
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 55
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 35
Roofers, sheet metal	0 55
Sheet metal workers	0 55
Stonecutters	0 60
Stonemasons	0 70
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 35
Structural steel workers	0 75
Watchman	0 25
Waxers and polishers	0 35

Reconstruction of a wharf at Cape Cove (Anse du Cap), Gaspe Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. William Harney, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 27, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $34,437.68. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 50
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 35
Carpenters and joiners	0 50
Cement finishers	0 50
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 55
Gasoline or electric	0 40
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric	0 40
Drill runners	0 40
Drivers	0 30
Driver, horse and cart	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 55
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 55
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Firemen (stationary)	0 35
Labourers	0 30
Machinist	0 55
Motor truck drivers	0 35
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 35
3 tons	1 85
Painters (spray)	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 50
Pile driver foremen	0 65
Pile driver engineers	0 55
Pile driver boommen	0 37½
Pile driver bridgemen	0 37½
Pile driver men	0 37½
Pile driver firemen	0 35
Powdermen	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 75
Timbermen or Cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 37½
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 75

Reconstruction of the outer end of the West Pier at Port Dover, Norfolk Co., Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Reginald A. Blyth, Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 26, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $20,269.83. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 65
Fireman, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Motor boat operators	0 40
Hoist operators (gasoline or electric)	0 45
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver boomman	0 42
Pile driver bridgeman	0 42
Pile driver men	0 42
Pile driver firemen	0 40
Watchman	0 30

Construction of alterations and improvements at the Old Post Office Building, Halifax, N.S. Name of contractors, Brookfield Construction Co., Ltd., Halifax, N.S. Date of contract, October 24, 1938. Amount of contract, $51,300 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 97½
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45

	Per hour
Carpenters	0 65
Cement finishers (walls)	0 75
Cement finishers (floors)	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 85
Elevator constructors	0 85
Elevator constructors' helpers	0 60
Engineers on steel erection	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Lathers (wood)	0 55
Linoleum layers	0 55
Marble setters	0 97½
Marble setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 80
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 70
Stonecutters	0 70
Stonemasons	0 97½
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Structural steel workers	0 75
Terrazzo layers	0 70
Terrazzo finishers and helpers	0 55
Tile setters	0 97½
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 35
Waxers and polishers (floor)	0 45
Welders on steel erection	0 75

Construction of harbour improvements at Hamilton, Ont. Name of contractors, Russell Construction Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, October 25, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $24,272. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Carpenters	0 75
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 67½
Gasoline or electric	0 60
Compressor operator—gasoline or electric	0 55
Driver	0 45
Driver, team and wagon	0 90
Engineers, operating, steam:	
Single or double drums	0 67½
Three or more drums	0 75
Fireman, stationary	0 50
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
5 tons	3 00
Painters	0 65
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 67½
Pile driver fireman	0 50
Raker	0 60
Road roller engineer	0 67½
Road roller fireman	0 50
Rigger	0 55
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and, by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 55
Watchman	0 40
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 70

Reconstruction of a wharf at Thornbury, Grey Co., Ont. Name of contractors, John Taylor & Co., Hamilton, Ont. Date of contract, October 28, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $10,869.50. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 55
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 40
Carpenters	0 60
Cement finisher	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 45
	Per day
Divers (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	$14 00
Divers' tenders (full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time)	5 00
	Per hour
Driver, horse and cart	$0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Driver	0 35
Labourers	0 35
Motor truck driver	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Painters	0 55
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver fireman	0 40
Pumpmen	0 45
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by the use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 42
Watchman	0 30

Construction of alterations and additions to the Gate Lodge, Rideau Hall, Ottawa, Ont. Name of contractors, H. Dagenais Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, October 25, 1938. Amount of contract, $5,985 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 70
Gasoline or electric	0 55
Drivers	0 45
Driver, horse and cart	0 60
Driver, team and wagon	0 80
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45

	Per hour
Lathers—metal	0 70
Lathers—wood	0 65
Motor truck drivers	0 50
Motor truck drivers and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental Iron Workers	0 60
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers, sheet metal	0 85
Roofers, shingles (wood, asbestos)	0 85
Sheet metal workers	0 85
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Watchman	0 40

Construction of a steel sheet piling mooring wharf at the mouth of Cataraqui River, Kingston, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 3, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $49,505.59. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmith	$0 65
Blacksmith's helpers	0 45
Carpenter	0 80
Compressor operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Concrete mixer operator:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drill runner	0 50
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 40
Engineer, operating, steam	0 65
Hoist operator (gasoline or electric)	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Machinist	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
Painters	0 70
Pile driver foreman	0 75
Pile driver engineer	0 65
Pile driver firemen	0 45
Riggers (general)	0 50
Timbermen and cribmen (measuring, scribing and by use of the axe, adze, etc., cutting and fitting timber)	0 50
Watchmen	0 35
Welders and burners (acetylene or electric)	0 65

Construction of a public building at Forest, Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. George E. Clark, Dresden, Ont. Date of contract, October 29, 1938. Amount of contract, $10,000 and unit prices. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 80
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Carpenters and joiners	0 60
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Electric	0 45
Drivers	0 35
Driver, horse and cart	0 50
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 65
Engineers, operating, steam (single or double drums)	0 65
Engineers on steel erection	0 80
Firemen, stationary	0 40
Labourers	0 35
Lathers (metal)	0 60
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Ornamental iron workers	0 55
Painters and glaziers	0 55
Plasterers	0 75
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 40
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 65
Roofers, felt and gravel: patent	0 40
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 7¢
Stonemasons	0 80
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 40
Structural steel workers	0 80
Watchman	0 30
Welders and burners on steel erection	0 80

Construction of improvements in Laurensons Creek, Kenora, Ont. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 3, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,900. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Blacksmiths	$0 60
Blacksmiths' helpers	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 65
Compressor operators—gasoline or electric—	0 50
	Per day
* Divers	$14 00
* Divers' tenders	5 00
	Per hour
Dragline operators (steam)	$0 90
Dragline firemen	0 60
Dragline oilers	0 50
Drill runners	0 50
Engineers, operating steam:	
Single or double drums	0 65
Three or more drums	0 75
Firemen, stationary	0 45
Gas engine runners	0 50
Labourers	0 40
Motor Boat operators	0 45
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Powdermen	0 50
Rivermen (Log manipulators on storage dams, and men employed on soundings and on hazardous work on rivers and streams)	0 45
Watchman	0 35

* Full day's pay to be allowed whether employed full or part time.

Construction of a virological laboratory for the Department of Pensions and National Health at Kamloops, B.C. Name of contractors, E. J. Ryan Contracting Co., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Date of contract, November 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $8,441. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators:	
Steam	0 65
Gasoline or electric	0 50
Drivers	0 40
Driver, horse and cart	0 55
Driver, team and wagon	0 75
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Lathers—Metal	0 70
Motor truck drivers	0 45
Motor truck drivers and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 75
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 90
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 45
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Roofers, felt and gravel	0 45
Roofers sheet metal	0 65
Roofers, shingles (asphalt)	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Stonecutters	0 80
Stonemasons	0 90
Stonemasons' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 45
Tile setters	0 90
Tile setters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 45
Watchman	0 40

Department of Transport

Construction of a Radio Range Station at Calgary, Alta. Name of contractors, Bennett & White Construction Co., Calgary, Alta. Date of contract, October 31, 1938. Amount of contract, $6,264. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Bricklayers	$1 10
Bricklayers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters and joiners	0 80
Cement finishers	0 60
Concrete mixer operator—gasoline	0 55
Drivers, team and wagon	0 75
Drivers	0 45
Electricians	0 90
Labourers	0 45
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 50
3 tons	2 00
4 tons	2 50
Painters and glaziers	0 80
Roofers, sheet metal	0 80
Roofers, shingle	0 80
Rodmen, reinforced steel	0 55
Watchmen	0 40

Construction of hard-surfaced runways at the Airport at Saint John, N.B. Name of contractors, Rayner Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $36,525. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Labourers	$0 40
Motor truck driver	0 45
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
5 tons	2 95
Powdermen	0 50
Road grader operators (horse-drawn)	0 45
Road grader operators (including team)	0 80
Road grader operators (gasoline)	0 50
Shovel operators—gasoline	0 85
Tractor operators	0 50
Drillers (machine)	0 50

Construction of a Hangar at Uplands Airport, Uplands (Ottawa), Ont. Name of contractor, Mr. Alex. I. Garvock, Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $55,821. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 50
Carpenters	0 85
Cement finishers	0 60
Cement and concrete mixer operators—(gasoline)	0 55
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 80
Labourers	0 45
Lathers—metal	0 70
Motor truck driver	0 50
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 45
3 tons	1 95
4 tons	2 45
Ornamental iron workers	0 60
Painters—spray	0 80
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plasterers	0 85
Plasterers' helpers (mixing and tempering material)	0 50
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 95
Roofers—felt and gravel	0 50
Roofers—sheet metal	0 85
Rodmen—reinforced steel	0 55
Tractor operators	0 55
Watchmen	0 40

Erection of Living Quarters for the Radio Staff at Cowley, Alta. Name of contractor, Mr. F. Wolstenholme, Bellevue, Alta. Date

of contract, November 15, 1938. Amount of contract, $13,359.31. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Brick and hollow tile layers	$0 90
Brick and hollow tile layers' helpers (mixing and tempering mortar)	0 42½
Carpenters and joiners	0 70
Cement finishers	0 55
Cement and concrete mixer operators (gasoline)	0 45
Drivers	0 40
Driver, team and wagon	0 65
Electricians (inside wiremen)	0 75
Labourers	0 40
Motor truck drivers	0 40
Motor truck driver and truck:	
1 to 2 tons	1 40
3 tons	1 90
4 tons	2 40
Painters and glaziers	0 65
Plumbers and steamfitters	0 80
Plumbers and steamfitters' helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	0 42½
Roofers—sheet metal	0 65
Roofers—shingle	0 70
Sheet metal workers	0 65
Watchmen	0 35

GROUP "A" CONTRACTS

(2) *Dredging Work*

NOTE.—The labour conditions of each of the contracts referred to under this heading contain the General Fair Wages Clause providing for the observance of current or fair and reasonable rates of wages and hours of labour, and also empower the Minister of Labour to deal with any dispute which may arise thereon.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Dredging work at Port Hood, N.S. Name of contractors, Messrs. J. P. Porter & Sons, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 2, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $23,600.

Dredging work at Berthierville (Chenal du Nord), P.Q. Name of contractors, Marine Industries Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, October 21, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $15,003.

Dredging work at Ruisseau Chapados, Bonaventure Co., P.Q. Name of contractor, Mr. William Harney, Quebec, P.Q. Date of contract, October 27, 1938. Amount of contract, $7,485.60.

Dredging a 100-foot channel through Athabaska and Clearwater Rivers, Alberta. Name of contractors, Cummins Construction Co., Montebello, P.Q. Date of contract, November 14, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $93,785.

Dredging work at Minnicoganashene, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Dredge & Dock Co., Ltd., Toronto, Ont. Date of contract, November 14, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $7,475.

Dredging work at South Nation River, Plantagenet, Ont. Name of contractors, Messrs. Joseph and A. Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ont. Date of contract, October 31, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $49,075.

GROUP "B" CONTRACTS

Manufacture and Repair of Equipment, Supplies, Interior Fittings, etc.

NOTE.—Each of the contracts noted under this heading contains the "B" Labour Conditions referred to in the introduction to this article.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Leather ankle boots	Eudore Fournier, Plessisville, P.Q.
Trousers and shirts, woollen	Mercury Mills, Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Water proof coats	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Forage caps	Hamilton Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Web equipment, R.C.A.F.	Irvin Airchute Ltd., Fort Erie North, Ont.
Barrack bedsteads	Ives Bedding Co., Ltd., Cornwall, Ont.
Blue serge, R.M.C.	Paton Mfg. Co., Montreal, P.Q.
Fire hose reels	LaFrance Fire Engine & Foamite Ltd., Toronto, Ont.
Transmitters	Canadian Marconi Co., Montreal, P.Q.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Sleeve lining	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Trouser pocketing	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Brown drill	Montreal Cottons Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Scarlet serge lining	Bates and Innes Ltd., Carleton Place, Ont.
Blue serge cloth	Hield Bros., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.
Scarlet serge cloth	Hield Bros., Ltd., Kingston, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Dating stamps and type, cancellers, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rubber stamps, daters, etc.	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and weights	Pritchard-Andrews Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Scales and weights	Gurney Scale Co., Hamilton, Ont.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—*Conc.*

Nature of Contract	Contractor
Mail bagging, fittings, etc..	Bell Thread Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc..	Hamilton Cotton Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc..	J. Spencer Turner Co., Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc..	Cubok Mfg. & Supply Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc..	Interprovincial Equipment Co., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc..	Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Mail bagging, fittings, etc..	Dominion Textile Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	Pollack & Dorfman, Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	Miner Rubber Co., Ltd., Granby, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	Jay Wolfe Inc., Montréal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	Acme Glove Works, Ltd., Montréal, P.Q.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	Hamilton, Uniform Cap Co., Hamilton, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	Kaufman Rubber Co., Kitchener, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	Canadian General Rubber Co., Galt, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	Dominion Woollens and Worsteds Ltd., Hespeler, Ont.
Letter carriers' uniforms. ..	P. A. Alain, Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.
Letter carriers satchels. ...	Hugh Carson, Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.
Rural mail boxes..	Eastern Steel Products, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.
Stamping machine parts, etc..	Machine Works, Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Wadena, Sask. Name of contractors, The Western Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Regina, Sask. Date of contract, October 24, 1938. Amount of the contract, $980.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Lucknow, Ont. Name of contractors, Canadian Office and School Furniture Ltd., Preston, Ont. Date of contract, October 8, 1938. Amount of contract, $851.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at St. Vital, Man. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Date of contract, November 9, 1938. Amount of contract, $693.

Construction and installation of interior fittings in the public building at Winkler, Man. Name of contractors, The Office Specialty Mfg. Co., Ltd., Newmarket, Ont. Amount of contract, $792. Date of contract, November 9 1938.

Construction of interior fittings in the public building at L'Assomption, P.Q. Name of contractors, Messrs. Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, November 8, 1938. Amount of contract, $686.

Construction of interior fittings in the public building at Pointe Claire, P.Q. Name of contractors, Henri Lemelin and Joseph Lacroix, St. Romuald, P.Q. Date of contract, November 8, 1938. Amount of contract, $793.

SPECIAL CONTRACTS

Manufacture, Overhaul and Reconditioning of Aircraft

NOTE.—The labour conditions applicable to contracts under the above heading are identical with those for building and construction work, except that one scale of minimum wage rates has been approved for all works of this nature undertaken in Eastern Canada (Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces) and another scale for all such works in Western Canada (Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia). It is provided in these contracts that working hours shall not exceed 48 per week.

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Complete overhaul of Wasp series C. airplane engine. Name of contractors, Canadian Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Co., Ltd., Montreal, P.Q. Date of contract, November 16, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,627.02. A fair wages schedule was included in the contract as follows:—

	Per hour
Engine assembly—	
Fitter (A.E.)..	$0 60
Fitter's helper (A.E.)..	0 40
Machinist..	0 65
Machinists' helper..	0 40
Machine operators..	0 50
Sandblasters..	0 55
Labourers..	0 35
Air frame construction and assembly—	
Fitter (A.F.)..	0 60
Fitter's helper (A.F.)..	0 40
Machinist..	0 65
Machinist's helper..	0 40
Machine operator..	0 50
Woodworker (joiner)..	0 60
Woodworker's helper..	0 40
Welder..	0 60
Welder's helper..	0 40
Electrician..	0 65
Electrician's helper..	0 40
Painter and doper..	0 55
Painter and doper's helper..	0 40
Fabric worker—female..	0 40
Fabric worker's helper..	0 30
Upholsterer..	0 55
Upholsterer's helper..	0 40
Sandblaster..	0 55
Labourer..	0 35
Erector..	0 60
Erector's helper..	0 40
Sheet metal worker..	0 60
Sheet metal worker's helper..	0 40
Riveters..	0 50
Riveter's helpers..	0 40

Air frame construction and assembly—Conc.

	Per hour
Apprentices to fitters, machinists, and sheet metal workers only—(16 to 21 years of age)—	
1st year	0 20
2nd year	0 25
3rd year	0 35

NOTE.—Only one helper to be employed to each journeyman.

No more than one apprentice to be employed to each five journeymen.

Additional work and modification of Wapiti aircraft. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 10, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,824.12. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Manufacture of spare parts for Bolingbroke aircraft. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, November 9, 1938. Amount of contract, approximately $2,100. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Major reconditioning of Fairchild monoplane. Name of contractors, Fairchild Aircraft Ltd., Longueuil, P.Q. Date of contract, November 1, 1938. Amount of contract, $4,891.25. The preceding fair wages schedule was also included in this contract.

Complete overhaul of Jaguar airplane engine. Name of contractors, Ottawa Car Mfg. Co., Ltd., Ottawa, Ont. Date of contract, November 28, 1938. Amount of contract, $1,204.55. The preceding fair wages schedule was included in the contract.

United States Wage-Hour Law and Apprentices

To meet questions concerning the employment of apprentices at wages less than the minimum rates set by the Federal Fair Labor Standards Act, regulations issued by the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor define an apprentice as "a person at least 16 years of age who is covered by a written agreement with an employer, or with an association of employers, which apprenticeship agreement (1) has been approved by the State Apprenticeship Council or other established authority of the State, or if none such exists, by the Federal Committee on Apprenticeship, and (2) provides for not less than 4,000 hours of reasonably continuous employment for such person, for his participation in an approved schedule of work experience through employment and at least 144 hours per year of related supplemental instruction."

The apprentice may only be employed at less than the minimum rates set in the act upon the issuance of a special certificate. Application for the certificate must be signed by both the employer and the apprentice and shall be accompanied by an authenticated copy of the apprenticeship agreement. The certificate when issued authorizes the employment of the apprentice named and specifies the rate or rates and the length of time stated in the agreement. No employer shall employ any apprentice under a special certificate at a wage rate less than that stipulated on the certificate.

General Motors Corporation Lay-off Benefit Plans

According to an Associated Press despatch, General Motors Corporation announced recently the inauguration of two benefit plans effective in 1939 intended to give approximately 150,000 hourly-wage employees in the United States the economic security of assured weekly incomes. It was also announced by the chairman of the Corporation that a similar plan would shortly be introduced applicable to 37,000 salaried employees.

Under the announced plan, hourly-wage workers with five years or more service will be eligible for participation in the "General Motors income security plan" under which the Corporation will advance to each employee in periods of curtailed employment an amount sufficient to give him 60 per cent of his standard weekly earnings including unemployment compensation and pay for any other regular employment. The "standard week" under the plan is to be one of forty hours.

A second plan applies to hourly-wage workers with two or more years of service who are not within the first plan. The second plan known as the "General Motors lay-off benefit plan" provides that the Corporation will advance a sum sufficient to give each worker 40 per cent of his standard weekly earnings, with certain restrictions not included in the plan for five-year employees.

Employees who receive the benefits will repay the Corporation by work performed when production increases. It was explained by the chairman of the Corporation that the plans are only applicable to the employees of the Corporation and wholly owned subsidiaries within the United States.

RECENT INDUSTRIAL AGREEMENTS AND SCHEDULES OF WAGES

INDUSTRIAL agreements and schedules of wages and working conditions received in the Department are outlined in the LABOUR GAZETTE from month to month. It is not always possible because of limitation of space to include all agreements received each month. The agreements are in most cases signed by representatives of the employers and workers, but schedules of rates of wages, hours of labour and other conditions of employment drawn up and verbally agreed to by representatives of employers and workers are also included. Verbally accepted agreements are so indicated.

Manufacturing: Textiles and Clothing

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—PLEATING AND EMBROIDERY MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, INC., AND THE INTERNATIONAL LADIES GARMENT WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL 315 (EMBROIDERY, PLEATERS, STITCHERS AND BUTTONMAKERS).

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1938, to July 31, 1940.

Only union members to be employed. A union representative to have access to every shop. No discrimination to be shown employees on account of union activities.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: not more than 2 hours overtime permitted in any one day, nor more than 8 hours in any one week, with no overtime permitted on Friday and Saturday. From August 1, 1938, to November 30, 1938, however, if an emergency arises, 4 hours additional overtime may be worked on Saturday afternoon.

Wages: piece work is prohibited. Minimum weekly wage rates: Bonnaz operators $35, pleaters and patternmakers $20, crochet beaders $15, stampers and special machine operators $14, hand embroidery workers $12.50; floor help, pleater's assistant and covered button and buckle maker $11. All employees, except Bonnaz operators, who before August 1, 1938, received a rate of wages equal to or in excess of the above minimum rates, to receive an increase of $1 per week. In any event wages of employees then receiving a higher rate may not be reduced. Special rates may be fixed for employees whose work is under normal.

"In dull times" when there is not sufficient work for all employees, all available work in the shop to be divided as equally as possible among the employees.

All home work is prohibited. No employer may contract to send work to be manufactured or made at home.

Not more than 15 per cent of employees of a shop may be apprentices.

Apprentice floor helper and machine helper to begin at $8 per week with increase of $1.50 per week each six months until graduation.

Provision is made for settlement of disputes through the shop chairman elected in each shop and by a joint conference board.

(Application was made in October to have the wages, hours, etc. provisions of this agreement made obligatory under the Collective Labour Agreements Act.)

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN SHIRT MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE UNITED GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA, TORONTO DISTRICT COUNCIL.

This agreement which came into effect October 7, 1937, for one year has been renewed to October 1, 1939.

Only union members to be employed, if available, others employed to join the union.

Hours: from January 1, 1938, a 44-hour week, either 8 per day and 4 on Saturdays, or 9 per day, 8 on Fridays and no work on Saturdays.

The company agreed to a readjustment of piecework prices, and from January 1, 1938, all time workers were to receive the same wages for a 44-hour week as previously paid for a 48-hour week. All new piecework rates to be agreed upon by the manufacturers and the shop committee.

In slack periods, the available work in the shop to be divided as equally as possible among the employees who are competent for the required work.

Disputes which cannot be settled by the shop chairman and shop committee or by a union representative with the employer to be referred to an impartial arbitrator.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CAP MANUFACTURERS AND THE UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 47.

This agreement, which came into effect September 30, 1937, for one year, was renewed to September 30, 1939.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Any others employed must join the union. No work to be given out to any non-union shop.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week.

Overtime may only be done on permit from the union. Overtime to be paid at time and one-half.

The system of work is on a piecework basis except cutting which is optional. In settling the price of a new article, a union representative must be present.

There shall be equal division of work among all the workers in a shop at all times. No work to be performed by the employer or any member of the firm while their own employees are laid off.

Manufacturing: Pulp and Paper

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—BRANTFORD FELT AND PAPER COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 368) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF FIREMEN AND OILERS (LOCAL 329).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to April 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Union men to be employed if available. Any others employed must join the union. Permanent employees paid on an hourly basis inside and outside the mill are to maintain union membership in their respective union and the Company will assist in bringing this condition about.

Hours: for day workers, 9 per day, a 54-hour week; for tour workers, 8 per shift.

Overtime: for day workers, time and one-half; for tour workers, time and one-half for overtime on other than tour work. Time and one-half for work done during shutdown period from 7 a.m. Sunday to 7 a.m. Monday and on three specified holidays.

The wage schedule of this agreement was not received in the department.

In making promotions and in laying men off, preference to be given according to seniority.

No strikes or lockouts to occur. Disputes which cannot be settled between the manager and the union will be referred to an executive of the company and an international officer of the union, and later, if necessary to an arbitration board whose decision will be final and binding.

THOROLD, ONTARIO.—BEAVER WOOD FIBRE COMPANY AND THE BEAVER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 192) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPERMILL WORKERS (LOCAL 228).

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1152, and November, 1936, page 1076, with this exception:—

Overtime for tour workers while working on repair work to be time and one-half.

The wage schedule is unchanged from the 1937 rates.

DRYDEN, ONTARIO.—DRYDEN PAPER COMPANY, LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 223) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 105).

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the unions and will give preference to union members when hiring new employees. It is agreed that any employee who is now a union member or who becomes one should maintain such membership.

Hours: 8 per day, a 48-hour week for both day and tour workers.

Overtime for day workers: time and one-half for all time worked in excess of 9 hours in any day and for all work during the shutdown period on Sunday and the four specified holidays. Day workers working on Sunday or holidays are also to take one day off during the week. Tour workers to be paid time and one-half for all time worked during the regular shutdown periods on Sundays and holidays. No extra overtime pay for Sunday operation of boiler plant and power stations, for oiling machines, for watchmen, nor for any emergency repair work involving breakdown or involving protection of life or property.

In making promotions or in laying off employees consideration to be given to ability and length of service.

No strike or lockout to occur. The local union to appoint a standing adjustment committee to deal with the company over any disputes. Any grievance or dispute which cannot be settled in this way will be taken up by the international president of the union and the Company's representative. If they cannot reach a settlement it will be referred to the Minister of Labour of Canada.

POWELL RIVER, B.C.—THE POWELL RIVER CO., LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS (LOCAL 142) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 76).

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the unions and will co-operate with them in obtaining and retaining union members.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: for a day worker, time and one-half for work over 8 hours and for work during the shutdown period of Sundays and the four specified holidays; for a tour worker, time and one-half for work during the shutdown period of Sundays and the four specified holidays and time and one-half for overtime except when such overtime is caused by the absence of any of his team mates.

Wage rates: from August 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937, the basic rate for Occidental workers was 51 cents per hour and for Oriental workers 41 cents per hour; from January 1, 1938, these basic rates were raised to 54 and 44 cents per hour respectively. On all wage rates which on July 31, 1937, were higher than the basic rates increases in wages were provided for, making the rates at August 1, 1937, higher than the February, 1937, rates by 6 cents per hour for those paid up to 65 cents per hour, up to 12 cents per hour increase for those paid $1.45 per hour and over. On all rates above the basic rates, a further increase of 2 cents per hour was to be made effective January 1, 1938. It was also provided that if any general adjustment of wage rates is made effective in all Ontario mills of the Abitibi Power and Paper Company during the term of this agreement, corresponding adjustments will be applied to the wage rates of this agreement.

Some of the hourly wage rates resulting from this agreement and reported by the union as being effective from January 1, 1938, are: papermakers—machine tenders $1.16 to $1.59, back tenders 99 cents to $1.42, windermen 79 cents to $1.04, fourth hands 61 to 79 cents, fifth hands 58 to 67 cents, sixth hands 54 and 56 cents, millwrights 87 cents; log pond—boom men and donkey operator 67 cents; sawmill—sawyers $1.10, filers 78 cents to $1.17, scalers 64 cents, certain other classes 54 and 55 cents; barker mill—knife changers 69 cents, knife grinder 58 cents, certain other classes 54 and 55 cents; groundwood—grindermen 58 cents, screen men 64 cents, pulp testers 55 cents; sulphite mill—cooks 78 cents, cooks' helpers 58 and 60 cents, acid makers 74 cents, blowpit men and wet machine men 54 cents; beater rooms—beater engineers 80 cents, beatermen 54 cents; mixing machine operators 64 cents; finishing rooms—scale men 60 and 63 cents, billers 55 and 58 cents, others 54 and 55 cents; core makers 58 cents, rewinder men 69 cents; cutter room—cuttermen 63 to 69 cents, others 54 and 55 cents; maintenance—pipefitter 74 cents, carpenters 78 cents, cement finisher 58 cents, painters 67 cents, millwrights 58 to 78 cents, tinsmiths 78 cents; lumber yard band saw man 55 cents; technical control—laboratory assistants 64 to 77 cents, head tester 62 cents, paper testers 58 cents, pulp testers 55 cents, clerks 61 to 78 cents; electrical—switchboard operators 82 cents, sub-station operators 74 cents, electricians 81 and 87 cents, lineman 81 cents; steam plant—engineer 60 to 82 cents; firemen

54 to 57 cents; docks and storage—checkers and derrick operator 64 cents, hold men and sling men 74 cents; oilers 54 to 64 cents; railways—tram line engineer 76 cents, signalman 58 cents, fireman 54 cents, locomotive drivers 59 cents.

Seniority to govern in making promotions and lay-offs and in re-employment of seasonal workers, other factors being equal.

No strike or lockout to occur. Each union to have a standing committee to take up grievances with the management. Any dispute which cannot be settled in this way or by the president of the Company with the international president of the union will be referred to an arbitration board whose decision will be final.

OCEAN FALLS, B.C.—THE PACIFIC MILLS LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPERMAKERS (LOCAL 360) AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PULP, SULPHITE AND PAPER MILL WORKERS (LOCAL 312).

Agreement to be in effect from August 1, 1937, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The terms of this agreement are the same as those of the agreement between the unions and the Powell River Co. Ltd., summarized above.

Some of the hourly wage rates resulting from this agreement and reported by the union as being in effect are: logging (summer)—boommen 68 cents; sawmill—boommen (Oriental) 53 cents, pickers (Oriental) 44 cents, millwrights 68 and 82 cents, bargemen (Oriental) 44 and 58 cents; groundwood—grindermen (Oriental) 49 cents, screen tenders (Oriental) 49 cents, pulp testers 58 cents; sulphate—cooks 73 cents, cooks' helpers 46 cents, washroom 60 cents, screen tenders 49 cents, firemen 67 cents, wet machine (Oriental) 44 and 47 cents, chipper mill—feeders (Oriental) 48 cents, screen and utility men (Oriental) 44 cents; sulphite—cooks 73 cents, blow pit men (Oriental) 44 cents, acid makers (Oriental) 53 cents, screen tenders (Oriental) 44 cents; paper mill mechanics—millwrights 82 cents; finishing room—scalemen 60 and 63 cents, cappers 60 cents, cuttermen 60 to 65 cents, helpers 54 cents, female helpers 38 cents; coremakers (Oriental) 49 cents; maintenance—millwrights 68 to 82 cents, millwrights (Oriental) 49 to 58 cents; carpenters 60 to 82 cents, bricklayers 82 cents, labourers 54 cents, painters (Oriental) 51 and 53 cents; pipefitters 76 and 81 cents, plumbers 71 cents; machine shop—machinists 86 cents, blacksmiths 77 and 83 cents, welders 84 cents, tinsmiths 78 and 82 cents; technical control—paper testers 58 cents, pulp testers 54 and 58 cents, laboratory assistant 68 cents; electric maintenance—electricians 86 cents, lineman 82 cents, motor men 61 and 67 cents; steam plant—engineers 82 and 92 cents, firemen 70 cents; handling and warehousing—truckers and cranemen (Oriental) 49 cents, checkers 58 cents; longshoring—boats 73 cents, checkers 65 cents.

VICTORIA, B.C.—SIDNEY ROOFING AND PAPER CO. LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF PAPER MAKERS, LOCAL 367.

Agreement to be in effect from September 20, 1937, to March 31, 1938, and continues thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union and will co-operate with it in obtaining and retaining as members its employees.

Hours: 8 per day, 48 per week.

Overtime: work by any employees during shutdown period for Sundays and five specified holidays, time and one-half. Overtime at the rate of time and one-half to be paid: to any employee for any work for production purposes after 8 hours except when such work is caused by the absence of the employees' mates or the change of shifts; to boiler room engineers and fuel men on the 11 p.m. to 7 a.m. shift on Sunday night; to men employed on periodical boiler washups.

Wages: it was provided that from January 1, 1938, the hourly rates of pay for the following jobs were to be increased 5 cents: machine tenders, back tenders and third hands, beatermen, powerhouse engineers and fuelmen, saturating plant, and roofing plant, and repair men working on an hourly basis. On hourly rates other than these the management were to give due consideration to adjustment of rates on or before January 1, 1938. The union to have the privilege of discussing with the company rates felt to be in need of reclassification.

Seniority to apply, other things being equal, in making promotions and lay-offs and in re-employment.

No strikes or lockouts to occur. The union to select an adjustment committee to deal with the company over any grievance. If the matter cannot be settled by them nor later by the international president of the union and the president of the company, it will be referred to an arbitration board whose decision will be final. If the representative of the company and the representative of the union cannot agree on a chairman for this board, the provincial Department of Labour will be asked to choose the third member.

Manufacturing: Printing and Publishing

MONTREAL, P.Q.—CERTAIN NEWSPAPER AND COMMERCIAL PRINTING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 9.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed. Foremen also must be union members.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week. It is provided, however, that until three named employing firms have been brought under this agreement, all shops may have a skeleton staff on Saturdays to handle such work as might otherwise go to a shop open on that day, but all men who work on Saturdays to receive four consecutive hours off on any other working day during the following week. (Two of the three firms agreed to the terms but employees of the third firm were unsuccessful in their strike for the 40 hour week as noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 977, and November, page 1220). Night work, 7½ hours per night for 5 nights, a 37½-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours, double time thereafter. Work on Saturdays (except as above noted), on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage for journeymen photo-engravers for day work: $47.50 per week for first year, $50 for second year. Foremen to receive at least $5 per week over the journeymen's rate. For night work, journeymen to be paid $5 in excess of day workers.

Those employed in a permanent position are not to be laid off temporarily owing to slackness of work. This does not apply to those engaged as extra help for a definite period.

One apprentice allowed to each seven journeymen on the day staff, but it is provided that no new apprentices be indentured during the period of this agreement. Apprentices to serve six years.

Minimum weekly wages for apprentices: from $10 during first year to $45 during second half of sixth year.

Any disputes are to be referred to a joint committee, and, if necessary, to arbitration. No strike or lockout to occur pending such arbitration.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—TWO DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE WINNIPEG NEWSPAPER PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION (CANADIAN NATIONAL PRINTING TRADES UNION).

This agreement which came into effect March 1, 1937, and was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1937, page 1269, and June, 1935, page 584, is in effect to March 1, 1942. Under its provisions the wage scale was brought before an arbitration board, whose decision awarded an increase of $1.50 per week from March 1, 1938, to August 31, 1938, and an additional $1 per week from September 1, 1938, to February 28, 1939. This brings the minimum wage rate for journeymen on day shift to 92.43 cents per hour, and for the night shift to $1.02½ per hour.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—THREE COMMERCIAL SHOPS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO-ENGRAVERS' UNION, LOCAL 37.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1937, to September 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Others employed to join the union. The foreman must also be a union member.

Hours: one firm's agreement provides for 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week, during six specified months of the year and 4 hours on Saturday, a 44-hour week during the other six months; the other two firms are on the 44-hour week throughout the year.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and statutory holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rate for journeymen photo-engravers: $50 per week (the same rate as previously in effect) until December 31, 1937, and $52.50 thereafter.

One apprentice allowed to each five journeymen on the day shift. Apprentices to serve at least six years. No additional apprentices to be employed or indentured during the life of this agreement unless one of the present apprentices discontinues his apprenticeship.

Wages for apprentices: from $12 per week during first year to $45 per week during sixth year.

Any disputes which cannot be settled by the joint committee will be submitted to arbitration, the arbitrator to be chosen by this committee and his decision to be binding. No strike or lockout to occur during arbitration proceedings.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—CERTAIN JOB PRINTING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 255.

Agreement to be in effect from December 1, 1937, to December 1, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The employers to employ only union members, including the foreman. The employer is entitled to the use of the union label insofar as the pressroom is concerned.

Hours: for day work, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; for night work, 7 per shift, a 42-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; double time thereafter and for all Sunday work; time and one-half for work on eight specified holidays.

Minimum wage rates: for journeymen pressmen, 85 cents per hour for day work and 90 cents for night work (no change from the previous rates). For assistants, from 23 cents per hour during first six months to 50 cents beginning fifth year (48 cents until November 30, 1938).

The minimum number of pressmen and assistants to be employed on various types of presses is specified.

One apprentice permitted for four journeymen pressmen or fraction thereof.

Provision is made for settlement of disputes by the joint standing committee, and if they cannot agree, the matter will be referred to a board of arbitration.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—A CERTAIN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL PRINTING PRESSMEN AND ASSISTANTS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 201.

Agreement to be in effect from July 8, 1938, to July 8, 1941.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 7½ per day, a 45-hour week for day work; 42 hours per week for night work.

Overtime: time and one-half; work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Minimum wage rates for journeymen: 85 cents per hour for day work; $2.40 per week additional for night scale; $4 per week additional for lobster shift.

Not more than one apprentice allowed to each five journeymen; apprentices to serve six years.

Wages for apprentices: from 25 per cent of journeymen's scale during first and second year to 70 per cent during sixth year.

Disputes which cannot be settled by the joint standing committee are to be referred to arbitration.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—PUBLISHERS OF DAILY NEWSPAPERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 226,

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1936, to February 28, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours 7½ per day or night, 5 days per week, a 37½-hour week for both day and night work.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Wages per hour: from March 1, 1936, to December 31, 1936, 96 cents for day work and $1.05 for night work; for the calendar year 1937, $1.01 for day work and $1.10 for night work; from January 1, 1938, to February 28, 1939, $1.06 for day work and $1.16 for night work. A machinist operator to receive 50 cents extra per shift. When a shift is worked part day and part night, 50 cents in addition to the night scale to be paid.

Learners on machines must be journeymen members of the union, the period being for 17 weeks, with the wage scale 40 per cent of regular scale for first three weeks to 85 per cent during last four weeks.

One apprentice allowed for each eight journeymen or major fraction thereof. Apprentices to serve six years.

Wages of apprentices: commencing with the third year and for a period of 16 months, at least one-third of journeymen's scale; for the next 16 months at least one-half of journeymen's scale; for the last 16 months at least two-thirds of journeymen's scale.

Provision is made for settlement of disputes by a joint standing committee, or if they are unsuccessful, they will select a fifth member and form a board of arbitration. If unable to agree on a fifth member, he will be selected by the international president of the union and the chairman of the special standing committee of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association or their proxies. The decision of such arbitration board to be final and binding.

VANCOUVER AND VICTORIA, B.C.—EMPLOYING PHOTO ENGRAVERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL PHOTO ENGRAVERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 54.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Any others employed must join the union.

Hours: 40 per week for day work and 37½ for night work. When a Saturday morning shift is required, it may be arranged, but those working on Saturday morning will not be required to work on the following Monday morning.

Overtime: time and one-half for first three hours; thereafter, and all work on Saturday afternoons, Sundays and on seven specified holidays, double time.

Minimum wage for journeymen photo engravers: $57.50 per week for day work. Where a night shift is employed, $2.50 per week additional to be paid.

One apprentice allowed for each five journeymen employed on the day shift. Apprentices to serve five years in one shop.

Wages for apprentices: from $12 per week during first year to $40 during fifth year.

A local joint industrial council to be formed, and any disputes will be referred to it. If they cannot reach a settlement, an additional disinterested party to be chosen. The decision of this council to be final and binding.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Wood Products

DUNDAS, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN FURNITURE FACTORY (STORE FIXTURES, SHOW CASES, ETC.) AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached following strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 978. Agreement to be in effect from August 31, 1938, to November 30, 1939.

The open shop policy to be continued. The management to consult with the union shop committee (Upholsterers, Furniture, Carpet and Linoleum Employees International Union, Local 211).

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter; work on Sundays and on eight specified holidays, double time.

Hourly wage rates: class A (skilled workers) 52 cents, class B (semi-skilled) 43 cents, and class C (unskilled) 36 cents; boys from 15 cents during first year to 40 cents during fourth year. The number of boys not to exceed 20 per cent of the employees in each department.

The procedure of classification to be determined by a committee consisting of the foreman of each department and a member of the employees' organization of each department, final decision in case of disagreement to rest with the management.

TIMMINS, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN SAWMILL PROPRIETORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 2507 (SAWMILL WORKERS).

Agreement signed following strike reported in LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 612, and July, page 739. Agreement to be in effect from June 7, 1938, to December 31, 1938.

The employers recognize the right of the union representatives to organize, but not on the companies' premises during working hours. A union representative may visit the bunkhouses and cookeries at reasonable hours.

Minimum wage rate for all employees: $3.25 per day (an increase of 50 cents per day over the previous minimum); employees receiving $3 per day were to be increased to $3.35, and those receiving $3.25, to $3.50 per day; those receiving between $3.50 and $4 per day were to receive an increase of 10 cents per day; employees receiving $4 or more per day to be dealt with individually by the employer.

Employers supplying board and lodging under this agreement to furnish such at a charge of not more than 85 cents per day.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by the committee of employees or the union with the management will be referred to a board of arbitration. If the representatives of each party cannot agree on a chairman he will be appointed by the Ontario Minister of Labour.

FORT FRANCES, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN SAW MILL OPERATOR AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 2558 (SAWMILL WORKERS).

Agreement reached following strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, page 485, and July, page 739. Agreement to be in effect from June 4, 1938, to April 10, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1153, with this exception:

Wage rates for various classes were reduced about two per cent, making some of the minimum hourly rates as follows: sawyers $1.10, gang sawyers 68 cents, tail sawyers 46½ and 49 cents, edgermen 59½ cents, millwrights 59½ cents, engineers 58½ and 59 cents, lath mill employees 42½, 49 and 52 cents, green lumber workers 46½ to 55 cents, dry lumber workers 42½ to 55 cents, planing mill and dry shed 49 to 59½ cents, labourers 42½ cents.

TRANSCONA, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN CREOSOTING ESTABLISHMENT AND ITS EMPLOYEES.

Agreement (reached through conciliation by an official of the Manitoba Department of Labour) to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to May 30, 1939, and thereafter subject to 30 days' notice.

The company recognizes the right of employees to bargain through their organization or representatives and agrees to meet a committee representing a majority of the employees to discuss any grievances, etc.

Hours: for employees on hourly rates, 8 per day, a 48 hour week.

Overtime for hourly workers: time and one half. Work on Sundays and holidays for hourly workers other than engineering staff and watchman, and other than emergency work which cannot be done during regular hours, time and one half.

Wages: a schedule of piece work rates is included in the agreement. Wages for certain hourly paid employees: treating men 48 to 52 cents, engineers 53 to 70 cents, firemen or helpers handling bark, ashes and coal 40 cents, switchmen 45 and 48 cents, blacksmith 50 cents, track gang and miscellaneous plant labour 40 cents.

Seniority to be considered in employment.

In case of disagreement between the parties as to the interpretation of the agreement, it will be referred to the Department of Labour.

Manufacturing: Metal Products

OWEN SOUND, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN METAL PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY (BOLTS, SCREWS AND WIRE) AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached following the strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 978. Agreement to be in effect from August 24, 1938, to August 24, 1939, and till notice from either party.

No discrimination to be shown on account of union membership.

Hours: 50 per week, divided into 5½ regular days.

Overtime and work on Sundays, time and one quarter.

Wages: those receiving 35 cents per hour or more at time agreement came into effect to be given an increase of 2 cents per hour: those receiving under 35 cents to be increased 3 cents per hour.

In filling vacancies, seniority and ability to be recognized.

Any grievances may be placed before the employees' committee for attention. In the event of reduction in staff, the subject will be discussed between the management and the committee.

GUELPH, ONTARIO.—A CERTAIN STOVE MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL MOULDERS' UNION, LOCAL 212.

Agreement to be in effect from June 23, 1938, to February 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

No discrimination against employees for joining or refusing to join the union.

Hours: under ordinary conditions, 45 per week for all employees except moulders for whom there is a 40 hour week. During rush seasons and for rush export shipments the hours for all departments except the foundry may be increased by mutual consent.

Overtime to be paid at time and one half except where concessions have been granted as noted above. Craters, shippers, maintenance men, watchmen, firemen and enamel burners are exempt from overtime rates.

Wages: the wage rates prevailing at time agreement made were to continue during the period of this agreement. The management to meet union committee to adjust piece work prices in all departments and other matters.

The wage rates for apprentices are fixed as a percentage of regular rates for each of the four years of apprenticeship. Beginners over 21 years to be paid 80 per cent of regular wages for the first 90 days and the full rate thereafter.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN BRONZE AND IRON MANUFACTURING COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

This agreement, which came into effect September 1, 1936, continues in effect until a new agreement is made.

The company recognizes the shop committee of the employees. No discrimination against any employee on account of union affiliation.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half for first four hours: thereafter and work on Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

The wage schedule in effect at the time this agreement made was to remain in effect for the agreement's duration.

The company and the shop committee to settle any grievances respecting wages and working conditions.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING FIRMS AND THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL NO. 1.

This agreement is summarized below under "Construction: Shipbuilding."

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN METAL PLATING AND ORNAMENTAL IRON MANUFACTURING FIRMS AND THE METAL POLISHERS, PLATERS AND BUFFERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 88.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1938, to October 1, 1939.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Others employed must join the union. No discrimination against employees for union activities.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half. Work on Sundays or seven specified holidays, double time.

Wages: journeymen 65 cents per hour, $5.20 per day.

Apprentices to serve three years.

Wages of apprentices: from $2 per day during first three months, with increases each three months to $4.91 during twelfth three months.

Any dispute which cannot be settled by a meeting of a representative of each party will be referred to a third competent and disinterested party whose decision will be final and binding.

VICTORIA, B.C.—A CERTAIN BOILERMAKING AND SHIP REPAIRING FIRM AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDERS, WELDERS AND HELPERS, LOCAL 191.

Agreement to be in effect from March 1, 1938, subject to 30 days' notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

Time and one-quarter for dirty work and for work in confined spaces where gaseous conditions exist due to torches, rivet fires, etc.

Wages: mechanics, i.e., anglesmiths, boilermakers, chippers and caulkers, riveters, shipfitters, welders, 86½ cents per hour or $6.92 per day; punch and shearmen, holders-on, drillers and tappers 74 cents per hour or $5.92 per day, reamers and countersinkers 68 cents per hour or $5.44 per day; rivet heaters 66 cents per hour or $5.28 per day; helpers 65 cents per hour or $5.20 per day.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, etc.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—HAMILTON BY-PRODUCT COKE OVENS LTD. AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF OPERATING ENGINEERS, LOCAL 700.

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1937, to October 1, 1939, unless notice of change given 60 days before October 1, 1938.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1936, page 1105, with these exceptions:—

Hours: coke baggers, boat cleaners and common labourers are exempted from the 8-hour day.

Overtime: time and one-half for work on seven specified holidays between 3 p.m. and 11 p.m.

Seniority to be considered in employment and in making promotions, etc.

Wages were increased, retroactive to October 1, 1937. Some of the hourly wage rates in effect from that date are: certain engineers (main boiler house, yard locomotive, etc.) and electricians, 69 cents; machinist, millwright, welders, pipefitter, carpenter, 67 cents; mechanics' helper, 50 cents; circulation operator, 59 cents; mudmen, 51 cents; screenmen, 48 cents; wharfmen, 47 cents; yard cleaners, 44 cents; labourers, 41 cents.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN BRICK, TILE AND LUMBER FIRM AND THE INTERNATIONAL HOD CARRIERS, BUILDING AND COMMON LABOURERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 1318.

Agreement reached in settlement of strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 740. Agreement to be in effect from July 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939. Thirty days' notice of any change to be given by either party.

The company recognizes the union and there shall be no discrimination against any employee for union activity.

Hours: 10 per day, a 60-hour week from May 15 to October 1, 1938; 8 per day, 48 per week from October 1, 1938, to May 15, 1939. These hours may be altered by agreement between the company and the union committee to provide for sharing of employment, but in no case to exceed 10 hours per day.

Overtime: time and one-quarter for overtime on brick manufacturing or the handling of brick or building material.

Wages: An increase of 2½ cents per hour over the rates paid before July 1, 1938, was granted, with a minimum of 35 cents per hour.

The company will meet a union committee for the settlement of any grievances. If they are unsuccessful a joint arbitration board to be formed with an impartial chairman mutually agreed on. The decision of this board to be final and binding.

Manufacturing: Miscellaneous Products

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN UPHOLSTERING COMPANY AND THE UPHOLSTERERS, FURNITURE, CARPET, LINOLEUM AND AWNING WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 49.

Agreement to be in effect from January, 1938, to January, 1939.

The agreement is applicable only to those employees of the company who are members of the union. No discrimination against any employees on account of union activity.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Overtime to be worked when necessary.

Wages: the various rates of wages, including overtime, being paid when the agreement came into effect were to be continued. The shop committee to have the right to discuss wage scales at any time during the term of the agreement.

Equal distribution of work to be adhered to during the slack period.

Disputes or grievances to be taken up with the company by the shop committee, and, if necessary, a union representative. If they cannot reach a settlement, the matter will be referred to an arbitration board, consisting of a representative of each party and an impartial chairman chosen by them, whose decision will be final.

VANCOUVER, B.C—CERTAIN JEWELLERY MANUFACTURING AND REPAIR FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL JEWELLERY WORKERS' UNION, LOCAL NO. 42.

Verbal agreement in effect from September 15, 1937, to September 15, 1939.

Hours: 8 per day with a half holiday each week, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-quarter.

Minimum wages: journeymen 75 cents per hour. Journeymen who were receiving 75 cents or more when this agreement came into effect, however, were to be given a 10 per cent increase in wage rate.

Apprentices to be governed by provincial government order. Improvers, that is those with five years service at the bench to be paid 50 cents per hour, with an increase each six months to the full journeymen's rate after two years as an improver.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

KINGSTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN CONTRACTORS AND THE BRICKLAYERS, MASONS AND PLASTERERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL NO. 10.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939, and till notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Members of the union to work only for contractors who recognize the terms of the agreement.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime and work on three specified holidays, time and one-half. Work between Saturday noon and Monday at 8 a.m., double time.

Wages for journeymen bricklayers, masons and plasterers: $1 per hour.

Apprentices to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

The mason contractors agree that not more than two members of a contracting firm work on the job and the union agrees that no member be allowed to contract or subcontract any work.

In case of dispute, a joint committee to be formed with power to select an outsider as chairman, if desired, the decision of this committee to be final.

BRANTFORD, ONTARIO.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS AND THE BRANTFORD UNION CARPENTERS (UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL NO. 498 AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA).

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938, to May 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union carpenters to be employed.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. In case of shift work, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays inclusive and from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturdays, time and one-half; all other overtime, double time. Work on Sundays and on seven specified holidays, time and one-half.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters and joiners; 70 cents per hour.

REGINA, SASK.—ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS AND THE UNION OF INSIDE ELECTRICAL WORKERS, REGINA LOCAL.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1938, to March 1, 1940.

The hours, wage rates for journeymen and apprentices and overtime rates are those made binding under the Industrial Standards Act as summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, page 1304.

Only union members to be employed.

Electrical workers in charge to be paid 10 cents per hour over the minimum rate for journeymen which is 90 cents per hour.

For men hired in Regina for work out of the city transportation and travelling time to be paid for and the employer to pay board and lodging for the first two weeks.

Not more than one apprentice allowed to each journeyman. Apprentices to serve four years.

Disputes to be referred to the yearly joint conference board, whose decision will be final.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—EDMONTON PLASTERING CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION AND THE OPERATIVE PLASTERERS AND CEMENT FINISHERS INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 372.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938. The parties to meet in December to formulate a new agreement.

The jurisdiction to be that part of the Province of Alberta north of a line through the city of Red Deer, east and west to the boundaries of the province.

All members of the local union must be employed before any outsiders are hired, and in hiring of outsiders the standing joint committee to be consulted. Members of the union to work only for contractors who supply all material and labour, carry compensation and conform to all municipal and provincial safety and other regulations. They shall not contract or subcontract.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. In case of shift work, the above hours may be deviated from. For night work only 7 hours' work for 8 hours' pay.

Overtime: time and one-half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and double time from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m. All work prohibited on four statutory holidays.

Minimum wage rate: $1 per hour.

Any member sent out of city to work, to have his transportation paid both ways.

Any dispute is to be referred to a joint arbitration committee whose decision is final. If they cannot agree, they may appoint an independent party to give a decision on the matter.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—GENERAL CONTRACTORS' ASSOCIATION OF VANCOUVER AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCALS 452 AND 1251 AND THE AMALGAMATED BUILDING WORKERS OF CANADA, CARPENTERS' SECTION.

Agreements to be in effect from November 7, 1938, to November 6, 1939, and year to year subject to notice.

Job stewards to be recognized on all jobs and shall not be discriminated against. Business agents may visit jobs.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week. In case of shift work, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours, double time thereafter; time and one-half for Saturday mornings; double time for Saturday afternoons, Sundays and nine specified holidays.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 90 cents per hour. Carpenters in charge of work to be paid at least $1 per day of 8 hours above the minimum rate.

Not more than one working employer to be recognized in any one firm of contractors.

VICTORIA, B.C.—VICTORIA BUILDERS' EXCHANGE LTD. AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, LOCAL 1598.

Agreement to be in effect from August 25, 1938, until either party gives 90 days' notice of change.

Hours: 8 per day from Monday to Friday, a 40-hour week on new construction. On alteration or repair work, however, 44 hours may be worked when necessary at regular wage rate. For night shift, 8 hours' pay for 7 hours' work.

Overtime: time and one-half; double time for work on Sundays and statutory holidays.

Minimum wage rate for carpenters: 80 cents per hour.

Construction: Shipbuilding

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING FIRMS AND THE BOILERMAKERS AND IRON SHIPBUILDERS' UNION OF CANADA, LOCAL NO. 1.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938, to June 1, 1939, and till 30 days' notice from either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1935, page 951, with wage schedule which came into effect May 7, 1937, and was summarized in the issue of June, 1937, page 689, with the exception that electric welders and boilermakers are now included with the trades being paid a minimum of 90 cents per hour, $7.20 per day.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING FIRMS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PLUMBERS AND STEAMFITTERS, LOCAL 170.

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to April 1, 1939, and till notice from either party.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: for day shift, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. For second and third shifts, 40 hours per week—for second shift, 7 hours and 40 minutes with a 20-minute lunch period, for which 8 hours' pay will be allowed; for third shift 7 hours and 30 minutes, with a 20-minute lunch period, and 9 hours' pay for this shift.

Overtime: time and one-half for first four hours; thereafter and all work on Sundays and holidays, double time.

For all dirty work and for work in confined places full of gas or wet paint fumes, time and one-quarter to be paid.

Wage rates: plumbers and pipe fitters 75 cents per hour, helpers 50 cents.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN DRY DOCK AND SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AND THE SHIPYARD LABOURERS' FEDERAL UNION, LOCAL 126.

Agreement to be in effect from May 15, 1938, to May 15, 1939, and thereafter subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

The provisions as to hours and overtime are the same as noted above for plumbers employed by this company.

Time and one-quarter to be paid for dirty work and for cleaning, painting, cement washing or applying bitumastic in double bottom tanks or confined spaces.

Wages per hour: machine painting 73 cents; rigging 65½ cents; boiler cleaning and scaling, 65 cents; cementers 62½ cents; dockmen and tractor drivers 56¼ cents; chipping, machine painting helper, winchmen, cementing seams, 55 cents; labourers employed on ordinary work, 50 cents.

VICTORIA, B.C.—A CERTAIN BOILERMAKING AND SHIP REPAIRING FIRM AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BOILERMAKERS, IRON SHIPBUILDING, WELDERS AND HELPERS, LOCAL NO. 191.

This agreement is summarized above under "Manufacturing: Metal Products."

Transportation and Public Utilities: Local Transportation

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN CARTAGE COMPANY AND THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS, CHAUFFEURS, STABLEMEN AND HELPERS, LOCAL 730.

Agreement reached following strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, October, page 1087, and later conciliation by an official of the Department of Labour. Agreement to be in effect from October 28, 1938, to December 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union and will not discriminate against any employee on account of union membership. There will be no restraint, interference or coercion by the union against any employee because of non-membership in the union. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for its members.

Wages for all work on Sundays and four specified holidays, time and one-half, with a minimum of four hours' work if called to work on these days.

Minimum hourly wage rates: truck drivers 33⅓, 35, and 37½ cents, helpers 32½ cents, teamsters (double) 32½ cents, teamsters (single) 30 cents. For work performed between 7 p.m. and 6 a.m., 3 cents per hour extra to be paid. No employee who prior to the date of the agreement was receiving higher than these minimum rates to have his wage rate reduced.

Delegates of the union may present grievances of the employees to the company's representative.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electric Railways

HALIFAX, N.S.—NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY LIMITED AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, LOCAL 508.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1937, to May 31, 1938, and continues till notice of change from either party.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in force between the company and its employees, which was summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, November, 1936, page 1077, with certain changes, among which are:—

The minimum wage rate for regular employees is increased from 38 to 40 cents per hour.

Wages per hour for car operators: first year of service 48 cents (an increase of 2 cents), second year 51 cents, third year 56 cents, over three years' service 61 cents (increases of 3 cents for these three categories). Men employed on sweeper or leveller, clearing snow from tracks or sand car sanding tracks to be paid time and one-half.

Wages per hour in car house: carpenters and painters, 73, 66 and 59 cents; carpenters' helpers 53 cents; head repairman 73 cents; armature winders 77 cents; pitmen and special repairmen 68, 66 and 61 cents, general utility men 61 and 53 cents, car cleaners 53 cents, general cleaners 51 cents. (These are increases of from 2 to 4 cents per hour over the previous rates.)

Wages per hour in machine shop: machinists 77, 72 and 63 cents, welders 77 cents, blacksmiths 72 cents, blacksmith helpers 55 cents. (These are increases of 3 or 4 cents over the previous rates.)

Wages per hour for rail attendants: 44 cents on week days and 52 cents on Sundays and holidays (increases of 2 cents per hour over the previous rates).

Regular trackmen and chauffeurs to work 8 hours per day, 4 on Saturdays, 44 per week. Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays to be paid at 15 cents per hour over the regular rate.

Wages per hour for power house, line and meter employees: linemen 77, 72 and 66 cents, groundmen 55 and 50 cents; troublemen and meter inspector 77 cents: metermen 72, 66 and 61 cents; lamp repairmen 77 cents, switchboard operators 72 cents, switchboard electricians 82 cents; electricians 77, 72 and 63 cents. (These are increases of from 2 to 4 cents per hour over the previous rates.)

Wages per hour for steam department: masons and boiler repairmen 66 cents, senior steam helpers 64 cents, junior steam helpers 53 cents, firemen 69 cents, assistant firemen 62 cents, firemen helpers 50 cents. (These are increases of 4 to 8 cents per hour.) Firemen to have one day off in every eight days, in regular rotation, except in case of emergency.

Wages per hour for gas department employees: fitters 77 and 68 cents, fitters' helpers 61 cents, meter repairmen 61 cents, meter repairmen's helper 50 cents, blacksmith 66 cents, skilled labour 51/55 cents, common labour 40/50 cents, leading firemen 68 cents, firemen 59 cents. (These are increases of 2 or 3 cents over the previous rates.)

Vacation: as before, all employees after one year's service to be given one week's vacation with pay, but increases have been given in the compensation for this week. For this week, regular street railway operators to receive $24.80, spare operators $18.60, hillmen $20, trackmen $17.20, employees of the shops and light and power employees 75 per cent of weekly pay with a minimum of $18.60 and a maximum of $22.70, gas department employees 75 per cent of weekly pay with a minimum of $16.50 and a maximum of $22.70.

Upon any question or grievance arising between any member of the union and the company, the case may be taken up by the union officials with the manager of the company.

QUEBEC, P.Q.—THE QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY AND L'UNION FEDERALE DES EMPLOYES DU QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LOCAL 123 (FEDERAL UNION OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE QUEBEC RAILWAY, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LOCAL 123). (MAINTENANCE OF WAY EMPLOYEES).

Agreement which governs maintenance of way employees, to be in effect from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours for sectionmen assigned to work on the hills, morning shift from 4 a.m. to noon; evening shift from noon to midnight; these shifts to be changed so that the average of their hours are 10 per day. Hours for other sectionmen, morning shift from 4 a.m. to 11 a.m., evening shifts from 1 p.m. to midnight; these shifts to be changed so that the average hours are 9 per day. All maintenance of way work to be done as much as possible between 7 a.m. and noon and between 1 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Overtime and work on Sundays and nine specified holidays, time and one-half for work over 10 hours per day. Sectionmen, however, to work 7 days per week at regular rate.

Wages per hour: welders, firemen, compressor and mixer operators 42½ cents, assistant carpenter 41 cents, sectionmen and trackmen 37½ cents, labourers 30 and 32½ cents. After three years service as a labourer, a man to be classified as a trackman.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions.

A committee of three employees to present any grievances to the management, starting with the foreman and then later if necessary to officials including the general manager.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—TORONTO TRANSPORTATION COMMISSION AND THE EMPLOYEES OF THE ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT. (MEMBERS OF THE CANADIAN ELECTRICAL TRADES UNION, LOCAL NO. 1).

Agreement to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

Hours for shift employees: 8 per shift, shifts to rotate and each employee to be entitled to the equivalent of one day's rest in seven. For employees other than shift employees, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime for all employees: time and one-half for first four hours if worked within five hours of completing normal day's work; all other overtime at double time. For employees other than shift employees, double time for all work on Sundays and eight specified holidays.

Seniority to govern promotions when considering men of equal efficiency.

Wages per hour: station operators 72 cents, assistant station operators 61 cents, first class linemen 79 cents, second class linemen 72 cents, electric switchman 64 cents, first class station mechanic 79 cents, second class station mechanic 72 cents.

WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—SANDWICH, WINDSOR AND AMHERSTBURG RAILWAY COMPANY AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY AND MOTOR COACH EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION 616.

Agreement to be in effect from April 20, 1938, to December 31, 1938.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1937, page 576, with certain changes, among which are:

All new employees coming under the provisions of this agreement must become members of the union. The union not to refuse applications of any of the employees who were in the company's employ when the agreement came into effect, provided that all employees must make application to the union within 60 days of the date of the agreement. Effective from May 1, 1938, the company agrees to the check-off of all dues and special assessments levied by the association on its members and is to deduct from the wages all such dues and assessments and remit same to the union.

Wages per hour for motormen, conductors, one man car and bus operators: 52 cents for first six months, 56 cents for second six months and 60 cents after first year. These are increases of 2 cents per hour over the previous rates.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—THE PUBLIC UTILITIES COMMISSION OF PORT ARTHUR AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION 966 AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Commission recognizes the union as the bargaining agency for employees.

Hours in transportation department to be 48 hours per week or as near as possible to it. Regular spare operators working less than 6 hours a day to be paid an average of 6 hours per day, 6 days per week. Hours in car house and track departments, 44 per week.

Overtime for transportation department: time and one-half on their regular day off and on ten specified holidays and for all time over regular scheduled run. For regular operators, overtime allowed for all time worked in excess of regular schedule time. For short run and spare operators, overtime allowed for all time worked in excess of 48 hours per week. For car house and track departments, overtime and work on Sundays and ten specified holidays, time and one-half.

Wages per hour in transportation department: for two-man cars, 45 cents first six months, 50 cents second six months and 54½ cents thereafter; for one-man cars, 7½ cents per hour over two-man car rates. Wages per hour in car house department: carpenter, painter, machinist and blacksmith, 65 cents, first class pitmen 62 cents, second class pitmen 57 cents, car cleaners 50 cents; after two years' service and if capable, car cleaners to receive second class pitmen's rate of pay. Wages per hour in track department: track bonder 51 cents, regular trackmen 49 cents.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions and in choice of runs and in laying off men.

Uniforms to be supplied to operators by the company.

Free transportation to be given employees.

Any employee who feels he has been unjustly dealt with may have the matter considered by a committee of employees and the manager, and later if necessary by the Public Utilities Commission whose decision will be final.

FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—THE CITY OF FORT WILLIAM AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET, ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION 966 AND ALL OTHER EMPLOYEES OF THE STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939, and until a new agreement is made.

No discrimination to be shown against any employee because of his connection with the union. The manager will at any time meet a committee of employees to discuss matters of mutual interest.

Hours to be in accordance with the requirements of the Ontario statutes governing street railways. Regular spare operators working less than 6 hours in any day will be paid an average of 6 hours per day, 6 days per week.

Overtime: overtime allowed all regular operators for all work in excess of 8 hours per day where the schedule calls for 8 hours per day or less, but if the schedule time calls for more than 8 hours, then overtime allowed for time over the schedule time; for short run and spare operators, overtime allowed for all time in excess of 48 hours per week. For car house department and track department, time and one-half for all hours over regular working hours and for all work on Sundays and ten specified holidays.

Wages per hour in transportation department: for two-man cars, 45 cents first six months, 50 cents second six months and 54½ cents thereafter; for one-man cars, 7½ cents per hour over two-man rates. Wages per hour in car house department: carpenter, machinist and blacksmith 65 cents, painter 61 cents, first class pitman 60 cents, second class pitman 55 cents, car cleaners 50 cents; after two years service and if capable, cleaners to receive second class pitman's rate of pay. Wages per hour in track department: track bonder 51 cents, regular trackmen 49 cents.

Seniority to be considered in making promotions and in choice of runs and in laying off men.

Uniforms to be supplied to operators by the company.

Free transportation to be given employees.

The manager will be willing at any time, after notice to interview the employees or a committee of them on any subject of mutual interest. Any employee who feels he has been unjustly dealt with may have the question considered by a committee of employees and the manager, and later if necessary by the Utilities Committee whose decision will be final.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—THE WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THE MOTORMEN, CONDUCTORS AND BUSMEN IN THEIR EMPLOY.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 572, with this change:

The wage rates for motormen, conductors and busmen are all increased one cent per hour over the previous rates.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 573, with this exception:

The wage rates for all classes of work are increased one cent per hour over the rates which were in effect from November 1, 1937, to April 30, 1938.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE TRACK DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

This agreement is the same as the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, May, 1938, page 573, with this exception:

The wage rates for all classes of work to be increased one cent per hour over the rates which were previously in effect.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF (1) THE POWER PLANT, (2) SUBSTATIONS MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT AND TELEPHONE AND SIGNAL SECTION AND (3) SUBSTATION OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT.

These agreements are summarized below under "Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas."

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CITY OF REGINA, STREET RAILWAY DEPARTMENT AND THE AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES OF AMERICA, DIVISION NO. 588.

Agreement (dated June 10, 1937) to be in effect from January 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937, and continues thereafter subject to 30 days' notice.

This agreement is similar to the one made November 1, 1936, and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1938, page 333, with these exceptions:

The wages of all classes of work which were noted in the March LABOUR GAZETTE were increased 2½ cents per hour for hourly paid employees and $5 per month for monthly paid employees.

Sick leave, when certified by a medical certificate is granted to hourly paid employees as follows: for the first two days of each illness, no pay; for each succeeding day, not exceeding ten days in any one year, full pay is granted.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CITY OF CALGARY AND AMALGAMATED ASSOCIATION OF STREET AND ELECTRIC RAILWAY EMPLOYEES, DIVISION 583.

The terms of this agreement are those recommended by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act, 1926. Agreement to be in effect from October 16, 1937, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The city recognizes the union and will not discriminate against any employee because of his connection therewith.

Hours for motormen, conductors and busmen: An 8-hour day to be observed as far as operating conditions permit, but straight time to be paid for 8½ hours if required. A working week to consist of a minimum of 44 hours guaranteed to all regular motor conductors and bus operators according to seniority. A six-day week to be in effect.

Hours for barn staff and track maintenance men 8 per day. A minimum working week of 40 hours guaranteed to all regular employees except car cleaners and switch cleaners when a 44-hour week shall apply.

Wages: the agreement provides for the partial restoration of existing wage reduction, which in the rates given below results in the basic rates being paid in full for all rates of 68 cents per hour or less, and a deduction of 2 per cent from all basic rates over 68 cents per hour.

Basic wages per hour for motormen, conductors and busmen: motormen and conductors (2-man cars) from 57½ cents during first six months to 65 cents after one year; motor conductors (one-man cars) and busmen from 60 cents during first six months to 70 cents after one year, work car operator 65 cents; motor conductors to receive 5 cents per hour extra for training students.

Basic wages per hour for shop and barnmen (subject to reduction of 2 per cent on rates over 68 cents): carpenters, blacksmiths, motor mechanics, air brake and wheel lathe operators and painters 85 cents, fitters 72 cents; truck and car repairers from 60 cents during first six months to 70 cents after one year; cleaners, washers and yardmen 54 cents. Leading hand 5 cents per hour extra, foreman 10 cents extra.

Basic wages per hour for track maintenance: switch repairmen 60 cents, trackmen 57½ cents, greasers and switch cleaners 54 cents.

Seniority to govern in choice of runs and when filling a vacancy and when laying off men.

Uniforms to be supplied by the city at half cost during first year of employee's service and without cost to the employee thereafter.

Other clauses, such as overtime pay: vacation, etc., are the same as in the general agreement governing all civic employees as noted below under: "Service—Public Administration."

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

NORTH SYDNEY, N.S.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1259.

Agreements to be in effect from January 1, 1938, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed.

Double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays.

Wages: 45 cents per hour for day work and 55 cents for night work. The agreement with one employer also includes a contract rate for the handling of salt.

Provision is made for the settlement of disputes by a joint arbitration committee.

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1341 (STEAMSHIP CHECKERS).

This agreement, which came into effect December 6, 1937, for one year, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice, has been automatically renewed to November 30, 1939.

The union to furnish employers with sufficient competent checkers.

The holidays agreed upon are Sundays and seven specified holidays. All work on Saturday after 6 p.m. and on Christmas Eve night to be paid at time and one half.

Wages: 72 cents per hour for day work, that is between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m.; 83 cents per hour for night work, that is between 6 p.m. and 8 a.m.

Provision is made for payment for waiting time: from 7 a.m. to midnight, full time for first hour and half time for succeeding hours until midnight; after midnight, full rate to be paid.

Disputes which cannot be settled between the union and the management of the steamship company concerned will be brought before the chairman of the Steamship Committee and a meeting of all the steamship companies will be called to settle the matter.

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1533 (CARGO REPAIR MEN).

This agreement, which came into effect December 6, 1937, to November 30, 1938, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice, has been automatically renewed to November 30, 1939.

The union agrees to furnish the employers with a sufficient number of competent cargo repair men.

The hours of work, meal hours, holidays and rates of pay are the same as for longshoremen, which are noted in the LABOUR GAZETTE, February, 1938, page 213, the wage rates being 77 cents per hour for day work and 88 cents for night work.

HALIFAX, N.S.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP AND COAL COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1546 (COAL HANDLERS, OPERATORS AND FIREMEN).

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1938, to January 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed, if available.

Hours: 9 per day.

Double time to be paid for work on Sundays and seven specified holidays; time and one half for work on Saturdays and Christmas Eve after 6 p.m.

Wages: 60 cents per hour for day work; 65 cents for night work up to 11 p.m.; after 11 p.m., time and one-half.

Waiting time to be paid at full rates. Double time for work during meal hours.

PUGWASH, N.S.—A CERTAIN STEVEDORING CONTRACTOR AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1531.

Agreement to be in effect from March 3, 1938, to January 1, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The employer recognizes the union as the bargaining agency for the longshoremen. Only union men to be employed, if available. The employer will deduct union dues from wages if requested by the union.

Hours: regular hours are from 7 a.m. to noon and from 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Overtime: all working time other than the above hours to be considered overtime and paid at time and one-half. Work on Sundays and Christmas day, double time, other holidays time and one-half.

Wages per hour: hatch tenders and water boy 30 cents, winchmen 35 cents, all other classes of work 40 cents, all head-foremen stevedores and gang-foremen stevedores to work at regular rate of longshoremen's wages.

PARRSBORO, N.S.—CERTAIN LUMBER EXPORTERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1472.

Agreement to be in effect from April 19, 1938, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter subject to notice.

The employers recognize the union as the bargaining agency for the longshoremen. Only union men to be employed if available. No discrimination against workers because of union connections.

Overtime to be paid after 9 hours' work; overtime at 10 cents per hour extra; work on Sundays and legal holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: for loading steamers or sailing vessels, all classes of work with lumber, pulpwood laths, piling or other cargo, 40 cents; for loading scows and building rafts, 35 cents per hour.

Work will not be interrupted because of disagreements.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.—UNION WAGE SCHEDULE OF THE LABOUR PROTECTIVE UNION, LOCAL 9568 (LONGSHOREMEN).

Schedule to be in effect from April 1, 1938, to March 31, 1939.

Double time to be paid for work on Sundays and statutory holidays and for work during meal hours.

Wages per hour: for general wharf and warehouse work, 40 cents for day work and 50 cents for night work; for working steamers with general cargo, 60 cents per hour for day work and 70 cents for night work; for working on sailing vessels with general cargo, 40 cents per hour.

Rates are also included in the schedule for special cargoes.

SAINT JOHN, N.B.—VARIOUS STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE INTERNATIONAL LONGSHOREMEN'S ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 1039 (STEAMSHIP HORSE AND CATTLE FITTERS, SEALERS, LINERS AND CLEANERS).

Agreement to be in effect from November 1, 1938, to October 31, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

This agreement is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1935, page 1155, and May, 1938, page 573, with a change in the wage rates and other minor changes.

The wage rate is increased from 65 to 70 cents per hour for day work and from 97½ cents to $1.05 per hour for night work.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—SCHEDULE OF WAGES AND WORKING CONDITIONS ADOPTED BY THE NATIONAL HARBOURS BOARD FOR THE MONTREAL HARBOUR.

Schedule to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1939.

The conditions of this schedule are similar to those previously in effect, which were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 691, July, 1936, page 659, and June, 1935, page 584, with certain exceptions.

The wage rates for foremen and assistant foremen are not included in the wage schedule although it is still provided that sub-foremen and leading hands be paid five cents per hour more than the men under their control.

In case of any dispute between an employee and a foreman or superintendent, the employee has the right to a hearing before the superintendent. If no settlement is reached, he may appeal to the head of his department or to the port manager.

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES (INLAND NAVIGATION) AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES (CHECKERS AND COOPERS).

Agreements to be in effect from April 18 and May, 18, 1938, during the 1938 navigation season and thereafter from year to year subject to notice.

The employers recognize the union and will give preference in employment to its members. No discrimination against employees on account of union activities.

Time and one-half for work on Sundays, and five specified holidays. When employees are required to work through meal hour, they will be paid at time and one-half for all time after the meal hour has elapsed.

Wages per hour: checkers 50 cents for work between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. and 52 cents from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.; coopers 49 cents between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. and 51 cents between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.

Seniority to govern employment and laying off men.

A local protective committee to be formed by the employees for the settlement of any disputes with the company officials. No strike or lockout to occur pending such settlement.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP, WAREHOUSE AND LOCAL TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES (LONGSHOREMEN, CHECKERS AND SHEDMEN).

Agreements to be in effect from April, 1938, for the 1938 navigation season and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The Company recognizes the union and all longshoremen, checkers and shedmen must be members of the union. The union will furnish sufficient workers. If none available, others employed to join the union. No discrimination against any employee on account of union activities. The number of men required to take care of the normal operations to be agreed upon between the parties.

Time and one-half to be paid for work on Sundays and four specified holidays.

Wages: longshoremen and shedmen 49 cents per hour from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., 51 cents from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.; checkers $118 per month based on a 10-hour day.

Waiting time for longshoremen: first half hour free, next hour to be paid at half time and thereafter at full time. If longshoremen required to work through meal hour, regular rate of pay from beginning of meal hour for one hour and a half, but if required to work beyond this time, time and one-half to be paid for whole period from beginning of meal hour.

Seniority to govern employment and reduction in staff for checkers and shedmen.

A local protective committee to be formed by the employees for the settlement of any disputes, with company official. No strike or lockout to occur pending such settlement.

HAMILTON, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN STEAMSHIP COMPANIES AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES (LONGSHOREMEN).

Agreements to be in effect from April and May, 1938, for 1938 season of navigation, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

These agreements are similar to the ones summarized above for longshoremen at Toronto

PACIFIC COAST.—CANADIAN NATIONAL STEAMSHIPS (PACIFIC) AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE STEWARDS DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938, until 60 days' notice from either party.

No discrimination against any employee on account of union membership.

Hours and overtime: all employees to be given 24 consecutive hours clear of the ship each week, in the employees' home port where ship calls at such port, or at Vancouver where the ships do not call at such port. Where not possible to allow this time, it will accrue to the employee and be given him when possible. During the summer season, employees to be paid 3 hours overtime per day at a rate computed *pro rata* to the monthly rate of pay based on 9 duty hours per day within 16 consecutive hours. Overtime outside of summer service, when worked, will be paid in addition by time off or otherwise.

Monthly wage rates: linenkeeper (and waiter) $65 and $70 for summer, $60 for winter; printer (and waiter) $65 and $75 for summer, $55 and $70 for winter; saloonsmen $55 to $65 for summer, $55 and $60 for winter; waiters and bedroom stewards $55 and $60 for summer, $55 for winter; steerage stewards $45 to $60 for summer, $45 and $55 for winter; deck stewards $60 for summer, $55 for winter; mess stewards $40 and $60 for summer, $40 and $55 for winter; stewardesses $55 for summer, $50 for winter; bellmen $60 for summer, $55 for winter; janitor $40; porters $35 for first year, $40 after one year's experience; bell boys $25; cooks and bakers $60 to $115; pantrymen $45 to $75; dishwashers $40 and $45. During the period in which the Alaska service is being operated, cooks to be paid bonuses of $2.50 to $10 per month.

Vacation: after one year's continuous service, employees to be given one week's vacation, each year; after three years' service, two weeks' vacation each year.

Seniority to govern in filling vacancies when merit and ability are sufficient.

Employees with established seniority to be provided with uniforms and shall pay half the cost thereof; after five years' service the company to pay total cost of uniforms supplied.

Any employee who considers he has a grievance may appeal to the officers of the ship in order of their rank, and if necessary to the higher officers of the company.

When questions are submitted to the management by the employees' committee as to interpretations of this agreement, such interpretations when negotiated to be signed jointly by the proper officer for the company and the committee of employees.

Transportation and Public Utilities: Electricity and Gas

HALIFAX, N.S.—NOVA SCOTIA LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY AND UNION.

Employees of this Company's electric power and gas departments are included in the agreement summarized above under "Electric Railways."

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE POWER PLANT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Neither the company nor the employees to discriminate against any employee for being or not being a member of the employees' organization.

Hours: for operating staff, 8 consecutive hours per day, 48 per week, each employee being entitled to 4 days in every 28 days in lieu of Sundays; for maintenance staff, 8 per day, a 48-hour week.

Overtime required to be compensated for by allowing equivalent time off.

Wages per month for operating staff: operators $145, relief operators $135, assistant operator $124, floormen $115, relief floorman $112, oiler $121, relief oiler $112, cleaner $103. Wages for maintenance staff: electrician $164 per month, blacksmith and machinist $140, utilityman $148, outside foreman 59½ cents per hour.

Vacation: monthly paid employees, after one year's continuous service to be entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay: hourly paid employees to be entitled to vacation in proportion to the number of days worked in the previous year, and amounting to 12 days for those working 289 or more days in the year.

Seniority with efficiency to govern all promotions. In reduction in staff and in re-employment, seniority to be a governing factor.

A grievance committee of employees may discuss any grievances with the superintendent and if necessary with higher officers of the company.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE SUBSTATION MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION DEPARTMENT AND TELEPHONE AND SIGNAL SECTION OF THE RAILWAY DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: for day men, 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; for shift men 8 per day, 88 per two-week period.

Overtime: for day men, time and one-half to midnight and double time thereafter, and double time for work on Sundays and eight specified holidays; for shift men, time and one-half for first four hours and double time thereafter.

Wages per hour for substation maintenance and construction department: foreman 90 cents, sub-foreman 86½ cents, station maintenance man (journeyman) 81½ cents, helpers and apprentices from 38 cents during first year to 63½ cents during fourth year, labourer with established seniority 42 cents. Wages per hour for telephone and signal section of the railway distribution department: senior repair man 77½ cents, machinist and welder 69 cents, signal maintainer 64½ cents, assistant signal maintainer 53 cents, helpers from 28 cents during first year to 50½ cents during fourth year.

One apprentice helper allowed to each five journeymen, and they will be allowed to complete their four years' apprenticeship without being subject to layoff.

Employees to be given free transportation on street cars and buses of the company.

Employees sent out of city to work to have transportation and board paid and travelling time, except those returning the same night whose board will not be paid.

Other clauses relating to discrimination on account of union membership, vacation, seniority and grievance committee are similar to those summarized above for the employees of the power plant of the company.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES, OF THE SUBSTATIONS OPERATIONS DEPARTMENT.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: in the three shift stations, 8 consecutive hours per day, a 48-hour week; in two shift stations, 9½ hours per day for 5 days a week; for city patrolman 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week; for country patrolmen 48 hours per week with one day off in seven.

Overtime for operators: time and one-half for first four hours, double time thereafter; time and one-half for work on employee's day off.

Wages per hour for operating staff: relief chief operator 74½ cents, assistant operator (one station) 69 cents, senior operator 63 cents, operators at two other stations 57½ cents, operator at another station 51½ cents; floormen 42 and 46½ cents, floorman apprentice 37 cents. Wages per month for patrolmen $131 per month.

Other clauses are similar to those summarized above for employees of the power plant.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR ELECTRIC METER DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEES.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half to midnight; thereafter double time; work on Sundays and eight specified holidays, double time.

Wages per hour: instrumentman and installer 78½ cents, metermen from 38 cents during first year to 63½ cents after two years.

Other clauses of this agreement are similar to those summarized above for the power plant employees of the company.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—WINNIPEG ELECTRIC COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES OF THE GAS WORKS.

Agreement to be in effect from May 1, 1938, to April 30, 1940, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

The terms of this agreement are similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, March, 1937, page 361, with these exceptions:—

Wages per hour: shift engineer 61½ cents; heaters, producer operators, pusher operators and door lifter operator 58½ cents, quenching car operators 57 cents, utility operator 48½ cents; repairmen, known as blacksmith and fitter, machinist and fitter and pipefitter 60 cents; repair helpers and laboratory helper 45 cents; yard men and labourers with established seniority, employed in purifying house or any part of the gas works 41½ cents, boiler washer 49½ cents, boilerman 50½ cents, coal elevator and mixer operator 54½ cents, coal unloaders and oiler 45 cents. (These are increases of one cent per hour in most cases.)

The annual vacation in proportion to number of days worked in previous year is now allowed all employees with at least one year's experience.

REGINA, SASK.—CITY OF REGINA AND UNIONS.

Employees of the light and power department of the city of Regina are included in the civic agreement summarized below under "Service: Public Administration."

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CITY OF CALGARY AND UNIONS.

Employees of the light and power department of the city of Calgary are included in the civic agreement summarized below under "Service: Public Administration."

Transportation and Public Utilities: Miscellaneous

PORT ARTHUR AND FORT WILLIAM, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN GRAIN ELEVATOR COMPANIES AND THE BROTHERHOOD OF RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP CLERKS, FREIGHT HANDLERS, EXPRESS AND STATION EMPLOYEES, LOCAL 650 (GRAIN ELEVATOR EMPLOYEES).

Agreement reached with the assistance of a conciliation officer of the Department of Labour, to be in effect from September 1, 1938, to July 31, 1939, and thereafter subject to notice.

The employers recognize the union and will show no discrimination against union members.

Hours for hourly paid employees: a 10-hour day to prevail. During the open season of navigation, a minimum of 48 hours to constitute a week's work and during the closed season of navigation, a minimum of 40 hours and the employers to endeavour, as long as work is available, to provide every man employed each week with a week's work.

Overtime for hourly paid employees: at least 15 cents extra to be paid for all overtime over 10 hours; time and one half for work on Sundays and seven specified holidays.

Minimum hourly wage rates for hourly paid employees: shovellers, assistant oilers and ordinary labourers, 50 cents; all other classes of experienced labour, including assistant weighmen, assistant electricians, assistant millwrights, cleanermen, bin floormen and oilers, 55 cents. Employees receiving higher wage rates at the time the agreement came into effect are not to have their wage rates reduced during the period of this agreement.

During the term of this agreement the employers agree to discuss with a committee of monthly paid employees matters concerning them and the wages of monthly paid employees are not to be reduced.

Seniority to be considered in laying-off men and in making promotions and filling vacancies.

Vacation: two weeks' vacation with pay each year after one year's service.

A shop committee at each elevator to be formed for the settlement of all disputes with the employers, and if necessary a union representative to take part.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA.—A CERTAIN COLD STORAGE COMPANY AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

Agreement reached following strike reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July, page 741. Agreement to be in effect from June, 1938, to July 1, 1939.

The Company recognizes a committee representing the majority of the employees.

Wages per hour: regular employees 45 cents, night men 37½ cents, seasonal employees 35 cents, mechanics 60 cents while so employed.

A seniority list of seasonal employees to be adhered to as far as practical.

The Company will deal with the employees' committee to settle any disputes. If disputes cannot be settled in this way they will be referred to the Manitoba Department of Labour.

Trade

VANCOUVER, B.C.—A CERTAIN RETAIL CHAIN STORE COMPANY AND THE RETAIL CLERKS' INTERNATIONAL PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 279.

Agreement reached following lockout reported in the LABOUR GAZETTE, July page 742. Agreement to be in effect from June 1, 1938,

to June 30, 1939, and thereafter from year to year subject to notice. The agreement applies to Greater Vancouver, that is, Vancouver, New Westminster, Burnaby, North Vancouver and West Vancouver.

Only union members to be employed, if available. Any others employed must join the union. The company agrees to deduct from the pay of the employees and pay over to the union the monthly dues, etc., of the union.

Wages: managers $30 per week, assistant managers $27, butchers (who have at least three years' experience in cutting and selling meat in a retail shop) $24, senior clerks $22, junior clerks $18; part time employees, that is those who are employed not more than five days per week, 45 cents per hour. The union agrees that no bonuses to be paid in addition to these salaries.

The number of junior clerks employed by the company not to exceed one third of the total number of clerks, exclusive of managers. The company to name an assistant manager in any store having four or more employees including the manager.

Vacation: after one year's service, a clerk to be entitled to one week's vacation with pay each year and if he so requests an additional week without pay.

Provision is made for settlement of disputes by a joint committee, and later if necessary, by reference to the Minister of Labour.

Service: Public Administration

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CITY OF REGINA AND THE REGINA CIVIC EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 21 OF TRADES AND LABOUR CONGRESS.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1938, and continues subject to three month's notice from either party.

No discrimination against any employee on account of membership in a trades union.

Seniority to be considered in filling vacancies and when necessary to reduce staff.

Overtime: except for administrative staff, any employees on monthly salaries, who work overtime to be allowed an equal number of hours off or be paid for such overtime; employees paid on an hourly basis to be paid time and one half for first five hours of overtime, and thereafter double time. For work on Sundays, double time to be paid unless another day is given instead. Permanent and seasonal employees to be paid for all of the ten specified holidays.

Vacation: after one year's service, two weeks annual vacation with pay to be granted.

Sick leave: employees paid on hourly basis to receive no pay for first two days of an illness, but will be paid for each succeeding day not exceeding 10 days in any year.

The heads of departments shall and the Association may annually recommend to the city Commissioners for increases in salary to certain persons.

Any committee of the Association shall upon request be given a prompt hearing by the heads of departments, the city Commissioners and by the city council.

Light and Power Department

For outside electrical employees, hours are 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week except the Saturday afternoon trouble shift who may work Saturday afternoon at straight time.

Every outside electrical employee to be considered a journeyman if he has four years' experience as a lineman, wireman, troubleman or meterman. Not more than one apprentice lineman allowed to each four journeymen linemen.

Wages per hour for outside electrical workers: lineman from 73 cents during first year to 88 cents during third year, journeymen 93 cents, journeymen with cable experience 98 cents, mechanics and utility man 70 cents, groundmen 63 cents, street light attendants 70 cents, sub station operator 77 cents, street light attendants 70 cents, substation firemen 60 cents, engine room cleaner 60 cents, janitor 58 cents; meter testers and repairmen from 75 cents during first year to 80 cents during third year and 83 cents for senior men, meter installers from 68 cents first year to 78 cents third year.

For power house employees, hours are 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week, with double time for work on weekly day of rest or holidays.

Wages for power house employees: operating engineers from $175 to $195 per month, boiler room operators $160 and $170 per month, coal and ash conveyor attendants 73 cents per hour, assistants 61 cents, boiler cleaner 63 cents, room cleaners 58 cents, plant electricians $185 per month; leading mechanics, machinists and carpenters 83 cents; mechanics, machinists and carpenters 73 cents, electricians' assistant 62 cents, mechanics' and fitters' assistant 58 cents.

Health Department

Hours: 9 per day, 5 on Saturdays, a 50-hour week for the day shift and 9 per day, a 54-hour week for the night shift.

Wages: motor broom operators $5.50 per day. Wages per hour: truck drivers 52½ cents, truck helpers 45 cents, teamsters 50 cents, street cleaners 45 cents, repairman 65 cents, other classes 45 to 55 cents.

Engineer's Department

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week. The regular Saturday afternoon shift to work four hours at straight time. Employees required to start work earlier than the regular shift to prepare for the day's work may also be paid at straight time.

Wages per month: patrolmen $115, mechanic and welder $125. Wages per hour: foremen and rollermen 75 cents, other classes 50 and 55 cents; skilled and regular seasonal employees 45 cents.

Sewage Disposal Works

Hours: 9 per day on regular or rotating shifts.

Wages per month: pumpmen $120, utility man $115. Wages per hour: permanent labourers 47 cents, casual labourers 45 cents.

Parks Department

Hours: 8 per day, except employees on shift work.

Wages per month: nursery lead man $132, bath house attendant, mechanic, carpenter and boulevards and parks lead man $115, truck driver $114, plant grower $100, night watchman $70. Wages per hour: teamsters, grave diggers, spare truck driver 55 cents; parks policemen and labourers 50 cents.

Waterworks Department

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44-hour week. Employees in attendance at telephone on week days and Sundays to be paid straight time; those in attendance on holidays to be given one other day off with pay. When weather conditions prevent construction or

maintenance being carried on, work to be provided indoors or employees will be allowed to stand by to deal with emergencies and paid therefor at usual rates.

Wages per month: meter mechanics $125, night stand-by men $110 and $115. Wages per hour: mechanics and truck driver 60 cents, skilled labour 57 cents, labourers 50 cents.

Administrative Staff

Hours: 6¾ per day, 4 on Saturdays, 37½ per week. For overtime required, the City Commissioners may authorize the payment of such compensation as may be determined.

Salaries are divided into six grades: grade 1 from $2,100 to $2,400 per year; grade 2, $1,800 to $2,040; grade 3, $1,560 to $1,740; grade 4, $1,200 to $1,500; grade 5, $780 to $1,140; grade 6, $540 to $720.

REGINA, SASKATCHEWAN.—CITY OF REGINA AND THE CITY FIRE FIGHTERS ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 181.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1937, to December 31, 1937, and continues in effect subject to 30 days' notice.

The city recognizes the union and will not discriminate against any employee because of his connection with it.

Vacation: all employees after one year's service to be given 21 days' vacation.

Salaries per month: firemen from $100 during first year to $126 during fourth year; captain's from $131 during first year to $142 during third year: mechanic $142, alarm superintendent $134, telephone operators $117, chief's secretary $98. In addition to the above all employees to receive an increase of $5 per month for each five years' service, the period of service to commence July 1, 1929.

Employees to be provided with uniforms at the expense of the department.

In filling vacancies and new positions, merit and ability being sufficient, seniority will govern.

CALGARY, ALBERTA.—CITY OF CALGARY AND THE CALGARY FEDERATION OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES.

The terms of this agreement are those recommended by a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the Alberta Labour Disputes Act, 1926. Agreement to be in effect from October 16, 1937, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

General

The City will not show discrimination against any employees because of their connection with a union.

Hours: the regular hours to be 8 per day, 40 per week except for shift work and except where otherwise noted.

Overtime: time and one quarter for first hour, time and one half for next three hours and double time thereafter; double time for work on Sundays and eight specified legal holidays or on an employee's regular day off. No deduction from the wages or salary of any employee on account of these legal holidays occurring during regular work periods.

Vacation: all permanent employees to be given two weeks vacation each year, after one year's service.

Sick leave: permanent employees are covered by sickness and accident pay towards which they contributed 75 cents per month and the city contributes the balance needed.

The basic wage rates of over $130 per month and 68 cents per hour are still subject to wage deductions varying from 2 per cent to 11 per cent according to salary or wage.

Seniority and efficiency to govern promotions, filling of vacancies, etc.

The city commissioners shall at all times grant interviews to a grievance committee representing the federation or any of its affiliated locals.

International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers, Local 528

Hours: 8 per day, 5 days per week, a 40-hour week. Eight hours' pay for 7 hours' work for night work. No deduction from pay for loss of time through inclement weather.

Wages (subject to deductions as noted in general clauses above): truck drivers $110 per month, truck helpers $105, motor broom operator 70 cents per hour, garage mechanic $150 per month.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local 348

Hours 8 per day, 40 per week; for shift work 8 per day, with at least one day off duty per week.

Overtime: except for shift work, all work on Saturdays at double time.

Basic wage rates (some subject to deduction as noted in general clauses above): journeyman cable splicer $8.20 per day, journeymen (line, repair and testing, maintenance and trouble, welding, trolley station, inside and car wiring, armature winders) $7.55 per day, apprentices to these journeymen from $3 per day during first year to $6 during fourth year, journeymen in charge of rig of two or more journeymen $8.05 per day, groundmen $5.35, arc trimmers $6.10; station operators $158 to $175 per month, apprentice operators from $75 per month during first year to $100 during third year; track welders (temporary) 80 cents per hour, motor and controller man 80 cents per hour.

Apprentices must first have worked at least three months at some branch of the electrical trade, and must serve four years.

Calgary Civic Employees' Association, Local 37

Wages (subject to reductions for those over $130 per month as noted above under general clauses): in parks department—mechanics $150 per month, assistant mechanic and gardener 67½ cents per hour, grave diggers and labourers 54 cents; in paving department—steam engineers (roller, paving plant, concrete mixer) 87½ cents per hour, mixer man 75 cents, form setters and concrete finishers 72½ cents, special labourers 62½ cents, labourers 54 cents; in public works department—carpenters 80 cents, district men 62½ cents, street cleaners and labourers 54 cents; in sewer department—service trouble men $140 per month, specialists 60 cents per hour, diggers 54 cents, sewage disposal plant operators $135 per month; waterworks department—chief operator $158 per month, trouble men $140 per month, relief operators 70 cents per hour, hydrant repair man and pipe men 62½ cents per hour, labourers and ditch diggers 56½ cents for permanent men, 54 cents for semi-permanent; at dam—filter plant operators $143 per month, chemical plant operators $135, chemist $175.

City Hall Staff Association, Local 38

The classification of positions had not been completed when this agreement was made but both parties agreed to later incorporate such classification into this agreement.

International Association of Fire Fighters, Local 255

Hours: firemen to have a 66-hour week under the two-platoon system; fire alarm operators to work 8 hours per day, 44 per week.

Overtime: when called in for duty on the off shift, equivalent time off to be given for day time work and time and one-half off for night work.

Vacation: all members of the active fire-fighting force entitled to a vacation to receive an additional week in lieu of legal holidays, making a three weeks' vacation for them.

Uniforms and equipment to be supplied by the city.

Free transportation granted on the municipal street railway when men are on duty in uniform.

Basic wage rates (subject to reductions for those over $130 per month as noted above under general clauses): chauffeurs and firemen from $115 per month first year to $145 after four years; lieutenants $155, captains, $165, motor mechanic $170, assistant motor mechanic $155; fire alarm operators from $115 during first year to $125 during third year; lineman, plumber, carpenter, painter $10 per month above firemen's scale.

International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers, Local 585

Basic wage rates (subject to deduction as noted in general clauses): blacksmiths 85 cents per hour, helpers 65 cents.

Blacksmiths must have served an apprenticeship of five years and be efficient in the work.

City Hospital Employees' Association, Local 8

Hours: 40 per week for plumber, carpenter, chief engineer, painter, floor polisher and laundry staff; 44 hours for shift engineers, orderlies, cooks, kitchenmen, chef, porters, elevator men, corridor cleaners and maids, with one day off in seven; for clerical and office staff, same as city hall staff, except switchboard operators and admitting and discharging clerks who work on 8-hour shifts, a 44-hour week.

Uniforms to be supplied free of charge to orderlies, cooks, chef, kitchenmen, ward and kitchenmaids.

Salaries per month (subject to deduction for salaries over $130 as noted above under general clauses): admission and discharging clerks $100, switchboard operators $90, painters $150, laundry help (female) $15 and $16 per week, washerman $115 per month; elevator men, porters, floor polishers $117, plumber $170, carpenter $160, orderlies $105 to $117, cooks $90 and $103 with board, kitchenmen $80 with board, maids (dining-room, kitchen, wards and nurses' quarters) $55 with board.

Service: Recreational

OTTAWA, ONTARIO..—CERTAIN THEATRE PROPRIETORS AND THE INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE OF THEATRICAL STAGE EMPLOYEES AND MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS, LOCAL 257 (MOVING PICTURE MACHINE OPERATORS).

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1937, to August 31, 1939.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 36 per week in some theatres, 42 in others.

Overtime and work on Sundays and holidays: $1.50 per hour.

Wages per week for moving picture machine operators: from $32 to $45.

Service: Business and Personal

MONTREAL, QUEBEC.—A CERTAIN COMMERCIAL FIRM AND THE OFFICE EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION, LOCAL 18748 OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOUR.

Agreement to be in effect from February 11, 1938, to February 10, 1939, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Only union members to be employed. Any others employed must join the union. No discrimination to be shown against any employee on account of union activity.

Hours: for female staff, 7½ per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 41½ hour week except that one stenographer work 6½ hours on Saturday; for male staff, 8 per day, 6½ on Saturday, a 46½ hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half, with a minimum of 50 cents per hour. Five holidays observed with no deduction from salaries. Any work on such days to be paid at double time.

Vacation and sick leave: each employee with one year's service or more to have two weeks' vacation with pay each year; those employed 6 months but less than one year to receive one week's vacation with pay. One week's sick leave with pay is allowed.

Promotions to be made by seniority, where qualifications are equal.

Disputes which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to arbitration.

TORONTO, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN EMPLOYERS AND THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF ELEVATOR CONSTRUCTORS, OPERATORS AND STARTERS, LOCAL 116 (ELEVATOR OPERATORS).

Agreement to be in effect from various dates in March and April, 1938, to the same dates in 1939.

Only union members to be employed.

Hours: 51 per week, with ½ hour period off each morning and each afternoon.

Overtime and work on Sundays and eight specified holidays: 50 cents per hour.

Minimum wage rate for elevator operators $20.50 per week.

Vacation: one week's vacation with pay to be given employees who have had six months' service prior to July 1, 1938.

Uniforms required to be supplied by employer.

Disputes are to be referred to arbitration.

PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, LOCAL 761 (HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from September 10, 1937, to May 1, 1938, and continues thereafter subject to notice from either party.

Preference in employment to be given to union members. Any others employed to join the union. The union representative may visit the premises.

Minimum wages: bartenders (skilled) $21 per week; extra help (skilled) 50 cents per hour for one day or less; chef $75 per month, other cooks $45 and $50; extra cooks called in for one day or less, 50 cents per hour plus board; waitress (experienced) and kitchen girls $32.50 per month with one day off per week; extra help (male and female) 25 cents per hour for one

day or less. Those receiving higher than the above rates at the time the agreement came into effect are not to have their wages reduced.

Vacation: after one year's service, female employees to be entitled to two weeks' vacation with pay.

Seniority to be considered when laying off employees.

Uniforms required to be furnished and laundered at the expense of the employer.

Disputes which cannot be settled between the parties will be referred to arbitration.

VANCOUVER, B.C.—BRITISH COLUMBIA HOTELS' ASSOCIATION AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES INTERNATIONAL ALLIANCE, LOCAL 676 (BEVERAGE ROOM EMPLOYEES).

Agreement to be in effect from January 24, 1938, to January 1, 1941, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

No discrimination to be shown against any employee on account of union activity. All help must be hired through the union office.

Hours: 8 per day, which must be worked within 12 consecutive hours with not more than one split in the shift, a 48 hour week. No split allowed on shifts of less than 8 hours.

No deduction from wages of steady men for time lost on legal holdays which affect the hotels.

Minimum wages: tap man $31.50 per week, floor men $28.50 per week; short shift steady man working 4 hours, 62½ cents per hour up to 8 hours; extra men for floor on holidays, eve of holidays and Saturdays $5.50 per shift of 8 hours, $2.80 per shift of 4 hours.

Uniforms to be supplied and laundered at the expense of the employer.

VICTORIA, B.C.—EMPLOYING BARBERS AND THE JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 372.

Verbal agreement to be in effect from May 20, 1938.

Hours: 47 per week.

Minimum wages: $18 per week plus 65 per cent of receipts over $28. Employees working less than 40 hours to be paid at daily rate, that is $3.60 per day of 8 hours plus 65 per cent of receipts over $5.50, Wednesday $2.25 per day of 4½ hours plus 65 per cent of receipts over $4; short shift of 4 hours or less, $1.80 per shift plus 65 per cent of receipts over $3.50.

A price list for each piece of work is included.

Collective Labour Agreements Act, Quebec

The following agreements and amendments to agreements have recently been made obligatory by Orders in Council and are summarized in the next article:

Granite Industry, Province of Quebec (amendment).

Building Trades, Montreal (amendment).

Longshoremen (ocean navigation), Montreal,

Shipliners (ocean navigation), Montreal,

Checkers and coopers (ocean navigation), Montreal.

Garage and Service Station Employees, Quebec (amendment).

Barbers and Hairdressers, Montreal (amendment).

Industrial Standards Acts

The following schedules have recently been made binding by Orders in Council and are summarized in a special article below:

ONTARIO

Logging Industry, Rainy River zone.
Painters, Kingston.

SASKATCHEWAN

Bakers, Moose Jaw.
Hairdressers, etc., Estevan.
Barbers, North Battleford.
Shoemakers, Regina.

ALBERTA

Bakers, Calgary.
Bakers, Edmonton.

COLLECTIVE LABOUR AGREEMENTS ACT, QUEBEC

Recent Proceedings Under the Act

THE Collective Labour Agreements Act which was assented to March 18, 1938, amends the Act respecting Workmen's Wages, 1937, by changing the title of the Act and by certain other changes which are summarized in the May issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, page 503. Agreements and regulations under the Act respecting Workmen's Wages and under the original Act, "The Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, 1934," continue in effect for the period for which they were made or have been renewed or amended. Under the Collective Labour Agreements Act, any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreements which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an

inquiry. After this period, if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* or its provisions may be made retroactive for a period not exceeding four months. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked at any time by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council and such amendment or revocation must be published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Unless otherwise stipulated, these agreements do not apply to provincial government departments or services or to work done by a third party for the provincial government under a contract providing for a scale of minimum wages. A joint committee must be formed by the parties to an agreement made obligatory under this Act and the Minister may add to such committee representatives nominated by employers and employees not parties to the agreement. The committee is to make its own by-laws and when these are approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* the committee is constituted a corporation. A joint committee may require certificates of competency from workers within the scope of the agreement in cities and towns of 5,000 or more, and such by-law must be approved by Order in Council and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette.* Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE from June, 1934, to July, 1937. Proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act were noted in the issues from July, 1937, to April, 1938. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Act are noted in the issues beginning May, 1938.

Recent proceedings under the Act include: the extension by Orders in Council of agreements affecting longshoremen, shipliners and checkers and coopers at Montreal and amendments and corrections to other agreements, all of which are summarized below. Requests for the extension of new agreements affecting the paper box industry and the corrugated paper box industry throughout the province were published in the *Quebec Official Gazette* of November 19 and one affecting the granite industry throughout the province in the issue of November 26. In addition, Orders in Council were passed approving the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others cancelling the obligations of workers in certain industries to have certificates of competency and were published, as listed below.

Manufacturing: Boots and Shoes

SHOE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—An Order in Council, approved October 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 5, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (LABOUR GAZETTE, October, 1937, page 1156, March, 1938, page 335 and June, page 691) by adding two further employing companies to the parties to the agreement.

Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.

GRANITE INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.—A correction to the Order in Council summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, 1937, page 694, was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 5, changing the districts in which the 70 cent per hour rate applies to include the Island of Montreal.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.—A correction is published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 12, which does not affect the summary of the last Order in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, November, page 1300).

Transportation and Public Utilities: Water Transportation

LONGSHOREMEN (OCEAN NAVIGATION), MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved October 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette,* November 5, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship lines and the International Longshoremen's Association and its affiliated local 375.

The Order in Council to be in effect from November 5, 1938, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter until a new agreement is sanctioned. It applies to all operations of loading and unloading ocean going vessels in the harbour of Montreal. It does not affect in any way the Orders in Councils for coal handlers nor for longshoremen engaged in inland and coastal navigation (LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 695 and July, page 799 respectively).

Double time for work during meal hours and thereafter until discharged for meals and for all work on Sundays and two specified holidays, except that men will handle mail, baggage and express at all times (except Labour Day) at regular rates.

Wages per hour: from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., 77 cents; from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m., 87 cents from midnight to 5 a.m., 97 cents. For certain work 15 cents per hour extra to be paid, that is for men working on nitrate, bulk sulphur, full cargoes of china clay, and fertilizer, shifting bunker coal and

handling cargo in refrigerators which is to be transported at 32° Fahrenheit or less, for grain trimming and bagging and for all workmen of the gang working in open 'tween deck where there is grain running in a hatch connected with said open deck.

Men called for 9 a.m., for 7 p.m. or for Sundays to receive a minimum of one hour's pay at the prevailing rate. Men ordered out to work at night must be ordered out for 7 p.m. and be paid full time at the prevailing rate from that hour until discharged or set to work.

The running of grain in the pipes to be stopped while the men go down in the hold to work. Two men to stand on deck during that time, if necessary.

Regulations in the agreement as to working conditions specify the number of men for gangs, weight and size of slingloads, etc.

Any dispute as to the interpretation of the working conditions which cannot be settled will not be cause for stoppage of work but will be referred to a joint arbitration board whose decision will be final.

SHIPLINERS (OCEAN NAVIGATION), MONTREAL. An Order in Council, approved October 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 5, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the International Longshoremen's Association and its affiliated local 1552.

The Order in Council to be in effect from November 5, 1938, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter until a new agreement is sanctioned. It applies to all shiplining operations on ocean going vessels in the harbour of Montreal, for grain and cattle and all wood work in connection with the stevedoring gear except where permanent gear men are employed.

Conditions as to work during meal hours, on Sundays and holidays, minimum of one hour's pay if called at certain hours, payment of waiting time at night, stopping of running of grain while men go down in the hold are the same as in the longshoremen's agreement summarized above.

Wages per hour for ordinary work are the same as for longshoremen, that is 77 cents per hour between 7 a.m. and noon and between 1 p.m. and 6 p.m., 87 cents between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. and 97 cents between midnight and 5 a.m. For work performed in holds of steamers, in which bulk sulphur or bulk fertilizer has been stowed and where the old wood is being used in whole or part, 10 cents per hour extra to be paid, but if the work is done with new wood, the regular wage rates to prevail.

A minimum gang of twelve men to be employed when holds require shifting boards fore and aft and have no permanent longitudinal bulkheads.

CHECKERS AND COOPERS (OCEAN NAVIGATION) MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved October 28 and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 5, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between certain steamship companies and the steamship checkers and coopers of the harbour of Montreal.

The Order in Council to be in effect from November 5, 1938, to December 31, 1938, and thereafter until a new agreement is sanctioned. It applies to all steamship checkers and coopers on ocean going vessels in the harbour of Montreal. The employers have the right to use their regular weekly or monthly paid employees for any checking and coopering work to be done on the wharves, such employees not to be governed by this agreement.

Double time for work during meal hours and thereafter until discharged. Double time for work on Sundays and three specified holidays. Work with mail, express or baggage on Sundays and holidays, however, will be done at regular rates from time of reporting to work with a minimum of one hour's pay.

Wages per hour: from 7 a.m. or 9 a.m. to 12 noon and from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m., 64 cents for checkers, 63 cents for coopers; from 7 p.m. to 11 p.m. and from midnight to 5 a.m., 74 cents for checkers and 73 cents for coopers. Checkers employed temporarily as head checkers and checkers employed in office work on stowage or as warehousemen to be paid 5 cents per hour extra.

When men do not begin at 7 a.m., they may be called for 9 a.m.: in such cases they shall be put to work and paid for the period between 9 a.m. and noon. Employees put to work during the day or night to receive full time for which they have been called except: in case of discontinuance of work because of adverse weather conditions when employees will be paid for one hour in addition to time already worked; and except for work with mail, express or baggage on Sundays and the three specified holidays for which they are paid from the hours they are called to report and do report with a minimum of one hour's pay at prevailing rates.

Service: Custom and Repair

GARAGE AND SERVICE STATION EMPLOYEES, QUEBEC CITY.—A correction is published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 5, to the Order in Council for this industry, which does not affect the summary which was given in the LABOUR GAZETTE, June, page 696.

Service: Personal and Domestic

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS, MONTREAL.—An Order in Council, approved October 29, and published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, November 5, amends the previous Orders in Council for these trades (LABOUR GAZETTE, September, page 1045, and November, page 1301) by enlarging the territorial jurisdiction to include the municipality of St. Antoine de Longueuil.

Joint Committees

The constitution and by-laws of the joint committees set up under the following agreements were approved by Orders in Council and published in the November 5 issue of the *Quebec Official Gazette*:

Graphic Arts, Quebec (Amendment).

Clerks, Magog.

Barbers, Sherbrooke.

Certificate of Competency

The Orders in Council making obligatory certificates of competency in the following industries and trades have been cancelled as noted in the *Quebec Official Gazette* for November 5 and 12:

Lithographing Industry, Province of Quebec (cancellation).

Printing trades, Montreal (cancellation).

Aluminum Industry, Arvida (cancellation).

Aluminum Industry, Shawinigan Falls (cancellation).

INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACTS

Schedules of Wages and Hours Recently Approved by Provincial Orders in Council in Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta

IN four provinces—Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan—legislation provides that, following a petition from representatives of employers or employees in any industry, the Provincial Minister charged with the administration of the Act may himself, or through a government official delegated by him call a conference of representatives of employers and employees. This conference is for the purpose of investigating and considering the conditions of labour in the industry and of negotiating minimum rates of wages and maximum hours of work. A schedule of wages and hours of labour drawn up at such a conference, if the Minister considers that it has been agreed to by a proper and sufficient representation of employers and employees, may on his recommendation be made binding by Order in Council on all employers and employees in the industry in the zone designated by the Minister. The Minister may also establish an advisory committee for every zone to which a schedule applies to assist in carrying out the provisions of the Act and the regulations. The administration and enforcement of the Act is placed in Ontario under the Industry and Labour Board, assisted by industrial standards officers; in Alberta under the Board of Industrial Relations; in Nova Scotia under the Minister of Labour, who may appoint inspectors; in Saskatchewan under the Commissioner of Labour and Public Welfare. Reviews of these Acts and amendments have been published in the LABOUR GAZETTE, as follows: Ontario, in the issue of June, 1935, page 530, May, 1936, page 410, May, 1937, page 505, and May, 1938, page 501; Alberta, in June, 1935, page 504, June, 1936, page 501, June, 1937, page 640, and June, 1938, page 633; Nova Scotia, in June, 1936, page 604; Saskatchewan, in the issue of June, 1937, page 635, and May, 1938, page 507. Schedules of wages and hours recently made binding by Orders in Council under these Acts are summarized below.

Ontario

Logging

LOGGING INDUSTRY, RAINY RIVER ZONE.—An Order in Council, dated November 3, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 12, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours governing the logging industry in the Rainy River Forestry Division, from November 22, 1938, to September 1, 1939.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, with these exceptions:

Minimum wages for cookees and kitchen help employed in pulpwood and logging camps, $40 per month with board and lodging (the previous rate was $42.50); for barn bosses employed in small pulpwood camps $45 with board and lodging (formerly $49). The wage rates for handymen and for blacksmiths are omitted from the latest schedule. All other monthly wage rates are the same as previously in effect.

Construction: Buildings and Structures

PAINTERS, KINGSTON.—An Order in Council, dated November 3, and published in *The Ontario Gazette*, November 12, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the painting and decorating industry in the city and adjacent area from November 12, 1938, "during pleasure". The schedule exempts work by persons who are regularly (and not casually or intermittently) engaged in the work required for the repair, maintenance and upkeep of the premises normally used by the employer for the purposes of his business.

Hours: 8 per day, 4 on Saturdays, a 44 hour week.

Overtime: time and one half from 5 p.m. to 10 p.m. and from noon to 5 p.m. on Saturdays; thereafter and all work on Sundays and five specified holidays, double time. The Advisory Committee may, however, issue permits allowing overtime work on Saturdays at regular rates of pay if the work cannot be done during regular hours. No overtime may be done on Sundays or the holidays except with permit from the advisory committee.

Minimum wage rates for painters and decorators: 70 cents per hour, spray painters 85 cents per hour. The advisory committee may fix a lower rate for any handicapped worker.

Apprenticeship to be governed by the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.

Saskatchewan

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods, Etc.

BAKERS, MOOSE JAW.—An Order in Council approved October 29, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette*, November 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule of wages and hours for the baking industry in the city of Moose Jaw from November 25, 1938, "during pleasure".

Hours: 54 per week. The maximum hours allowed on the day immediately preceding a statutory holiday is 14. Employees allowed

seven specified holidays or a day instead of each of them.

Overtime: time and one quarter.

Minimum weekly wage rates: foreman $30, doughman $25, ovenman and bench hand $23, shippers $18, bakery salesmen $18 or 20 per cent commission on all retail and 8 per cent on wholesale sales, whichever is greater.

One apprentice or improver may be employed for each three journeymen or fraction thereof.

Wages for apprentices from $10 per week during first six months to $15 during second half of third year.

Employees now in the industry and not classified in the above classification shall be classed as improvers at a rate of $18 per week; length of service for improvers not to exceed two years.

Vacation: after one year's service, each employee to have one week's vacation with pay.

Service: Custom and Repair

SHOEMAKERS, REGINA.—An Order in Council, approved November 22 and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* November 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the shoemaking industry in the city of Regina, from December 10, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours: 9 per day on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, 4 on Wednesdays and 12 on Saturdays, a 52 hour week.

Overtime: time and one-half.

Minimum wage rates: journeyman either $18 per week or the total amount earned by him during any week at a piece work scale of one-third of the minimum prices whichever is greater. Minimum prices which must be charged for each piece of work are included in the schedule. Inexperienced employees from $7 per week during first six months to $13.50 during second year. The minimum rate for any employee working less than one week is 40 cents per hour.

Service: Personal and Domestic

HAIRDRESSERS, ETC., ESTEVAN.—An Order in Council, approved October 29, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* November 15, makes binding the terms of a schedule for the beauty culture industry in the town of Estevan and within five miles of it, from November 25, 1938, "during pleasure."

Hours: 51 per week. Shops are open from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. on Saturday, and from 8 a.m. to noon on Wednesdays except Wednesday of the week in which one of the nine specified holidays occurs.

Minimum wage rates: for full time experienced workers, $13 per week plus 30 cents per hour for any hours in excess of 51 per week or 50 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater; for part time experienced workers, 30 cents per hour or 50 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater. Inexperienced workers, that is those with less than 18 months' experience under tuition, 25 cents per hour or 50 per cent of proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater.

A schedule of minimum prices which must be charged for each operation is included in the agreement.

BARBERS, NORTH BATTLEFORD.—An Order in Council, approved November 9, and published in *The Saskatchewan Gazette,* November 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the barbering industry in the city of North Battleford, from December 10, 1938, "during pleasure."

The regular working period is that during which barber shops are permitted to be open under the municipal by-laws. No work on eight specified holidays nor on the afternoon of Wednesday, when a civic holiday, except the Wednesday of a week in which a holiday occurs.

Minimum wage rates: for those given full time employment, $13 per week of 48 hours, plus 30 cents per hour for all hours in excess thereof or 60 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater; for those given part time employment, 30 cents per hour or 60 per cent of the proceeds taken in by the employee, whichever is greater.

A scale of minimum prices which must be charged customers is included in the schedule.

Alberta

Manufacturing: Vegetable Foods

BAKERS, CALGARY AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, dated November 23, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* November 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the baking industry in a zone which includes the city of Calgary and surrounding district, from December 10, 1938, to December 9, 1939.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, December, 1937, page 1391, and December, 1936, page 1184, with these exceptions:

The weekly hours are reduced from 54 to 52.

Minimum weekly wage rates: doughman and ovenman $26 (an increase of $3), bench hand $24 (an increase of $1), helper, $18 (an increase of $1).

BAKERS, EDMONTON AND DISTRICT.—An Order in Council, dated November 24, and published in *The Alberta Gazette,* November 30, makes binding the terms of a schedule governing the baking industry in the city of Edmonton and surrounding district from December 10, 1938, to December 1, 1939.

This schedule is similar to the one previously in effect and summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, September, 1938, page 1048, June, 1938, page 701, and June, 1937, page 697, with these exceptions:

Hours are reduced from 54 to 52 per week for all inside male employees.

Minimum weekly wage rates: doughman, ovenman and bench hand $25 (an increase of $1), helpers and truckers $19 (an increase of $1), shippers $20 (an increase of $2), cake wrappers $13.50 (no change), bread wrappers $15 (an increase of $1.50).

PRICES, RETAIL AND WHOLESALE, IN CANADA, NOVEMBER, 1938.

Cost of Living, Prices of Staple Articles and Index Numbers

THE movement of prices during November continued downward. The cost per week in terms of retail prices, of a list of staple foods, fuel and rent entering into a family budget was lower than in the two previous months while the Dominion Bureau of Statistics index number of wholesale prices has been downward with only minor interruptions since July, 1937.

The cost per week of a list of twenty-nine staple foods for an average family of five in terms of retail prices in sixty-nine cities was $8.38 at the beginning of November as compared with $8.45 for October; $8.79 for November, 1937; $8.32 for November, 1936; $6.67 for March, 1933 (the low point in recent years); and $11.75 for November, 1929. Seventeen items in this list of twenty-nine were lower in cost at the beginning of November than at the beginning of October, six were higher and six were unchanged. Most of the changes were slight the most important being advances in the cost of eggs and potatoes and declines in the cost of meats, bread and flour. Including the cost of fuel and rent with that of foods the total cost was $17.29 at the beginning of November as compared with $17.35 for October; $17.58 for November, 1937; $16.96 for November, 1936; $15.41 for June, 1933 (the low point during recent years); $22.03 for November, 1929; $20.89 for November, 1922; $26.92 for July, 1920 (the post war peak); and $14.36 for November, 1914.

In wholesale prices the Dominion Bureau of Statistics weekly index number on the base of 1926 as 100 changed little during the month, the tendency, however, being downward week by week during most of the period. Certain figures are 73·4 for the week ended December 2; 73·9 for the week ended October 28; and 74·5 for that ended September 30. The latest figures available on a monthly basis are for October when the index number was 74·1 as compared with 83·1 for November, 1937; 77·2 for November, 1936; 63·5 for February, 1933 (the low point during recent years); 95·7 for November, 1929; 98·6 for November, 1921; 164·3 for May, 1920 (the post war peak); and 67·2 for November, 1914. Of the eight principal groups in the classification according to chief component materials the Iron Products group was slightly higher at the end of November as compared with the last week in October. All other groups were lower the largest declines being in the Non-Ferrous Metals group, the Animal Products group and in the Wood Products group. The index for grains was down from 43·2 at the end of October to 42·2 at the end of November, as compared with 85·1 a year earlier. Livestock prices advanced during the month and eggs were higher during the first half and then declined. Raw wool was little changed during the month at a level about

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1938*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	* All items
Dec. 1914....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923....	146	172	158	154	171	159
Dec. 1924....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Dec. 1925....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Dec. 1926....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Dec. 1927....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Dec. 1928....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Dec. 1929....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Dec. 1930....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Dec. 1931....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Dec. 1932....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar 1935....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept 1935....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935....	111	141	131	115	154	127
Mar. 1936....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Mar. 1937....	116	141	135	117	154	129
June 1937....	116	138	140	117	154	130
Sept. 1937....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Dec. 1937....	120	140	142	118	157	133
Jan. 1938....	118	140	142	118	156	132
Feb. 1938....	117	140	142	118	156	132
Mar. 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
April 1938....	118	140	142	119	156	132
May 1938....	116	140	144	119	156	132
June 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
July 1938....	117	139	148	118	156	132
Aug. 1938....	120	139	148	118	156	134
Sept. 1938....	116	139	148	118	156	132
Oct. 1938....	115	140	148	118	156	132
Nov. 1938....	114	141	148	118	156	132

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group; Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18½%; Clothing, 18½%; Sundries, 20%.

25 per cent below November, 1937. In non-ferrous metals copper and zinc were considerably lower.

Explanatory Note as to Retail Prices

The table of retail prices and rentals shows the prices at the beginning of November of seventy-two staple foodstuffs, groceries, coal, wood and coal oil and the rent of six-roomed houses in sixty-nine cities throughout Canada. All prices are for delivered goods. The exact quality for which the quotations are given is set forth in the case of each commodity and every effort has been made to ensure that the quotations in each case refer to the same class of commodity in order that the statistics may be available for purposes of comparison from month to month, from city to city, etc. The prices of foods and groceries in each city, except milk and bread, are the averages of quotations reported to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics by a number of representative butchers and grocers in each. Information as to prices of milk, bread and fuel and the rates for rent is secured by the correspondents of the LABOUR GAZETTE, and also by the Bureau of Statistics.

The quotations for rent are the prevailing rates for six-roomed houses of two classes in districts extensively occupied by workingmen. The first class is of houses in good condition, favourably located in such districts with good modern conveniences. The second class is of houses in fair condition, less desirably located but still fairly central, without modern conveniences.

The figures as to rentals are the rates in the leases or agreed upon between landlords and tenants. It is reported in many of the cities that tenants seriously affected by unemployment are not paying rent or are paying only part of the amount due.

The cost of a list of staple foods, fuel and lighting and rent, entering into the budget of a family of five is calculated in terms of the average prices in the cities for which reports are received and includes twenty-nine staple foods, laundry starch, coal, wood, coal oil and rent, these being the items for which figures were available when the publication of retail prices statistics was begun, that is for January, 1910, in the LABOUR GAZETTE for February, 1910. The quantities of each commodity included are modifications of those employed for similar calculations by various authorities. For some articles comparatively large quantities are included owing to the absence of other important items of the same class. For instance, the only fruits are evaporated apples and prunes and the only fresh vegetable is potatoes. But as market conditions affecting these usually affect the prices of other fruits and vegetables somewhat similarly, the relative proportions of expenditure on the various classes of foods tend to be maintained. In fuel and lighting, the quantities are estimated on a similar principle, anthracite coal being used chiefly east of Manitoba, and soft coal and wood in the western provinces, while no allowance is made for the quantities required in the various localities owing to climatic conditions, nor for the differences in the heating value of the various fuels. The figures for rent are those for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences. While the calculation serves to show the increases or decreases from time to time in the cost of the items included, it does not purport to show the minimum cost of food and fuel supplies for an average family in the Dominion or in any one province.

Index Numbers of Changes in the Cost of Living

The accompanying table of index numbers of changes in the cost of living, based on prices in 1913 as 100, shows the percentage changes for the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the list of foods entering into the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, differences in rates in the various cities being greater in these items than in the others. An index number of rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and cost of the various items from 1913 to 1926 weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Retail Prices

Meat prices were again lower in the average, decreases being reported in most of the cities. Sirloin steak declined from 26·8 cents per pound in October to 25·7 cents in November, rib roast from 19·4 cents per pound to 18·8 cents, mutton from 23 cents per pound to 21·7, fresh pork from 24·8 cents per pound to 23·1 cents and breakfast bacon from 34 cents per pound to 32·5 cents. Egg prices were generally higher, the Dominion

(Continued on page 1436)

COST PER WEEK (IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA) OF CERTAIN STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, IN THE QUANTITIES STATED, AND RENT ENTERING INTO A FAMILY BUDGET.

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of the items included, not to show the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family

Commodities	Quantity	† 1900	† 1905	1910	1913	Nov. 1914	Nov. 1918	Nov. 1920	Nov. 1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1935	Nov. 1936	Nov. 1937	Oct. 1938	Nov. 1938
		c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	27·2	30·4	37·6	44·4	48·8	75·2	75·6	55·4	57·6	70·2	71·8	64·8	39·4	45·4	45·4	51·4	53·6	51·4
Beef, shoulder	2 "	19·6	24·6	26·0	29·6	34·2	53·2	48·4	30·0	31·4	43·2	44·8	38·6	21·0	24·6	23·8	27·8	29·4	28·4
Veal, shoulder	1 "	10·0	11·3	12·8	15·7	18·0	27·6	28·7	18·4	19·7	23·5	24·9	22·4	11·5	13·4	13·3	14·8	16·1	15·7
Mutton, roast	1 "	11·8	12·2	16·8	19·1	20·9	35·2	35·2	26·9	29·2	29·7	30·4	27·2	17·2	20·1	20·8	22·0	23·0	21·7
Pork, leg	1 "	12·2	13·1	18·0	19·5	20·0	37·3	41·7	27·9	29·8	28·4	30·0	28·1	15·8	22·0	21·2	22·9	24·8	23·1
Pork, salt	2 "	21·8	25·0	34·4	35·2	37·6	70·0	73·4	51·8	55·8	54·2	55·0	53·6	31·2	41·0	39·8	42·0	43·6	42·2
Bacon, breakfast	1 "	15·4	17·8	24·5	24·7	26·4	51·4	58·5	40·9	43·5	40·5	40·1	39·6	21·1	31·2	30·0	32·4	34·0	32·5
Lard, pure	2 "	26·2	28·2	40·6	38·4	36·8	74·2	73·8	45·8	48·0	45·6	43·0	42·4	26·4	36·6	31·8	34·2	29·8	29·6
Eggs, fresh	1 doz	25·7	30·0	33·3	33·7	40·3	67·1	81·7	51·6	56·1	57·4	58·5	51·3	37·7	41·5	43·9	44·0	39·7	43·9
Eggs, storage	1 "	20·2	23·4	28·4	28·1	32·5	58·5	70·3	43·7	48·2	49·2	48·6	43·1	27·7	33·4	34·4	34·4	32·9	34·9
Milk	6 qts	36·6	39·6	48·0	51·6	52·8	81·0	93·0	70·2	70·8	73·8	75·6	73·2	58·2	61·8	62·4	66·0	65·4	65·4
Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	44·2	49·4	52·0	58·0	60·0	104·2	123·0	77·6	76·0	86·6	87·2	71·0	42·0	49·8	50·8	57·2	49·6	49·2
Butter, creamery	1 "	25·5	27·7	31·9	33·9	34·5	57·2	66·5	43·7	41·4	47·6	47·4	38·9	24·3	28·6	28·4	32·5	27·2	27·3
Cheese, old	1 "	16·1	17·6	18·5	20·5	22·1	32·4	40·7	$28·5	$30·7	$33·7	$33·1	$30·1	$19·7	$20·4	$22·5	$23·2	$23·3	$23·4
Cheese, new	1 "	14·6	15·7	17·5	19·1	20·2	32·3	38·4	$28·5	$30·7	$33·7	$33·1	$30·1	$19·7	$20·4	$22·5	$23·2	$23·3	$23·4
Bread	15 "	55·5	58·5	66·0	61·5	66·0	118·5	141·0	100·5	114·0	115·5	118·5	103·5	88·5	90·0	97·5	109·5	103·5	102·0
Flour, family	10 "	25·0	28·0	33·0	32·0	38·0	69·0	75·0	44·0	53·0	50·0	53·0	41·0	31·0	35·0	39·0	46·0	34·0	33·0
Rolled Oats	5 "	18·0	19·5	21·0	22·0	24·5	41·0	40·0	27·5	29·0	31·5	32·5	28·0	25·5	26·0	27·0	29·5	27·0	26·5
Rice	2 "	10·4	10·6	10·4	11·4	13·2	25·2	33·0	$21·2	$22·0	$20·8	$20·6	$20·0	$16·2	$15·6	$15·8	$16·4	$16·2	$16·2
Beans, hand-picked	2 "	8·6	9·4	10·8	12·4	13·6	33·0	22·2	17·0	16·0	19·6	22·6	17·4	8·8	10·6	12·8	12·4	10·4	10·4
Apples, evaporated	1 "	9·9	7·7	11·5	12·0	12·8	23·5	28·5	22·6	19·9	21·5	21·5	20·4	14·8	15·6	17·1	16·0	15·5	14·8
Prunes, medium	1 "	11·5	9·6	9·9	11·9	13·1	19·2	26·6	19·8	15·7	13·4	15·3	13·9	12·2	11·6	11·3	11·7	10·9	10·9
Sugar, granulated	4 "	21·6	22·0	24·0	23·6	32·4	49·2	64·0	36·0	31·6	30·8	28·8	25·6	32·0	24·8	24·4	26·0	25·6	25·2
Sugar, yellow	2 "	10·0	9·8	10·8	11·0	14·8	22·6	30·8	17·0	15·0	14·4	13·8	12·4	15·6	12·2	12·0	12·8	12·4	12·4
Tea, black	½ "	8·2	8·3	8·7	8·9	9·8	15·6	15·7	$14·8	$18·0	$17·7	$17·6	$14·5	$10·8	$13·1	$13·0	$14·7	$14·8	$14·7
Tea, green	½ "	8·7	8·7	9·1	9·3	9·8	15·0	16·5	$14·8	$18·0	$17·7	$17·6	$14·5	$10·8	$13·1	$13·0	$14·7	$14·8	$14·7
Coffee	½ "	8·6	8·8	8·9	9·4	9·9	11·6	15·4	13·3	15·3	15·2	15·2	13·6	9·9	9·2	8·9	8·9	8·7	8·6
Potatoes	30 "	24·1	28·0	30·3	36·0	31·7	64·0	73·2	38·3	64·0	42·0	73·8	44·7	36·6	36·1	48·5	31·4	34·6	35·8
Vinegar	‡½ qt	·7	·7	·7	·8	·8	·9	1·0	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9	·9	·9	·8	·8
All Foods	.....	**$ 5·48**	**$ 5·96**	**$ 6·95**	**$ 7·34**	**$ 7·96**	**$ 13·65**	**$ 15·32**	**$ 10·29**	**$ 11·01**	**$ 11·28**	**$ 11·75**	**$ 10·25**	**$ 7·27**	**$ 8·04**	**$ 8·32**	**$ 8·79**	**$ 8·45**	**$ 8·38**
Starch, laundry	‡ lb.	c. 2·9	c. 3·0	c. 3·1	c. 3·2	c. 3·3	c. 4·8	c. 4·8	c. 4·0	c. 4·2	c. 4·1	c. 4·1	c. 4·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·8
Coal, anthracite	⅛ ton	39·5	45·2	48·1	55·0	54·0	78·4	127·2	115·6	105·1	101·6	101·1	100·9	94·2	92·3	92·1	89·6	89·8	91·2
Coal, bituminous	" "	31·1	32·3	35·0	36·7	47·3	63·6	93·8	76·8	65·1	62·8	63·0	62·8	58·0	58·6	58·3	58·6	58·9	58·8
Wood, hard	" cd.	32·5	35·3	38·8	42·5	42·6	79·0	87·0	79·1	75·7	75·0	76·0	75·6	59·6	60·4	59·6	59·8	60·5	61·0
Wood, soft	" "	22·6	25·5	29·4	30·6	31·4	57·3	67·4	59·2	55·9	55·3	54·3	54·4	45·5	45·1	45·4	45·5	44·9	45·2
Coal oil	1 gal.	24·0	24·5	24·4	23·7	23·7	27·8	39·9	31·0	31·5	31·0	31·0	30·7	27·7	27·0	27·0	26·7	26·7	26·7
Fuel and light	.....	**$ 1·50**	**$ 1·63**	**$ 1·76**	**$ 1·91**	**$ 1·99**	**$ 3·06**	**$ 4·15**	**$ 3·62**	**$ 3·33**	**$ 3·26**	**$ 3·25**	**$ 3·24**	**$ 2·85**	**$ 2·83**	**$ 2·82**	**$ 2·80**	**$ 2·81**	**$ 2·83**
Rent	‡ mo.	**$ 2·37**	**$ 2·89**	**$ 4·05**	**$ 4·75**	**$ 4·38**	**$ 4·85**	**$ 6·62**	**$ 6·94**	**$ 6·85**	**$ 6·94**	**$ 6·98**	**$ 7·07**	**$ 5·57**	**$ 5·63**	**$ 5·77**	**$ 5·95**	**$ 6·06**	**$ 6·04**
††Totals	.....	**$ 9·37**	**$ 10·50**	**$ 12·79**	**$ 14·02**	**$ 14·36**	**$ 21·61**	**$ 26·13**	**$ 20·89**	**$ 21·24**	**$ 21·52**	**$ 22·03**	**$ 20·60**	**$ 15·72**	**$ 16·54**	**$ 16·96**	**$ 17·58**	**$ 17·35**	**$ 17·29**

AVERAGE COST OF STAPLE FOODS BY PROVINCES

	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Nova Scotia	5·61	5·83	6·82	7·29	7·84	13·87	15·75	10·40	11·12	11·20	11·73	10·61	7·43	8·23	8·38	8·81	8·48	8·48
Prince Ed. Island	4·81	5·26	5·81	6·34	6·89	12·02	13·17	9·27	10·07	10·05	10·72	9·87	7·23	7·74	8·08	8·63	8·09	8·04
New Brunswick	5·38	5·83	6·55	7·04	7·72	13·52	15·16	10·29	11·07	11·07	11·50	10·43	7·50	8·24	8·45	8·92	8·57	8·53
Quebec	5·15	5·64	6·33	6·87	7·44	13·61	14·45	9·84	10·18	10·50	10·83	9·53	6·61	7·46	7·69	8·05	7·86	7·92
Ontario	5·01	5·60	6·50	7·20	7·72	13·61	15·24	10·19	11·13	11·31	11·74	10·22	7·27	8·14	8·37	8·80	8·44	8·38
Manitoba	5·85	6·19	7·46	7·87	8·15	13·05	15·26	9·74	10·25	10·94	11·54	9·62	6·83	7·65	8·30	8·37	8·11	7·92
Saskatchewan	6·86	6·92	7·86	8·25	9·02	13·70	15·36	9·91	10·95	11·34	11·85	9·84	6·87	7·55	8·06	8·47	8·10	7·92
Alberta	6·02	6·50	8·00	8·33	8·51	13·51	15·43	9·99	10·83	11·39	11·97	10·04	7·11	7·66	8·07	8·56	8·27	8·23
British Columbia	6·90	7·74	8·32	9·13	9·31	14·19	16·58	11·65	11·91	12·41	13·06	11·24	8·21	8·32	9·11	9·73	9·42	9·34

†December only. ‡Kind most sold.
††An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Beef					Veal, shoulder roast, per lb.	Mutton, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon		Ham, boiled, sliced, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib roast, prime, per lb.	Shoulder roast, per lb.	Stewing, per lb.			Fresh, leg roast, per lb.	Salt mess, short-cut, per lb.	Breakfast, not sliced, per lb.	Breakfast, sliced, per lb.	
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**25·7**	**21·5**	**18·8**	**14·2**	**11·8**	**15·7**	**21·7**	**23·1**	**21·1**	**32·5**	**36·1**	**57·7**
Nova Scotia (average)	**28·0**	**22·9**	**18·6**	**14·4**	**12·2**	**12·8**	**15·5**	**23·0**	**20·2**	**31·2**	**34·7**	**55·7**
1—Sydney	28·2	23	15·7	14·2	11·1	13·5	.....	23·6	20·7	31·1	35·7	54·9
2—New Glasgow	30	25	23·2	16·5	13·6	12·5	.....	23·2	19·7	30·7	34·3	53·1
3—Amherst	26	21	18	14·7	11·3	14·3	15	23·3	18·8	30·7	34·7	55
4—Halifax	26·3	19·3	19·3	12·7	12·7	11·7	16	22·7	20·2	30·7	33·5	57·6
5—Windsor	30	25	19	16	13·5	15	.....	22·5	20·4	32	34·7	60
6—Truro	27·5	24	16·5	12	11	10	.....	22·5	21·2	32	35	53·6
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**23·3**	**21·3**	**17·7**	**13·7**	**13·0**	**14·0**	**20·0**	**23·0**	**19·2**	**30·7**	**33·7**	**56·3**
New Brunswick (average)	**30·1**	**22·7**	**18·8**	**14·3**	**11·5**	**14·5**	**21·7**	**22·6**	**20·1**	**33·2**	**36·4**	**57·9**
8—Moncton	28·1	21·7	18·2	14·4	11·5	15·2	25	23·5	19·9	33·4	37·1	58·3
9—Saint John	30·3	21·5	22·1	13·9	12·5	13·4	22·5	24	20·4	31·9	35·6	58·2
10—Fredericton	31·9	22·5	14·7	13·8	12	15	17·5	23	20·7	34·2	36·2	58·9
11—Bathurst	30	25	20	15	10	.....	.....	20	19·3	33·3	36·7	56
Quebec (average)	**24·1**	**21·6**	**18·9**	**14·0**	**9·5**	**15·2**	**23·0**	**21·1**	**19·7**	**29·7**	**33·4**	**55·7**
12—Quebec	23·1	19·9	15	13·9	9·2	19·6	20	20·2	19·1	27·3	34·1	50·9
13—Three Rivers	27·5	22·7	18·6	15·5	9·5	16	24·3	23·2	19	31·8	36·4	59·5
14—Sherbrooke	27·2	23·2	20·1	15·7	9·8	15·2	26·3	22·3	19·4	27·9	31·3	55·3
15—Sorel	22·2	19·7	19	11·7	8·7	11·5	19·3	19·7	20	30	32·5	51
16—St. Hyacinthe	18·2	18·6	16·9	12·2	7·7	16·9	21·8	17·4	17·5	30·5	34·4	52·5
17—St. Johns	25	25·5	21	15·7	10	16·5	26·5	23	20	32	33·4	61·7
18—Thetford Mines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	.....	.....	.....
19—Montreal	25·6	21·4	20·5	12·8	9·9	11·5	21·9	20·9	20·6	28·8	32·1	57·5
20—Hull	24·2	21·5	20	14·6	11	14·3	24	21·7	20·8	29·5	33·1	57·3
Ontario (average)	**26·0**	**21·9**	**19·4**	**15·2**	**12·6**	**17·6**	**22·5**	**23·1**	**21·5**	**31·4**	**34·6**	**57·1**
21—Ottawa	26·5	21	21·6	15·8	11·4	15·9	22·6	20·9	20·3	30·9	34	58·6
22—Brockville	29	24	21	15·7	11	15	.....	23·3	23·3	31·4	34·4	59·4
23—Kingston	24	19·2	19	14·6	10·3	14·7	21·1	22·4	20·1	29·7	33·1	53·9
24—Belleville	19·8	17	16·6	13	9·6	17·7	20·5	19·4	18·3	30·8	33·5	56·1
25—Peterborough	27·2	22·5	21·4	15·7	13·9	19·6	22	24·3	22·1	30·2	33·6	56·6
26—Oshawa	23·2	19·8	18·5	14·7	13·2	18·1	21	20·2	20·2	31	34	55·9
27—Orillia	22·8	18·7	18·7	14	12·6	19·3	24	24·3	23·5	32·7	36·9	58·7
28—Toronto	28·1	23·1	21	15·2	13·8	16·6	22·7	23·2	22·8	32·8	37·1	57·7
29—Niagara Falls	28·8	24·7	19·8	16·7	12·4	17·8	19·5	22·3	18·6	30·4	32·8	59
30—St. Catharines	26·7	22·3	20	16	13·1	16·7	22·7	22·2	20	28·9	31·5	52·9
31—Hamilton	24·9	22·3	19·8	15·8	14·1	19·1	22·2	21·9	22·7	29·5	34	56·8
32—Brantford	25·6	22·4	19·3	15·4	10·8	17·7	25	23·2	20	30·9	33·5	55·4
33—Galt	27	23·5	20·2	17·5	14·9	20	25	26·5	18	34·1	36·9	57·9
34—Guelph	21·7	20·1	17·8	14·5	13·4	18·7	19·5	21·6	20·7	31·1	35·1	56·7
35—Kitchener	23·1	20·8	17·1	14·8	13·6	17	25	23·7	22	31·7	34·4	53·4
36—Woodstock	29·2	24·2	18·4	15·7	12·5	19·6	20·7	22·7	22	29·3	31·9	55·8
37—Stratford	23·7	21·2	16·3	14·2	12·8	18·7	21·5	24·1	25	29·9	33·3	56·8
38—London	26·1	23	20·4	14·9	12·5	17·8	21·7	22·2	21·2	30	33·8	54·7
39—St. Thomas	27·4	22·9	20·4	15·1	12·5	16·9	23	22·8	21·7	31·9	34·6	58·7
40—Chatham	26·7	23	19·6	16·2	12·7	19·7	24·2	22·6	20·8	31·7	35·6	57
41—Windsor	25·5	21·2	20·1	14·8	12·5	16·2	21·2	21·7	20·6	29·4	32·2	56·9
42—Sarnia	26·3	20·8	18·7	15·3	12·9	17·8	21	22·7	22·4	33·4	36·1	60
43—Owen Sound	25·4	20·9	17·9	14·4	12·1	18·2	18·7	21·5	19	29·5	33·5	54·3
44—North Bay	27·8	23·4	22	15·5	12·8	17·5	26·5	24·7	22	32·1	35·1	57·7
45—Sudbury	25·6	22·3	19·2	15·2	11·1	15	22·5	24	21·8	31·1	34·0	55·7
46—Cobalt	32	22·5	16	16·5	14	.....	.....	24·5	23·2	32·7	35	57·5
47—Timmins	26·9	23·4	22	15·2	11·9	18	26	26·8	24·6	32·1	34·5	58·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	26·6	23·4	21	14·7	11·6	17·7	24·5	24·9	22·5	31·5	34·5	58·9
49—Port Arthur	25·3	20	20	15·3	14·2	17	.....	24	24	35·2	38·7	60·9
50—Fort William	27·3	22·5	18·4	13·7	12·8	15·8	24·4	25·2	22·7	35·6	39·7	59·4
Manitoba (average)	**22·4**	**18·8**	**18·1**	**13·4**	**10·8**	**12·2**	**19·3**	**22·3**	**22·2**	**34·4**	**37·8**	**57·9**
51—Winnipeg	24·3	19·3	19·2	13·1	11·7	11·9	19·8	23	22	32·5	36·1	58·7
52—Brandon	20·5	18·2	17	13·7	9·9	12·4	18·7	21·5	22·3	36·3	39·4	57
Saskatchewan (average)	**22·2**	**17·4**	**16·1**	**11·3**	**9·3**	**12·3**	**17·4**	**22·3**	**20·3**	**35·6**	**41·0**	**61·3**
53—Regina	24·1	18	16	11·2	10·7	12·1	17·4	22·9	21·7	36·1	40·7	62·3
54—Prince Albert	17·5	13·7	15·5	10	7·1	12	18	21·5	19	34·2	43·3	60·8
55—Saskatoon	22·4	18·1	16·9	11·7	9·4	12·2	17·2	21·8	20·2	38·9	42	58·9
56—Moose Jaw	24·7	19·7	16·1	12·4	9·9	13	17	23	.....	33·3	38·1	63·3
Alberta (average)	**25·1**	**20·9**	**17·4**	**12·7**	**10·9**	**14·0**	**20·2**	**22·9**	**21·4**	**34·0**	**37·9**	**58·1**
57—Medicine Hat	30	25	20·7	15·3	12·5	15·7	23·3	25	20·7	35·9	42·5	58·7
58—Drumheller	25	23	18	12·5	12·5	15	.....	22	25	33·5	35·8	56·2
59—Edmonton	19·9	15·4	15·2	9·6	7·9	11·9	18·8	22·3	20·8	32·8	36·6	55
60—Calgary	24·7	20	17·1	12·6	12·1	14	20·5	22·5	22	35·6	38·6	61·9
61—Lethbridge	25·7	21	16·1	13·3	9·7	13·6	18	22·7	18·5	32·4	36	58·7
British Columbia (average)	**25·5**	**21·3**	**19·2**	**13·4**	**12·8**	**16·1**	**22·6**	**26·4**	**22·8**	**37·7**	**41·5**	**61·3**
62—Fernie	25	22	16	13	12	15	20	25	23	35·7	38·8	63·3
63—Nelson	22·7	18·7	19	13·3	12	16·3	21	28	22·3	36·2	43	65
64—Trail	27·2	23·1	20·5	15·5	14·9	18	28·8	30·1	25·2	38	42·9	61·8
65—New Westminster	24·5	20·7	18·2	12·6	13·5	14·6	22·7	24·1	22·7	34·4	39	61·2
66—Vancouver	27·9	23·3	20·6	14	14·8	16·6	23·4	25·3	22·7	37	40·2	62·5
67—Victoria	27·7	23·3	21·1	15·4	14·1	17·2	22·5	25·4	23·3	39·4	43·5	60
68—Nanaimo	25	19·3	18·3	12·1	11·7	16·8	20	26·7	20	40·4	43·6	58
69—Prince Rupert	23·7	20·2	20	11·5	9·5	14·5	22·5	26·5	23	40·7	41·3	58·7

a. Price per single quart higher. b. Price in bulk lower. c. Grocers' quotations.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1938

Fish								Lard, pure leaf, best, per lb.	Eggs		Milk, in bottles, per quart	Butter		
Cod steak, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Halibut, fresh and frozen, per lb.	White fish, fresh and frozen, per lb.	Salt herrings, per lb.	Salt herrings, per doz.	Salt cod, boneless, per lb.	Finnan haddie, per lb.	Canned salmon (kind most sold), per lb. tin		Fresh, grades A1 and A, per doz.	Cooking, Grades B and C, per doz.		Dairy, solids, prints, etc., per lb.	Creamery, prints, per lb.	
cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
17·1	**24·6**	**17·4**	**12·5**	**49·7**	**18·7**	**17·5**	**22·0**	**14·8**	**43·9**	**34·9**	**10·9**	**24·6**	**27·3**	
9·5	**24·6**	.....	.....	**40·2**	**13·1**	**14·3**	**17·1**	**15·2**	**47·0**	**39·1**	**10·3**	**26·1**	**29·8**	
7	21	.....	.....	42	11·9	13·8	16·8	14·9	52	39·1	10–12	25	28·5	1
.....	25	.....	.....	45	13·2	15	20·4	14·9	42·7	36·9	11	25·7	31·7	2
.....	24	.....	.....	39·7	14·4	15	15·1	14	41·7	35·8	8c	28·4	30·4	3
12	27·9	.....	.....	42	12·6	13·1	17·8	15·3	49·9	38·5	11·8a	.....	27·8	4
.....	25	.....	.....	32·5	13·4	.....	15·8	16·8	48·2	41	10	25·7	30	5
.....	.....	.....	.....	49	13·3	14·5	16·8	15	47·6	43	10	25·5	30·5	6
12·5	**25·0**	.....	.....	**47·5**	**12·8**	**17·0**	**19·8**	**15·3**	**37·6**	**28·6**	**9·0-10·0**	**24·6**	**27·4**	7
14·1	**29·3**	**15·0**	.....	**44·9**	**14·2**	**15·4**	**18·3**	**14·5**	**43·3**	**35·1**	**10·8**	**26·8**	**29·7**	
15	26·6	.....	.....	45·5	14·5	15	16·3	14·7	46·4	37·3	10	28·6	30	8
11·8	28·8	15	.....	44	14·1	14·2	22·7	14·2	47·8	34·7	12	26	29·1	9
15·5	32·5	.....	.....	50	14·8	16·9	19·3	15·1	41·8	37·2	11	29·1	30·3	10
.....	.....	.....	.....	40	13·2	.....	14·8	14	37	31	10c	23·5	29·5	11
14·5	**28·6**	**20·5**	**8·0**	**48·8**	**17·7**	**16·9**	**15·2**	**14·6**	**44·5**	**35·2**	**10·1**	**24·1**	**26·2**	
18	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	18·7	14·8	44·1	32·2	11	24·4	27	12
12	31·3	20	.....	.....	18	17·4	18·1	15·4	46·8	39·8	11b	.....	26	13
15	31·5	18	9·1	.....	15·6	19·5	16·7	15	49·5	36·7	11·1a	24·7	26·4	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	10	14·7	38·3	31	9c	.....	25·9	15
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·2	13·6	42·2	36·5	8	.....	26·5	16
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	18	11·2	14·3	46	39·5	9b	.....	26	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13·3	15·2	40	32·6	9	23·3	26·3	18
12·6	28·1	23·5	6·9	47·5	20·8	19·6	19·9	13·6	49·6	34·1	11–12	25·4	26·9	19
15	24·3	.....	.....	50	16	15	15·4	14·8	43·8	34·6	11	22·8	24·6	20
15·6	**24·5**	**19·7**	**9·3**	**57·7**	**17·5**	**17·0**	**24·9**	**14·3**	**45·1**	**36·6**	**11·3**	**24·9**	**26·9**	
15	29·5	17·5	.....	.....	21	16·2	23·4	13·3	48·6	37·9	11	24·5	26·2	21
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	17·8	17·5	25·6	14·3	45·6	37	10	.....	26·2	22
15	26·2	19·3	.....	50	17·3	16·3	24·3	13·7	44·2	36·7	10	24·2	26	23
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	23·1	14·4	42·5	35·6	10b	28·8	26·5	24
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25·8	16·3	40·7	34·6	11	23·8	25·6	25
15	23	18·3	.....	60	.....	15·5	24	14·4	46·2	37·8	11	24	26·2	26
.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18	25·6	14·8	42·9	36	11	24·3	27·2	27
16·1	28·1	23	10·6	60	.....	21·5	29·8	14·1	47·6	36·1	12	25	27·2	28
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17·7	15·5	27	14·1	47·9	37	12	25·5	27·2	29
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	15	26·6	13·3	44·4	36·2	12	25·2	26·4	30
17	27·4	23·5	.....	53·3	16·5	16	28·4	13·2	46·7	34·7	12b	25·6	27·7	31
.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17·1	17	29·1	13	43·9	35	11	.....	26·9	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	19	27	14·3	46·2	37·2	11	24·5	27·1	33
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	15	23·3	13·2	42·7	37·3	11	25·5	26·6	34
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	26·5	13·8	42·9	35·6	11	24·4	27·2	35
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17	26·4	13·2	39·5	33·7	11	23	26·9	36
.....	22·5	23	.....	.....	.....	16·5	25·6	13·2	41·2	35·8	11	.....	25·9	37
12·5	21	18·5	.....	60	16·5	17·3	29·6	13·6	44	37·1	11	22	26·3	38
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16·3	17	30·4	13·9	45·7	36·8	11	26·3	28·2	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	18·3	27·7	14·2	39·8	32	11	23·7	26·4	40
14·5	22·9	21·2	9	60	18·3	16·3	23·8	12·9	43	35·4	12	24	26·1	41
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15·5	27·7	13·6	44·3	38·6	11	25	27	42
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	27·5	13·6	42·5	38·7	11	26	27·1	43
14·5	21	26·5	8	.....	17·7	16·5	21·1	15·6	51	40	12	25	27	44
.....	20	.....	.....	60	20	.....	18·1	15·8	48·6	35·9	14b	.....	27·7	45
.....	.....	.....	.....	55	.....	.....	15·8	16	50·7	41·5	10b	.....	29·3	46
17	24·5	.....	9·5	63·7	19	19·7	20·3	17	49·3	36·7	14·3a	25	26·8	47
.....	.....	16	.....	.....	16·5	16·5	22·1	14·9	43·2	35·5	12	24·3	26·3	48
.....	.....	17·5	.....	.....	20	15·9	19	15·4	47·1	38·6	11	27	28	49
20	27·5	17	.....	55	17·7	16·2	23·4	15·5	50·4	35·6	11	25	27·9	50
21·0	**23·4**	**17·9**	**13·0**	.....	**22·1**	**17·6**	**22·9**	**13·8**	**38·3**	**27·4**	**9·7**	**21·5**	**25·1**	
20·2	23·6	17·2	13	.....	22·7	18	28·1	13·4	41	29·7	11	22	25·2	51
21·7	23·2	18·5	.....	.....	21·5	17·1	17·6	14·1	35·5	25·1	8·3a	21	24·9	52
23·2	**24·3**	**10·2**	**13·8**	.....	**23·7**	**19·7**	**17·5**	**14·1**	**34·1**	**26·7**	**11·0**	**21·2**	**25·4**	
22·6	24·2	10	12·5	.....	24·1	19·3	15·8	14	35·4	25·3	11	21	24·7	53
23·7	26·7	10	.....	.....	25	18·7	16·1	14	28·7	25·2	11	19·6	26·3	54
21·6	22·7	10·5	15	.....	20·6	18·4	19·2	14·9	37·8	29	11	21·8	25·9	55
25	23·7	.....	.....	.....	25	22·5	18·8	13·3	34·5	27·4	11	22·3	24·9	56
21·6	**23·8**	**13·2**	**15·2**	.....	**23·4**	**20·0**	**23·0**	**15·6**	**40·4**	**30·5**	**10·8**	**22·1**	**26·1**	
23·5	25	.....	15	.....	25	19·5	18·7	15·2	38	31·7	11	20·5	25·7	57
20	25	.....	.....	.....	25	20	20·2	17·4	42·5	31·2	10	21·7	27·4	58
20·7	22·7	14·4	12·5	.....	22·5	19·5	22·2	15·3	37·7	27·8	11	22·5	25·4	59
22·4	24·1	13	18	.....	22·5	20·7	28·7	14·8	42·7	29·8	11	21	26·2	60
21·2	22·4	12·3	.....	.....	22	20·4	25	15·4	41·2	32	11	25	25·9	61
17·7	**21·2**	**14·5**	**14·0**	.....	**23·7**	**20·2**	**26·1**	**16·7**	**45·7**	**34·5**	**11·6**	**27·6**	**29·6**	
25	25	.....	20	.....	26·2	23·5	22·1	17·2	44	33·5	10	.....	28·7	62
21·3	25	15	18·3	.....	25	22·7	27·5	16·5	50·3	37·6	12·5a	25	30·2	63
22	25·5	14	20	.....	23·7	23·2	26·3	19	49·1	38·6	12·5a	.....	31·7	64
14·4	18	.....	8·3	.....	22·9	16·2	25·4	14·8	40·7	30·5	10	26	28·3	65
14·4	17·6	.....	10·4	.....	21·9	17·6	25·6	15·1	43·7	32·4	10	.....	28·3	66
12·1	21·6	.....	11	.....	24·3	19·2	25·7	15·7	46	34·4	12·5a	28·8	30·1	67
15	20	.....	.....	.....	22	19	36·5	16·5	45	34·8	11	.....	29·9	68
.....	16·5	.....	10	.....	.....	20	19·7	19	47	33·8	14·3a	30·5	29·3	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Cheese (kind most sold), per lb.	Bread, plain white, per lb.	Soda biscuits, bulk, per lb.	Flour (kind most sold), in 24 lb. bags, per lb.	Rolled oats, per lb.	Rice (kind most sold), per lb.	Tapioca, medium, pearl, per lb.	Canned Vegetables		
								Tomatoes, 2½'s, per can	Peas, standard, 2's, per can	Corn, 2's, per can
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	23·4	6·8a	15·5	3·3	5·3	8·1	10·8	10·8	10·7	10·8
Nova Scotia (average)	22·6	7·0	16·8	3·7	5·3	7·7	13·0	10·9	10·7	10·8
1—Sydney	22·7	8	18	3·5	5	7·4	11·8	11	11·4	11·4
2—New Glasgow	22·6	7·3	18·2	3·6	5·1	7·4	13·6	10·2	10	10
3—Amherst	21·1	6·7	15	3·7	5·3	7·6	10·7	10·6	10·6	10·7
4—Halifax	22·3	6–6·7	17	3·7	5·6	8·2	13·8	11·1	10·2	10·3
5—Windsor	22·2	6·7c	17	3·8	5·2	7·8	15	11·2	11·4	11·8
6—Truro	24·7	6·7	15·7	3·7	5·4	8	13·1	11·1	10·6	10·7
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	22·4	6·7	17·4	3·8	5·1	7·7	13·2	10·6	11·6	11·9
New Brunswick (average)	22·8	7·0	17·0	3·6	5·4	7·6	13·7	10·5	10·8	10·8
8—Moncton	23·3	7·3	16·5	3·6	5·7	8·7	15	11	11	10·9
9—Saint John	23·7	5·3–6·7	18·6	3·4	5·2	7·2	13·3	10·4	10·3	10·6
10—Fredericton	21·1	7·3	16	3·7	5·6	7·6	13·4	10·5	10·4	10·6
11—Bathurst	23·2	7·3	17	3·7	5·2	7	13	10·2	11·6	11·2
Quebec (average)	20·7	5·6	13·3	3·5	5·3	6·5	10·4	9·4	10·0	9·9
12—Quebec	22·6	5–9·5	13·8	3·8	5·4	7·2	10·3	9·6	10·2	10·2
13—Three Rivers	22·8	4·7–5·3	13	4	5·5	7·4	11·9	9·8	10·5	10·2
14—Sherbrooke	21·3	5·3	13·4	3·1	5·5	6·1	10·9	9·5	9·9	10
15—Sorel	19·9	4·7	14	2·8	4·7	6·2	9·7	8·8	10·4	9·7
16—St. Hyacinthe	19	5·3	12·8	2·8	5·6	7·1	10	9·3	9	10
17—St. Johns	18·8	4·7	13·1	3·1	5·2	6·3	10	9·8	10	10
18—Thetford Mines	20	5·7	12·4	4·1	5	5·2	10	9·3	10·6	10·2
19—Montreal	21·8	5·3–6·7	14·4	3·9	5·2	7·4	9·8	9	9·7	9·7
20—Hull	20·3	5·3–6·7	12·7	3·5	5·3	5·9	11·1	9·1	9·4	9·4
Ontario (average)	23·2	6·4	14·8	2·9	5·2	8·7	10·8	10·3	10·3	10·4
21—Ottawa	22·3	6·7	14·2	3·7	5·3	8·3	10·6	9·6	9·8	10·1
22—Brockville	21·4	6·7	11·7	3·8	4·9	7·5	10·9	9·4	10·1	10·1
23—Kingston	20·8	6–6·7	12·9	3·4	5·1	7·6	10·9	9·7	9·6	9·6
24—Belleville	22·4	5·3–6	14	2·6	5·1	8·1	10	9·5	9·6	9·8
25—Peterborough	22·5	6–6·7	13·4	2·4	5	8·5	10·2	9·8	9·8	10
26—Oshawa	23·9	6–6·7	15	2·4	5·1	8·2	10	9·7	9·7	10·1
27—Orillia	22·6	6	14·5	2·3	4·7	8·4	10·5	9·9	10·3	10·3
28—Toronto	25·5	6·7	17·4	2·7	5·1	8·7	10	10	10·2	10·1
29—Niagara Falls	24	6·7	13	2·6	5	9·4	10·6	10	10·1	10·7
30—St. Catharines	22·4	6·7	17·7	2·7	5·2	9·2	11·9	9·8	10·2	10·2
31—Hamilton	26·6	6–6·7	14·7	2·6	5	8·7	9·9	10·1	10	10·2
32—Brantford	23·8	6·7	15·7	2·4	4·8	9·2	9·7	10	9·9	9·8
33—Galt	27·8	6·7	16·6	2·3	5·3	9	10·4	10·2	10·3	10·2
34—Guelph	24	6	14·9	2·2	5	8·9	10·6	10·2	9·9	10·2
35—Kitchener	24·2	6·7	15·1	2·5	5·1	8·8	10·5	10·2	10·4	10·2
36—Woodstock	22·2	6·7	14·2	1·9	4·6	8·8	9·7	10·2	9·9	9·8
37—Stratford	22·2	6·7	13·7	2·2	5·3	9·9	11·5	10·4	10	10
38—London	22·9	6–6·7	17·2	2·5	5·1	8·7	11·2	10·5	10	10·3
39—St. Thomas	23·5	5·3–6	16·6	2·5	5·2	9·6	10·9	10·7	10·7	10·9
40—Chatham	21·2	5·3	15·2	2·3	5·2	8·9	10·5	10·9	10·9	10·7
41—Windsor	21·3	6–6·7	14	2·5	5	7·8	10	9·9	10·2	10·1
42—Sarnia	24·3	6–6·7	14·9	2·2	5	8·6	10·8	11	10·4	10·6
43—Owen Sound	24·6	6	15·2	2·5	4·8	8·7	12·2	9·9	9·8	9·9
44—North Bay	24·7	6–6·7	12·2	3·8	5·6	9·4	11·2	11·8	10·9	11·6
45—Sudbury	21·6	6·7	15	3·8	5·8	8·2	12·9	10·9	11	11·3
46—Cobalt	24	6·7	15	4	5·4	8·4	12·4	12·6	11·6	11·7
47—Timmins	22·3	6·7	13·1	4·1	6·4	8·6	11·9	10·5	10·9	10·8
48—Sault Ste. Marie	22·9	6–6·7	13·5	3·4	5·3	8·5	10·9	11·1	11·5	11·8
49—Port Arthur	23·1	6–6·7	18·5	3·6	5·6	9·2	10·6	10·3	10·9	10·9
50—Fort William	22·4	6–6·7	14·5	3·9	5·4	8·6	11	10·2	10·8	10·9
Manitoba (average)	24·1	7·0	15·2	3·5	5·3	8·9	10·3	12·0	11·5	11·7
51—Winnipeg	25·6	6·4–8	15·2	3·4	5·1	8·6	9·8	11·3	11·5	11·7
52—Brandon	22·6	6·4–7·1	.....	3·5	5·4	9·1	10·7	12·7	11·4	11·7
Saskatchewan (average)	23·4	6·9	15·6	3·4	5·5	9·3	10·6	12·7	11·4	11·5
53—Regina	24·5	6·4–7·2	16·7	3·3	5·8	9·6	10	13	11·3	11·3
54—Prince Albert	23·8	6·4	15	3·4	5·3	8·5	11·6	12·9	12	12
55—Saskatoon	21·6	7·2	.....	3·5	5·3	9·6	10·3	12·5	11	11·6
56—Moose Jaw	23·7	7·2	15	3·4	5·4	9·5	10·5	12·5	11·4	11·2
Alberta (average)	26·1	7·0	16·1	3·5	5·7	8·5	10·3	12·6	11·3	11·3
57—Medicine Hat	26·2	6	15	3·5	6	8·2	10·6	13·5	10	10·5
58—Drumheller	27·2	6·7–7·2	.....	3·5	5·5	7·8	10	12·8	11·1	11·6
59—Edmonton	24	7·2–8	16·2	3·5	5·7	8·1	10·3	12·2	11·8	12
60—Calgary	27·7	7·2	14	3·5	5·6	9	9·8	12·5	12·5	11·1
61—Lethbridge	25·2	7·2	19	3·4	.....	9·3	10·6	12·1	10·9	11·1
British Columbia (average)	25·7	9·1	18·9	4·1	5·6	7·6	8·5	12·3	12·2	12·4
62—Fernie	26	9	18	4	5	8·4	9·8	12·9	12·9	12·7
63—Nelson	25	10	.....	4·3	.....	7·6	9·3	12·5	13·2	13·5
64—Trail	24·4	10	18	4·3	6·1	8·3	8·5	12·7	13·1	13·7
65—New Westminster	25·3	8·3–9·6	18·4	3·9	5·5	7·2	7·8	11·3	11·4	10·6
66—Vancouver	25·4	8·3–9·6	19·8	3·9	5·5	6·8	8	11·1	10·8	10·6
67—Victoria	27	8	19·4	4	6·4	7·8	7·9	12·4	11·3	11·8
68—Nanaimo	28·1	8	20	3·9	5	7·8	8·7	12·8	11·7	12·5
69—Prince Rupert	24·7	9–10	.....	4·1	6	7	8·2	12·9	13	13·5

a. Chain stores, etc., sell bread, undelivered, at lower prices in most of the cities. b. Grocers' quotations
c. Including fancy bread.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER 1938

Beans, dry common, white, per lb.	Onions, yellow, red, etc., per lb.	Potatoes		Apples		Prunes, medium size, per lb.	Raisins, seeded, choice, per pkt. (15 oz.)	Currants, per lb.	Jam, raspberry, per 4 lb. tin	Canned peaches, 2's, per can	Marmalade, orange, per 4 lb. tin	Corn syrup, per 5 lb. tin	
		Per 90 lbs.	Per 15 lbs.	Fresh, cooking, per gal.	Evaporated, bright, per lb.								
cents	cents	$	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	
5·2	3·8	1·073	22·1	19·1	14·8	10·9	16·8	15·0	57·2	16·7	52·0	43·4	
5·2	4·3	1·174	23·3	16·9	13·5	11·5	16·2	15·2	63·0	16·2	53·7	48·0	
4·9	4·2	1·392	26·7	.....	12·7	11	15·2	14·5	.....	16	.....	49·2	1
5	4·3	1·005	19·4	15	11·5	12·1	15·2	14·1	52	16·2	49	43·8	2
5	4·6	1·196	24·1	19·6	15	11·8	16	15	.....	14·2	50	50	3
5·7	4·1	1·28	24·9	18·7	14·5	11·4	17·1	16·3	67·5	17	58	49·8	4
5·8	4·1	1·087	22·1	12·5	.....	10·8	17·2	15·8	73	17	54	48·5	5
5	4·7	1·083	22·8	18·9	14·	11·8	16·3	15·6	59·5	16·8	57·5	46·4	6
4·9	4·0	·950	18·4	13·6	20·0	12·7	15·8	15·0	.....	17·8	49·0	47·2	7
5·1	4·0	1·063	22·3	15·5	14·2	11·3	16·3	14·8	53·1	15·9	59·6	49·0	
5·2	4·2	1·277	23·4	14·8	14·2	12·4	16·9	15·5	54·5	15·7	65	52·8	8
5·5	4	1·089	22·9	18·4	14·2	10·4	15·6	13·5	51·7	14·9	56·3	48·6	9
5·2	3·8	1·026	22·5	13·4	14·5	11·1	16·3	14·6	.....	15·9	57	46	10
4·3	4	·858	20·4	.....	14	11·2	16·3	15·7	.....	17·2	60	48·7	11
4·8	4·7	1·041	21·3	23·0	14·3	10·9	16·5	14·2	60·1	16·7	56·7	42·6	
5·3	4·9	1·036	22·6	19	13·7	12·2	17·1	15·3	85·5	20·2	59·7	44·3	12
4·7	5·3	1·057	21·7	23·7	15·6	10·9	15·7	14·8	55	16·8	59	44·7	13
4·8	4·7	1·111	22·4	24·6	14·6	11·3	17·9	14·4	44·5	18·3	56·6	43·8	14
4·7	3·9	·902	19·4	.....	12·7	9·7	15	13	50	15·2	55	41·3	15
4·3	4·5	1·044	19·8	.....	15·2	12	16·5	13·1	51·7	15·8	54	41·2	16
5	6	·868	17·2	.....	14·5	10·2	16·7	14·7	54·3	15	65	43·7	17
4	4·2	1·116	23·6	30	13·5	10·2	17·6	13·5	65	17·7	.....	44·3	18
4·9	4·1	1·155	23·1	22·3	14·3	10·8	16·6	13·8	85·8	16·7	57·0	40·3	19
5·2	4·3	1·087	22·1	18·1	14·2	10·7	15·5	15·4	49·2	15	47·2	39·8	20
4·9	3·5	1·061	21·7	19·4	14·9	11·0	16·7	15·3	53·7	15·8	51·4	41·8	
4·8	4·6	1·109	23	21·3	14·6	11	16·4	15·8	56·3	16·5	54·9	41·9	21
4·7	3·5	1·254	24·4	22	15	9·3	16·7	14·5	.....	15	59·7	42·1	22
5	4·2	1·018	20·3	21·8	11·1	10·8	17·2	15·3	50·6	15	52·8	42	23
4·8	3·7	·923	19·7	20·4	13	11	16	14·3	42·5	15·3	47	40·8	24
4·9	3·4	·958	19	15·6	.....	10·5	17·2	15	55·8	16·9	51	39·9	25
5	3·1	·989	19·9	15·7	15	11·6	17·1	15·2	52·5	15·3	61	41·6	26
4·9	2·9	1·057	22·3	18·9	14	10·2	16·4	15·3	65	15·7	53	41	27
4·7	3·6	1·114	21·3	18·1	.....	9·8	16·3	14·8	60	15·6	50·9	40·4	28
6·3	3·6	1·132	22·3	25	.....	10·5	17	15·6	50	15·6	.....	43·2	29
5·4	3·3	1·072	21·6	19·2	.....	10·5	18·2	15·7	57·7	14·6	45·7	44·1	30
5	3·5	1·061	21·8	21·2	.....	9·9	15·9	14·6	59	14·3	59	41·1	31
4·8	3·1	·967	19·8	18·2	.....	11·2	17·1	14·6	45·5	15·2	52·7	40·9	32
4·9	3·7	·994	22·3	15·7	.....	11·4	17·4	14·9	55	15·3	55	40·9	33
4·8	3·5	·87	18·6	16·5	.....	10·2	16·9	14·5	53·7	15·4	46·3	40·1	34
4·8	3·3	·986	20·4	15·6	15	10·8	16·7	14·8	.....	15·6	.....	39·6	35
4·6	2·8	·98	19·7	14·2	.....	11·4	15·8	14·6	.....	14·5	.....	39	36
4·6	2·4	·837	16	18·7	.....	10·8	16·1	15·3	44	15·3	56·5	40	37
4·8	3·2	1·026	20·3	18·5	.....	11·5	16·4	14·7	.....	14·6	51·2	40·4	38
4·5	3·3	1·039	20·6	13·9	.....	12·1	16·6	15·1	44	16·3	40	41·8	39
4·1	2·5	·96	19·6	17·1	.....	10·1	17·2	14·5	45	15·9	49·5	40·7	40
4·4	2·5	1·031	18·7	16·5	.....	10·5	15	14·5	.....	15·2	41	40·9	41
5·1	2·9	1·094	23·2	14·8	.....	11·1	16·8	15·6	55	15·6	53	41·7	42
4·6	2·9	·92	18·8	.....	.....	11·6	15·7	15	50·5	17	45	41[1]	43
4·8	4·1	1·272	29	23·3	15	11·9	15·6	15·3	58	17·7	59	44·1	44
4·8	4·3	1·316	27·6	22·5	14	11·5	17·2	15·8	57·4	16·4	51·4	44[1]	45
5	4	1·25	26·5	.....	17	13·2	18	16·2	54·4	18	52·5	46·4	46
4·9	4·9	1·452	29·4	25	16·9	12·4	16·7	17	63·8	17·7	52·8	45·5	47
5·2	3·9	1·089	21·3	25	17·5	10	15·8	15	57·5	16·7	52·5	42·6	48
4·8	3·5	·985	21·1	26·1	16·4	12·2	17·2	17·7	55·3	16·4	46·7	43·2	49
4·6	3·3	1·069	21·9	21·7	13·8	11·1	17	16·8	56	16·1	48·3	43·2	50
5·7	3·0	·718	14·9	.....	13·8	10·1	17·7	15·3	62·2	16·6	47·7	42·3	
5·7	2·9	·593	13·7	.....	12·5	9·5	17·2	14·8	61·6	16·2	14·8	41·6	51
5·7	3·1	·842	16·1	.....	15	10·6	18·1	15·7	62·7	16·9	50·6	43	52
5·4	3·6	·773	17·1	.....	16·5	10·8	17·0	15·6	61·7	18·3	51·1	46·1	
5·4	3·6	·832	22	.....	15	10·8	17·1	14·7	60·7	18·2	51·1	47·1	53
5·5	4	·615	11·3	.....	17·7	10·2	18·1	16·6	64	20·5	52·5	46·9	54
5·2	3·7	·724	16	.....	16·8	10·5	17	15·2	61·8	17·5	49·5	45·1	55
5·4	3·2	·922	19	.....	.....	11·5	15·7	15·7	60·4	17·1	51·1	45·2	56
5·4	3·6	·766	19·3	.....	14·6	10·8	18·1	15·4	58·4	19·1	49·5	44·4	
5·2	2·9	·817	21·2	.....	15	10·6	18·1	15·7	58·4	18·2	52·7	44	57
5·7	3·8	·83	20	.....	.....	10·6	18·7	15	59·8	19·1	52·5	47	58
5·7	4	·593	15	.....	15	11	18	15·3	59	18·5	48·5	44·3	59
5·7	3·7	·866	20·5	.....	.....	10·5	17·8	15·4	57	18·8	46	43·6	60
4·7	3·7	·722	20	.....	13·7	11·2	18	15·8	57·7	20·7	48	43	61
6·6	3·9	1·530	29·6	.....	18·7	10·1	17·3	14·5	58·3	18·2	48·1	42·0	
7·1	3·9	·996	25	.....	.....	12·2	17·5	15·8	61·8	20	53·7	47·2	62
7·8	3·1	1·53	29·5	.....	.....	10	19	16·2	63	19·7	51·7	47·7	63
7·6	3·6	1·58	31·7	.....	.....	10·7	18	15·7	63·2	24·3	51·7	45·5	64
5	3·8	1·40	27·5	.....	.....	8·7	16·5	13·2	52	15·7	42·8	36	65
5·4	3·4	1·37	25·7	.....	.....	8·6	15·9	13·2	52·8	15·5	43·5	38·2	66
6	4·1	1·62	32·5	.....	.....	9·2	17	13·3	57·9	15·8	45	38·9	67
7·8	5	1·73	27·5	.....	.....	11·7	16·3	13·2	56·7	16·6	49·3	40·7	68
6	4·6	2·01	37·6	.....	18·7	9·6	17·8	15	59	17·6	47	42	69

RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS, GROCERIES, FUEL AND LIGHTING,

LOCALITY	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea (kind most sold) per lb.	Cocoa, pure, unsweetened, per ½ lb. tin	Vinegar, spirit, XXX, per quart	Salt, fine, in bags, per lb.	Pepper, pure, black, ground, per lb.	Cream of tartar, per lb.	Starch, laundry, per lb.	Soap, laundry, standard, per bar	Anthracite coal, United States stove, per ton
	Granulated, per lb.	Yellow, per lb.										
	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents	cents
Dominion (average)	**6·3**	**6·2**	**34·4**	**58·8**	**19·3**	**13·5**	**2·6**	**36·3**	**47·1**	**11·4**	**4·9**	**14·595b**
Nova Scotia (average)	**6·1**	**6·0**	**40·7**	**58·9**	**19·2**	**9·4**	**2·8**	**41·4**	**39·2**	**12·3**	**5·0**	**15·000**
1—Sydney	6·3	5·9	40	59·1	20·7	9·7	3	41	40·6	12·3	5	.....
2—New Glasgow	6·3	6·1	40·9	58·7	19·6	9·6	3	41	36·9	12·8	5	.....
3—Amherst	6·1	5·9	43·5	58·5	17	8·7	2·6	40	36·8	12	5	.....
4—Halifax	6	6	36·1	58·2	22·7	9·1	2·7	48	44·5	12·3	5·1	15·00
5—Windsor	5·9	6	41·2	60	17·2	9·5	2·7	40	39·3	11·7	5	.....
6—Truro	6·2	5·9	42·6	58·7	18	9·8	2·9	38·3	36·9	12·5	5·1	.....
7—**P.E.I.**—Charlottetown	**6·0**	**5·8**	**38·2**	**58·2**	**18·8**	**13·9**	**2·5**	**44·0**	**38·1**	**12·3**	**4·9**	**13·500**
New Brunswick (average)	**6·3**	**6·1**	**39·4**	**58·1**	**18·5**	**10·0**	**2·8**	**40·2**	**37·6**	**12·1**	**4·9**	**15·000**
8—Moncton	6	6	42·2	60	20·4	9·6	3	44·7	39	12·1	5	g
9—Saint John	6·2	6·1	35·2	55·5	18·4	10·2	2·6	40·5	35·9	12·4	4·9	15·00
10—Fredericton	6·4	6·1	38·2	57·7	17·3	9·6	2·6	35·7	37·2	11·6	4·8	.....
11—Bathurst	6·7	6·1	41·8	59·2	18	10·7	2·9	40	38·3	12·2	4·7	.....
Quebec (average)	**5·9**	**5·8**	**32·9**	**59·7**	**19·7**	**13·0**	**2·6**	**41·3**	**48·0**	**10·1**	**5·0**	**13·964**
12—Quebec	5·9	5·8	35·3	63·2	20·9	15·6	2·4	37·5	55	10·4	5	13·50
13—Three Rivers	6·1	6	33·8	70·1	21·4	15·8	2·6	46·2	40	10	5	14·00
14—Sherbrooke	5·9	5·9	31·3	62·9	22·4	11·4	2·8	42·3	47·9	10	4·9	14·50
15—Sorel	5·7	5·6	31·3	57·4	18·2	10	2·3	40	50	10	4·9	.....
16—St. Hyacinthe	5·8	5·7	32·8	50·7	19	12·6	2·5	37·1	43·3	10	5	13·50
17—St. Johns	6	6	28·3	49·7	17	13	2·9	42·5	50	10	5	13·00
18—Thetford Mines	6	5·6	33·4	60	18·4	13·3	2·7	42	40	10·3	5	.....
19—Montreal	5·7	5·7	34·5	64·9	19·1	13·4	2·6	43·5	51·2	10·5	4·9	14·00–15·00
20—Hull	6	5·9	35·3	58·6	21·3	11·8	2·8	40·6	55	10	4·9	14·75
Ontario (average)	**6·2**	**6·1**	**34·4**	**62·3**	**18·9**	**11·9**	**2·4**	**34·9**	**46·6**	**10·6**	**4·8**	**14·402**
21—Ottawa	5·9	5·8	33·6	61·2	17·9	12·8	2·5	38·8	54·2	10·1	4·9	14·50
22—Brockville	6	5·8	31·8	59·4	23	10·2	2·4	34·9	46·1	10·2	4·9	13·75
23—Kingston	6	5·8	34·4	54·4	17·8	11·5	2·9	37·7	44·3	10	4·8	14·00
24—Belleville	6·4	5·9	34·3	58·8	19	10·2	2·6	30·7	42·5	10·7	4·8	14·25
25—Peterborough	6·1	6	37·7	59·9	18·7	12·9	2·5	38·3	49	10·3	5	14·75
26—Oshawa	5·9	5·9	33·9	60	18·8	10·1	2·2	34	48	10·5	5	13·25
27—Orillia	5·9	6	35·9	65·8	19·2	10	2·3	35·8	49·7	9·8	4·5	15·00
28—Toronto	6	5·8	36·5	60·3	17·2	11·3	2·4	31·7	45·6	10·1	4·5	12·25
29—Niagara Falls	5·9	6	36·7	59	18·2	10·6	2·4	41·6	40	10·8	4·5	12·75g
30—St. Catharines	6·4	6·2	33·8	65·4	20	11·7	2·4	36·7	40	10·8	5·1	13·90g
31—Hamilton	6	5·9	31·7	59·4	17·8	10·6	2·1	33·7	40	10·1	4·7	13·00
32—Brantford	5·9	5·9	38·4	61·6	17·4	10·8	2·3	37·9	45·7	9·9	5·1	13·75
33—Galt	6·3	6·2	33·3	60·5	18·2	10·9	2·2	37·3	46·4	10·5	4·9	14·00
34—Guelph	6	5·9	32	58·5	19	10·3	2·2	29·9	44·2	10·1	4·8	14·00
35—Kitchener	6·1	6·1	31·1	67·1	19	10·6	2·4	34·1	43·3	10·1	4·5	14·00
36—Woodstock	5·9	5·8	34·4	55·6	16	10	2·4	33	46	10·6	5	14·00
37—Stratford	6·3	6·3	33·7	65·7	19	11·3	2	34·8	43	10·1	5	13·00
38—London	6·2	6·1	37	63	16·4	11·6	2·2	33·6	46·2	10	4·7	13·50
39—St. Thomas	6·4	6·3	35·7	64·8	19·2	12·2	2·6	40·9	48	10·5	5·2	13·50
40—Chatham	6·1	5·9	33·7	63·5	15	12·2	2·2	32·5	50	9·8	4·4	g
41—Windsor	5·9	5·8	30·9	61·2	17·5	10·4	2·1	31·6	50	10	4·7	13·50
42—Sarnia	6·5	6·2	36·3	65·1	18	10·4	1·8	31·1	53	10	4·7	14·50
43—Owen Sound	6·2	6·1	41	66	21	10	2·1	28·7	50	10	5	14·00
44—North Bay	6·7	6·5	35·7	65·3	19·5	14·7	2·7	39·6	45	11·7	5	16·00
45—Sudbury	6·6	6·5	35·1	69·3	19·6	15·8	2·6	39·2	53·3	12·2	5	16·75
46—Cobalt	7	6·9	32·7	65·5	22	15	2·6	35	40	13·5	5	19·25
47—Timmins	6·8	6·7	32·8	65	18·5	15·7	2·7	32·7	.....	.....	5	18·00
48—Sault Ste. Marie	6·3	6·2	31·8	68·2	22	15	2·3	31·7	50	10·5	4·8	14·50
49—Port Arthur	6·1	6·1	32·6	59·1	22·2	14·3	2·6	34·3	54·4	12·2	5	15·00
50—Fort William	6·5	6·3	32·1	59·5	20·9	12·4	2·4	35	42·5	11·4	4·7	15·00
Manitoba (average)	**6·9**	**6·8**	**31·1**	**53·0**	**19·5**	**10·7**	**2·6**	**28·7**	**53·4**	**12·8**	**5·0**	**19·750**
51—Winnipeg	6·8	6·7	31	52·6	18·2	10·1	2·6	29·5	56·7	12·6	5	18·00
52—Brandon	6·9	6·8	31·1	53·4	20·7	11·3	2·5	27·8	50	13	5	21·50
Saskatchewan (average)	**7·1**	**7·2**	**31·5**	**54·9**	**19·7**	**19·2**	**2·8**	**32·9**	**54·3**	**13·4**	**4·9**	.....
53—Regina	6·9	7·4	31·6	55·9	19·4	17·2a	2·7	31·7	58	13	4·9	.....
54—Prince Albert	7·1	7	31·1	54·4	19·2	22a	2·7	38·7	50	14	5	.....
55—Saskatoon	7·4	7·4	32·4	54·1	19·2	18·2a	2·7	32·3	55	14	4·8	.....
56—Moose Jaw	6·8	6·9	30·9	55·2	20·9	19·3a	3	28·8	.....	12·5	4·9	.....
Alberta (average)	**6·9**	**7·1**	**31·4**	**53·2**	**19·2**	**16·7**	**2·8**	**31·0**	**53·6**	**13·7**	**4·9**	.....
57—Medicine Hat	6·9	6·9	32·2	53·1	21·6	19·2a	2·7	28·6	60	12	5	g
58—Drumheller	7	7	27·6	53·8	20	17·7a	2·8	30	60	15	5	.....
59—Edmonton	6·8	6·9	33·9	53	19	16·3a	2·9	33·1	47·8	14·5	4·9	g
60—Calgary	6·6	7	32·8	52·4	17·5	15·9a	2·8	28·2	47·5	12	4·6	g
61—Lethbridge	7·1	7·9	30·5	53·7	17·7	14·6a	2·8	35	52·5	15	4·9	.....
British Columbia (aver.)	**6·6**	**6·4**	**32·7**	**52·4**	**20·7**	**21·2**	**3·0**	**35·7**	**56·7**	**12·2**	**5·0**	.....
62—Fernie	7·3	7·1	33·7	52·8	17·5	20·8a	2·8	32·5	55	13·7	5	.....
63—Nelson	7·1	7·2	35	57·3	22·8	25a	3	40	.....	.....	4·8	.....
64—Trail	6·8	6·5	30·7	54·5	23	23·7a	3·5	26·7	.....	14	5	.....
65—New Westminster	5·9	5·6	33·5	49·2	18·3	18·3a	2·5	33·7	60	12·2	5	.....
66—Vancouver	6	6	29·6	49·3	17·5	18·1a	2·6	31·7	56·7	10·2	5	.....
67—Victoria	6·8	6·3	33·9	51·1	21·9	20·6a	2·7	37·5	55	10·7	5	.....
68—Nanaimo	6·6	6·2	31	50·3	20·6	20a	3·6	47·5	.....	.....	5	.....
69—Prince Rupert	6·4	6·1	34	54·6	24	23a	3	.....	.....	.....	5	.....

a. Vinegar sold extensively in bottles at higher prices than in bulk. b. For prices of Welsh coal see text. c. Calculated
cluding birch. p. Six-roomed houses not extensively occupied by workingmen but some as $35-$50, according to condition
from mines.

AND RENTALS IN CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF NOVEMBER, 1938

Bituminous coal, per ton	Coke, per ton	Wood: Hard (long), per cord	Wood: Hard (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Soft (long), per cord	Wood: Soft (stove lengths), per cord	Wood: Millwood, cuttings, etc., per cord	Coal oil, per gallon	Matches, per box (400)	Rent: Six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, per month	Rent: Six-roomed houses with incomplete modern conveniences per month	
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	c.	c.	$	$	
9·413	**12·035**	**9·758**	**11·631**	**7·237**	**8·580**	**7·451**	**26·7**	**9·3**	**24·166**	**17·785**	
8·090	**10·138**	**6·500**	**7·833**	**5·333**	**6·833**	**6·500**	**28·6**	**9·7**	**21·333**	**14·833**	
6·90-7·25s	9·50	6·50	8·00	5·50	7·00	7·00	30·1	9·7	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	1
6·50-6·75s	8·80	4·50	6·00	4·00	6·00	6·00c	29·2	10	15·00-25·00	10·00-15·00	2
6·75-9·75	10·75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·4	10	15·00-18·00	10·00	3
8·50-10·50	11·50	8·00-9·00	9·00-10·00	6·00-7·00	7·00- 8·00	6·50	30	9·1	20·00-33·00	15·00-22·00	4
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28·7	9·6	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	5
9·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·4	10	18·00-25·00	15·00-17·00	6
9·250-9·900	**11·500**	**8·500**	**10·000**	**6·000**	**7·000**	**7·500c**	**23·0**	**10·0**	**19·00-25·00**	**10·00-15·00**	7
10·063	**11·833**	**7·000**	**8·500**	**5·500**	**6·500**	**7·500**	**27·7**	**9·8**	**22·875**	**17·125**	
9·50-10·50g	11·50g	6·00g	7·00g	5·00g	6·00g	g	29·2	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	8
10-50-12·00	12·50	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00c	7·00- 8·00c	27·5	9·7	18·00-25·00	16·00-20·00	9
9·00-10·00	11·00-12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26·3	9·7	25·00	18·00	10
9·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27·7	9·7	20·00	15·00	11
9·419	**11·969**	**10·917**	**11·620**	**8·140**	**8·263**	**8·450**	**22·9**	**9·1**	**22·333**	**16·125**	
10·50	10·50	12·00c	12·00c	10·67c	10·67c	6·75c	21·2	9·3	22·00-30·00	.....	12
7·00- 9·50	11·00	9·00	12·00c	6·00	7·00c	8·00c	25·3	9·5	22·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	13
9·50-11·20	12·50	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	8·00	24·3	9·3	21·00-28·00	18·00-23·00	14
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	8·7	15·00-17·00	8·00-12·00	15
7·50	12·00	10·33c	12·17c	8·67c	9·67c	6·50c	20·5	8·8	18·00-22·00	14·00-20·00	16
9·00-9·50	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20·7	9·6	18·00-25·00	12·00-18·00	17
11·00	13·50	.....	7·50c	.....	4·50c	.....	24·6	9·4	16·00-20·00	10·00-14·00	18
8·00- 8·50	11·50	16·67c	18·67c	9·00	10·00	12·00-14·00c	25·5	8·8	22·00-32·00	17·00-22·00	19
10·25	12·75	8·50	9·00	7·50	8·00	.....	24·1	8·2	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	20
10·164	**11·879**	**10·292**	**12·438**	**7·931**	**9·842**	**8·708**	**24·9**	**9·0**	**25·804**	**19·143**	
10·25	11·50-12·50	9·00	10·00	6·50	7·50	9·00-10·00	23·4	9·1	20·00-30·00	16·00-22·00	21
7·50-8·50	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	23·4	8·6	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	22
8·00	13·00	10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	10·00c	24·3	9·3	20·00-28·00	18·00-20·00	23
10·00	12·00	9·00	10·00	7·00	8·00	.....	22·4	9·3	18·00-26·00	14·00-18·00	24
10·00	12·00-12·50	9·00	10·00	5·00	6·00	5·00	21	9·0	22·00-30·00	16·00-20·00	25
9·00-11·50	11·50	10·00	11·00	8·00	9·00	8·00	19·8	8·6	25·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	26
9·75-10·00	12·50	8·00	9·00	6·50	7·50	.....	23·6	8·7	20·00-24·00	14·00-20·00	27
10·50	10·50	14·00	16·00	10·00	12·00	12·00	25·3	8·4	27·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	28
7·50- 8·00g	10·50g	g	g	g	g	g	25g	8·5	20·00-30·00	16·00-23·00	29
7·50- 8·00g	11·50-12·00g	g	15·00-16·00g	g	g	g	23·2g	9·1	25·00-35·00	18·00-25·00	30
9·00	10·00	13·00	15·00	9·00	11·00	11·00	25	9	27·00-35·00	15·00-27·00	31
9·00	12·25	.....	14·00	.....	12·00	.....	24·1	9·1	20·00-32·00	15·00-25·00	32
9·50	12·00	14·00	18·00	10·00	14·00	10·00c	23·7	9·1	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	33
9·50-10·00	11·50	11·00	12·00	8·00	9·00	.....	23·8	9	23·00-28·00	15·00-22·00	34
9·00-11·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	11·00	13·00	.....	24·4	8·5	20·00-32·00	18·00-22·00	35
9·50-12·00	12·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21·7	7·5	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	36
8·50-10·50	11·50	14·00	16·00	12·00	14·00	.....	25	9·4	20·00-27·00	15·00-20·00	37
10·75-12·00	11·75	.....	15·00c	.....	13·00c	6·00c	25	8·9	24·00-36·00	18·00-26·00	38
9·50-12·00	12·00	.....	13·00-16·00c	.....	12·00c	8·00c	24·4	9	23·00-30·00	18·00-23·00	39
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	20g	8·6	20·00-26·00	14·00-20·00	40
9·00-10·00	10·75	.....	16·00c	.....	12·00-14·00c	7·00-10·00c	.....	8·5	25·00-37·00	20·00-27·00	41
7·75- 8·75	11·50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	9·1	20·00-30·00	15·00-22·00	42
7·50- 8·50	11·00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	8·8	20·00-25·00	15·00-20·00	43
12·75	14·00	8·00	10·00	6·00	7·00	.....	30	9·4	.....	.....	44
10·00-14·00	13·00-13·75	12·00c	12·50	8·50c	9·00c	10·00c	29	10	30·00-40·00	25·00-30·00	45
13·00	.....	.....	9·75c	.....	8·25- 9·00c	.....	32·6	9·3	17·50	15·00	46
15·00	16·00	9·50	10·50	8·75	9·75	.....	35	9·6	p	p	47
8·00-11·00	10·00	6·25	9·00	5·00	6·25	6·50c	25	8·9	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	48
11·25-13·25	12·00	7·50	8·75	6·50	7·75	.....	27·5	9·7	22·00-32·00	15·00-23·00	49
11·25-13·25	12·00	7·00	8·00	6·00	7·00	.....	25	9	22·00-32·00	15·00-23·00	50
8·988	**14·875**	.....	.....	**7·875**	**8·625**	**7·250**	**27·8**	**9·4**	**26·000**	**19·000**	
6·25-12·75h	14·00-15·50	.....	.....	5·50-10·00	6·50-11·00	7·50	28·2	9·6	27·00-35·00	18·00-26·00	51
5·75-11·20h	13·00-17·00	.....	.....	6·50-9·50	7·00-10·00	7·00	27·3	9·2	18·00-24·00	14·00-18·00	52
8·400	**16·817**	.....	.....	**5·313**	**7·969**	**9·000**	**28·2**	**9·7**	**24·750**	**18·375**	
4·95-12·70h	15·95f	.....	.....	.....	7·00- 9·00i	.....	26	9·7	25·00-35·00	20·00-25·00	53
8·25- 9·25h	19·00	.....	.....	3·50-4·75	5·00- 6·25	.....	29·7	9·8	20·00-26·00	15·00-20·00	54
7·85- 9·60h	.....	.....	.....	6·25-6·75	7·00- 9·50	7·00	28·9	9·6	20·00-27·00	14·00-20·00	55
5·15- 9·45h	15·50	.....	.....	.....	9·00-11·00c	11·00c	28·3	9·6	20·00-25·00	15·00-18·00	56
5·063	**11·750**	.....	.....	**5·500**	**6·500**	**4·000**	**29·9**	**9·6**	**23·625**	**17·375**	
g	g	g	g	g	g	g	30g	9·5	20·00-23·00	14·00-18·00	57
6·00h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31·7	9·7	r	r	58
2·75- 4·50h	g	g	g	5·00g	6·00g	g	30·4g	9·8	18·00-28·00	15·00-20·00	59
6·00- 6·50h	11·75g	g	g	6·00g	7·00g	4·00g	32·5g	9·5	22·00-28·00	18·00-20·00	60
4·00- 4·75h	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4·00	25	9·4	20·00-30·00	14·00-20·00	61
10·029	**10·500**	.....	.....	**6·875**	**7·250**	**4·825**	**33·7**	**9·9**	**23·063**	**17·500**	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38·3	10	16·00	14·00	62
9·00-10·50	11·50	.....	.....	7·50-8·75	8·50-10·25	4·88- 5·33c	.....	9·7	20·00-30·00	18·00-20·00	63
8·50- 9·50	.....	.....	.....	6·75-7·00	8·00- 8·25	6·50c	40	10	25·00-32·00	20·00-25·00	64
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	5·00	3·50	30	9·8	18·00-25·00	14·00-18·00	65
10·00-10·50	10·75	.....	.....	.....	6·50	4·25	31·2	9·6	22·00-27·00	17·00-22·00	66
9·25-10·75	9·00	.....	.....	4·50-5·50	6·20- 7·30c	4·77c	31·6	10	19·00-24·00	14·00-17·00	67
7·70- 8·20s	.....	.....	.....	.....	5·50	.....	32·5	9·7	20·00-25·00	12·00-20·00	68
12·00-14·00	.....	.....	.....	5·00-10·00i	7·00-12·00i	.....	32	10	20·00-30·00	15·00-20·00	69

price per cord from price quoted. f. Petroleum coke. g. Natural gas used extensively. h. Including lignite. i. In and conveniences. r. Mining company houses in district $5-$10 per month; others, five and six rooms, $10-$35. s. Delivered

(Continued from page 1428)

average for fresh grades being up from 39·7 cents per dozen to 43·9 cents. Creamery butter at an average price of 27·3 cents per pound was little changed from the previous month but was lower than at any time during the year. The average price in November, 1937, was 32·5 cents. Bread and flour again averaged fractionally lower the former at 6·8 cents per pound and the latter at 3·3 cents. Potatoes were higher in most localities except in the prairie provinces where declines were substantial. United States anthracite coal was up in the average from $14.37 per ton in October to $14.60 in November, seasonal increases being reported from several cities in Ontario.

Following are the prices per ton reported for Welsh coal, "cobbles" and "French nut": Halifax $15.50; Charlottetown $13.50; Moncton $16; Saint John $14.50; Quebec $14; Three Rivers $15 and $14; Sherbrooke $14.75; St. Hyacinthe $15; Montreal $15.25 and $15.50; Ottawa $16.50; Kingston $15; Belleville $15.50; Peterborough $16.75; Oshawa $15; Toronto $15; St. Catharines $15; Hamilton $15 and $14.50; Brantford $16.25; Galt $16.50; St. Thomas $16; Cobalt $19.25; Timmins $19.50; Port Arthur $17.75; Fort William $17.75; Winnipeg $20.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS†

Average Prices in 1926=100

Commodities	Commodities	1913	1918	1920	1922	Nov. 1926	Nov. 1928	Nov. 1929	Nov. 1930	Nov. 1933	Nov. 1935	Nov. 1936	Nov. 1937	Oct. 1938	‡Nov. 1938
*All commodities	567	64·0	127·4	155·9	97·3	97·7	94·9	95·7	79·5	68·9	72·7	77·2	83·1	74·1	73·4
Classified according to chief component material—															
I. Vegetable Products	135	58·1	127·9	167·0	86·2	96·3	87·3	93·5	62·6	61·0	67·2	79·1	84·7	60·8	60·0
II. Animals and Their Products	76	70·9	127·1	145·1	96·0	97·9	110·3	108·4	93·4	63·5	73·0	73·5	80·6	74·8	73·2
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	85	58·2	157·1	176·5	101·7	96·5	92·2	89·8	77·5	70·9	69·6	69·6	69·5	66·5	66·4
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper	49	63·9	89·1	154·4	106·3	98·8	98·6	93·1	85·8	64·4	65·3	69·4	75·9	77·1	76·4
V. Iron and Its Products	44	68·9	156·9	168·4	104·6	99·3	92·8	93·4	89·3	86·1	87·2	88·3	104·2	98·1	98·2
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products	18	98·4	141·9	135·5	97·3	97·0	94·1	96·7	73·5	66·2	73·4	74·0	73·5	73·0	71·4
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	83	56·8	82·3	112·2	107·0	99·4	92·8	92·8	89·4	85·1	85·0	85·0	87·2	86·4	86·2
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products	77	63·4	118·7	141·5	105·4	99·5	94·3	95·1	90·9	81·0	77·4	78·8	81·3	79·5	79·3
Classified according to purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods	236	62·0	102·7	136·1	96·9	97·5	95·1	94·3	84·5	73·0	74·2	76·0	79·3	75·3	.....
Foods, Beverages and Tobacco	126	61·8	119·0	150·8	90·2	97·5	99·1	100·3	83·9	67·1	72·3	76·2	81·8	73·0	.....
Other Consumers' Goods	110	62·2	91·9	126·3	101·4	97·5	92·4	90·3	84·9	77·0	75·4	75·8	78·5	76·8	.....
II. Producers' Goods	402	67·7	133·3	164·8	98·8	97·2	93·4	95·1	73·4	64·3	69·4	76·3	82·4	68·6	.....
Producers' Equipment	24	55·1	81·9	108·6	104·1	100·8	92·8	94·5	90·9	85·4	89·7	89·5	94·3	95·3	.....
Producers' Materials	378	69·1	139·0	171·0	98·2	96·8	93·5	95·2	71·4	62·0	67·1	74·8	81·1	65·6	.....
Building and Construction Materials	111	67·0	100·7	144·0	108·7	97·9	98·3	98·2	85·7	80·7	81·1	86·6	91·9	89·8	.....
Manufacturers' Materials	267	69·5	148·1	177·3	95·8	96·5	92·4	94·5	68·2	58·8	64·7	72·8	79·3	61·5	.....
Classified according to origin—															
I. Farm—															
A. Field	186	59·2	134·7	176·4	91·2	95·9	86·5	91·1	63·5	60·8	64·7	74·9	79·7	59·4	.....
B. Animal	105	70·1	129·0	146·0	95·9	97·7	107·5	105·2	90·6	64·6	73·4	74·4	80·5	75·0	.....
Farm (Canadian)	70	64·1	132·6	160·6	88·0	98·0	96·1	101·5	66·3	54·6	65·1	77·1	84·0	63·8	64·5
II. Marine	16	65·9	111·7	114·1	91·7	103·4	109·6	109·7	92·0	69·5	69·0	71·3	76·0	72·1	.....
III. Forest	57	60·1	89·7	151·3	106·8	98·8	98·6	92·9	85·5	64·6	65·3	69·3	75·6	76·8	.....
IV. Mineral	203	67·9	115·2	134·6	106·4	98·8	91·7	92·1	85·7	81·7	83·1	83·3	88·1	85·9	.....
All raw (or partly manufactured)	245	63·8	120·8	154·1	94·7	97·4	94·4	97·2	70·4	59·3	67·2	75·8	81·2	65·1	.....
All Manufactured (fully or chiefly)	322	64·8	127·7	156·5	100·4	97·4	94·2	93·5	82·8	71·7	72·9	75·4	80·6	74·8	.....

†The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures as follows:—weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada); quarterly, Price Movements in other Countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and Other Countries).

‡For the week ended December 2, 1938; monthly figures not yet available.

*Prior to 1926 number of commodities was 236, 1926 to 1933 inclusive 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN AND OTHER COUNTRIES

THE following notes afford information as to recent changes in prices in Great Britain and other countries. Tables giving the official and certain other index numbers of cost of living, wholesale and retail prices in Great Britain and several of the principal commercial and industrial countries appeared in the October issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Board of Trade index number, on the base 1930=100, was 99·1 for October as compared with 98·4 for September, an increase of 0·7 per cent for the month. Prior to this rise, prices had fallen almost without interruption, since July, 1937, when the index was 111·5. The index of food prices which was 92·6 showed an increase of 0·8 per cent for the month due to increases in the prices of all food groups with the exception of cereals. The index of prices of industrial materials increased 0·7 per cent during the month to 99·1; with the exception of iron and steel which declined slightly all the sub-groups showed increases.

The *Statist* index number, on the base 1867-1877=100, was 88·8 at the end of October, as compared to 88·6 at the end of September. The combined foodstuffs group index declined 2·8 per cent. The "all materials" index increased 1·9 per cent, there being increases in all its sub-groups. Compared with the figure for 1937, the general index for October, 1938, showed a decline of 11·9 per cent.

COST OF LIVING.—The Ministry of Labour's index number, on the base July, 1914=100, was 156 at the first of November as compared with 155 at the first of October. The index of food prices increased from 139 to 140 due mainly to seasonal increases in the prices of eggs. The price of milk also was higher in many small villages and towns. On the other hand, prices of potatoes, flour, bacon, and butter were slightly lower than at the first of October. Slight increases occurred in the rent and fuel and lighting materials indexes. As compared with the general index for the same month last year, this year's figure showed a reduction of 2·5 per cent.

France

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The General Statistical Office index number, on the base 1914=100, was 654 for October as compared with 646 for September. The index of food prices increased from 628 to 635 during the month, decreases in vegetable foods being more than offset by increases in animal foods. The index of prices of industrial materials was 672 as compared with 663 the previous month, there being increases in the prices of textiles and minerals. The index based on gold currency, 1914=100, was 53 for October as compared with 52, the revised figure for September.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the expenditure of a workingman's family of four persons at Paris, on the base 1914=100, was 689 for the third quarter of 1938, a decrease of 0·4 per cent from the figure for the previous quarter. The index of food prices declined from 732 to 723, or 1·2 per cent during the three month period.

Germany

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Federal Statistical Office, on the base 1913 = 100, was 105·7 for October as compared with 105·6 for September. The index of prices of agricultural products was 105·7 as compared to 105·6 the previous month. The index for raw materials and semi-manufactured goods increased from 94·0 to 94·2 during the same period, while that for manufactured goods was unchanged at 125·6.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number on the base 1913-1914=100, was 124·9 for October as compared with 125·2 for September, a decline of 0·2 per cent for the month. The index of food prices declined 0·5 per cent during the month, while that for fuel and lighting materials increased by a like percentage and that for clothing increased 0·2 per cent; the indexes for rent and for sundries showed no change from the figures for the previous month. Compared with October, 1937, when the general index was 124·8, the October, 1938, index showed an increase of 0·1 per cent.

India

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The index number of the Labour Office, Government of Bombay, on the base July, 1914 = 100, was 100 for August showing no change from the figure for the previous three months. The index for food prices declined from 101 to 100 while the index of the non-food groups declined from 100 to 99. As the general index is given in whole numbers the decreases in the individual groups were not sufficiently large to cause a change in it.

COST OF LIVING.—The official index number of the working class cost of living at Bombay, on the base July, 1933 to June, 1934=100, was 105 for September showing no change from the previous month. The index of food prices

decreased from 113 to 112 while that for the fuel and lighting group declined from 106 to 104. The three groups which were unchanged were, clothing at 85, rent at 100 and sundries at 96.

United States

WHOLESALE PRICES.—The Bureau of Labour Statistics index number, on the base 1926 = 100, was 78·3 for September as compared with 78·1 for August, an increase of 0·3 per cent for the month. Of the ten groups which make up this index, five showed increases, four showed decreases, and one, sundries, was unchanged. The most important increases were those in food, which increased 2·1 per cent, and in farm products, which increased 1·2 per cent; three groups, hides and leather products, metals and metal products and building materials each increased 0·1 per cent. The groups which showed decreases were as follows: chemicals and drugs, 0·5 per cent, fuel and lighting materials, 0·3 per cent, textile products and house furnishing goods, 0·2 per cent each. The general index for September was 10·4 per cent below the level for September, 1937.

COST OF LIVING.—The index number of the Bureau of Labour Statistics on the base 1913 = 100, was 144·2 on September 15, 1938, as compared with 145·2 on June 15, a decrease of 0·7 per cent for the quarter. With the exception of the fuel and light group which increased 1·5 per cent during the quarter, all groups contributed to the decline, the individual decreases being as follows: food, 1·9 per cent, house furnishing goods, 1·4 per cent, clothing 0·7 per cent, and rent, and sundries 0·1 per cent each. Since September 15, 1937, when the general index was 148·2 it has declined 2·7 per cent.

The index number of the Industrial Conference Board on the base 1923 = 100, was 85·8 for October as compared with 85·9 for September. The seasonal increases in coal prices were offset by decreases in the prices of food and clothing. The index in October was 4·1 per cent lower than that for the same month last year, 14·3 per cent lower than in 1929, but 19·7 per cent higher than at the low point of 1933.

RECENT LEGAL DECISIONS AFFECTING LABOUR

Quebec Court Reverses Judgment Awarding Damages against Owners of Building for Accident due to Carpenter's Negligence

On April 30 the Quebec Court of King's Bench in a majority judgment dismissed the plaintiff's claim and allowed with costs the appeal of the defendants, owners of a dwelling in which the respondent and his wife resided, from a judgment for $819.50 awarded by the Superior Court of Montreal as damages for injuries sustained by the plaintiff's wife when she was struck by a block of falling wood during repairs to the building.

The appellants had entrusted the administration of the property to one Savoie who delegated the collection of rent and supervision of repairs to one Laporte. The latter made a contract with a carpenter, Séguin, to repair the balconies for a fixed amount using material supplied by Laporte.

The question involved in the appeal was whether Séguin was an independent contractor, or whether he was an employee of Laporte's, the latter being the appellants' representative. A written agreement was produced and was considered by four members of the Court to constitute Séguin an independent contractor. They held, therefore, that the appellants were not responsible for his negligence and dismissed the claim. Mr. Justice Hall, dissenting, felt that the evidence as to the relationship between Laporte and Séguin was conflicting, that the mere form of the agreement was not sufficient to constitute him a contractor, an essential element of that status being freedom to employ another to perform the work. As Séguin appeared to have been working under orders from Laporte, the dissenting judge expressed the opinion that he was a journeyman carpenter engaged by the latter, and not a contractor. He therefore agreed with the trial judge and would have dismissed the appeal. *Ouellette et al., Appellants v. Korenstein, Respondent,* (1938) 65 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour du Banc du Roi, 293.

Claim of Quebec Workmen's Compensation Board for Priority in Case of Bankruptcy Upheld

On September 16 Mr. Justice Belleau of the Superior Court of Quebec allowed the application of the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Board for priority of its claim against the estate of a bankrupt over other claims except the costs of the trustee. The contention of the Board was that its claim should rank before the claims for municipal taxes and school assessments and not after these charges.

The Dominion Bankruptcy Act provides that claims must be paid in a certain order.

Wages owing for work performed within the preceding three months and assessments under the Workmen's Compensation Act rank third, coming after (1) the expenses of the custodian and the fees of the trustee and (2) the costs of the garnishing or judgment creditor. The Act also provides that nothing in the sections on priority of claims is to interfere with the collection of any taxes, rates or assessments levied on the debtor or his goods under any federal or provincial law.

As regards the provincial law, the Quebec Civil Code lays down the order of priority of claims on movables and immovables in each case giving first place to "law costs and expenses incurred for the common interest of the creditors" followed by other claims including municipal taxes and school rates. But the Quebec Workmen's Compensation Act stipulates that the amount of any assessment or compensation for which the employer is liable is to constitute a privileged claim on all the property of the employer, ranking immediately after law costs. The Civil Code defines law costs as the expenses arising from the seizure and sale of property and from the judicial proceedings necessary to enable the creditors to obtain satisfaction of their claims. The Court held, then, that the expenses of the trustee and assignee were properly included as law costs and that the claim of the Workmen's Compensation Board should rank immediately after these costs and before the claims for municipal and school taxes. *Gosselin v. Pomerleau et Commission des Accidents du Travail de Québec et Corporation de la Paroisse de St. Luc de Dijon et Autres* (1938), 76 Rapport Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 421.

Quebec Court Decides that Wages of Workman Employed on Provincial Relief Works are Liable to Attachment

Mr. Justice Prevost of the Superior Court of Quebec, refusing the defendant's application to the contrary, allowed the plaintiff to proceed with a writ for seizure of wages of the defendant who was employed by the Provincial Government as a labourer in the construction of a stadium in Quebec city, a work undertaken to relieve unemployment and paid for from provincial funds.

The defendant relied on an amendment of 1934 in article 599 of the Quebec Code of Civil Procedure which exempts from attachment the wages of workers on relief works undertaken with the aid of the Federal and Provincial Governments. The Court pointed out that exemption from seizure for debt is a special privilege which can be allowed only by statute and the statute must be strictly construed. In this case, the law specifies works aided "by the Federal and Provincial Governments" and this cannot be interpreted as meaning Federal *or* Provincial. However, as article 693 of the Code of Civil Procedure entitles the defendant to six days in which to contest the declaration of the third party, the Minister of Labour, no judgment on the writ itself was given. *Samson v. Pageau and Hon. William Tremblay, Minister of Labour of Quebec,* Cour Supérieure, Quebec, October 18, 1938.

Injunction Restraining Quebec Railway Company from Holding Ballot Among its Employees Quashed

A case arising from a dispute involving certain members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Order of Railway Conductors employed by the Quebec Central Railway was disposed of by Mr. Justice White of the Superior Court of Quebec on May 20, 1938. For over thirty years the working conditions of both classes of employees had been determined by one agreement, the conductors employed by the Company being members of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. When the committee of the union requested a revision of the agreement in 1936, they learned that a separate agreement was requested by a new committee which had been formed by certain employees who professed to be conductors and had joined the Order of Railway Conductors. When the former committee objected to the Company recognizing the new body and entering into a separate agreement, the management took the position that the employees must settle the dispute before any agreement would be made.

As the dispute was affecting the public interest the Minister of Labour, acting in accordance with section 65 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, commissioned Judge Constantineau, County Court Judge of Prescott and Russell, to investigate it under the Inquiries Act. The Commissioner concluded that the conductors had a right to a separate agreement provided the majority of the conductors desired such an agreement. To determine their wishes, he recommended that those regularly employed as conductors and those working as conductors for at least 50 per cent of their time in the last year should vote on the question. (LABOUR GAZETTE, 1937, p. 1316.)

On the application of the plaintiff in this case an interim injunction restraining the taking of the vote as arranged by the defendant company was granted by Mr. Justice Verret on January 24, 1938. At the trial it was held that the Company had acted

reasonably in trying to carry out the Commissioners' recommendations and in drawing up the list of voters in accordance with his suggestions and that neither the Company nor the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen had committed any act which could be enjoined.

The ballot provided for was then taken, 16 of the 17 voting being in favour of a separate agreement for conductors. *Morin v. Quebec Central Railway Company and the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen,* Cour Supérieure, Québec, May 20, 1938.

Order to Compel Quebec Attorney-General to Authorize Prosecution under Collective Agreements' Act Refused

On October 4, Mr. Justice Demers in the Superior Court of Montreal refused a petition for an order of the court compelling the Attorney-General of the province to authorize the petitioner to claim the penalty provided by the Collective Labour Agreements' Act for the dismissal of an employee on the ground of membership in a trade union. The petitioner had been employed as assistant telegraph editor or in other capacities by the Gazette Printing Company for nine years and he alleged that the reason for his dismissal was his membership in a workers' association, the Newspaper Guild of Montreal. Application to be reinstated in his position was refused except on condition that he abandon his office and membership in the Guild.

As it was enacted in 1937, section 39 of the Workmen's Wages Act or Collective Labour Agreements' Act, as it is now called, provides that "whosoever, directly or indirectly, prevents an employee from becoming a member of an association commits an unlawful act" and provides penalties for infraction of the Act. The section allows suit to be brought by the Minister of Labour, a committee set up to enforce the decree making binding any collective agreement, or by any person having a written authorization from the Attorney-General. It was alleged that when the petitioner requested the Minister to proceed against the Company he refused to do so, but suggested verbally that he apply for authorization from the Attorney-General, which he did. No reply except an acknowledgment of his letter was received from the Attorney-General but there was evidence to show that the respondent had addressed a letter to another member of the Guild in which he refused to authorize proceedings against the Gazette Printing Company and this letter was seen by the petitioner.

Reference was made to Art. 87*a* of the Code of Civil Procedure of Quebec which prohibits any proceeding by way of injunction, mandamus or other special or provisional measure against the Government of the province or any Minister of the province for anything done or omitted to be done in the exercise of his duties. The petitioner claimed this article was constitutionally invalid.

The Court held, however, that it was unnecessary to consider Art. 87*a* since the Workmen's Wages Act allows the Attorney-General to exercise discretion in the matter of authorizing prosecution and he had availed himself of that power. The only ground for complaint was that a letter had not been sent to the petitioner. *Ballantyne v. Honourable M. Duplessis,* (1938) 76 Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure, 448.

Claim for Classification as Structural Steel Workers under Quebec Collective Agreement Dismissed

An action by three workmen against the Foundation Company of Canada for the difference between the wages received for employment as riggers and wages at the rate fixed for structural steel workers by an agreement under the Collective Labour Agreements' Act was dismissed with costs by Mr. Justice Chase-Casgrain of the Superior Court of Quebec. The plaintiffs had submitted their claims to the joint committee of employers and unions set up under the Act which first decided to institute proceedings and then reversed its decision. The work involved in the dispute was the construction of concrete pillars and the making of a man-shaft. The plaintiffs were engaged in putting together metal forms which when bolted so as to form one piece constituted the moulds into which the concrete was to be poured and in bolting together metal pieces for the man-shaft.

Several cases were cited to show that the onus was on the plaintiffs to prove that the work in question was properly considered structural steel work rather than rigging and in this the plaintiffs were held to fail. Had they been able to show that it was really structural steel work on which they were engaged and not rigging, although they were hired as riggers, they would have been entitled to the hourly rate of 75 cents, in spite of a contract of hiring fixing the wage at the riggers' rate. Structural steel workers are often called on to do riggers' work and are qualified riggers but the reverse is not true. On the other hand, the arguments of the defence that since only bolting was done and no riveting, the work was that of riggers and that structural steel work involves permanent construction and not something to be removed before completion of the structure were considered not sound. The purpose of the construction or the length of time required did

not affect the nature of the work. The provision in the agreement that "steel fabrication work of any description done in the field and the installation of tanks, boilers, etc.," shall be regarded as structural steel work was held not to cover the work in question as there was no erection of tanks or boilers and "etc." could only include things similar to tanks and boilers.

The Court rejected also the plaintiffs' alternative suggestion that they be considered sheet metal workers for whom an hourly rate of 60 cents was fixed by the agreement, it being felt that only those working at the manufacture of metal sheets were included in that class. *Thibeault et al v. Foundation Co. of Canada Ltd.,* Superior Court of Quebec, Montreal, November 17, 1938.

Maintenance Men Employed by Dominion Textile Company not Subject to Building Trades Agreement; Action against Company for Employing Unlicensed Pipefitter also Fails

In the magistrate's court at Sherbrooke two cases against the Dominion Textile Company were dismissed. The joint committee charged with the enforcement of the Eastern Townships building trades agreement claimed that the Company had refused to furnish it with a list of its building employees as required by the Collective Labour Agreements' Act to permit the collection of the levy of one-half of one per cent on the wages of these employees. A charge brought by the Crown at the instance of an Inspector of the provincial Department of Labour was based on an alleged violation of the Pipe Mechanics Act of 1933 by the employment of an unlicensed pipefitter.

As to the first case, the company employs regularly carpenters, electricians, plumbers and others who are engaged in repair and maintenance work in the plant and the contention was that these workers are governed by the collective agreement applying to the building trades and the employer is therefore liable to contribute to the fund for enforcing the agreement which was made legally enforceable by order in council on May 7, 1938. Section 12 of the agreement fixes minimum weekly rates of wages for maintenance men who are employed in factories or manufacturing establishments or certain other places. Maintenance men are defined as skilled or unskilled building workers employed throughout the year and engaged on the upkeep of building property. On the other hand, the defence was that as the company is undoubtedly governed by Order 8 of the Fair Wage Board of May 19, 1938, relating to the cotton textile industry and the company is, therefore, liable to the levy imposed by the Fair Wage Board, which is at the same rate, it would be contrary to the Fair Wage Act to impose a double levy on the same company. Wage Order 8 applies to persons whose wages "are calculated by the hour or by the piece but not to employees paid by the month nor the office employees or all other employees." Maintenance men, under this order, are to be paid on a 55-hour week basis with overtime rates after 55 hours.

The magistrate concluded that the agreement under the Collective Labour Agreements' Act was intended to cover building contractors and since there was at least a reasonable doubt as to its application to the company, the latter had the right to the benefit of the doubt.

In the second case, concerning the employment of an unlicensed plumber, the testimony of the man who had worked for the company from February to June, 1938, was that before he undertook the work he applied for a licence. He was told by the inspector that to obtain it he must qualify on certain examinations, but that in the meantime he could work as a plumber, provided he did not do certain work described in an extract from the Pipe Mechanics Act which was given to him and which defined "public buildings" but did not contain the section defining "industrial establishments." The defendant company objected to this evidence as hearsay but the magistrate admitted it. It was his opinion that as the inspector had thus given Beaulieu temporary permission to perform the work and as the latter and the foreman hiring him had acted in good faith, the charge should be dismissed with costs. *Building Trades Joint Committee of the Eastern Townships v. Dominion Textile Ltd. Le Roi v. Dominion Textile Ltd.,* Superior Court, District of St. Francis, November 4, 1938.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

Minister, HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS Deputy Minister, W. M. DICKSON

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR REPORT No. 21

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA

1929, 1936 and 1937

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
JANUARY, 1938

Ottawa
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty
1938

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
Introduction	3
Table of Index Numbers	4
I. Tables of Wages and Hours in Certain Cities—	
(*a*) Building trades	10
(*b*) Metal trades	20
(*c*) Printing trades	22
(*d*) Electric railways	25
II. Civic Employees—	
(*a*) Policemen	30
(*b*) Firemen	30
(*c*) Labourers	31
III. Transportation,* Stevedoring and Grain Elevators—	
(*a*) Steam railways	32
(*b*) Trucking and Cartage—Local	33
(*c*) Steamships	34
(*d*) Stevedoring	39
(*e*) Grain elevators	39
IV. Electric Current Production and Transmission	40
V. Telephone Employees	43
VI. Laundries	44
VII. Lumbering—	
(*a*) Logging	46
(*b*) Sawmilling	51
VIII. Mining—	
(*a*) Coal	53
(*b*) Metal	55
IX. Common Labour in Factories	61
X. Wages and Hours in Manufacturing—	
Cotton yarn and cloth	63
Woollen yarn and cloth	65
Knitted goods, including hosiery	66
Silk yarn and fabric	70
Shirts	71
Ready-made clothing	71
Flour	74
Bread and cake	76
Biscuits	77
Candy	78
Meat products	79

	Page
X. Wages and Hours in Manufacturing—*Conc.*	
Brewery products	81
Pulp and paper	82
Paper boxes	88
Sash, doors, etc.	89
Furniture	90
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies, etc.	92
Crude, rolled and forged products	92
Foundry and machine shop products	94
Machinery	97
Automobiles	99
Automobile parts	99
Agricultural implements	100
Stoves, furnaces, etc.	101
Electrical apparatus, etc.	102
Electric batteries	103
Radio sets and parts	104
Sheet metal products	104
Shipbuilding	105
Leather (tanning)	106
Boots and shoes	108
Harness, leather belting, etc.	110
Fur goods	110
Rubber products	111
Cigars	112
Tobacco and cigarettes	112
XI. Lithographing, Photo-Engraving, Sterotyping and Electrotyping	113
Appendix A. Wages in Agriculture, 1920, 1926, 1929-1936	115
Appendix B. Numbers and Earnings of Steam Railway Employees in Canada, 1936	117
Appendix C. Numbers and Earnings of Coal Miners in Canada, 1921-1936	118
Appendix D. Weekly Earnings of Employees in Merchandising and Service Establishments in Canada, 1936	119
Appendix E. Wages and Hours of Labour under Provincial Legislation and on Federal Government Contracts in Canada	121

* For electric street railways, by cities, see Table I (*d*)

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN CANADA 1929, 1936 and 1937*

THE present bulletin, the twenty-first in the series on Wages and Hours of Labour, contains data for the years 1929, 1936 and 1937, but the tables on building, printing, metal trades and electric street railways give figures for 1920, 1926, and 1930 to 1937, while the table on steam railways is for the years 1920 to 1937 inclusive. In the appendices information is given as to minimum wage rates and maximum hours of labour under provincial legislation, also as to the federal government fair wage policy, wages in agriculture in 1936 and certain previous years, average earnings of steam railway employees in recent years with numbers employed in 1936, average earnings of coal miners with numbers employed and days worked from 1921 to 1936 and also average earnings of employees in merchandising and service establishments in 1936.

The table of index numbers of rates of wages contains figures showing changes in a number of occupational groups, from 1901 to 1937, and for certain other groups from 1911 to 1937, the base year being 1913. Index numbers for other groups have not been calculated as figures back to 1913 have not been compiled and published.

Changes in Wages

The recovery in wages, which first appeared in logging and sawmilling and in common factory labour in 1934 and extended to all groups in 1935, continued during 1936 and 1937. The average increases in 1937 were most important—in metal trades 10 per cent, on steam railways nearly 7 per cent, factory labour about 8 per cent, and in logging and sawmilling about 13 per cent. In building trades the increase was less than three per cent and in the remaining groups the increases were smaller. In coal mining rates were increased in Nova Scotia. On steam railways the deduction from earnings in effect since 1931 was partly cancelled. In manufacturing industries the important increases appeared as follows: automobiles and automobile parts 15 per cent, cotton 11 per cent, meat packing 19 per cent, pulp and paper 12 per cent, crude, rolled and forged iron and steel products 14 per cent,

* The first report in this series was issued as a supplement to the LABOUR GAZETTE for March, 1921, and contained figures as to wages and hours of labour for certain trades in various cities in Canada from 1901 to 1920, with index numbers by groups based on wages in 1913 as 100. It also contained samples of wage rates for common labour in factories, miscellaneous factory trades in a small number of industries, and wages in lumbering from 1911 to 1920, with index numbers. Subsequent reports, in most cases issued as supplements to the LABOUR GAZETTE for January each year, brought these figures down to date with extensions from time to time to include additional industries and classes of labour.

The present report includes data as to wages and hours on steamships on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River, a transportation industry not hitherto covered.

Certain of these reports, however, contained special features. Report No. 5 (1923) dealt with Hours of Labour in Canada and Other Countries. Report No. 3 (January, 1922) included an appendix with statistics of wages and hours in coal mining in Canada from 1900 to 1921 with index numbers for the three principal districts. Report No. 7 (January, 1925) included an appendix with figures for agriculture from 1914 to 1923. Report No. 11 (January, 1928) contained an appendix on wages of employees of steam railways, considerably increasing the information for the years since 1917 with a more extensive record from 1901 to 1927 and also a new series of index numbers. Each report from No. 7 (January, 1925), to No. 14 (January, 1931), contained data not only for the previous year but back to 1920, except that figures for 1922, 1923 and 1924, the years of least change, were omitted from some of the tables owing to lack of space. Report No. 15, issued in January, 1932, contained data for the years 1926, 1930 and 1931, with figures for 1920 also in some cases. Report No. 16, issued in January, 1933, afforded figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932 with figures for 1920 and 1926 also in some tables. Subsequent reports in each case have included figures for the calendar year just ended, for the preceding year and for 1929.

In Report No. 15 (January, 1932) the number of cities for which data were given in Table I as to building trades and electric railways was increased to approximately forty, and in the case of printing trades to fifteen, and these cities have since been covered in subsequent reports. Previously this table covered only thirteen cities, except that data for building trades in Windsor, Ont., were included, beginning with the report for 1928. Sheet metal workers employed in building and construction have been included with building trades since 1927, while sheet metal workers in factories have been included in the table on manufacturing industries. The section of the table on metal trades previously given was omitted from Reports Nos. 15 and 16 for 1931 and 1932 but figures for these trades appeared in the tables of sample rates of wages and hours in the sections of Table X on foundries and machine shops and other metal manufacturing industries. This section of Table No. 1 was, however, included in Report No. 17 with figures for 1920, 1926 and 1930 to 1933 and has been continued in subsequent reports. As in previous reports figures on wages for the metal trades in mines and on railways appear in the tables on those industries.

The appendix on wages and hours under provincial minimum wage legislation, included in recent years beginning with Report No. 12, issued in January, 1929, was enlarged in Report No. 18, January, 1936, and in subesquent reports, to include also date as to wage rates in certain collective labour agreements enforceable under legislation in several of the provinces. Report No. 20, January, 1937, contained a section on hours of labour under provincial legislation.

foundry and machine shop products 8 per cent, agricultural implements and stoves and furnaces 7 per cent, furniture 9 per cent, electrical apparatus, batteries and radio receiving sets and parts 7 to 10 per cent, rubber products, ready-made clothing and flour 7 per cent. Wages in all of the other manufacturing industries were up from 3 to 5 per cent.

For previous years it will be seen from the table of index numbers that by 1920 wages had reached levels about 100 per cent higher than in 1913, in some groups the increase being over one hundred per cent while for building and printing trades the increases were appreciably less, being only about 80 per cent. After 1920 all groups showed some decreases, although printing trades and coal mining reached the peak in 1921 instead of 1920, declining somewhat thereafter. The decreases in coal mining in 1925 were comparatively steep and tended to reduce the average for the six groups averaged for the period back to 1901. From 1925 to 1930 the movement was upward in each group.

In 1930 the index numbers for most of the groups were slightly higher but that for lumbering declined slightly. In 1931 all groups were downward except printing trades and coal mining. In 1932 and 1933 all groups were down, the greatest decreases being in lumbering and building trades.

TABLE OF INDEX NUMBERS OF RATES OF WAGES FOR VARIOUS CLASSES OF LABOUR IN CANADA
1901-1937
(Rates in 1913=100)

Year	Building Trades (a)	Metal Trades (b)	Printing Trades (c)	Electric Railways (d)	Steam Railways (e)	Coal Mining (f)	Average* Unweighted	Average* ** Weighted	Common Factory Labour	Miscellaneous Factory Trades (g)	Logging and Sawmilling (g)	** General average weighted
1901	60·3	68·6	60·0	64·0	68·8	82·8	67·4	66·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1902	64·2	70·2	61·6	68·0	72·0	83·8	70·0	69·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1903	67·4	73·3	62·6	71·1	75·1	85·3	72·5	72·3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1904	69·7	75·9	66·1	73·1	76·9	85·1	74·5	74·4	.....	.....	.....	.....
1905	73·0	78·6	68·5	73·5	74·5	86·3	75·7	75·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1906	76·9	79·8	72·2	75·7	79·3	87·4	78·6	78·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1907	80·2	82·4	78·4	81·4	81·0	93·6	82·8	81·7	.....	.....	.....	.....
1908	81·5	84·7	80·5	81·8	86·1	94·8	84·9	84·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1909	83·1	86·2	83·4	81·1	86·3	95·1	85·9	85·5	.....	.....	.....	.....
1910	86·9	88·8	87·8	85·7	90·1	94·2	88·9	88·8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1911	90·2	91·0	91·6	88·1	95·7	97·5	92·4	92·6	94·9	95·4	96·3	94·1
1912	86·0	95·3	96·0	92·3	97·9	98·3	96·0	97·1	98·1	97·1	98·8	97·3
1913	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1914	100·8	100·5	102·4	101·0	101·4	101·9	101·3	101·1	101·0	103·2	94·7	101·3
1915	101·5	101·5	103·6	97·8	101·7	102·3	101·4	101·6	101·0	106·2	89·1	102·2
1916	102·4	106·9	105·8	102·2	105·9	111·7	105·8	105·4	110·4	115·1	109·5	109·5
1917	109·9	128·0	111·3	114·6	124·6†	130·8	119·9	122·4	129·2	128·0	130·2	125·6
1918	125·9	155·2	123·7	142·9	158·0	157·8	143·9	145·9	152·3	146·8	150·5	147·2
1919	148·2	180·1	145·9	163·2	183·9	170·5	165·3	169·5	180·2	180·2	169·8	173·4
1920	180·9	209·4	184·0	194·2	221·0	197·7	197·9	202·2	215·3	216·8	202·7	207·7
1921	170·5	186·8	193·3	192·1	195·9	208·3	191·2	186·8	190·6	202·0	152·6	189·9
1922	162·5	173·7	192·3	184·4	184·4	197·8	182·5	176·6	183·0	189·1	158·7	180·2
1923	166·4	174·0	188·9	186·2	186·4	197·8	183·3	178·3	181·7	196·1	170·4	184·2
1924	169·7	175·5	191·9	186·4	186·4	192·4	183·7	179·5	183·2	197·6	183·1	186·4
1925	170·4	175·4	192·8	187·8	186·4	167·6	180·1	178·4	186·3	195·5	178·7	185·1
1926	172·1	177·4	193·3	188·4	186·4	167·4	180·8	179·4	187·3	196·7	180·8	186·3
1927	179·3	178·1	195·0	189·9	198·4	167·9	184·8	185·6	187·7	199·4	182·8	190·4
1928	185·6	180·1	198·3	194·1	198·4	168·9	187·4	188·3	187·1	200·9	184·3	192·2
1929	197·5	184·6	202·3	198·6	204·3	168·9	192·7	195·0	187·8	202·1	185·6	196·0
1930	203·2	186·6	203·3	199·4	204·3	169·4	194·4	197·3	188·2	202·3	183·9	197·1
1931	195·7	182·9	205·1	198·6	199·2‡	169·4	191·8	188·7	183·4	197·3	163·0	189·1
1932	178·2	174·7	194·2	191·1	183·9	164·0	181·4	179·4	173·6	184·3	141·3	177·7
1933	158·0	169·2	184·3	182·7	179·7	161·9	172·6	170·2	168·1	175·7	121·7	168·3
1934	154·8	168·0	183·5	182·4	173·7	162·9	170·9	167·1	170·8	180·5	145·1	170·5
1935	159·8	169·7	184·5	183·7	183·9	165·8	174·6	172·4	174·9	184·7	152·3	175·4
1936	160·8	170·1	185·2	185·5	183·9	165·9	175·2	172·9	179·7	188·8	165·9	178·6
1937	165·3	187·4	187·8	190·5	196·1	166·8	182·3	182·9	195·5	203·7	188·1	191·7

* Average of previous six columns.
** Weighted according to average numbers of workers in each group in 1921 and 1931.
† Including some increases effected near the end of the year.
‡ Including a ten per cent decrease for certain classes toward the end of the year.
(a) Seven trades from 1901 to 1920, eight from 1921 to 1926, nine for 1927 to 1937,13 cities to 1927, 14 cities to 1930, there after 31 to 42 cities.
(b) Five trades from 1901 to 1926, four for 1927 to 1937.
(c) Two trades from 1901 to 1920, four for 1921 and 1922, six from 1923 to 1937.
(d) Two classes from 1901 to 1920, five classes 1921 to 1937.
(e) Twenty-three classes.
(f) Four classes 1901 to 1920, twelve classes 1921 to 1937.
(g) The number of samples (and industries) increased from time to time since 1920; machine operators, helpers, etc., also included.

In 1934 lumbering showed substantial increases, factory labour also advanced appreciably and coal mining slightly while the other groups were lower. In 1935 all groups were appreciably higher and the upward movement continued during 1936 and 1937.

Building Trades

In the building trades up to 1919 there were smaller increases than in any of the other groups, but in 1920 there were considerable increases. In 1921 decreases of 10 cents per hour were general and in 1922 decreases of 5 cents per hour were numerous. In 1923, 1924 and 1925, while there were upward movements in the average, it was due to increases in particular trades and in certain cities, and not to a general upward movement for most of the trades and localities. From 1926 to 1930, the upward movement was somewhat more general. During 1931 there were numerous decreases, in some localities the reduction being general while in others it was confined to certain trades. During 1932 and 1933 the decreases were general, averaging about 10 per cent, while in 1934 there were decreases in some trades in certain cities but no general downward tendency appeared. In some cases there were increases so that the average decrease was about 3 per cent. In 1935, increases occurred chiefly in Quebec and Ontario, some of them due to agreements which established minimum wages under provincial legislation as outlined in Appendix E. In 1936 the upward movement continued with, however, decreases in certain trades in a few localities. In 1937 there were increases in several of the localities.

Metal Trades

In the metal trades the increase in wage rates from 1915 to 1918 was greater than in most of the other groups, there being a good demand for labour in the manufacture of munitions. During the industrial activity in 1919 and 1920 further increases were made, but in 1921 and 1922 considerable decreases occurred. In 1923 and 1924 some recovery was experienced, in 1925 there was practically no change, from 1926 to 1930 there were some slight changes upward, but during 1931 the changes were downward, while during 1932 and 1933 the decreases averaged 5 per cent and 3 per cent respectively. In 1934 there were comparatively few decreases, with some increases, so that the average was down less than one per cent. In 1935 wages recovered, being slightly higher than in 1934, and this slight recovery continued in 1936 and became substantial in 1937.

Printing Trades

In the printing trades up to 1920 increases were somewhat less than in most of the other industries but in 1921 when many of the three or five-year agreements between employers and the unions expired, rates were advanced and hours were reduced in many cases. Increases appeared each year thereafter down to 1931. During 1932 decreases of 10 per cent were general in the western provinces and were made in some cities in the east. In 1933 the decreases were general, averaging 5 per cent. In 1934, while there were further decreases, there were some increases, the average being down less than one per cent. In 1935, 1936 and 1937 there were a few increases.

Electric Street Railways

In electric railway service, rates had almost doubled by 1920, but declined slightly in 1921 and 1922, recovering somewhat in 1923 and very gradually each year thereafter until 1931 after which reductions occurred each year.

Since 1930, on many of these railways, with reduced traffic, operating costs were lowered to some extent by reducing hours per day, and therefore daily wages, instead of reducing hourly rates. In 1934 very few changes in wages were made so that the index number was practically unchanged. In 1935, 1936 and 1937 there were a few increases.

Steam Railways

In steam railway employment, wage increases were considerable in 1918, 1919 and 1920, but in 1921, decreases averaging about 12 per cent for all classes were made and in 1922 decreases for shop crafts, maintenance of way employees and for freight handlers, clerks, etc., were made, averaging about 10 per cent. In 1926, at the end of the year, wages of conductors, trainmen, brakemen, baggagemen, and yardmen were advanced about 6 per cent, that is, by half the amount of the reduction in 1921, and during 1927 similar increases were made in rates for other classes. In 1929, increases were secured by shop and maintenance of way employees and by certain classes of train crews on some lines. In 1931, while practically all classes were to a great extent on short time, changes in rates were not made until the end of the year when a 10 per cent deduction from each employee's pay was made for train, engine and telegraph service employees from December first. In the early months of 1932 the same deduction was applied to other classes.

In 1933, earnings of employees in engine, train and telegraph services were subjected to a deduction of 20 per cent from May to October, inclusive, and 15 per cent thereafter. The deduction for most of the other classes was increased to 15 per cent in December.

Toward the end of 1934 amendments to the agreements between the railway companies and the employees provided that the general deduction of 15 per cent would be changed to one of 12 per cent on January, 1935, and to 10 per cent on May 1, 1935. Early in 1937 an amendment to each agreement provided that the deduction would be as follows: February 1, 9 per cent; April 1, 8 per cent; June 1, 7 per cent; August 1, 6 per cent; October 1, 5 per cent; December 1, 4 per cent; February 1, 1938, 2 per cent; April 1, 1938, none.

Coal Mining

In coal mining the index number reached its peak in 1921, increases having been made in the closing weeks of 1920. In 1922 decreases were made in Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island and in 1923 and 1924 slight decreases occurred in the latter. A substantial decrease occurred in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia in 1924. In 1925 decreases occurred in the three principal districts, being especially steep in Alberta and southeastern British Columbia. Slight increases, however, were provided for a number of classes in some of the mines in Alberta toward the end of the year. In 1926, reductions were effected in Nova Scotia but wages in the other fields were practically unchanged. Slight increases were made in some mines in Alberta in 1928. In Nova Scotia in February, 1930, rates for labourers were changed by increases of 5 cents to 15 cents per day and certain other datal classes were slightly increased. During 1931 rates of wages were steady but the industry suffered greatly from short time, that is, collieries were operated less than six days per week to a great extent. In 1932 in Nova Scotia rates were reduced 10 per cent in March, except that a minimum of $3.25 per day was provided for in the principal mines. In the other districts rates were reduced only in a few of the smaller mines. In 1933, wages in the Drumheller district in Alberta were reduced more than 10 per cent. In Nova Scotia, rates were unchanged in the principal mines but there were reductions of about 15 per cent in certain mines of medium size. In 1934 partial restorations of these reductions were made in some Nova Scotia mines, while decreases occurred in New Brunswick. In 1935, increases of about 5 per cent were made in Nova Scotia and in Alberta in the Drumheller and Alberta districts. In 1937 datal rates in several of the principal mines in Nova Scotia were increased by nearly 10 per cent.

The index number for 1901 to 1935 does not include New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the Princeton district in British Columbia. The inclusion of these figures for 1934, when weighted according to numbers of miners employed, made no change in the result.

Factory Labour

Factory labour had shown almost the greatest percentage increases up to 1920, both for common labour and for the various trades, but steep decreases appeared from 1921 to 1923 after which the trend was upward until 1931 when a considerable number of decreases occurred. In 1932 decreases in rates were numerous and steep in some cases. There was, however, a pronounced tendency to reduce hours per week or per day or both, frequently on a short time basis, with relatively small reductions in hourly rates. In some cases, where hours per day were reduced more than daily wages, the hourly rate became higher. In 1933, rates were again generally downward but less steeply. In 1934 there were numerous increases in nearly all of the manufacturing industries but comparatively few decreases so that the index number rose by nearly 3 per cent. In 1935 the upward movement continued. In Ontario and Quebec this was due to some extent to agreements establishing minimum rates in various localities and industries under provincial legislation. These are outlined in Appendix E. In 1936 wages were increased in many establishments in all manufacturing industries and in 1937 the upward movement continued being greatest in the automobile, cotton, meat packing, pulp and paper, iron and steel, furniture, electric goods, rubber, ready-made clothing and flour milling industries.

Logging and Sawmilling

In logging and sawmilling steep increases in wages appeared up to 1920, followed by particularly steep decreases in 1921, after which substantial increases occurred in 1923 and 1924, with a decrease in 1925 and slight increases each year thereafter until 1930 when more decreases than increases appeared. During 1931 decreases were general, and again in 1932, wage reductions of 20 per cent being quite common. In 1933, wages were still downward but there was a pronounced upward trend toward the end of the year for the ensuing season. In 1934, substantial increases in wages were general both in logging and in sawmills so that the index number rose by about 20 per cent. In 1935 the increases averaged 5 per cent. In 1936 wages were again upward, the increases averaging nearly 9 per cent. In 1937 the average increase was over 13 per cent.

Nature and Scope of Report

The main object of these reports is to show the changes in wages rates and in hours of labour during the periods covered. The figures given in each report afford a continuous record for the years included, the data being from the same sources as far as is possible. Whenever a new source of information becomes available,

the figures for previous years are secured, if possible, and the record is revised accordingly.

Information is compiled from reports secured annually from representative employers and trade unions, and also from union agreements. The information is obtained in June for building trades, civic employees, steamships, trucking and cartage, longshoremen, logging and sawmilling, pulp and paper mills, and for automobile manufacturing, while for other trades and industries the information is secured chiefly in September. For the classes covered in June, later information is frequently received and used.

Figures are secured from practically all the large establishments in the various industries and from a representative number of the smaller establishments. These reports are supplemented by figures obtained by officers of the Department and by resident correspondents of the Labour Gazette in the principal industrial centres.

Wages in manufacturing are shown by samples numbered one, two, etc., each sample showing the predominant rate in a certain establishment; in some cases, for large establishments two or three samples are given. In the present report additional samples of rates above or below the predominant rates have been included where an appreciable number of workers were receiving such rates; where it appears to be preferable a range of predominant rates is used. For common labour in factories, sample rates are given by localities for the principal manufacturing centres. The locality in each case is not given as it would in many instances make possible the identification of the particular establishment.

For the following industries wages are given in the form of samples as in the case of factory labour: steamships, grain elevators, electric current production and transmission, telephones, laundries, logging and sawmilling, and metal mining.

Figures for particular localities are given for building, metal, and printing trades, electric railways and civic employees in Tables I and II, and for trucking and cartage, and longshoremen in Table III, also for common labour in factories in Table IX.

The statistics as to building trades show the prevailing rates of wages and hours of labour for nine classes of labour for the years 1920, 1926, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, and 1937, for the building season beginning in the spring of each year. During the year 1931, however, changes occurred later in the season more extensively than is usual, and the rates in effect at the end of the year were therefore obtained and included. For 1933 a similar survey was made again toward the end of the year in several cities. As in all previous years, changes in rates reported down to the end of the year, from the sources mentioned above, are included. In Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Saskatchewan and Alberta, these include agreement rates made obligatory on all employers affected under provincial legislation as to collective agreements and industrial standards; in British Columbia they include minimum rates for the construction industry under the Male Minimum Wage Act; and in Manitoba under the Fair Wages Act. Such rates of wages and hours of labour are given in Appendix E.

On steam railways, wages of employees on the regular staffs are fixed according to agreements between the several railways and the employees, members of the organizations of railway employees, the principal railways having the same rates for nearly all the principal classes. The figures published are taken from these agreements.

In water transportation the organization of various classes of employees negotiate scales of wages, hours and working conditions with many of the steamship companies although agreements are not always signed; other operators tend to pay about the same rates.

In coal mining, the wages in the principal districts are arranged by agreements between the coal mining operators and the employees, in most cases represented by unions and in others by committees of employees. The figures published from 1920 to 1933 were taken from such agreements. The figures for average earnings of contract miners, however, were received from representative employers in each district. In some of the mines in these districts the wages of unorganized employees are somewhat lower than the rates in such agreements. For Report No. 18, and subsequent reports, statements as to wage rates and hours of labour have been requested from the operators of all the larger mines throughout Canada and the figures so secured have been compiled by provinces or districts. The resulting figures include those for many mines not operated under agreements as to wages and working conditions, and cover the mines in New Brunswick, Saskatchewan and the interior of British Columbia for which figures were not previously published.

In metal mining the rates of wages and hours of labour are shown as samples for mines in the various parts of Canada, secured from representative employers.

In logging, Table VII, the data each year is for the season beginning in the autumn and ending in the spring in Eastern Canada.

Data as to Hours

In earlier reports the hours of labour shown throughout were the standard or regular hours per week, per day, etc., and did not indicate the hours actually worked either

overtime or on short time. During 1931 a number of establishments in many of the manufacturing industries reported operations on a short time basis. In the report covering that year, No. 15, wages for such establishments were given on an hourly basis or brought to a basis of full time earnings per week, per day, etc., the resulting figures as to wage rates being therefore on the same basis with those for 1926 and 1930 in the tables.

In Report No. 16, with figures for 1930, 1931 and 1932, in the tables on manufacturing industries, the hours of labour for these years were those reported by employers, whether short time or regular hours, and the wage rates were brought to an hourly basis, except in certain industries, clothing, bread, cake, biscuit, candy, brewing and paper box making for which regular hours were reported chiefly. The same procedure has been followed in subsequent reports except that wages for boot and shoe manufacturing are given on a weekly basis with the hours shown as reported. In this industry, as in some instances in clothing manufacturing, the hours actually worked by individual piece workers are usually not reported and the hours shown are those on which the department or factory is operated.

Index Numbers of Wage Rates

In Report No. 1 tables of index numbers were given in order to show the general trend of the movement in rates of wages. The first set of index numbers was for the rates of wages from 1901 to 1920 in the thirteen selected cities. For each series of rates, that is, for each trade or occupation in each locality, index numbers were calculated both from the hourly rates and from the weekly rates, and these index numbers were averaged for all localities, by groups, thus indicating the relative changes in weekly rates and in hourly rates. The year 1913 was taken as the base period, that is the rate for 1913 in each case was taken as 100, so that the index numbers showed the percentage changes in rates from time to time prior to and since that date. An average was also made for all of the series in these tables, in order to indicate the general trend in wages in such trades as a whole. In making the average index numbers for the six groups the simple arithmetical averages were taken, no allowance being made for the importance of each trade or group by using a system of weighting. In Report No. 3 this table of index numbers for the thirteen cities was brought down to September, 1921.

In subsequent reports the index numbers of hourly rates from 1901 to 1921 have been reproduced, with figures since 1921 calculated by ascertaining the average increase or decrease per cent in the figures for each group each year from the figures for the preceding year and adjusting the group index number accordingly. The index numbers therefore show approximately the movement of wage rates in each group for the past year as compared with the movement in previous years and show current levels as compared with levels in 1913. In Report No. 3 index numbers of daily wages in coal mining were given, calculated in the same manner as the index numbers in Report No. 1. The index number for the coal mining group since 1921 has been calculated in the same manner as those for the other groups. The index numbers for metal trades, previously calculated from Section *b* in Table I, omitted for 1931 and 1932, were calculated from the average percentage changes in the samples for such trades in Table X for those years.

A table of index numbers of wages for factory trades, for common labour in factories, and for lumbering (logging and sawmilling) calculated from the sample rates published was also given for the period 1911 to 1920 in Report No. 1. These figures have been brought down to 1937 in the same manner as the other index numbers since 1921 were calculated.

The classes of labour for which rates were used for the calculation of index numbers for the period 1901 to 1937 are, in the main, skilled trades; and practically all of these classes, including the unskilled, are organized to a great extent in trade and labour unions. The index numbers for these six groups therefore show the trend of wage rates in a number of organized occupations whose members, except coal miners and steam railway employees, work chiefly in cities. They do not, however, indicate the changes in wages outside of industrial centres.

The index numbers calculated from sample rates of wages in factories show the trend of wages for labour in manufacturing industries in which there are many establishments in small centres as well as in cities. The figures for lumbering cover sawmilling in both large and small centres and logging in the principal districts.

Weighted Average Index Numbers

Beginning with Report No. 19, in addition to the simple average for the six groups with figures from 1901 to 1937, weighted averages have been calculated for these six groups and also for all nine groups in those years for which figures are available. The index number for each group is weighted by the average number of wage-earners in the industry represented, as shown by the decennial or the annual indus-

trial census of 1921 and of 1931, the average of the figures for these two dates being taken in each case.

The weights were as follows (in thousands): building trades 143; metal trades 131; printing trades 25; electric railways 18; steam railways 161; coal mining 28; common factory labour 110; miscellaneous factory trades 363; logging and sawmilling 77.

It will be observed that this weighting has most effect in modifying the effect on the general averages of the figures for coal mining and lumbering in which from time to time since 1920 the changes have been quite different from those in the other groups.

Weighting, within groups, although desirable, has not been done. In such groups by occupations or industries weighting makes comparatively little difference as rates of wages for the various classes of labour tend to rise and fall to the same extent even in different localities. In the three groups, Common Factory Labour, Miscellaneous Factory Trades, and Logging and Sawmilling, the index numbers, being calculated from samples, the averages are automatically weighted by the number of samples which vary according to the number of workers in the various occupations and industries.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA								
Sydney—								
1920	.95	48	.75	48	.80	48	.75	48
1926	1.00	48	.80	48	.80	48	.80	48
1930	1.05–1.10	48	.80	44	.80	48	.80	44
1931	1.05	48	.80	44	.80	48	.75	44
1932	.95	48	.70	44	.70	48	.65– .70	44
1933	.95	48	.70	44	.50	48	.65	44
1934	.90	48	.70	44	.50	48	.50– .65	44
1935	.90	48	.60– .70	44	.50	48	.50– .65	44
1936	.80– .90	48	.60– .70	44	.50	48	.50– .65	44
1937	.80– .90	44–48	.70	44	.50	44–48	.50– .62½	44–48
Halifax—								
1920	.75	44	.66	44–54	.70	44	.66	44
1926	.90	44	.57	44	.60	44	.57	44
1930	1.15–1.25	44	.73	44	.90	44	.73	44
1931	1.15	44	.73	44	1.00	44	.73	44
1932	.97½	44	.67½	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1933	.80–.97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1934	.97½	44	.55	44	.80	44	.50	44
1935	.97½	44	.55– .60	44	.80	44	.50– .55	44
1936	.97½*	44*	.60*	44*	.80*	44*	.50– .55	44
1937	.97½*	44*	.60*	44*	.80*	44*	.50– .55	44
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND								
Charlottetown—								
1920	.75–1.00	54	.40– .60	54	.45– .60	54	.41– .60	54
1926	.70– .80	54	.40– .60	54	.45– .60	54	.35– .50	54
1930	.85– .90	48	.45– .60	54	.50– .60	48–54	.40– .60	48–54
1931	.85– .90	48	.45– .55	54	.50– .60	48–54	.40– .60	48–54
1932	.80	48	.40– .50	54	.50	54	.40– .50	54
1933	.75	48	.45	54	.50	48	.45	54
1934	.75	48	.40– .50	48–54	.50	48	.40– .50	48–54
1935	.75	48	.35– .55	48–54	.50	48	.35– .50	48–54
1936	.75	48	.45– .55	48	.45– .60	48	.35– .55	48
1937	.75	44–48	.45– .55	44–48	.45– .60	44–48	.35– .55	44–48
NEW BRUNSWICK								
Moncton—								
1920	.91	48	.70	48	.65– .70	48	.55– .65	48–54
1926	.91– .94	48	.50– .60	59	.....	.....	.50	48–54
1930	1.12–1.15½	44	.60– .65	54	.65	48	.50– .60	48–54
1931	1.12½	44	.50– .65	54	.65	48	.50– .60	48–54
1932	.90	44	.50	48	.60	48	.50	44
1933	.50– .70	44–48	.35– .40	44–60	.....	.....	.25– .55	44–60
1934	.50– .75	44–48	.35– .55	44–54	.60	44–48	.40– .50	44–54
1935	.50– .75	44–48	.35– .55	44–54	.60	44–48	.40– .50	44–54
1936	.50– .75	48–54	.35– .55	48–54	.52– .60	48	.40– .60	48–54
1937	.60– .75	44–54	.40– .55	44–54	.52– .60	44–48	.40– .60	44–48
Saint John—								
1920	.75– .80	48–50	.60– .65	48–54	.50	48	.75	44–48
1926	1.00	44–48	.50– .60	48–54	.50	48	.50– .65	44–48
1930	1.15	44–48	.75	44–48	.65	48	.65	44–48
1931	1.15	44–48	.75	44–48	.65	48	.65	44–48
1932	1.00	44–48	.60	44–48	.65	44–48	.65	44–48
1933	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.60– .75	44–48	.55	44–48
1934	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .65	44–48	.50– .55	44–48
1935	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .65	44–48	.50– .55	44–48
1936	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .65	44–48	.40– .55	44–48
1937	.90	44	.50– .60	44–48	.50– .65	44–48	.40– .55	44–48
QUEBEC								
*Quebec—***								
1920	.75	50	.50– .60	48–60	.50– .65	54	.50– .60	54
1926	.90	54	.45– .55	54–60	.45– .55	54	.40– .60	48–54
1930	1.00	44–54	.50– .60	44–54	.50– .65	44–54	.50– .60	44–54
1931	1.00	44–54	.50– .60	44–54	.50– .65	44–54	.50– .60	44–54
1932	.90–1.00	44–54	.50– .55	48–54	.50– .60	48	.50– .60	48–54
1933	.75	40–54	.40– .55	40–54	.45– .55	40–48	.40– .50	40–54
1934	.70	40–48	.35– .50	40–48	.40– .55	40–48	.30– .50	40–48
1935	.70– .80	40–48	.50– .60	40–48	.45– .65	40–48	.45– .55	40–48
1936	.70– .80	44–48	.50– .60	40–48	.45– .65	44–48	.45– .55	44–48
1937	.75– .80	44–48	.55– .60	40–48	.50– .65	44–48	.50– .55	44–48

* Rate and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Nova Scotia, 1936.

** Beginning in 1934 agreements approved by Order in Council under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, 1934, established minimum rates of wages for various trades in cities, towns and other defined jurisdictional territory throughout the province. On May 1, 1937, the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, Quebec, 1934, was replaced by the Act entitled an Act Respecting Workmen's Wages. In 1935, 1936 and 1937 the minimum rate in each range is that approved under these Acts.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES

TRADES

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.95	48	.75–.80	48	.....	.....	1.00	48	.45–.50	48
.....	.....	.70–.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35–.40	44
1.00	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35–.40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.30–.35	44–54
.80	48	.75	44	.55–.90	48	.....	.....	.25–.35	48–54
.80	48	.75	44	.55	48	.....	.....	.25–.35	44–54
.80	48	.75	44	.55	48	.....	.....	.25–.35	44–54
.75–.80	48	.70–.80	44	.50–.70	44–48	.....	.....	.25–.35	44–54
.75–.80	44–48	.70–.80	44	.50–.70	44	.65	44	.30–.35	44–48
.75	44	.70	44	.70	44	.75–.80	44	.40–.45	48–54
.90	44	.60	44	.60	44	.80	44	.25–.35	44–54
1.00	44	.90	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35–.45	44–54
1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.90	44	.35–.40	44–54
.85	44	.85	44	.75	44	.90	44	.35–.40	44–48
.70	44	.70–.85	44	.65–.70	44	.70–.80	44	.30–.40	44–54
.70	44	.75	44	.55–.70	44	.70	44	.30–.40	44–54
.70–.75	44	.75	44	.65–.70	44	.70	44	.30–.40	44–48
.70–.80	44	.75*	44*	.65–.70	44	.70	44	.30–.40	44–48
.70–.80	44	.75*	44*	.65–.70	44	.70	44	.30–.40	44–48
.60–.80	54	.60	48–54	.55	54	.50–.75	54	.35–.40	54
.55–.65	48	.60	48	.45–.60	54	.45–.50	54	.35–.50	54
.70–.75	48	.60	48	.70–.75	48	.90	48	.30–.45	54
.70	48	.60	48	.70–.75	48	.90	48	.30–.40	48–54
.70	48	.50–.60	48	.70	48	.80	48	.25–.35	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25	54
.70	48	.50	48	.65	48	.75	48	.25–.35	48–54
.70	48	.50	48	.60	48	.75	48	.25–.35	48–54
.75	48	.50–.65	48	.60	48	.75	48	.25–.35	48–54
.75	44–48	.40–.65	44–48	.60	44–48	.75	44–48	.25–.35	44–54
.91	48	.77–.85	48	.60–.68	48	.91	48	.40–.50	48
.91–.94	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30–.35	48–60
.90	48	.85–.90	44	.60	48	.90	48	.30–.40	48–54
1.00	48	.90	44	.60–.65	48	.75–.90	48	.30–.40	48–54
.90	44	.80	44	.55	48	.60	48	.30–.35	48–54
.50–.70	44	.70	44	.50	48	.....	.....	.25–.35	44–60
.50–.75	44–48	.70	44–48	.55–.60	44–48	.70	44–48	.25–.35	44–60
.75	44–48	.70	44–48	.55–.60	44–54	.70	44–48	.25–.35	44–60
.75	48	.60–.75	44–48	.55	44	.....	.....	.25–.35	44–54
.60–.75	44–48	.60–.65	44–48	.55–.75	44–54	.....	.....	.25–.35	44–54
.80	48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.45	48–54
1.00	44–48	.65	48	.60	48	.80	48	.30–.45	48–54
1.15	44–48	.75	44–48	.75	48	.80	44	.35–.40	48–54
1.15	44–48	.75	44–48	.65–.75	48	.80	44	.35–.40	48–54
1.00	44–48	.65–.75	44–48	.65	44–48	.80	48	.30–.40	48–54
.90	44	.60	44–48	.50–.60	44–48	.80	44	.30–.35	44–54
.90	44	.50–.65	44–48	.50–.65	44–48	.60–.70	44	.30–.35	44–54
.90	44	.60–.70	44–48	.50–.65	44–48	.60–.70	44	.30–.35	44–54
.90	44	.60–.70	44–48	.50–.65	44–48	.60–.70	44–48	.30–.35	44–54
.90	44	.60–.70	44–48	.50–.65	44–48	.60–.70	44–48	.30–.40	44–54
.70	54	.50–.60	54–60	.50–.55	54	.65–.70	48–54	.45	54
.85	54	.45–.60	54–60	.45–.55	54	.45–.60	54	.30–.40	54–60
1.00	44–54	.50–.60	44–60	.50–.65	44–54	.60–.80	44–60	.30–.45	44–60
1.00	44–54	.50–.60	44–54	.50–.60	44–54	.60–.80	44–55	.30–.45	44–60
.90–1.00	44–48	.50–.60	44–48	.50–.60	44–49½	.60–.80	44–48	.30–.40	44–54
.75	40–54	.40–.55	40–48	.40–.55	40–48	.50–.65	40–48	.30–.35	40–54
.70	40–48	.40–.55	40–48	.40–.55	40–48	.50–.65	40–48	.25–.35	40–54
.70	40–48	.45–.65	40–48	.45–.65	40–48	.50–.65	40–48	.35–.40	40–48
.70	44–48	.45–.65	44–48	.45–.65	44–48	.50–.65	40–48	.35–.40	44–48
.75	44–48	.50–.65	44–48	.50–.65	44–48	.70–.75	44–48	.40	44–48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Continued*								
*Montreal***								
1920	1.00	44	.67½	48	.65- .80	54	.65	50-54
1926	1.00	50	.65- .75	44-60	.60- .70	44-46½	.60- .70	44-49
1930	1.20	44	.75- .85	44-55	.75- .90	44-46½	.65- .85	44-49
1931	1.00-1.20	44	.65- .85	44-55	.75- .90	44-46½	.65- .85	44-49
1932	.75- .85	44	.60- .75	44-55	.75	54	.65	44-49
1933	.50- .75	40-50	.30- .65	40-60	.65	44	.45- .60	40-50
1934	.40- .70	40-50	.30- .60	40-55	.50- .65	40-48	.30- .60	40-50
1935	.70- .90	40-48	.60- .70	40-48	.65- .70	40-48	.60- .65	40-48
1936	.70- .90	40-48	.60- .70	40-48	.65- .70	40-48	.60	40-48
1937	.80- .90	44-48	.70	44-48	.75	44-48	.66	44-48
ONTARIO								
Ottawa—								
1920	1.00	44	.85	44	.80	44	.75	44
1926	1.10	44	.75	44	.80	44	.65	44
1930	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70	44
1932	1.00-1.12½	44	.80	44	.70- .80	44	.60	44
1933	.75-1.12½	44	.70	44	.70	44	.50- .60	44
1934	.75-1.00	44	.70	44	.70	44	.50- .60	44
1935	.75-1.00	44	.70*	44	.70	44	.60*	44
1936	.85*-1.00	44*	.70*	44*	.70*	40*	.65*	44*
1937	.85- .95	44	.80*	44*	.70	40	.65	44
Kingston—								
1920	.85	48	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926	1.00	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1930	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1931	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.80	44
1932	1.10	44	.90	44	.80	44	.70- .80	44
1933	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1934	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1935	.95	44	.75	44	.70	44	.70	44
1936	.95	44	.75*	44*	.70	44	.70*	44*
1937	.95	44	.80*	44*	.70- .75	44	.70	44
Belleville—								
1920	.75	54	.65	60				
1926	.90	54	.75	54	.75	48	.60- .75	54
1930	1.00	44-54	.80	44-54	.75	48	.70- .75	54
1931	1.00	44-54	.80	44-54	.75	48	.70- .75	54
1932	.90	54	.50- .70	54	.60	48-54	.50- .65	54
1933	.75	54	.50- .60	54	.60	54	.40- .50	54
1934	.65- .75	48-54	.50- .60	48-54	.60	48	.35- .50	48
1935	.75- .90	48-54	.50- .70	48-60	.60- .75	48	.35- .60	48-60
1936	.75- .80	48-54	.50- .70	48-54	.60- .70	48-54	.35- .60	48-54
1937	.75- .90	44-54	.50- .70	44-54	.60- .70	48	.35- .60	48-54
Peterborough—								
1920	.85	48	.75-.85	44-54	.75-.85	48	.60-.70	44
1926	1.00	48	.60-.75	44-54	.62½	48	.50	44
1930	1.10	44-48	.60-.80	44-54	.60-.90	44-48	.50	44
1931	1.10	44-48	.60-.70	44-54	.70-.80	44-48	.50	44
1932	1.00	44-48	.60-.70	44-54	.70-.80	44-48	.50	44
1933	.75-.85	40-44	.50-.60	44-48	.50	48	.45	44
1934	.75	44	.45-.50	44-48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	44
1935	.75	44	.50-.65	44-48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	44
1936	.75	44-48	.50-.60	44-48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	44
1937	.85	44	.50-.60	44-48	.40-.60	44-48	.40-.50	44
Toronto—								
1920	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44	.75	44
1926	1.12½	44	.80-.90	44	.80	44	.65-.75	44
1930	1.35	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.85-.90	44
1931	1.10	44	1.10	44	1.25	44	.75-.85	44
1932	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.75-.82½	44
1933	.90	40-44	.60-.80	40-44	1.00	40	.50-.75	44
1934	.75-.90	40-44	.60-.80	40-44	.85-1.00	40	.50-.75	44
1935	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.75*	40*
1936	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.75*	40*
1937	90*	40*	.85	40-44	1.00	40	.75	40
St. Catharines—								
1920	.90	44	.85	44	.70	44	.70	44
1926	1.00	44	.85	44			.75	44
1930	1.25	44	1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.80	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.60-.75	44	.80	44
1932	1.10	40-44	.90	44	.60-.70	44-50	.70	44

* Minimum rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.
** See footnote page 10.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Con.*

TRADES—*Con.*

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.80	54	.75	44	.60-.65	44-50	.75	44	.45	50
1.00-1.12½	44-49½	.65-.80	44-49½	.70	44-50	.75	44	.30-.40	50-60
1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.35-.45	44-60
.85-1.05	44-49½	.90	44	.80	44	.75-1.00	44	.30-.40	44-60
.85	44-49½	.75	44	.65	44	.75-1.00	44	.30-.40	44-60
.50-.75	40-50	.50-.75	44	.50-.65	44	.70	44	.15-.40	44-60
.67	40	.50-.75	40-54	.50-.60	40-50	.65-.70	40	.15-.40	40-60
.70-.80	40	.65-.75	40-44	.60-.70	40-44	.50-.75	40	.30-.40	40-48
.70-.80	40-48	.65-.75	40-44	.60-.70	40-44	.50-.75	40-44	.35-.40	40-48
.80	44-48	.75	40-44	.65-.70	40-44	.80	44	.40	44-48
.85	44	.80	44	.75	44	.87½-1.00	44	.60	44-50
1.00	44	.85	44	.83	44	1.00	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.05	44	.45-.50	44-54
.85	44	.92½	44	.90	44	.90	44	.40-.45	44-54
.75	44	.75	40-44	.75	40-44	.60-.90	44	.35-.40	44-54
.75	44	.75	40-44	.75	40-44	.60-.80	44	.35-.40	44-54
.80*	44*	.75*	40*	.75	40-44	.80	44	.35-.40	44-54
.80*	44*	.83*	40*	.75	40-44	.80	44	.40*	44-50*
.80	44	.85	40	.82	40-44	.80	44	.40	40-50
.85	48	.80	44	.80	44	.75	48	.....	.....
1.00	44	.90	44	.80	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44
1.10	44	.90-1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30-.40	44
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30-.40	44
1.10	44	.75-.90	44	.70-.90	44	1.10	44	.35	44
.95	44	.75-.80	44	.80	44	.95	44	.35	44
.95	44	.65-.80	44	.65-.80	44	.95	44	.35-.40	44
.95	44	.65-.80	44	.60-.70	44	.95	44	.35-.40	44
.95	44	.65-.80	44	.60-.70	44	.95	44	.35-.40	44
.95	44	.70-.80	44	.60-.75	44	.95	44	.35-.40	44
.75	54	.70	54	.60	48	.....	.....	.....	.....
.90	54	.70-.75	48	.60-.75	48	.90	54	.40-.45	54
1.00	44-54	.70-.90	48	.60-.70	48	1.00-1.25	44-54	.35-.40	54
1.00	44-54	.70-1.00	48	.60-.70	48	1.00	44-54	.35-.40	54
.90	54	.70-.90	48-54	.70	48-54	.90	48-54	.30-.40	54
.75	54	.60-.70	40-54	.50-.70	40-54	.75-.80	48-54	.30-.40	54
.65-.75	48-54	.60	40-48	.55-.60	40-50	.80	48	.25-.40	48-54
.75-.80	48-54	.60-.75	40-48	.55-.70	40-48	.75-.90	48-54	.30-.40	48-54
.70-.80	48-54	.60-.75	40-48	.55-.70	40-48	.75-.90	48-54	.30-.40	48-54
.60-.90	48-54	.60-.75	40-48	.55-.70	40-48	.90	48-54	.30-.40	48-54
.85	48	.75-.90	48	.65-.75	48	1.00	48	.40-.60	48-54
1.00	48	.65-.75	44	.55-.75	48-54	1.00	48	.35-.40	48-54
1.00-1.10	44	.70-.90	44	.60-.80	44-50	1.00-1.10	48	.35-.45	48-54
1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.80	44-50	.90-1.00	48	.35-.45	48-54
1.00	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44-48	.80	44	.35	48-54
70-.75	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.70	40-48	.75	44	.30-.35	44-50
70-.75	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.70	40-48	.75	44	.25-.25	44-48
70-.75	44	.60-.70	44	.40-.70	44-48	.75	44	.25-.40	44-48
.70-.75	44-48	.60-.70	44	.45-.70	44-48	.75	44	.25-.40	44-48
.70-.80	44	.60-.70	44	.50-.70	44-48	.....	.....	.30-.40	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55-.65	44-60
1.25	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.35-.65	44-60
1.37½	40	1.25	40-44	1.15	44	1.25	44	.40-.65	44-60
1.12½	40	1.25	40	1.07½	44	1.25	44	.40-.60	44-60
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.30-.50	40-48
.75-1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	40	.35-.50	40-48
75-1.00	40	.85	40	.75	40	.87½	40	.40-.60	40-48
.90*	40*	.90*	40*	.75*	40*	.87½	40	.50*-.60*	40-48*
.90*	40*	.90*	40*	.82½	40	.87½	40	.50*-.60*	40-48*
.90*	40*	.90	40	.87½	40	.87½	40	.35-.60	40-48
.90	44	.70-.80	44	.70	44	1.00	44	.35-.50	44-50
1.00-1.15	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40-.50	44-50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40-.45	44-50
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.40-.45	44-50
1.10	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40	44-50

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ONTARIO—*Continued*	$		$		$		$	
St. Catharines—Conc.								
1933	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65	44–50	.65	44
1934	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65	44–50	.65	44
1935	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65–.70	44	.60–.75	44
1936	.90	44	.60–.75	44	.65–.70	44	.65*–.75	44*
1937	.90	44	.70	44	.65–.70	44	.65–.75	44
Hamilton—								
1920	1.02½	44	.85	44	.85	44	.67½	44
1926	1.12½	44	.80	44	.75	44	.70	44
1930	1.25–1.35	44	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44
1931	1.25	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1932	1.10	44	.90	44	.95	44	.75	44
1933	.90	40	.75	40	.75	44	.60–.70	40–44
1934	.90	40	.75–.80	40	.75	44	.60	40
1935	.90	40	.75–.80	40	.75	44	.60*	40*
1936	.90	40	.70–.80	40–44	.75	44	.65*	40*
1937	.90	40	.75–.80	40	.75	44	.65	40
Brantford—								
1920	1.00	44	.80	44	.75	44	.60	50
1926	1.00	44	.80	44	.70–.75	44	.60–.65	44
1930	1.15	44	.90	44	.60–.70	44	.65–.70	44
1931	1.00	44	.90	44	.65–.70	44	.60–.75	44
1932	.90	44	.70–.80	44	.60–.70	44	.60	44
1933	.75–.90	44	.70	44	.60	44	.55	44
1934	.90	44	.70	44	.50–.70	44	.50	44
1935	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50–.70	44	.50–.60	44
1936	.90	44	.70*	44*	.50–.70	44	.50–.70	44
1937	.90	44	.70	44	.50–.70	44	.50–.70	44
Guelph—								
1920	1.00	44–48	.75	44	.60	59	.60	48
1926	1.10	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1930	1.20	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1931	1.12½	44	.80	44	.65	50	.60	48
1932	1.00	44	.60–.70	44	.50–.60	44	.50	48
1933	.50–.75	44	.40–.60	44	.40–.50	44	.40	44
1934	.75–.90	44	.60–.70	44	.50–.75	44	.40–.60	44
1935	.70–.90	44	.60–.70	44	.50–.75	44	.50–.60	44
1936	.75–.90	44	.60–.70	44	.70	44	.50–.60	44
1937	.75–.90	44	.50–.70	44	.50–.65	44	.40–.50	44
Kitchener—								
1920	1.00	50	.85	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926	1.00–1.05	50	.50–.85	55	.65–.75	50	.60	50–59
1930	1.00–1.20	50–59	.60–.85	50–55	.60–.80	48–50	.50	50–59
1931	1.00	44–50	.60–.85	48	.60–.70	48–50	.50	50
1932	.80	44	.65	44	.50–.65	48	.50	50
1933	.80	44	.40–.60	44–54	.50–.60	48	.60	44
1934	.80	44	.40–.60	44–54	.50–.60	44–50	.40–.50	44
1935	.80	44	.40–.70	44–54	.50–.60	44–50	.35–.50	40–44
1936	.80*	44*	.60*–.70	44–48*	.60–.70	44–50	.50*	44*
1937	.80	44	.60–.70	44–48	.60–.70	44–50	.50–.60	44
London—								
1920	1.00	44	.75	44	.75	44	.70	44
1926	1.10	44	.60–.80	44	.75–.90	44	.60–.65	44
1930	1.20	44	.70–.80	44	.70–.85	44	.60–.75	44
1931	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.70–.75	44	.55–.70	44
1932	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.60–.75	44	.55–.70	44
1933	.80	44	.40–.65	44	.40–.60	44	.40–.60	44
1934	.80	44	.40–.65	44	.50–.60	44	.50–.60	44
1935	.80	44	.50–.70	44	.80*	40*	.50–.60	44
1936	.80–.90	44	.50–.70	44	.80*	40*	.50–.60	44
1937	.90	44	.50–.70	44	.80*	44*	.50–.60	44
St. Thomas—								
1920	1.00	54	.60–.70	60	.50	55	.65–.70	54
1926	1.00–1.10	54	.60–.62½	55–60	.52½	48	.60	54
1930	1.10	54	.60–.65	54	.57½	54	.65	48–54
1931	1.10	50	.50–.65	50–54	.60	54	.65	48–54
1932	1.10	50–54	.50–.62½	44	.60	54	.60	48–54
1933	.95	44–54	.50–.60	44	.50–.60	54	.60	44–54
1934	.95	44–54	.50–.60	44	.60	54	.50	44
1935	.95	44	.50–.70	44	.70	44–54	.50–.60	44
1936	.80	44	.50–.60	44	.50–.70	44–54	.55	44
1937	.90	44	.50–.60	44	.75	48	.65	48

* Minimum rate and hours approved under Industrial Stardards Act, Ontario, 1935.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Con.*

TRADES—*Con.*

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35	44-50
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35	44
.90	44	.75	44	.70-.75	44	.80	44	.35-.40	44
.80-.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35-.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.35-.40	44
1.00	44	.85	44	.85	44	.87½	44	.50-.60	44-50
1.12½	44	.90	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.40	55-60
1.25	44	1.10	40-44	1.00-1.06½	44	1.25	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.25	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40-.45	44-60
1.00	44	1.10	40	1.00	44	1.25	44	.40	44-60
.90	40	.80-.90	40	.75	44	.87½	44	.40	44-60
.90	40	.80	40	.75	44	.87½	40	.30-.45	44-54
.90	40	.80*	40*	.75	44	.87½	40	.30-.45	44-54
.90	40	.80*	40*	.60-.75	40-44	.87½	40	.30-.45	40-50
.90	40	.80	40	.60-.75	40-44	.87½	40	.35-.50	40-50
1.00	44	.85	44	.75	50	1.00	44	.....	.....
1.00-1.25	44	.85	44	.60-.70	50	.90	44	.30 .50	44-60
1.15	44	.85-.90	44	.60-.75	44	1.15	44	.30-.45	44-60
.80-1.00	44	.90	44	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.25-.45	44-60
.80	44	.90	44	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.40	44-60
.75-.90	44	.75	44	.50-.65	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44-48
.90	44	.75	44	.50-.65	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44-48
.90	44	.75	44	.50-.65	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44-48
.90	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.65	44	.90	44	.35-.40	44-48
.90	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.65	44	.90	44	.35-.50	44-48
1.00	48	.75	50	.....	.....	1.00	48	.50	54
1.10	44	.65	48	.....	.....	1.00	48	.40-.50	44
1.12½-1.20	44	1.00	48	.60	44	1.12½	44	.45-.50	44
1.12½	44	1.00	48	.60	44	1.12½	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	48	.60	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44
.75	44	.55-.75	44	.60	44	.....	.....	.30-.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60-.70	44	.80	44	.30-.40	44
.90	44	.75	44	.60-.70	44	.80	44	.25-.40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.60-.70	44	.....	.....	.25-.40	44
.80	44	.75	44	.65	44	.....	.....	.35-.40	44
1.00	50	.75	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1.00-1.05	50	.80	44	.70-.85	44	.80-.90	44	.40-.50	50
1.00-1.20	50-59	.80	44	.65-.85	44	1.00-1.20	44	.30-.50	50-59
.80	44	.80	44	.65-.85	44-49	.90-1.00	44	.40	48-59
.80	44-50	.80	44	.70-.75	44	.80	44	.35	48-59
.80	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.65	44	.65-.80	44	.30-.40	44-50
.80	40-44	.60-.70	44	.50-.70	44	.....	.....	.30-.40	44-50
.80	40-50	.60-.75	44	.50-.70	44	.65-.85	44	.25-.40	44-60
.80*	44*	.60-.75	44	.50-.70	44	.65-.80	44	.40*	44-48*
.80	44	.60-.75	44	.50-.70	44	.75-.80	44	.40	44-48
.85	44	.75	44	.69	50	1.00	44	.50-.55	44-50
1.10	44	.75-.90	44	.70-.80	44	1.00-1.10	44	.40-.50	44-50
1.20	44	.75-.90	44	.50-.60	44	1.20	44	.35-.55	44-50
1.00	44	.55-.75	44	.55-.65	44	1.20	44	.35-.50	44-50
1.00	44	.55-.75	44	.55-.65	44	1.00	44	.35-.45	44-48
.80	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44	.....	.....	.30-.45	44
.80	44	.60-.75	44	.60-.75	44	.87½	44	.30-.45	44
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60-.75	44	.87½	44	.35-.45	44
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60-.70	44	.87½	44	.35-.45	44-48
.80	44	.80*	40*	.60-.70	44	.87½	44	.35-.50	44-50
.85	54	.70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45-.50	60
.85-.90	54	.75	44-50	.60-.65	44	.85	54	.40-.45	60
1.00	54	.70-.75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35-.45	50-60
1.00	54	.70-.75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35-.45	50-60
.85	54	.70-.75	49-54	.62½	49	.85	54	.35-.40	50
.75-.85	50	.50-.75	44-54	.....	.....	.75	54	.30-.40	44-50
.65-.75	50	.50-.75	44-54	.62½	48	.75	54	.25-.30	44-60
.65-.80	44-48	.75	44-54	.62½-.70	44	.75	54	.30-.40	44-60
.65-.80	44-48	.75	44	.62½	44	.75	60	.30	44-60
.65-.75	44-48	.75	44	.62½	44	.65-.90	44	.35	44-60

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Concluded*								
Windsor—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	54	1.00	48	.75	48
1926	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.85	44
1930	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.37½	44	.85	44
1931	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1932	1.25	44	1.00	44	1.25	40	.75	44
1933	.90–1.25	40–44	.75–1.00	44	1.25	40	.50–.75	44
1934	.90	40–44	.80	44	1.00	40	.50–.60	44
1935	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00	40	.50–.65	44
1936	.90*	40*	.80*	40*	1.00*	40*	.60–.70	44
1937	1.15*	40*	1.00*	40*	1.15*	40*	.60–.75	44
Port Arthur—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44–54	.90	48	.65–.70	54
1926	1.10	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75	44–54	.65	54
1930	1.25	44	.60–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–50	.60–.75	44–54
1931	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–50	.50–.70	44–54
1932	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–49	.75–1.00	48	.50–.60	44–54
1933	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1934	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1935	1.00	44	.50–.70	44	.60–.75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1936	1.00	44	.50–.70	44–50	.60–.70	44	.50–.60	44–54
1937	1.00	44	.50–.70	44–49	.55–.75	44	.50–.60	44–54
Fort William—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44–54	.85	48	.65	44–50
1926	1.10	44	.60–.75	44–54	.75	44–54	.65	54
1930	1.25	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–54	.60–.75	44–54
1931	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–54	.75–1.00	44–54	.50–.70	44–54
1932	1.00	44	.55–.75	44–49	.75–1.00	48	.50–.60	44–54
1933	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1934	1.00	44	.55–.75	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1935	1.00	44	.50–.70	44	.60– .75	44–48	.50–.60	44–50
1936	1.00	44	.50–.70	44–50	.60– .70	44–48	.50–.60	44–54
1937	1.00	44	.50–.70	44–54	.65– .75	44	.50–.60	44
MANITOBA								
Winnipeg—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.92½	44	.87½	44
1926	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1930	1.45	44	1.10	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.85	44
1932	1.35	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.70–.80	44
1933	1.05	44	.75	44	.90–1.00	44	.70	44
1934†	1.00	44	.75	44	.85– .90	44	.70	44
1935†	1.00	44	.75	44	.85	44	.70	44
1936†	1.00	44	.75	44	.85	44	.70	44
1937†	1.10	44	.85	44	.85	44	.70	44
Brandon—								
1920	1.15–1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1926	1.25	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1930	1.30–1.45	44	1.00	44	.75	50	.....	.....
1931	1.10–1.25	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....
1932	1.00	44	.85	44	.75	44	.....	.....
1933	1.00	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1934†	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1935†	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1936†	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
1937†	.90	44	.70	44	.75	44	.65	44
SASKATCHEWAN								
Regina—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	.87½	44
1926	1.25	44	.80–.95	44–60	1.00	44	.75–.82½	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44–50	1.10	44–49	.87½	44
1931	1.35	44	.90	44–50	1.05	44	.75	44
1932	1.35	44	.90	44	.90	44	.65–.75	44
1933	1.00	44	.50–.75	44–48	.80–.90	44	.60	44
1934	1.00	44	.60–.75	44	.80	44	.60	44
1935	1.00	44	.65–.75	44	.80	44	.60–.65	44
1936	1.00	44	.65–.75	44	.80	44	.60	44
1937	1.10	44	.75†	44†	.80†	44†	.60–.70	44

* Minimum rate and hours approved under the Industrial Standards Act, Ontario, 1935.
† Minimum rate and hours approved under The Fair Wages Act, Manitoba, 1916, as amended in 1934.
‡ Minimum rate and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Saskatchewan, 1937.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Con.*

TRADES—*Con.*

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
1.00	44	1.06½	44	1.00	44	1.25	44	.65	50
1.50	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.37½	44	.60	54
1.50	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45-.65	44-54
1.25	44	1.35	44	1.12½	44	1.37½	44	.45-.50	44-54
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.12½	44	.45	44-49½
1.25	40-44	1.00	40-44	.90	40	1.12½	40	.40-.45	44-50
1.00	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.75	40-44	.85	40	.40-.50	44-50
.90	40	1.00*	40*	.85	40-44	.85	40	.50*	44-48*
.90*	40*	1.00*	40*	.70-.75	40-44	.85	40	.50*	48*
.90	40	1.00	40	.70-.85	40-44	.85	40	.50	40-48
1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	1.25	48	.60	48-60
1.00	44	.90	44-48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35-.40	48-60
1.00-1.25	44-54	1.00	44-48	.75-.90	44-54	1.00	48	.35-.50	48-60
1.00	44-54	.75-1.00	44-48	.60-.75	44	1.00	48	.30-.45	48-60
.75-1.00	44-48	.75-1.00	44-49	.60-.75	44	.90	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44-49	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60-.75	44	.75-.90	44	.35-.40	44-60
.70-1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44-60
.90-1.00	44	.90	40	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.40	44-60
1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	1.25	48	.60	48-60
1.00	44	.90	44-48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.35-.40	48-60
1.00-1.25	44-54	1.00	44-48	.75-.90	44-54	1.00	48	.35-.50	48-60
1.00	44-54	.75-1.00	44-48	.60-.75	44	1.00	48	.30-.45	44-60
.75-1.00	44-48	.75-1.00	44-49	.60-.75	44	.90	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44-49	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.75- .85	44	.60-.75	44	.75	44	.30-.40	44-60
.75-1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60-.75	44	.75-.90	44	.35-.40	44-60
.70-1.00	44	.90*	40*	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44-60
.90-1.00	44	.90	40	.60-.75	44	1.00	44	.35-.40	44-60
1.12½	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.55-.60	50
1.25	44	1.12½	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.40-.50	50-60
1.45	44	1.25	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.42½-.50	44-60
1.45	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.35	44	1.15	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.05	44	1.00	44	.70-.85	44	.95	44	.30- 45	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.70-.85	44	.90	44	.37½-42½	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.70-.85	44	.90	44	.37½-42½	44-48
1.00	44	.90	44	.70	44	.90	44	.37½-.42½	44-48
1.10	44	.95	44	.70	44	.90	44	.40-.45	44-48
1.05	44	.80	50-54	.80	50	.....	.....	.55	50
1.25	44	.80	44-54	.80	44	.....	.....	.50	48
1.35	44	.80-1.12½	44-54	.80	44	.....	.....	.35-.55	48-60
1.25	44	.90-1.12½	44-54	.75	44	.....	.....	.30-.50	48-60
1.00	44	.90-1.00	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.30-.40	44-60
1.00	44	.80-1.00	44	.70	44	.....	.....	.25-.40	44-54
.90	44	.80-1.00	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½-.37½	44-48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½-.37½	44-48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½-.37½	44-48
.90	44	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.32½-.37½	44-48
1.20	44	1.00	44	.80	50	1.00	44	.55	54
1.15-1.30	44	1.00	44	.80-.90	44-49	1.10	44	.35-.50	44-60
1.40	44	1.25	44	1.00	44-49	1.25	44	.40-.50	44-60
1.30	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.25	44	.40	44-60
1.10	44	1.00	44	.85	44	1.15	44	.40	44
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.30-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.80	44	.35-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35-.40	44-50
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.85	44	.35-.40	44-54

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF

(a) BUILDING

Locality	Bricklayers and Masons		Carpenters		Electrical Workers		Painters	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*								
Saskatoon—								
1920	1.25	44	.75-.85	50	.80½	47	.70	55
1926	1.25	44	.75-.85	50-54	.70-1.00	49-54	.60-.80	49½-55
1930	1.45	44	.70-.90	50-59	1.00	44	.75-.85	44-50
1931	1.35	44	.70-.90	50-55	1.00	44	.60-.80	44-60
1932	1.35	44	.60-.90	50-55	.70-1.00	44	.60-.70	44
1933	.75-1.00	44	.60-.75	44-54	.70-1.00	44	.50-.70	44
1934	.75-1.00	44	.50-.75	44-54	.70-1.00	44	.50-.60	44
1935	.75-1.00	44	.50-.75	44-54	.70- .80	44	.50-.65	44
1936	1.00	44	.50-.75	44-50	.70- .80	44	.50-.75	44
1937	1.00	44	.50-.75	44-50	.70- .80	44	.50-.75	44
ALBERTA								
Calgary—								
1920	1.25	44	1.00	44	.85-1.00	48	.75-.80	44-49½
1926	1.15	44	.90-.95	44	.90-1.00	44	.70-.75	44-49½
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.10	44	.95	44
1931	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.75-.90	44
1932	1.25	44	.85	40-44	1.00	44	.75	44
1933	.90-1.00	40	.75-.85	40-44	.80	44	.75	44
1934	.90	40	.75	40-44	.90	44	.75	44
1935	.90	40	.75	40-44	.90	40-44	.75	44
1936	.90	40	.75	40	.90‡	40-44‡	.80‡	40‡
1937	.90	40	.75	40	.90‡	40‡	.80‡	40‡
Edmonton—								
1920	1.25	44	.85	44	.85-.92	44	.85	44
1926	1.25	44	.80	44	.85	44	.70-.80	44
1930	1.45	44	1.00	44	1.00-1.10	44	1.00	44
1931	1.40	44	1.00	44	1.00-1.10	44	1.00	44
1932	1.20	44	.85	44	1.00	44	.80	44
1933	.90-1.05	40-44	.60-.75	44	.85	44	.60-.80	44
1934	1.00	40-44	.60-.75	44	.85	44	.60-.75	44
1935	1.00	40-44	.60-.75	44	.85	44	.75	44
1936	1.00	44	.75‡	44‡	.85	44	.75	44
1937	1.00	44	.75‡	44‡	.85	44	.75	44
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Vancouver—								
1920	1.12½	44	.87½-.90½	44	1.00	44	.87½	44
1926	1.12½	44	.93½	44	.90-1.00	44	.87½	44
1930	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00-1.17½	40-44	.90	44
1931	1.35	40	1.00	44	1.00-1.17½	40-44	.80	40-44
1932	1.22½	40	.87½	40-44	1.00	44	.75	40-44
1933	1.22½	40	.65-.87½	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.62½-.80	40-44
1934	1.10	40	.62½-.87½	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.62½-.80	40-44
1935	1.10	40	.60-.80	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.62½-.80	40-44
1936	1.10	40	.60-.80	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.62½-.80	40-44
1937	1.10	40	.90	40-44	.75-1.00	40-44	.62½-.80	40-44
Victoria—								
1920	1.00	44	.75-.85	44	1.00	44	.70	44
1926	1.12½	44	.75-.81½	44	.87½	44	.70	44
1930	1.25	40	1.00	44	1.00-1.10	40-44	.85	40
1931	1.25	40	.87½	40	.87½	40	.75	40
1932	1.00	40	.75	40	.75-.87½	40	.75	40
1933	1.00	40	.65	40	.65-.75	40	.62½	40
1934	.75-.87½	40	.50-.65	40	.60-.75	40	.50-.62½	40
1935	.75-.90	40	.50-.70	40	.50-.75	40	.50-.65	40
1936	.75-.90	40	.50-.70	40	.50-.75	40	.50-.65	40
1937	.75-.90	40	.70	40-44	.50-.75	40-44	.60-.65	40
Prince Rupert—								
1920	1.25	44	.87½	44	.90	44	.90	44
1926	1.25	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.90	44
1930	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.93¾-.97	44	1.00	44
1931	1.25	44	.93¾	44	.93¾-.97	44	1.00	44
1932	1.25	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44
1933	1.25	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44
1934	1.00-1.25	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44
1935	1.00	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44
1936	1.00	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44
1937	1.25	44	.85	44	.97	44	.90	44

† Minimum rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Saskatchewan, 1937
‡ Minimum rates and hours approved under Industrial Standards Act, Alberta, 1935.
* Rate of wages approved under the Male Minimum Wage Act, British Columbia, 1934.

LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Conc.*

TRADES—*Conc.*

Plasterers		Plumbers		Sheet Metal Workers		Stonecutters		Labourers	
Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
$		$		$		$		$	
1.25	44	.90–1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40–.50	55–60
1.15–1.25	44	1.00–1.10	44	.80–1.00	44–54	1.10–1.25	44	.35–.45	55–60
1.25–1.45	44	1.25–1.30	44	1.00–1.15	44–60	.....	.....	.35–.55	50–60
1.25–1.35	44	1.30	44	1.00–1.15	44–60	1.35	44	.30–.45	44–60
1.00–1.35	44	1.05–1.30	44	.80–1.15	44–48	1.00	44	.25–.45	44–60
.80–1.00	44	.90–1.05	40–44	.75–1.00	44–48	.....	.....	.25–.40	44–60
.90–1.00	44	1.00	40–44	.75–1.00	40–48	.....	.....	.25–.40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	1.00	40–44	.75–1.00	40–48	.....	.....	.25–.40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	1.00	40–44	.75–1.00	40–48	.....	.....	.25–.40	44–60
.75–1.00	44	1.00†	40†	.75–1.00	44–48	.....	.....	.30–.40	44–50
1.25	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.60	40
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.10	44	.30–.50	44–60
1.40	44	1.20	40–44	1.12½	44	1.25	44	.35–.50	44–60
1.40	44	1.20–1.25	40–44	1.10–1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.30–.50	44–54
1.15	40	1.05	40	1.00	40–44	1.00	40–44	.30–.45	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	.90	40	1.00	40	.35–.45	48
.90	40	.90–1.00	40	.80–.90	40	1.00	40	.35–.45	44–48
.90	40	.90	40	.80	40	1.00	40	.35–.45	44–48
.90‡	40‡	.95	40	.80	40–44	1.00	40	.35–.45	40–48
.90‡	40‡	.95	40	.80	40–44	1.00	40	.40‡–.50	40–44
80–.90	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.65–.70	48
1.15	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.40–.50	44–48
1.50	44	1.20	44	1.12½	44	1.10	44	.45–.60	44–48
1.40	44	1.20	44	1,15	44	1.10	44	.45–.55	44–48
1.15	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	1.10	44	.45	44
1.00	44	1.05	44	1.00	40	.....	.....	.35–.45	44
.90–1.00	44	1.05	44	.75	40–44	1.00	44	.35–.50	44
.90	44	.95‡	40‡	.75	40–44	1.00	44	.35–.50	44
.90	44	.95‡	40‡	.75	44	1.00	44	.35–.50	44
.90	44	.95‡	40‡	.75	44	1.00	44	.40‡–.50	44‡
1.12½	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	1.06¼	44	.60–.65	44
1.18¾	44	1.05	44	1.00	44	1.00	40–44	.45–.56¼	44
1.35	40	1.25	40	1.12½	44	1.25	40	.50–.62½	44
1.28½	40	1.12½	40	1.06¼	40–44	1.25	40	.50	44
1.00–1.25	40	1.00	40	1.00	40–44	1.25	40	.40–.50	40–48
1.00	40	.90–1.00	40–44	.90	40–44	1.00	40	.35–.50	40–48
1.00	40	.75–1.00	40–44	.65–.90	40–44	1.00	40	.35–.50	40–48
1.00	40	1.00	40–44	.90	40–44	1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–48
1.00	40	1.00	40–44	.90	40–44	1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–48
1.00	40	1.00	40–44	1.00	40–44	1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–48
.87½	44	.90	44	.87½	44	1.00	44	.55	44
1.00	44	1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	40–44	.45–.66¼	44
1.25	40	1.12½	40	1.06¼	40	1.25	40	.50–.56¼	44
1.00	40	1.00	40	1.00	40	1.25	40	.50–.56¼	40–44
.75–1.00	40	1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40–.50	40–44
.75	40	.80–1.00	40	.87½	40	1.00	40	.40–.50	40–44
.62½–.75	40	.75–1.00	40	.62½–.75	40	.75	40	.40–.50	40–44
.75–.90	40	.75–1.00	40	.62½–.70	40	.80	40	.45*–.50	40–44
.75–.90	40	.75– .80	40	.62½–.70	40	.75–1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–44
.75–.90	40	.75– .80	40	.62½–.70	40–44	.75–1.00	40	.45*–.50	40–44
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.50–.62½	44–48
1.25	44	1.00	44	1.00	44	.....	.....	.57½	44
1.25	44	1.12½	44	1.12½	44	.....	.....	.50–.57½	44
1.25	44	1.06¼	44	1.06	44	.....	.....	.50–.57½	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.50	44
1.25	44	.90	44	.90	44	.....	.....	.40–.50	44–48
1.25	44	.90	44	.75–.90	44	.....	.....	.40–.50	44–48
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–48
1.00	44	.90	44	.75	44	.....	.....	.45*–.50	44–48
1.25	44	.90–1.00	44	.90	44	1.00	44	.45*–.50	44–48

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Continued*

(b) METAL TRADES*

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders, Iron, Brass and Steel	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA								
Halifax—								
1920	.72½-.80	44-54	.72½-.90	50-54	.72½-.84½	44-54	.76½	48
1926	.55 -.75	44-50	.55 -.75	44-50	.55 -.75	44-50	.70	48
1930	.65 -.75	44-50	.60 -.75	44-50	.60 -.75	44-50	.70	48
1931	.55 -.75	44-50	.55 -.75	44-50	.65 -.75	44-50	.72½-.80	44-48
1932	.55 -.75	40-50	.55 -.75	44-50	.58½-.75	40-50	.67½-.75	40-48
1933	.55 -.75	40-44	.55 -.75	40-44	.58½-.75	40-44	.62 -.65	44-48
1934	.55 -.75	40-44	.55 -.75	40-44	.58½-.75	40-44	.60 -.65	44-48
1935	.58½-.80	40-44	.55 -.80	40-44	.58½-.80	40-44	.60 -.65	44-48
1936	.58½-.80	40-44	.55 -.80	40-44	.58½-.80	40-44	.60 -.65	44-48
1937	.55 -.90	40-44	.63 -.90	40-44	.68 -.90	40-55	.65 -.70	40-48
NEW BRUNSWICK								
Saint John—								
1920	.60 -.65	50-54	.60	54	.50 -.73	50-54	.50 -.60	48-54
1926	.55 -.65	44-54	.60	54	.50 -.60	44-54	.50 -.55	48-54
1930	.55 -.65	44-54	.60 -.70	44-54	.50 -.65	44-54	.50 -.65	50-54
1931	.55 -.65	50	.60 -.70	50	.50 -.70	44-54	.45 -.60	48-50
1932	.50 -.65	44-54	.58½-.60	44-54	.50 -.70	44-54	.45 -.60	44-48
1933	.50 -.60	44-54	.45 -.60	44-54	.50 -.60	44-54	.35 -.55	44-48
1934	.38 -.60	44-50	.45 -.60	44-50	.40 -.60	40-54	.35 -.55	40-44
1935	.43 -.60	44-50	.50 -.60	44-50	.40 -.60	44-50	.40 -.55	40-44
1936	.43 -.60	44-50	.55½	44	.40 -.60	44-50	.40 -.55	40-44
1937	.50 -.60	44-49½	.53 -.58	44	.47 -.60	40-49½	.45 -.55	40-44
QUEBEC								
Quebec—								
1920	.55 -.62½	60	.50 -.60	54	.56½-.64	60	.45 -.62	48-60
1926	.50 -.60	50-54	.40 -.55	49½	.50 -.78½	45-54	.40 -.65½	60
1930	.50 -.72½	50-54	.40 -.65	54	.45 -.80	50-54	.40 -.68	60
1931	.50 -.77½	40-48	.40 -.65	48-54	.45 -.80	40-54	.45 -.68	40-60
1932	.50 -.77½	40-48	.40 -.65	44-48	.45 -.80	40-48	.40 -.68	40-50
1933	.50 -.77½	40-48	.40 -.65	44-54	.45 -.80	40-48	.36 -.68	40-60
1934	.50 -.77½	40-48	.40 -.67½	44-48	.45 -.80	40-48	.36 -.68	40-60
1935	.50 -.77½	40-48	.40 -.67½	44-48	.45 -.80	40-48	.36 -.68	40-48
1936	.50 -.77½	40-54	.40 -.65	44-54	.40 -.80	40-54	.37½-.73	40-48
1937	.50 -.77½	40-54	.40 -.60	40-54	.40 -.80	40-54	.37½-.73	40-48
Montreal—								
1920	.55 -.80	45-60	.80	47	.55 -.85	45-60	.75 -.87½	45-60
1926	.52½-.78	44-58	.50 -.75	47-58	.50 -.75	44-60	.60 -.75	40-55
1930	.60 -.78	44-55	.50 -.85	47-55	.50 -.80	44-55	.65 -.88	44-49
1931	.50 -.78	40-55	.50 -.78	44-55	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.79	40-45
1932	.50 -.78	40-55	.50 -.78	44-55	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.75	40-45
1933	.40 -.78	40-55	.50 -.78	40-55	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.65	40-45
1934	.40 -.78	40-55	.50 -.78	40-55	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.65	40-50
1935	.40 -.80	40-55	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.75	40-55	.50 -.65	40-48
1936	.40 -.80	40-55	.50 -.80	40-47½	.50- .75	40-55	.50 -.65	40-45
1937	.40 -.90	40-55	.50 -.90	40-47	.50 -.85	40-55	.55 -.80	40-45
ONTARIO								
Ottawa—								
1920	.60 -.70	50	.68 -.75	50	.50 -.77	50	.62 -.70	50
1926	.51 -.65	44-50	.58½-.75	50	.50- .65	44-50	.50 -.65	44-50
1930	.55 -.65	50	.60 -.75	44-50	.60 -.70	44-50	.55 -.68	44-50
1931	.50 -.65	44-50	.60 -.75	44-50	.50 -.75	44-50	.50 -.70	44-50
1932	.50 -.65	44-50	.55 -.68	44-50	.50 -.68	40-50	.50 -.70	44-50
1933	.38 -.60	44-50	.50 -.61	44	.50 -.63	40-50	.40 -.70	44-50
1934	.35 -.60	44-50	.50 -.61	44	.45 -.70	40-50	.40 -.70	44-50
1935	.35 -.60	44-50	.50 -.61	44	.45 -.70	44-50	.40 -.70	40-50
1936	.35 -.60	44-50	.50 -.61	44	.45 -.70	44-50	.40 -.70	40-50
1937	.35 -.65	44-50	.50 -.67	44	.45 -.70	44-55	.50 -.75	40-50
Toronto—								
1920	.60 -.81	48-50	.78 -.88	44-48	.50 -.77	44-50	.70 -.80	48-50
1926	.50 -.65	44-50	.60 -.75	44-48	.50 -.70	44-54	.50 -.70	45-54
1930	.60 -.65	44-50	.60 -.75	44-48	.60 -.80	44-54	.60 -.90	45-54
1931	.50 -.75	44-55	.55 -.75	44-50	.50 -.80	40-50	.60 -.90	44-50
1932	.50 -.70	40-54	.55 -.75	44-48	.50 -.80	44-50	.50 -.80	40-50
1933	.50 -.70	40-54	.55 -.70	44-48	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.80	40-50
1934	.50 -.70	40-54	.55 -.70	40-48	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.80	40-50
1935	.50 -.70	40-54	.55 -.70	40-48	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.80	40-50
1936	.50 -.70	40-54	.55 -.70	40-44	.50 -.80	40-50	.50 -.80	40-50
1937	.52½-.70	40-48	.55 -.70	44	.52 -.80	40-50	.50 -.80	40-48

* The range of hours shown are full-time weekly hours; from 1931 to 1935 actual shop hours in many establishments were on a short time basis as low as 24 hours per week; a 40 hour week has been reported as standard in many cases. Data for metal trades on steam railways and in mines appear in tables for those industries.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

(b) METAL TRADES*—*Continued*

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders, Iron, Brass and Steel	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ONTARIO—*Concluded*	$		$		$		$	
Hamilton—								
1920	.65 -.80	48-55	.53 -.70	50	.65 -.80	48-59	.70 -.85	48-50
1926	.50 -.70	48-59	.45 -.60	50-59	.40 -.65	44-59	.50 -.80	44-54
1930	.60 -.70	48-59	.45 -.60	50-59	.50 -.75	49½-59	.60 -.80	44-54
1931	.50 -.70	44-58½	.45 -.65	50-58½	.40 -.75	44-59	.50 -.80	44-50
1932	.45 -.63	44-58½	.36 -.48½	50-58½	.40 -.75	40-59	.50 -.75	44-50
1933	.45 -.63	40-58½	.36 -.48½	50-58½	.40 -.70	40-59	.45 -.72	40-50
1934	.40 -.63	40-58½	.38½-.53	59	.40 -.70	40-59	.45 -.72	40-50
1935	.40 -.65	40-58½	.38½-.53	59	.40 -.75	40-59	.45 -.72	40-50
1936	.40 -.65	40-58½	.38½-.53	59	.40 -.75	40-59	.45 -.72	40-50
1937	.50 -.75	42½-59	.47½-.65	59	.50 -.85	42½-59	.50 -.80	44-50
London—								
1920	.47 -.62	50	.66 -.75	50	.60 -.76	50	.75 -.87	50
1926	.50 -.60	50	.50 -.70	50	.60 -.70	50-55	.58 -.80	50
1930	.50 -.60	44-50	.55 -.70	44	.60 -.68½	44-50	.53 -.75	50
1931	.41 -.54	40-49½	.49 -.57	44	.50 -.68½	40-50	.43 -.70	40-50
1932	.41 -.49	40-49½	.49 -.57	44	.45 -.60	40-50	.43 -.70	40-50
1933	.41 -.49	44	.49 -.57	44	.42 -.50	40-50	.40 -.60	40-50
1934	.37 -.43	40-44	.41 -.55	44	.33 -.55	40-50	.37 -.60	40-50
1935	.40 -.51	40-49½	.41 -.60	40	.33 -.60	40-50	.41 -.60	40-44
1936	.43 -.51	40-49½	.44 -.60	40	.33 -.60	40-50	.41 -.60	40-44
1937	.46 -.55	44-50	.49 -.66	44	.35 -.65	44-50	.45 -.66	44-45
Windsor—								
1920	.85 -.90	49½	.....	.....	.67 -.90	50	.80	50
1926	.55 -.75	49½	.....	.....	.55 -.90	44-50	.60 -.90	44-54
1930	.50 -.66	49½	.....	.....	.60 -.95	44-50	.60 -.90	44-55
1931	.40 -.65	49½-55	.....	.....	.60 -.95	44-50	.45 -.80	44-55
1932	.40 -.65	49½-55	.....	.....	.50 -.85	44-50	.42 -.80	40-55
1933	.40 -.65	44-55	.....	.....	.45 -.80	44-50	.40 -.80	40-55
1934	.40 -.65	44	.....	.....	.45 -.80	40-44	.40 -.70	40-50
1935	.45 -.65	40	.....	.....	.50 -.85	40-48	.40 -.70	40-50
1936	.45 -.71	40-48	.....	.....	.55 -.85	40-49½	.50 -.70	40-54
1937	.60 -.86	40-49½	.....	.....	.60 -.95	40-49½	.52 -.78	40-52
MANITOBA								
Winnipeg—								
1920	.70 -.80	50	.65 -.82	50	.60 -.80	50	.57½-.80	45
1926	.60 -.75	50	.60 -.72	50	.60 -.73	50	.55 -.70	45-50
1930	.60 -.77	40-50	.60 -.74	44	.60 -.74	40-50	.60 -.75	44-50
1931	.40 -.70	44-50	.60 -.80	44	.50 -.78	40-50	.50 -.75	40-50
1932	.40 -.68	40-50	.58 -.71	44	.50 -.75	40-50	.50 -.75	40-50
1933	.40 -.68	40-50	.56 -.68	44	.50 -.75	40-50	.50 -.72	40-50
1934	.40 -.68	44-50	.54 -.68	44	.50 -.75	44-50	.50 -.70	40-50
1935	.40 -.70	44-50	.57½-.72	50	.50 -.75	44-50	.50 -.70	40-50
1936	.40 -.70	44-50	.55 -.72	50	.50 -.75	44-50	.50 -.70	40-50
1937	.40 -.72	44-58	.57½-.76	50	.50 -.75	44-50	.52½-.78	44-50
SASKATCHEWAN								
Regina—								
1920	.85	50	.....	.....	.90	50	.78	50
1926	.60 -.85	44	.85	48	.66 -.85	48	.65	44
1930	.60 -.85	50	.85	48	.66 -.85	48	.65	44
1931	.60 -.85	44-50	.85	40	.66 -.85	40-44	.....	.....
1932	.60 -.85	40-44	.85	40	.45 -.85	40-44	.....	.....
1933	.65 -.85	40-44	.85	40	.45 -.85	40-44	.55	44
1934	.85	40	.85	40	.45 -.85	40-45	.45 -.55	44
1935	.85	40	.85	40	.50 -.85	40-45	.45 -.55	44
1936	.85	40	.85	40	.50 -.85	40-45	.45 -.55	44
1937	.54½-.90	40-55	.90	40	.50 -.90	40-44	.45 -.55	44
ALBERTA								
Calgary—								
1920	.80 -.85	44	.85	44	.85	44	.85	44
1926	.70 -.80	44	.77	44	.65 -.77	44	.75 -.77	44
1930	.80 -.85	44	.80	44	.77 -.85	44	.77 -.82	44
1931	.70 -.85	40-52	.80	40	.65 -.80	44-52	.69 -.78	44
1932	.70 -.85	40-52	.80	40	.65 -.80	40-52	.69 -.74	44
1933	.70 -.85	40-44	.80	40	.60 -.80	40-44	.69 -.74	44
1934	.70 -.85	40-44	.80	40	.60 -.80	40-44	.67 -.74	44
1935	.70 -.85	40-44	.85	40	.60 -.85	40-44	.67 -.74	44
1936	.70 -.85	40-44	.85	40	.60 -.85	40-44	.67 -.74	44
1937	.70 -.95	40-44	.90	40	.60 -.90	40-44	.71 -.77	44
Edmonton—								
1920	.70 -.80	44-50	.....	.....	.70-1.00	44-50	.70 -.87½	44
1926	.60 -.85	44-54	.....	.....	.60- .95	44-54	.75	44-54
1930	.65 -.85	44-54	.....	.....	.60- .85	44-54	.80	44
1931	.60 -.85	44-50	.....	.....	.65- .85	44-54	.80	44-54
1932	.50 -.85	44-50	.....	.....	.60- .85	44-50	.55 -.80	44-50

* See footnote on page 20.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

(b) METAL TRADES*—*Concluded*

Locality	Blacksmiths		Boilermakers		Machinists		Moulders, Iron, Brass and Steel	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ALBERTA—*Concluded*	$		$		$		$	
Edmonton—Conc.								
1933	.50 -.75	44-50	.....	.....	.50- .85	44-50	.55 -.80	44-50
1934	.50 -.75	44-50	.....	.....	.50- .85	44-50	.60 -.80	44-50
1935	.50 -.75	44-50	.....	.....	.50- .90	44-50	.60 -.80	44-50
1936	.50 -.70	44-49	.....	.....	.50- .75	44-49	.60 -.80	44-49
1937	.50 -.70	44-49	.....	.....	.50- .75	44-49	.65 -.80	44-49
BRITISH COLUMBIA								
Vancouver—								
1920	.75 -.87½	44	.78 -.92½	44	.75 -.95	44	.75 -.90	44
1926	.75 -.87½	44	.75 -.81¼	44	.75 -.81¼	44	.74 -.81¼	44
1930	.75 -.87½	44	.75 -.85	44	.74 -.85	44	.75 -.81¼	44
1931	.65 -.85	44	.75 -.90	44	.65 -.85	44	.68½-.85	44
1932	.65 -.83	44	.75 -.83	44	.60 -.80	44	.67½-.75	44
1933	.62½-.83	40-44	.75 -.83	40-44	.60 -.75	40-44	.66 -.75	44
1934	.60¾-.83	40-44	.72 -.83	40-44	.60 -.75	40-44	.60¾-.75	44
1935	.60 -.85	40-44	.72 -.85	40-44	.60 -.95	40-44	.64 -.75	44
1936	.60 -.85	40-44	.72 -.85	40-44	.60 -.95	40-44	.65 -.75	40-44
1937	.70 -.95	40-44	.70 -.95	40-44	.65 -.95	40-44	.70 -.77	40-44
Victoria—								
1920	.75 -.90	44	.77½-.90	44	.82½-.84¾	44	.87	44
1926	.72½	44	.75	44	.68 -.74	44	.68	44
1930	.80 -.84	44	.84	44	.75 -.82	44	.75	44
1931	.75 -.84	44	.84	44	.68 -.82	44	.75	44
1932	.68 -.75	44	.75	44	.68 -.75	44	.68	44
1933	.68 -.75	44	.75	44	.65 -.75	44	.68	44
1934	.68 -.75	44	.75	44	.65 -.75	44	.68	44
1935	.68 -.75	44	.75	44	.65 -.75	44	.68	44
1936	.68 -.75	44	.75	44	.65 -.75	44	.68	44
1937	.68 -.75	44	.84	44	.68 -.75	44	.75	44

* See footnote on page 20.

(c) PRINTING TRADES†

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Halifax—												
1920	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00-35.00	48	10.00	48
1926	32.00	48	30.00-35.00	44-48	30.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-35.00	44-48	10.00	44-48
1930	35.00	48	32.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	10.00	44-48
1931	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	10.00	44-48
1932	35.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	25.00-34.00	48	27.00-31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	11.00	44-48
1933	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	22.50-34.00	48	24.40-31.00	44-48	30.00-40.00	44-48	11.00	44-48
1934	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	21.50-34.00	48	24.40-31.00	44-48	27.00-36.00	44-48	11.00	44-48
1935	32.00	48	25.00-35.00	44-48	21.50-34.00	48	24.25-31.00	44-48	27.00-36.00	44-48	11.00	44-48
1936	32.00	48	25.00-33.45	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	24.25-31.00	44-48	27.00-35.00	44-48	11.00	44-48
1937	34.00	48	25.00-33.45	44-48	24.00-34.00	48	24.25-26.00	44-48	27.00-35.00	44-48	11.00	44-48
Saint John—												m
1920	30.00	48	30.00	48	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48	10.00	48
1926	33.00	48	31.80	44	36.00	48	31.80	44	30.00	44	10.00	44
1930	36.00	48	33.00	44	36.00	48	32.80-36.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1931	37.00-40.00	48	33.00-38.00	44	37.00	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1932	33.30-36.00	48	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	10.00-13.00	44
1933	33.30-35.10	43½	33.00	44	33.30-35.10	43½	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1934	30.00-31.59	43½	33.00	44	30.00-31.59	43½	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1935	33.00-35.10	48	33.00	44	33.30	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1936	33.00-35.10	48	33.00	44	33.30	48	32.80-38.00	44	31.00	44	9.00-12.00	44
1937	33.00-37.00	48	33.00	44	35.10	48	30.75-38.00	44	33.00	44	9.00-11.00	44
Quebec—												
1920	28.00	48	26.00	48	24.00	48	21.00-28.00	48	24.50-30.00	48	6.00-11.00	48
1926	29.00	48	29.00	48	28.00	48	23.00-32.00	48	26.50-32.00	48	8.00-15.00	48
1930	31.00	48	31.00	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	27.00-35.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1931	32.50	48	32.50	48	33.00	48	28.00-37.00	48	27.00-35.00	48	9.00-15.00	48
1932	32.50	48	32.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.50	48	25.00-32.50	48	9.00-12.00	43-48
1933	30.50	48	30.50	48	29.70-32.00	48	28.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1934	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1935	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1936	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-31.00	48	9.00-12.00	48
1937	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-30.50	48	25.00-32.00	48	25.00-31.50	48	25.00-32.50	48	7.50-12.00	48

†Samples of wages and hours of labour for lithographers, photo-engravers, stereotypers and electrotypers appear in Table XI.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES —*Continued*

(c) PRINTING TRADES†

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Montreal—												
1920	36.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	14.50	48
1926	38.00-42.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00	48	36.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1930	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1931	38.00-44.00	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	36.00-40.00	48	33.75	48	15.00	48
1932	38.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	35.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44-48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1933	36.00-44.00	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	32.00-36.00	44-48	30.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1934	36.00-44.00	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	27.00-33.75	48	12.50-15.00	48
1935	36.00-45.50	48	30.00-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	27.00-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1936	36.00-45.50	48	31.20-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	31.20-36.00	44-48	31.20-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
1937	36.00-45.50	48	31.20-40.00	44-48	32.00-43.00	48	31.20-36.00	44-48	31.20-36.00	48	12.50-15.00	48
Ottawa—												
1920	38.00	45½	35.00	48	34.00	48	35.00	48	34.00	48	13.50	48
1926	42.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1930	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	34.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1931	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	35.00-37.00	48	13.50	48
1932	44.00	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	38.70	48	35.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1933	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1934	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1935	37.60	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	36.75	48	32.00-40.00	44-48	30.00-36.00	48	13.50	48
1936	39.60	46½	32.00-41.00	48	38.70	48	32.00-40.00	48	30.00-36.00	48	10.50-14.50	48
1937	44.00	46¼	30.00-38.00	45-48	43.00	48	30.00-38.00	45-48	30.00-36.00	45-48	10.50-14.50	45-48
Toronto—												
1920	38.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	36.00	48	35.20-38.00	48	34.00-36.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1926	42.50	46½	35.20-40.00	44-48	41.50	48	35.20-40.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1930	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44-48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1931	47.50	46½	35.00-42.00	44-48	46.50	48	36.00-42.00	44-48	36.00-40.00	44-48	16.80-18.00	48
1932	47.50	46½	35.00-40.00	44-48	46.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	15.00-18.00	44-48
1933	44.00	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	43.00	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1934	45.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	44.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1935	46.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	45.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.50-18.00	44-48
1936	47.50	46½	33.00-40.00	44-48	46.50	48	33.00-40.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1937	42.50	40	33.00-40.00	40-48	48.50	48	33.00-40.00	40-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
Hamilton—												
1920	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	34.00	48	12.00-15.00	44-48
1926	41.00	48	35.00	44-48	40.00	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-16.00	44-48
1930	43.25	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	42.25	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-44.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1931	43.50	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	42.50	48	35.00-38.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1932	43.50	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	42·50	48	33.75-36.00	44-48	33.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1933	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	35.00	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1934	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	35.00	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1935	37.75	48	33.75-38.00	44-48	36.75	48	31.50-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1936	37.75	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	36.75	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
1937	39.25	48	33.00-36.00	44-48	38.25	48	30.00-36.00	44-48	32.00-40.00	44-48	11.00-15.40	44-48
London—												
1920	35.00	44	35.00	48	30.00	44	27.50	48	30.00	48	10.00	48
1926	38.00	44	37.00	44-48	36.00	44	34.00	44-48	35.00	48	14.00	48
1930	38.00	44	30.00-38.00	44-48	36.00	44	36.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	48	11.50	48
1931	38.00	44	35.00-38.00	44-48	36.00	44	36.00	44-48	35.00-40.00	48	11.50	48
1932	34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	32·40	44	36.00	44-48	31.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
1933	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	32.40	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1934	30.80-34.20	44	33.30-38.00	44-48	34.20	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1935	30.80-34.20	44	33.00-38.00	44-48	34.20	44	32.40-38.00	44-48	29.95-40.00	48	11.50	48
1936	30.80-34.20	44	33.00-38.00	44-48	34.20	44	30.00-38.00	44-48	30.50-40.00	48	11.50	48
1937	35.00-37.00	44	33.00-38.00	44-48	35.00	44	30.00-38.00	44-48	29.00-40.00	48	11.50	48
Windsor—												
1920	39.00	48	39.00	48	45.00	48	35.00	48	.....	.....	14.00	48
1926	48.00	48	41.00	44-48	45.00	48	44.00	48	37.50	44-48	15.00	44-48
1930	52.32	48	44.00	44-48	56.32	48	40.00-45.00	44-48	40.00	44-48	17.00	44-48
1931	50.88	48	44.00	44-48	49.00	48	40.00-48.00	44-48	40.00	44-48	17.00	44-48
1932	45.60	48	39.60-44.15	44-48	42.00	48	34.00-45.00	44-48	36.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1933	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	44-48	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	44-48	36.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1934	38.40	48	35.20-40.00	40-48	35.00	48	28.00-40.00	40-48	28.00-38.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1935	38.40	48	35.20-45.00	40-48	35.00	48	30.00-40.00	40-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1936	38.40	48	35.20-45.00	40-48	35.00	48	30.00-40.00	40-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
1937	40.80	48	36.00-45.00	40-48	37.40	48	30.00-40.00	40-48	28.00-40.00	44-48	15.00	44-48
Winnipeg—												
1920	46.00	46	44.00	48	41.00	48	44.00	48	39.00	48	12.00-18.00	48
1926	44.00	46	39.60	44-48	43.75	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1930	47.00	46	39.60	44-48	45.00	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1931	47.00	46	39.60	44-48	46.00	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-40.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1932	43.00	46	39.60	44-48	42.00	48	39.60	44-48	35.00-39.00	44-48	12.00-18.00	44-48
1933	40.00	46	35.20	44-48	39.00	48	35.20	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	11.00-18.00	44-48
1934	40.00	46	35.20	44-48	39.00	48	35.20	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	11.00-18.00	44-48
1935	40.00	46	35.20	44-48	39.00	48	35.20	44-48	33.00-39.00	44-48	11.10-18.00	44-48
1936	40.00	46	35.20	44-48	39.00	48	35.20	44-48	33.00-38.00	44-48	11.00-18.00	44-48
1937	40.00	46	35.20	44-48	39.00	48	35.20	44-48	33.00-38.00	44-48	11.00-18.00	44-48

† See footnote on page 22.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
—Continued

(c) PRINTING TRADES†—*Concluded*

Locality	Compositors, Machine and Hand, News		Compositors, Machine and Hand, Job		Pressmen, News		Pressmen, Job		Bookbinders		Bindery Girls	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$	
Regina—												
1920	37.00	48	43.12	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	42.00	48	21.00	48
1926	44.00	48	40.25	44	44.00	48	40.35	44	40.35	44	19.00	44
1930	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	48	43.15	44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1931	48.00	48	44.00	44	47.04	48	43.15	44	44.00	44	20.00	44
1932	43.00	48	39.60	44	42.24	48	39.60	44	44.00	44	18.00	44
1933	37.45	48	34.32	44	36.50	48	34.65	44	40.00	44	15.00	44
1934	37.45	48	34.32	44	37.45	48	34.65	44	34.32	44	15.00	44
1935	37.45	48	34.32	44	37.45	48	34.65	44	34.32	44	15.00	44
1936	37.45	48	34.32	44	37.45	48	34.65	44	34.32	44	15.00	44
1937	37.45	48	35.20	44	37.45	48	35.20	44	35.20	44	15.00	44
Saskatoon—												
1920	42.00	48	42.00	44	46.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	37.50	48	14.00	44
1926	44.00	48	40.35	44	44.00	48	37.50-40.35	44	47.00	48	18.00	44
1930	48.00	48	44.00	44	48.00	48	44.00	44	35.00-55.00	44	17.00	44
1931	43.20	48	39.60	44	43.20	48	39.60	44	35.00-55.00	44	17.00	44
1932	43.20	48	39.60	44	43.20	48	39.60	44	35.00-48.00	44	17.00	44
1933	40.00	45	39.60	44	42.00	45	39.60	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1934	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1935	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1936	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	35.65-42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
1937	40.00	45	39.60-42.00	44	42.00	45	42.00	44	35.00-40.00	44	17.00	44
Calgary—												
1920	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	45.00	45	21.00	45
1926	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1930	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1931	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	39.60	44	18.90	44
1932	43.20	45	40.50	44	43.20	45	40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1933	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1934	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	14.00-17.60	44
1935	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.25-39.00	44	13.00-18.00	44
1936	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	34.00-39.00	44	13.00-18.00	44
1937	38.25	45	40.50	44	38.25	45	35.00-40.50	44	33.00-39.00	44	13.00-18.00	44
Edmonton—												
1920	45.00	45	41.28	48	45.00	45	42.00	44	41.28	44	17.60	44
1926	43.20	45	39.60	44	43.20	45	39.60	44	39.60	44	18.00	44
1930	47.25	45	44.00	44	47.25	45	44.00	44	44.00	44	20.68	44
1931	48.00	45	44.00	44	48.00	45	44.00	44	46.20	44	20.68	44
1932	43.20	45	42.20	44	43.20	45	42.24	44	39.60-42.24	44	18.90	44
1933	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1934	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1935	38.25	45	37.40	44	38.25	45	37.40-42.24	44	37.40	44	1 17.60	44
1936	38.25	45	37.40-39.60	44	38.25	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
1937	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	40.50	45	37.40-39.60	44	37.40	44	17.60	44
Vancouver—												
1920	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00	48	19.50	48
1926	45.00	45	42.00	44–48	45.00	48	42.00	44–48	42.00	44–48	21.00	44–48
1930	48.00	45	45.00	44–48	48.00	48	45.00	44–48	45.00	44–48	23.00	44–48
1931	48.00	45	45.00	44–48	48.00	48	45.00	44–48	38.50-45.00	44–48	23.00	44–48
1932	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.50-45.00	44–48	16.00-20.25	44–48
1933	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.00-45.00	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1934	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.00-45.00	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1935	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.00-45.00	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1936	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	35.00-42.30	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
1937	43.20	45	40.50	44–48	43.20	48	40.50	44–48	38.00-45.00	44–48	14.00-20.25	44–48
Victoria—												
1920	40.50	45	40.50	48	40.50	48	39.00	48	39.00	48	19.50	48
1926	45.00	45	44.00	44	45.00	48	42.00	44	42.00	44	21.00	44
1930	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	22.50	44
1931	48.00	45	45.00	44	48.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44	22.50	44
1932	43.20	45	40.92-45.00	40–44	43.20	48	45.00	40–44	40.92-45.00	40–44	20.40-22.50	40–44
1933	36.00-43.20	37½–45	36.84-45.00	40–44	43.20	48	36.84-45.00	40–44	36.84-45.00	40–44	20.40-22.50	40–44
1934	36.00-43.20	37½–45	36.84-45.00	40–44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	40–44	36.84-45.00	40–44	19.00-22.50	40–44
1935	36.00-43.20	37½–45	40.50-45.00	44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	44	40.50-45.00	44	19.00-22.50	44
1936	36.00-43.20	37½–45	40.50-45.00	40–44	36.00-43.20	48	37.80-45.00	44	40.50-45.00	44	19.00-22.50	44
1937	40.00-48.00	37½–45	45.00-48.00	44	40.00-48.00	48	42.00-45.00	44	45.00	44	20.00-22.50	44

† See footnote on page 22.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
—*Continued*

(d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS§§

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA											
Halifax—											
1920	.....	.52	59	.56½-.69	54-57	.42½-.70	59-60	.60	54	.35 -.48	54
1926	.....	.45	63	.52 -.61½	54-63	.39 -.63	54-63	.47½-.60	54	.30 -.43	50
1930	.61	.....	60	.50 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.63 -.77	44	.40 -.47	44
1931	.61	.....	60	.50 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.72 -.77	44	.40 -.50	44
1932	.61	.....	60	.55 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.72 -.77	44	.40 -.50	44
1933	.55	.....	60	.50 -.70	44	.46 -.70	44-56	.66 -.70	44	.35 -.45	44
1934	.55	.....	60	.50 -.70	44	.46 -.70	44-56	.66 -.70	44	.35 -.45	44
1935	.55	.....	60	.50 -.70	44	.46 -.70	44	.66 -.70	44	.35 -.45	44
1936	.58	.....	60	.53 -.74	44	.48 -.74	44-56	.69 -.74	44	.35 -.47	44
1937	.61	.....	53	.55 -.77	44	.51 -.77	44-56	.73 -.82	44-56	.35 -.55	44
Sydney—											
1920	.....	.50	54-60	.52	60	.35 -.62	60-91	.38	60	.37½	60
1926	.50	.45	54-63	.43 -.50	53	.33 -.59	60-91	.52	59	.32 -.35	54-59
1930	.50	.....	60-67	.35 -.51	53	.34 -.56	53-91	.52	53	.32 -.35	53-59
1931	.50	.....	60-67	.35 -.51	53	.34 -.50	53-91	.52	53	.32 -.35	53-59
1932	.41	.....	60-70	.41	.....	.40 -.51	45-91	.47	45	.31	54
1933	.45	.....	60-70	.41	.....	.44 -.57	45-91	.52	45	.34	54
1934	.48	.....	60-70	.45	.....	.48 -.57	54-91	.52	54	.35 -.44	54
1935	.48	.....	60-70	.45	.....	.48 -.57	54-91	.52	54	.35 -.44	54
1936	.48	.....	60-70	.45	.....	.48 -.57	54-91	.52	54	.44	54
1937	.50	.....	60-70	.47	.....	.50 -.59	54-91	.54	54	.46	54
NEW BRUNSWICK											
Saint John—											
1920	.....	.55	62	.45 -.57	54	.42 -.72	54-63	.55 -.72	48-63	.48	54
1926	.46	.....	62	.42 -.57	54	.35 -.55	48-63	.42 -.58	48	.30	54-63
1930	.50	.....	62	.47 -.57	54	.37 -.62	48-65	.62	48	.30	54-63
1931	.50	.....	62	.50 -.57	54	.37 -.62	44-65	.62	44	.30	54-63
1932*(a)*	*(a)*.50	.....	62	*(a)*.50-.57	*(a)*54	.37 -.62	40-56	*(a)*.62	40	*(a)*.30	54-63
1933	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	40-56	.50½	40	.24½	54-63
1934	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	48-63	.50½	48	.24½	54-63
1935	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	48-63	.50½	48	.24½-.28	54-63
1936	.40½	.....	62	.40½-.46½	54	.30 -.50½	48-63	.50½	48	.24½-.28	54-63
1937	.43	.....	62	.42½-.49	54	.31½-.53½	48-63	.53½	48	.26 -.29½	54-63
QUEBEC											
Quebec—											
1920	.....	.45	60	.45	54	.35 -.53	54-60	.48 -.57	54	.35	60
1926	.....	.45	60	.43 -.45	60	.30 -.53½	53½-70	.43 -.57	53½	.30	53½
1930	.55	.50	60	.45 -.50	60-65	.34 -.60	47-57	.45 -.54	47	.35	60
1931	.55	.50	60	.45 -.50	49½-65	.34 -.62	44	.54 -.64	44	.35	60
1932	.55	.50	60	.45 -.50	54-65	.34 -.62	40-57	.56 -.64	40	.35	60
1933	.51	.46	60	.41½-.45	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.32½	54-63
1934	.51	.46	60	.41½-.45	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.27½-.32½	54-63
1935	.51	.46	60	.41½-.45	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.27½-.32½	54-63
1936	.51	.....	60	.41½-.45½	54-59	.31 -.57½	40-54	.52 -.59½	40	.27½-.32½	54-63
1937	.53	.....	60	.45 -.47½	54-59	.35 -.61	40-54	.50 -.61	40	.30- .35	54-63
Levis—											
1920	.40	.....	77	.38	60	.30 -.50	60	.35	60	.30	60
1926	.32	.....	75	.33	55	.30 -.50	55	.42	55	.28½-.30	55
1930	.35	.....	55	.35	55	.30 -.52	55	.49	55	.30	55
1931	.34	.....	50	.33	45	.30 -.52	50	.50	50	.30	45
1932	.30	.....	63	.33	50	.25 -.50	50	.48	50	.27	45
1933	.27	.....	55	.30	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1934	.27	.....	55	.30	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	36
1935	.27	.....	55	.35	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	40
1936	.25	.....	55	.35	40	.25 -.45	45	.45	45	.25	40
1937	.25 -.27	.....	50-70	.47	45	.25 -.40	45	.48	45	.25	40
Montreal—											
1920	.....	.55	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1926	.56	.51	70	.44 -.51	60	.31 -.58	50-70	.51 -.63	50	.35	60
1930	.60	.55	70	.48 -.55	60	.38 -.62	50-70	.55 -.65	50	.35	54
1931	.60	.55	45-70	.51 -.55	48	.38 -.62	45-65	.55 -.65	45	.35	48
1932	.60	.55	40-70	.51 -.55	40	.38 -.62	45-62	.55 -.65	45	.35	48
1933	.56	.51	39-63	.47 -.51	48	.34 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1934	.56	.51	54	.47 -.51	40	.34 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1935	.56	.51	54	.47 -.51	40	.30 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1936	.56	.51	54	.47 -.51	40-48	.30 -.58	40	.51 -.61	40	.31	48
1937	.60	.55	54	.53 -.57	40-48	.30 -.62	40	.55 -.65	40	.35	48

§§ See footnotes on page 29.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
—Continued

(d) Electric Street Railways§§

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	One man cars	Two men cars									
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Quebec—*Concluded*											
Hull—											
1920	.....	.48	54	.45 -.51	54	.41 -.50	54	.41 -.48	54	.40	54
1926	.49	.45	54	.45 -.51	54	.41 -.46	54-70	.43 -.50	54	.40	54
1930	.49	.45	54	.45 -.48	54	.41 -.46	54-70	.43 -.52	54	.40	54
1931	.49	.45	54	.45 -.48	54	.41 -.46	54-70	.43 -.52	54	.40	54
1932	.44	.40	54	.40½-.43	54	.37 -.41½	48-63	.39 -.47	48	.36	54
1933	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35 -.38½	48-63	.37 -.44	48	.34	54
1934	.41	.37½	54	.40	54	.35 -.38½	48-63	.37 -.44	48	.34	54
1935	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.34 -.46	48-63	.37 -.44	48	.34	48
1936	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.34 -.46	48-63	.37 -.44	48	.34	48
1937	.41	.....	54	.37	48	.34 -.46	48-63	.37 -.44	48	.34	48
Ontario											
Ottawa—											
1920	.....	.55	54	.54	54	.42 -.60	54	.55 -.57½	54	.48	54
1926	.55	.50	54	.45 -.52	54	.39 -.55	54	.50 -.60	54	.44 -.46	54
1930	.55	.50	50	.40 -.55	54	.40 -.58	54	.40 -.60	54	.38 -.48	54
1931	.54	.49	49½	.48 -.56	48	.39½-.59	48	.40½-.61	48	.38½-.49	48
1932	.54	.49	49½	.35 -.56	48	.35 -.59	48	.39½-.61	48	.38½-.49	48
1933	.54	.....	49½	.51 -.56	48	.35 -.59	48	.35½-.61	48	.38½-.49	48
1934	.54	.....	49½	.51 -.56	48	.35 -.59	48	.35½-.61	48	.38½-.44½	48
1935	.54	.....	49½	.51 -.56	48	.35 -.59	48	.35½-.61	48	.38½-.44½	48
1936	.54	.....	49½	.51 -.56	48	.35 -.59	48	.35 -.61	48	.38½-.44½	48
1937	.54	.....	49½	.51 -.56	48	.35 -.59	48	.45 -.61	48	.38½-.44½	48
Cornwall—											
1920	.35	.....	60	*(n)* 90.00	60	.38 -.44	60	.44	60	.32	60
1926	.40	.....	66	*(n)* 90.00-110.00	60	.38 -.50	56½	.....	.....	.30	60
1930	.44	.....	66	.46	60	.39 -.54	60	.49	60	.35	60
1931	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1932	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1933	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1934	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1935	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1936	.44	.....	60	.46	60	.39 -.54	50	.49	60	.35	55
1937	.46	.....	54	.48	55	.37 -.54	50	.47 -.51	60	.30	55
Oshawa—											
1920	.....	.42	60	.42	60	.40-.48	60	.43-.48	60	.45	54
1926	.....	.40	60	.43	60	.36-.48	51-60	.43-.48	60	.38	54
1930	.52	.....	60	.47	44-48	.40-.65	48-60	.53	54	.40	54
1931	.52	.....	60	.47	44	.40-.55	44-48	.53	48	.40	49
1932*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.....	60	.50*(b)*	40	.40-.55*(b)*	36-48	.53*(b)*	48	.40*(b)*	40
1933*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.....	60	.50*(b)*	40	.40-.55*(b)*	36-48	.53*(b)*	48	.40*(b)*	40
1934*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.....	60	.50*(b)*	44	.40-.55*(b)*	51-63	.....	.....	.40*(b)*	47
1935*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.....	60	.50*(b)*	44	.40-.55*(b)*	51-63	.....	.....	.40*(b)*	51
1936*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.....	60	.50*(b)*	44	.40-.55*(b)*	51-63	.....	.....	.40*(b)*	45
1937	.55*(b)*	.....	83	.50-.54*(b)*	44	.47-.59*(b)*	48-60	.....	.....	.40-.43*(b)*	54
Toronto—											
1920	.....	.60	48	.62 -.68	44	.55 -.75	44	.73	44	.54	48
1926	.65	.60	48	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44	.60 -.73	44	.45 -.59	48
1930	.65	.60	48	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44	.60 -.73	44	.45 -.59	48
1931	.65	.60	48	.72 -.78	40-48	.54 -.813	7½-42	.60 -.793	7½-42	.45 -.59	40
1932	.65	.60	40-48	.72 -.78	36	.54 -.81	32	.60 -.79	32-36	.45 -.59	32
1933	.65	.60	40-48	.72 -.78	36	.54 -.81	32	.60 -.79	32-36	.45 -.60	32
1934	.65	.60	44	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44-48	.60 -.79	44-48	.45 -.60	48
1935	.65	.60	44	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44-48	.60 -.79	44-48	.45 -.60	48
1936	.65	.60	44	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44-48	.60 -.79	44-48	.45 -.60	48
1937	.65	.60	44-48	.72 -.78	44	.54 -.81	44-48	.57½-.79	44-48	.45 -.60	48
St. Catharines—											
1920	.....	.50	54	.45-.50	60	.35-.53	60	.40-.53	60	.35-.40	60
1926	.....	.48	63	.40-.55	54	.35-.50	50-60	.42-.50	50	.35-.40	60
1930	.52	.48	63	.40-.60	50	.35-.53	45	.50-.58	45	.35	54
1931	.52	.48	54	.40-.60	45	.35-.53	35-56	.50-.58	35	.35	45
1932*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.40-.60*(b)*	45	.37-.53*(b)*	35-50	.50-.58*(b)*	40	.35*(b)*	45
1933*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.50-.60*(b)*	45	.37-.58*(b)*	44-48	.50-.58*(b)*	40	.35*(b)*	45
1934*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.50-.60*(b)*	49	.37-.58*(b)*	44-48	.50-.58*(b)*	44	.35*(b)*	47½
1935*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.50-.60*(b)*	49	.37-.58*(b)*	44-48	.50-.58*(b)*	44	.35*(b)*	47½
1936*(b)*	.52*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.50-.60*(b)*	49	.37-.58*(b)*	44-48	.50-.58*(b)*	44	.35*(b)*	47½
1937	.53*(b)*	.48*(b)*	54	.50-.60*(b)*	49	.37-.58*(b)*	44-48	.50-.58*(b)*	44	.35*(b)*	47½
Hamilton—											
1920	.....	.52	57	.50 -.66	55	.46 -.57	55	.58	55	.45	60
1926	.....	.48	54-57	.50 -.66	50	.40½-.52½	55	.58	55	.45	54
1930	.57	.52	54	.48 -.73	44	.46½-.56½	55	.58	55	.49	55
1931	.57	.52	54	.40 -.73	44	.46½-.56½	48	.58	48	.49	48

§§ See footnotes on page 29.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
—*Continued*

(d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS§§

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ONTARIO—*Continued*	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Hamilton—Concluded											
1932	.54	.49	48	.40 -.65	44	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	48
1933	.54	.....	40	.40 -.65	45	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1934	.54	.....	40	.42 -.65	45	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1935	.54	.....	40	.42 -.65	45	.43½-.53½	48	.55	48	.46	54
1936	.58	.....	44	.50 -.69	45	.47½-.57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
1937	.58	.....	44	.50 -.69	45	.47½-.57½	48	.59	48	.50	54
Brantford—											
1920	.....	*(l)*.43	54	.45	54	.36 -.54	54	.56	54	.42	54
1926	.50	.....	54	.50	54	.41 -.59	54	.61	54	.45	54
1930	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 -.59	50-63	.61	54	.45	50
1931	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 -.59	50-63	.61	54	.45	50
1932	.50	.....	50	.50	54	.45 -.59	50-63	.66	54	.45	50
1933	.45	.....	46¾	.50	48	.45 -.50	48	.60	48	.45	45
1934	.45	.....	46¾	.50	48	.45 -.60	44-48	.60	48	.45	45
1935	.45	.....	46¾	.50	48	.45 -.60	40-48	.60	48	.45	45
1936	.45½	.....	46¾	.50½	48	.45 -.60½	40-48	.60½	48	.45½	45
1937	.48	.....	46¾	.53	48	.48 -.58	40-48	.63½	48	.48	45
Guelph—											
1920	.....	.45	51	.45	59	.35 -.40	59	.40-.45	59	.40	54
1926	.45	.....	53	.45 -.47½	59	-.45	59	.45	59	.35	59
1930	.45	.....	53	.45	59	.25 -.45	59	.47½	59	.35	59
1931	.45	.....	55	.45	55	.30 -.45	55	.47½	55	.35	55
1932	.45	.....	55	.45	55	.30 -.45	55	.47½	55	.35	55
1933	.40	.....	54	.40	54	.32 -.42½	54	.45	54	.35	60
1934	.40	.....	54	.40 -.45	44-45	.32 -.42½	54	.45	54	.35	50
1935	.40	.....	54	.40 -.45	44-45	.32 -.42½	54-60	.45	54	.35	44
1936	.40	.....	54	.40 -.45	44-45	.32 -.42½	54-60	.45	54	.35	44
1937	.40	.....	54	.40 -.45	44-45	.32 -.42½	54-60	.45	54	.35	44
Kitchener—											
1920	.....	.45	63⅔	.65 -.72½	54	.35 -.55	60	.45	60	.42½	60
1926	.....	.45	70	.72½	54	.40 -.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1930	.45	.45	60	.70 -.72½	54	.40 -.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1931	.45	.45	60	.70 -.72½	54	.40 -.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1932	.45	.45	60	.70 -.72½	54	.40 -.50	60	.50	60	.40	60
1933	.45	.45	60	.70 -.72½	54	.40 -.50	54-60	.50	54	.40	48
1934*(c)*	.45*(c)*	.45 *(c)*	58	.70-.72½*(c)*	54	.40-.50*(c)*	54	.50*(c)*	54	.40*(c)*	48
1935*(c)*	.45*(c)*	.45*(c)*	58	.70-.72½*(c)*	54	.40-.50*(c)*	54	.50*(c)*	54	.40*(c)*	48
1936*(c)*	.45*(c)*	.45*(c)*	58	.70-.72½*(c)*	54	.40-.50*(c)*	54	.50*(c)*	54	.40*(c)*	48
1937	.45	.45	58-60	.70 -.72½	54	.40 -.50	54	.50	54	.40	48
London—											
1920	.....	.48	55½	.43 -.49	60	.39 -.56	60	.42½-.51	60	.36 -.46	60
1926	.....	.48	55	.45 -.60	60	.40 -.60	50-63	.50	50	.35 -.45	50
1930	.55	.50	55	.40 -.65	50-54	.42 -.65	50-63	.47 -.60	50	.40 -.45	54
1931	.50	.....	55	.52 -.65	47½	.42 -.65	47½-63	.57 -.60	47½	.40 -.45	47½
1932	.45	.....	54	.47 -.63	44½	.43 -.63	44½-56	.57 -.60	44½	.45	44½
1933	.45	.....	54	.47- .63	44½	.43 -.63	44½-56	.55 -.60	44½	.45	44½
1934	.45	.....	54	.50 -.63	44½	.43 -.63	44½-56	.55 -.60	44½	.45	44½
1935	.45	.....	54	.50 -.63	44½	.43 -.63	44½-56	.55 -.60	44½	.45	44½
1936	.45	.....	54	.50 -.63	44½	.43 -.63	44½-56	.55 -.60	44½	.40 -.45	44½
1937	.47	.....	54	.47 -.65	44½	.45 -.65	44½	.57 -.62	44½	.47	44½
Windsor—											
1920	.....	.55	63	.60 -.70	54	.45 -.65	54	.65	54	.45	54
1926	.....	.60	63	.60 -.70	54	.40 -.67½	54	.50 -.62½	54	.40	60
1930	.62	.62	57	.60 -.70	54	.40 -.67½	54	.60 -.67½	54	.40 -.50	54
1931	.62	.62	57	.62 -.70	54	.40 -.67½	54	.62½-.67½	54	.40 -.50	54
1932	.53	.53	55½	.60	54	.36 -.64	48	.59½-.63	48	.40 -.42½	50
1933	.53	.53	.....	.60	44	.36 -.64	40-56	.54½-.64	40	.42¾	44
1934	.53	.53	51	.60	44	.36 -.64	40-56	.54½-.61½	40	.42¾	44
1935	.53	.53	51	.60	44	.50 -.64	44-48	.50 -.61½	48	.50	44
1936	.53	.53	51	.60 -.70	44	.50 -.71	44-48	.55 -.70	48	.50	44
1937	.60	.60	51	.70 -.80	44	.50 -.80	44-48	.50 -.70	48	.55	44
Sault Ste. Marie—											
1920	.....	.45*(k)*	60-66	.....	.....	.45 -.48	.....	.55	60	.....	.....
1926	.45	.....	60-66	.....	.....	.38 -.45	66	.45	66	.40	48
1930	.45	.....	60-66	.....	.....	.38 -.45	66	.45	77	.40	48
1931	.45	.....	60	.....	.....	.35 -.45	77-91	.45	77	.40	48
1932	.43½	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 -.48	70-91	.45	70	.40	48
1933	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 -.45	70-91	.45	70	.....	.....
1934	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 -.45	70-91	.45	70	.....	.....
1935	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 -.45	65-91	.45	65	.....	.....
1936	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 -.45	65-91	.45	65	.37½	54
1937	.40	.....	60	.....	.....	.32 -.45	65-91	.45	65	.37½	54

§§ See footnotes on page 29.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES—*Continued*

(d) ELECTRIC STREET RAILWAYS§§—*Continued*

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$	$		$		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Concluded*											
Port Arthur—											
1920	.....	.55	60	.80	49½	.52 -.65	49½	*(n)*132.00	49½	.50	49½
1926	.57½	.....	54	.72 -.77	44	.45 -.62	49½	160.00	49½	.42 -.47	49½
1930	.62	.....	54	.57 -.88	44	.50 -.65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 -.49	49½
1931	.62	.....	54	.57 -.88	44	.50 - 65	49½	168.00	49½	.42 -.49	49½
1932	.....	.....	54	.57 -.88	44	.45½-.61	49½	155.80	49½	.40 -.45	49½
1933	.57½	.....	48	.57 -.79½	44	.46½-.61	44	155.80	44	.40 -.45	44
1934	.57½	.....	48	.57 -.79½	44	.46½-.61	44	155.80	44	.40 -.45	44
1935	.57½	.....	48	.57 -.79½	44	.45½-.61	44	155.80	44	.40 -.45	44
1936	.57½	.....	48	.57 -.79½	44	.45½-.61	44	155.80	44	.47	44
1937	.57½	.....	48	.57 -.79½	44	.45½-.61	44	155.80	44	.47	44
Fort William—											
1920	.....	.55	58½	.70	49	.50	49	*(n)*148.00	63	.50	50
1926	.57½	.50	51½-63	.72 -.77	44	.45 -.62	49-60	148.00	49	.42 -.47	49
1930	.62	.....	51½-63	.75 -.88	44	.45 -.65	49-60	160.00	49	.49	49
1931	.62	.....	51½-63	.75 -.88	44	.45 -.65	54-60	160.00	60	.49	49
1932	.57½	.....	52½-63	.75 -.88	44	.55 -.61	54-60	160.00	60	.49	49
1933	.57½	.....	63	.55 -.79½	48	.51 -.61	48	148.00	48	.47	48
1934	.57½	.....	40-49	.55 -.79½	48	.51 -.61	48	148.00	48	.47	44
1935	.57½	.....	40-49	.55 -.79½	48	.51 -.61	48	148.00	48	.47	44
1936	.57½	.....	40-49	.55 -.79½	44	.51 -.61	48	148.00	44	.47	44
1937	.60	.....	40-49	.57½-.82	44	.53½-63¾	48	154.00	44	.49	44
MANITOBA											
Winnipeg—											
1920	.....	.60	50	.60 -.94½	44	.44 -.75	48	.75 -.80	44-48	.44	48
1926	.62½	.57	50	.52 -.91	44	.44 -.77	40	.60 -.77	40	.35 -.44	44
1930	.65½	.60	48	.52 -.94½	44	.42½-.75	44	.61 -.75	44	.35 -.45	44
1931	.65½	.60	42-48	.52 -.94½	44	.42½-.75	42	.61 -.75	42	.35 -.45	44
1932	.59-.63*(d)*	.54-.58*(d)*	42-48	.48½-.88	44	.40 -.70	39-44	.57 -.70	39-42	.40½	44
1933	.56	.51	42	.44 -.80½	44-48	.38½-.64	39-44	.52 -.64	39-42	.38½	44
1934	.56	.51	42	.44 -.80½	44-48	.38½-.64	40-44	.52 -.64	40-42	.38½	44
1935	.56	.51	42	.44 -.80½	44-48	.38½-.64	44-48	.52 -.64	44-48	.38½	18
1936	.57	.52	42	.45 -.86	44-48	.39½-.65	44-48	.53 -.65	44-48	.38½-.39½	48
1937	.57	.52	42	.45 -.86	44-48	.39½-.65	44-48	.53 -.65	44-48	.38½-.39½	48
SASKATCHEWAN											
Regina (m)—											
1920	.....	.55	54	.....	.....	.48 -.67	54	.65	54	.52	54
1926	.65	.55	54	*(c)*190.00	.....	.48 -.75	54	.70	54	.45 -.48	54
1930	.67	.57	54	195.00	.....	.45 -.80	54	.75	54	.45 -.48	54
1931	.67	.57	54	195.00	.....	.45 -.80	54	.75	54	.45 -.48	54
1932	.68½	.58½	48	195.00	.....	.45 -.80	48	.75	48	.45 -.48	48
1933	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1934	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1935	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1936	.55½	.45½	48	141.91	.....	.40 -.61	48	.58½	48	.40 -.45	48
1937	.62½	.52½	48	152.50	.....	.47½-.65½	48	.65½	48	.47½-.52½	48
Saskatoon—											
1920	.....	.60	54	.91	54	.52½-.73½	54	.....	54	.42½	60
1926	.66	.....	48	.88½	48	.51½-.72½	48	.....	48	.42½-.49½	60
1930	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50-.80	48-54	.....	48	.45-.49½	60
1931	.68½	.....	48	.92	48	.50-.80	48-54	.....	48	.45-.49½	60
1932*(e)*	.68½*(e)*	.....	48	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48-54	.....	48	.45-.49½*(e)*	51
1933*(e)*	.68½*(e)*	.....	48	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48-54	.82½*(e)*	48	.45-.49½*(e)*	48
1934*(e)*	.68½*(e)*	.....	48	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48-59	.82½*(e)*	48	.45-.49½*(e)*	48
1935*(e)*	.68½*(e)*	.....	48	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48-59	.82½*(e)*	48	.45-.47½*(e)*	48
1936*(e)*	.68½*(e)*	.....	48	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48	.82½*(e)*	48	.45-.47½*(e)*	48
1937	.68½*(e)*	.....	41	.92*(e)*	48	.50-.80*(e)*	48	.82½*(e)*	48	.45-.47½*(e)*	48
ALBERTA											
Calgary (m)—											
1920	.72½	.67½	48	.87½	48	.60-.90	48	.87½	48	.60	48
1926	.65½	.60½	48	.62½-.84½	44	.52½-.85	44	.84-.90	44	.52½-.57½	48
1930	.70	.65	48	.67-.94½	44	.54 -.90	44	.95	44	.54-.57½	48
1931	.70	.65	36	.67-.94½	36	.54 -.90	36-38	.80-.95	36-38	.54-.57½	48
1932*(f)*	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	44	.67-.94½*(f)*	36	.54 -.85*(f)*	30-36	.80-.95 *(f)*	30-36	.54-.57½*(f)*	36-44
1933*(f)*	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	44	.67-.94½*(f)*	40	.54 -.85*(f)*	40	.80-.95 *(f)*	40	.54-.57½*(f)*	40
1934*(f)*	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	44	.67-.94½*(f)*	40	.54 -.85*(f)*	40-44	.80-.95 *(f)*	40	.54-.57½*(f)*	40-44
1935*(f)*	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	44	.67-.94½*(f)*	40	.54 -.85*(f)*	40-44	.80-.95 *(f)*	40	.54-.57½*(f)*	40-44
1936*(f)*	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	44	.67-.94½*(f)*	40	.54 -.85*(f)*	40-44	.80-.95 *(f)*	40	.54-.57½*(f)*	40-44
1937	.70*(f)*	.65*(f)*	44	.67-.94½*(f)*	40	.54 -.85*(f)*	40-44	.80-.95 *(f)*	40	.54-.57½*(f)*	40-44
Edmonton—											
1920	.68	.68	54	.88	44	.60-.90	44	.88	44	.60-.62½	44
1926	.65	.....	54	.82	44	.50-.76	44	.82	44	.50-.52	44
1930	.71	.....	48	.89	44	.50-.95	44	.89	44	.50-.52	44
1931	.71	.....	48	.89	44	.52-.95	44	.89	44	.50-.54	44

§§ See footnotes on page 29.

TABLE I.—RATES OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN VARIOUS TRADES IN CERTAIN CITIES
—Concluded

(d) Electric Street Railways§§*—Concluded*

Locality	*Conductors and Motormen			Linemen§		Shop and Barn‡ Men		Electricians†		Trackmen and Labourers	
	Wages per hour		Hours per week								
	One man cars	Two men cars		Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
ALBERTA—*Concluded*	$	$		$		$		$		$	
Edmonton—Concluded											
1932*(g)*	.65½*(g)*	.....	48	.82 *(g)*	40	.50-.87½*(g)*	40-44	.82 *(g)*	40	.48-.52*(g)*	44
1933*(g)*	.65½*(g)*	.....	48	.82 *(g)*	42	.50-.83*(g)*	42	.82 *(g)*	42	.48-.52*(g)*	42
1934*(g)*	.65½*(g)*	.....	48	.82 *(g)*	42	.50-.83*(g)*	42	.82 *(g)*	42	.48-.52*(g)*	42
1935	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.50-.79½	44	.78½	44	.48-.52	44
1936	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.50-.79½	44	.78½	44	.48-.52	44
1937	.64½	.....	48	.79½	46	.52-.79½	44	.78½	44	.50-.53	44
Lethbridge—											
1920	.58½	.....	56¼	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.48	54
1926	.586	.....	56	.....	.....	.58½-.68½	56	.....	.....	.55	54
1930	.61	.....	54	.....	.....	.59 -.70	54	.....	.....	.50 -.55	54
1931	.61	.....	54	.....	.....	.59 -.78	44-54	.....	.....	.50 -.55	54
1932	.55	.....	54	.....	.....	.54 -.70	44-54	.....	.....	.45 -.51	54
1933	.50½	.....	54	.....	.....	.49½-.64½	44-63	.....	.....	.41½-.47	54
1934	.50½	.....	54	.....	.....	.49½-.64½	44-63	.....	.....	.41½-.47	54
1935	.51½	.....	54	.....	.....	.51-.656	44-54	.....	.....	.42½-.48	54
1936	.53½	.....	54	.....	.....	.53 -.68	44-54	.....	.....	.44 -.50	54
1937	.55	.....	54	.....	.....	.54½-.70	44-54	.....	.....	.45 -.51½	48-54
BRITISH COLUMBIA											
Nelson—											
1920	.....	*(n)*100.00	51	.69	44	*(n)* 75.00	.....	.69	44	.56	54
1926	.....	110.00	54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1930	.....	120.00	48-54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1931	.....	120.00	48-54	.....	.....	120.00	48	.....	.....	.50	48
1932	.....	115.00	48-54	.....	.....	115.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1933	.....	100.00	48-54	.....	.....	100.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1934	.....	100.00	48-54	.....	.....	100.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1935	.....	110.00	48-54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1936	.....	110.00	54	.....	.....	110.00	48	.....	.....	.40	48
1937	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	120.00	54	.....	.....	.40	48
Vancouver—											
1920*(j)*	.....	.65	48	.87½	44	.58-.80	44	.72-.74½	44	.60	44
1926	.68	.62	48	.69-.94	48	.45-.74	44-48	.69-.74	44	44-.53	44-48
1930	.69	.63	48	.69-.97	48	.52-.75	44-48	.70-.75	44	.50-.59	44-48
1931	.69	.63	48	.69-.97	48	.52-.75	44-48	.70-.75	44	.50-.59	44-48
1932*(h)*	.69*(h)*	.63*(h)*	48	.69-.97 *(h)*	32	.52-.75*(h)*	44-48	.70-.75*(h)*	44	.50-.59*(h)*	44-48
1933*(h)*	.69*(h)*	.63*(h)*	48	.62-.87½*(h)*	32	.52-.75*(h)*	44-48	.70-.75*(h)*	44	.50-.59*(h)*	44-48
1934*(h)*	.69*(h)*	.63*(h)*	48	.62-.87½*(h)*	32-48	.52-.75*(h)*	44-48	.70-.75*(h)*	44	.50-.59*(h)*	44-48
1935*(h)*	.69*(h)*	.63*(h)*	48	.65½-.92*(h)*	40-48	.59-.75*(h)*	44	.70-.75*(h)*	44	.50-.54*(h)*	44
1936	.69	.63	48	.68½-.97	40-48	.52-.75	44	.70-.75	44	.50-.54	44
1937	.69	.63	48	.68½-.97	40-48	.52-.75	44	.70-.75	44	.50-.54	44
Victoria—											
1920*(j)*	.....	.65	48	.87½	44	.58 -.80	44	.72 -.74½	44	.60	44
1926	.64	.....	52	.69 -.94	44	.51 -.74	44-48	.69 -.74	44	.53	44
1930	.69	.....	52	.69 -.97	44	.52 -.75	44-48	.70 -.75	44	.54	44
1931	.69	.....	52	.69 -.97	44	.52 -.75	44-48	.70 -.75	44	.54	44
1932	.69	.....	52	.69 -.97	44	.52 -.75	44-48	.70 -.75	44	.54	44
1933	.65½	.....	50	.62 -.87½	44	.49½-.71¼	44-48	.66½-.71¼	44	.51¼	44
1934	.65½	.....	48	.62 -.87¼	44	.49½-.71¼	44-48	.66½-.71¼	44	.51¼	44
1935	.67¼	.....	44	.65½-.92	44	.50½-.73¾	44-48	.68½-.73¼	44	.48 -.52½	44
1936	.69	.....	44	.68½-.97	44	.52 -.75	44-48	.70 -.75	44	.49½-.54	44
1937	.69	.....	44	.68½-.97	44	.52 -.75	44-48	.70 -.75	44	.54	44

* Maximum rates based on length of service; in most cities bus drivers, on lines operated in connection with street railways, receive the same maximum rates of wages as one man car operators.

‡ Including shedmen, pitmen, cleaners, blacksmiths, carpenters, painters, etc.

† Including armature winders, wiremen, etc.

§ Including troublemen, and groundmen; in some localities line maintenance work is performed by employees of light, heat and power distribution utilities, rates for which are included here.

§§ Where a range appears, figures represent predominant rates.

(a) Deduction from earnings, 10 per cent.

(b) Deduction from earnings: 10 per cent in 1932 and 1933; 15 per cent in 1934; 10 per cent in 1935 and 1936; starting Feb. 1, 1937, rate of reduction reduced by 1 per cent every two months (Dec., 1937, 4 per cent to Feb. 1, 1938).

(c) Deduction from earnings, 5 and 7½ per cent.

(d) In summer 54 cents per hour, two men cars, 59 cents, one man cars, 42 hours per week.

(e) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 5 per cent and up; in 1933, 6 per cent and up; in 1934, 1935, 1936, 4 per cent and up in 1937, 3·3 per cent and up.

(f) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 per cent; in 1933, 1934 and 1935, 10 per cent; in 1936, 7 per cent; in 1937, 5 per cent.

(g) Deduction from earnings: in 1932, 4 to 8 per cent and up; in 1933 and 1934, 4 to 10 per cent; in 1935, 4 to 9½ per cent.

(h) Deduction from earnings, Dec. 1, 1932, also 1933, 1934, 5 per cent; 1935, 2½ per cent.

(j) On Oct. 1, 1920.

(k) On Oct. 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(l) On June 1, 1920, 50 cents per hour.

(m) No two men cars in operation in Regina since 1921; in Calgary very few.

(n) Per month.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR OF CIVIC EMPLOYEES

Locality	(a) POLICEMEN (Maximum per year) 1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1936 Wages	1936 Hrs per wk.	1937 Wages	1937 Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—						
Amherst	1,092	70	1,092	70	1,144	70
Halifax	1,400	56	†1,600	56	†1,600	56
Sydney	1,380	72	1,242	64	1,380	54
Truro	1,320	84	1,211	84	1,345	79
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	1,080	56	1,140	56	1,140	56
New Brunswick—						
Fredericton	1,200	84	1,200	84	1,200	84
Moncton	1,500	56	1,404	56	1,476	56
Saint John	1,440	63	1,500	56	1,500	56
Quebec—						
Quebec	1,326	84	1,359	84	1,359	84
Three Rivers	1,460	84	1,300	84	1,300	84
Sherbrooke	1,508	....	1,282	76	1,282	76
Sorel	1,100	....	990	....	990	....
St. John's	1,092	70	1,248	70	1,248	70
Montreal	1,700	84	1,800	84	1,800	84
Westmount	1,700	78	1,700	78	1,700	72
Hull	1,200	48	1,180	84	1,200	84
Ontario—						
Ottawa	1,913	48	1,915	48	1,915	48
Brockville	1,197	77	1,140	67	1,250	70
Kingston	1,450	60	1,450	60	1,450	60
Belleville	1,550	70	1,500	65	1,500	65
Peterborough	1,500	60	1,400	70	1,490	60
Oshawa	1,800	51	1,638	54	1,638	54
Toronto	1,950	48	1,982	48	2,087	48
Niagara Falls	1,750	60	1,440	60	1,440	60
St. Catharines	1,734	60	1,515	54	1,591	54
Hamilton	1,750	48	1,673	48	1,760	48
Brantford	1,643	56	1,546	56	1,546	56
Galt	1,400	65	1,400	65	1,400	65
Guelph	1,450	....	1,450	60	1,450	54
Kitchener	1,500	60	1,500	63	1,500	63
Woodstock	1,300	70	1,200	70	1,200	70
Stratford	1,580	48	1,500	54	1,500	54
London	1,762	48	1,762	48	1,762	48
St. Thomas	1,800	70	1,620	60	1,665	60
Chatham	1,550	54	1,445	54	1,445	54
Windsor	2,150	48	1,650	48	1,800	48
Sarnia	1,620	54	1,458	54	1,554	54
Owen Sound	1,700	65	1,710	63	1,800	63
North Bay	1,440	59	1,300	60	1,300	60
Sault Ste. Marie	1,800	70	1,350	56	1,470	56
Port Arthur	1,860	60	*1,653	60	*1,653	60
Fort William	1,860	54	*1,653	54	*1,653	54
Manitoba—						
*c*Winnipeg	1,836	48	1,637	48	1,637	48
Brandon	1,500	48	1,260	48	1,260	48
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	1,860	48	1,700	54	1,755	54
Prince Albert	1,680	50	1,539	48	1,620	48
Saskatoon	1,800	48	1,860	48	1,860	48
Moose Jaw	1,800	48	1,380	48	1,380	48
Alberta—						
Medicine Hat	1,620	48	1,539	48	1,620	48
Edmonton	1,740	48	1,632	48	1,632	48
Calgary	1,800	48	1,566	44	1,625	44
Lethbridge	1,680	48	1,520	48	1,562	48
British Columbia—						
New Westminster	1,740	48	1,500	48	1,655	56
Vancouver	1,890	48	1,667	48	1,755	48
Victoria	1,710	48	1,506	48	1,506	48

Locality	(b) FIREMEN†† (Maximum per year) 1929 Wages	1936 Wages	1937 Wages
	$	$	$
Nova Scotia—			
d Halifax	1,404	†1,600	†1,600
e Sydney	1,360	1,188	1,320
f Truro	1,080	972	1,080
New Brunswick—			
e Saint John	1,320	1,440	1,440
Quebec—			
d Quebec	1,456	1,383	1,383
d Three Rivers	1,456	1,300	1,300
e Sherbrooke	1,560	1,336	1,336
d Montreal	1,700	1,800	1,800
d Westmount	1,700	1,700	1,700
d Hull	1,200	1,180	1,200
Ontario—			
Ottawa	1,751	1,751	1,751
Brockville	1,250	1,177	1,200
Kingston	1,204	1,204	1,204
Belleville	1,200	1,200	1,200
Peterborough	1,350	1,225	1,312
Oshawa	1,500	1,380	1,380
Toronto	1,950	*h*2,086	2,086
g Niagara Falls	1,700	1,377	1,400
St. Catharines	1,460	1,314	1,409
Hamilton	1,750	1,663	1,765
Brantford	1,643	1,544	1,544
Galt	1,200	1,080	1,080
Guelph	1,300	1,400	1,400
Kitchener	1,450	1,350	1,425
e Woodstock	1,424	1,314	1,314
Stratford	1,575	1,377	1,377
London	1,728	1,574	1,625
St. Thomas	1,500	1,275	1,350
Chatham	1,480	1,379	1,379
Windsor	1,980	1,682	1,800
Sarnia	1,500	1,404	1,482
d Owen Sound	1,100	1,080	1,200
North Bay	1,500	1,200	1,200
Sault Ste. Marie	1,380	1,200	1,200
Port Arthur	1,620	1,539	1,539
Fort William	1,600	1,520	1,520
Manitoba—			
Winnipeg	1,740	1,597	1,617
d Brandon	1,500	1,200	1,200
Saskatchewan—			
d Regina	1,644	1,426	1,562
e Prince Albert	1,380	1,379	1,446
Saskatoon	1,830	1,478	1,536
d Moose Jaw	1,536	1,140	1,140
Alberta—			
Medicine Hat	1,500	1,350	1,500
Edmonton	1,680	1,572	1,572
Calgary	1,740	1,530	1,579
Lethbridge	1,620	1,462	1,502
British Columbia—			
i Nelson	1,560	1,440	1,440
i New Westminster	1,680	1,440	1,587
i Vancouver	1,680	1,616	1,701
i Victoria	1,695	1,493	1,493
k Nanaimo	1,560	1,320	1,380
i Prince Rupert	1,680	1,320	1,320

† Minus 10% in 1933 to 1936 and 5% in 1937.
* Plus $5 per month after 10 years and $10 after 15 years.
†† Except where noted firemen work under two platoon system with one day off in seven.
c Plus 10 to 20 cents per day after 10 years. *d* Two platoon system. *e* Continuous duty with time off at regular intervals *f* Continuous duty with time off at regular intervals; allowed fuel, light and rent. *g* Call brigade. Drivers only on continuous duty with time off at regular intervals. *h* Subject to voluntary deduction of 5%. *i* Two platoon system with time off at regular intervals. *k* Continuous duty, two days off per week in 1937.

TABLE II.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR—CIVIC EMPLOYEES—*Concluded*

(c) LABOURERS

Locality	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$	
Nova Scotia—						
Sydney	.35-.42	54	.35-.37	48	.35-.37	48
Amherst	.34	48	.34	48	.35	48
Halifax	.40	54	*a* .35-.40	48-54	.40	48-54
New Waterford	.....	.....	.40	48	.40	48
Truro	.30	54	.27-.30	48	.27-.30	48
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	.30-.333	54	.35	48	.35	48
New Brunswick—						
Moncton	.35-.45	54	.405	48	.405	48
Saint John	.36	54	.33-.36	54	.33-.36	54
Fredericton	.30	54	.30	48	.30	48
Bathurst	.25	60	.25	48	.25	48
Campbellton	.30	60	.25	60	.25	60
Quebec—						
Quebec	.40	54	.35	48	.35	48
Three Rivers	.40	60	.35	48	.35	48
Sherbrooke	.35	60	.30-.35	48	.30-.35	48
Sorel	.30	60	.20	48	.20-.25	48
St. Hyacinthe	.30	60	.30	44	.35	44
St. John's	.35	60	.30-.35	48-60	.30-.35	48-60
Lachine	.35	60	.35	48	.35	48
Montreal	.40	60	.35-.40	48	.35-.40	48
Westmount	.35	60	.35	60	.35	60
Hull	.40	54	.40	48	.35	40
Ontario—						
Ottawa	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
Brockville	.35	54	.35	*b*	.35	*b*
Kingston	.35	54	.35-.40	44-48	.35-.40	44
Belleville	.40	60	.40	48	.40	48
Peterborough	.40	54	.40	48	.40	48
Oshawa	.40	55	.40	44	.40	44
Orillia	.35-.40	54	.25	48	.30	48
Toronto	.60	44	.59	44	.625	44
Niagara Falls	.45	50	.40-.46	48	.42-.48	48
St. Catharines	.37-.40	54	.38-.40	50-54	.40-.45	50-54
Hamilton	.50-.60	49	.49-.54	44	.52-.57	44
Brantford	.45-.50	50	.45-.47	48	.45-.47	48
Galt	.45-.50	44	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	44
Guelph	.40	44	.40	44	.40	44
Kitchener	.40	54	.40	44	.40	44
Woodstock	.30	54	.30	44	.30	44
Stratford	.45	48	.40	48	.40	48
London	.45	50	.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44-48
St. Thomas	.40	54	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	48
Chatham	.40	50	.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44
Windsor	.50-.55	50	.50	44	.55	44
Sarnia	.40-.55	48	.40-.54	.....	.40-.52	.....
Owen Sound	.39	54	.35	48	.35-.40	48
North Bay	.40	60	.40	40	.40	40
Cobalt	.41-.45	54	.37-.44	48	.44	48
Sault Ste. Marie	.45-.50	48	.35-.48	48	.40-.50	48
Port Arthur	.40-.46	49½	.40-.46	44	.40-.50	44
Fort William	.40	52½	.40	44	.40	44
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	.42-.50	50-54	.39-.47	44-54	.42-.47	40-50
Brandon	.35-.40	59	.35-.42	44	.35-.42	44
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	.40-.45	50	.40	44-50	.45	44
Prince Albert	.35-.40	54	.30	54	.30	54
Saskatoon	.45	55	*d* .45-.50	45	.41-.45	45
Moose Jaw	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
Alberta—						
Medicine Hat	.45-.50	.....	.40-.48	48	.40-.50	44
Edmonton	.55-.57	44	.48-.54	44	.50-.54	44
Calgary	.54	48	.49-.51	40	.51-.54	40
Lethbridge	.55	48	.44	44	.45-.50	44
British Columbia—						
Nelson	.50-.53	48	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	48
Trail	.50	48	.488	40	.50	48
New Westminster	.575	44	.50	44	.55	44
Vancouver	.56-.59	44	.55-.58	40	.57-.61	40
Victoria	.531	44	.50	40	.50	40
Nanaimo	.594	44	.50	44	.525	44
Prince Rupert	.575	48	.45	36	.45	36-44

a Deduction of 10 per cent for those at 40 cents since 1933.
b Normal standard hours—48.
d Subject to deduction from earnings of 10 per cent and up.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION* AND GRAIN ELEVATORS

(a) STEAM RAILWAYS**

Occupation		1920	1921	1922	1923-1926	1927-1928	1929-36(*b*)
Conductors—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	4.67	4.27	4.27	4.27	4.47	4.47–4.72
Passenger per day	$	7.00	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.70	6.70–7.08
Passenger, per month	$	210.00	192.00	192.00	192.00	201.00	201.00–219.65
Freight, through, per mile	cents	6.44	5.80	5.80	5.80	6.16	6.16–6.25
Freight, way, per mile	cents	6.96	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.68	6.68–7.11
Brakemen—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	3.33	2.93	2.93	2.93	3.13	3.13–3.18
Passenger, per day	$	5.00	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.70	4.70–4.77
Passenger, per month	$	150.00	132.00	132.00	132.00	141.00	141.00–143.10
Freight, through, per mile	cents	5.12	4.48	4.48	4.48	4.84	4.84–4.91
Freight, way, per mile	cents	5.52	4.88	4.88	4.88	5.24	5.24–5.31
Baggagemen, train—							
Per mile	cents	3.44	3.04	3.04	3.04	3.24	3.24–3.28
Per day	$	5.16	4.56	4.56	4.56	4.86	4.86–4.94
Per month	$	154.80	136.80	136.80	136.80	145.80	145.80–153.32
Yardmen—							
Foremen, per day	$	6.96	6.32	6.32	6.32	6.64	6.64–6.74
Helpers, per day	$	6.48	5.84	5.84	5.84	6.16	6.16–6.25
Switch tenders, per day	$	5.04	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.72	4.72–4.79
Locomotive Engineers—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	6.40–6.70	5.92–6.92	5.92–6.92	5.92–6.92	6.16–7.16	6.16–7.16
Freight, per mile	cents	7.12–9.04	6.48–8.40	6.48–8.40	6.48–8.40	6.84–8.76	6.84–8.76
Yard, per day	$	7.04–8.36	6.40–7.72	6.40–7.72	6.40–7.72	6.72–8.04	6.72–8.04
Locomotive Firemen—							
Passenger, per mile	cents	4.80–6.00	4.32–5.32	4.32–5.52	4.32–5.52	4.56–5.76	4.56–5.76
Freight, per mile	cents	5.28–6.79	4.64–6.15	4.64–6.15	4.64–6.15	5.00–6.51	5.00–6.51
Yard, per day	$	5.00–6.96	4.96–6.32	4.96–6.32	4.96–6.32	5.28–6.64	5.28–6.64
Hostlers, per day	$	5.60–6.24	4.96–5.60	4.96–5.60	4.96–5.60	5.50–6.60	5.50–6.00
Hostlers, helpers, per day	$	5.04	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.90	4.90
Telegraph Service—							
Train Despatchers, per month	$	227.00–257.00	210.68–240.68	210.00–240.00	.....	225.00–252.00	225.00–252.00
Telegraph Operators, per month	$	130.00–142.00	117.76–129.76	117.00–129.00	117.00–129.00	122.00–134.00	122.00–134.00
Agents, per month	$	137.00–154.00	124.76–141.76	124.00–141.00	124.00–141.00	129.00–146.00	129.00–146.00
Relief Agents, per month	$	147.00–156.00	134.76–143.76	134.00–143.00	134.00–143.00	139.00–148.00	139.00–148.00
Assistant Agents, per month	$	78.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00–75.00	70.00–75.00
Linemen, per month	$	151.00–159.00	134.68–142.68	129.18–137.18	.....	140.00–148.00	140.00–148.00
Maintenance of Way—							
Extra gang foremen, per day	$	5.55–6.40	4.75–5.60	4.51–5.36	4.70–5.50	5.10–5.60	5.25–5.75
Section foremen, first class yards, per day	$	5.60	4.80	4.56	4.80	5.00	5.15
Section foremen, on line, per day	$	5.30	4.50	4.26	4.40	4.55	4.70
Sectionmen, classified yards, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	38	41	41–45
Sectionmen, other, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	36–38	38–40	38–43
Bridge and Building—							
Foremen, per day	$	6.30	5.50	5.10	5.30	5.60	5.75
Foremen, painter, per day	$	6.05	5.25	4.85	5.00	5.25	5.50
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, per hour (minimum)	cents	68	58	54	56	62	65
Carpenters, per hour	cents	68.72	58–62	54–58	56–60	58–62	61–65
Plumbers, pipefitters, tinsmiths, blacksmiths, electricians, per hour	cents	68–83	58–73	54–69	55–70	57–72	60–77
Painters, per hour	cents	68	58	54	56	58	58–61
Bridgemen or rough carpenters, per hour	cents	58–68	48–58	44–54	46–56	48–58	48–61
Mechanics' helpers, per hour	cents	51½	44	43	44	46	48
Signalmen, non-interlocked crossings, per hour	cents	46½	38	33	36	38	40
Pumpmen, per month	$	110.00–116.00	92.66–98.66	82.46–88.46	87.00–93.00	91.00–97.00	96.00–102.00
Engineers, pile driver, hoist, etc., per day	$	5.90	5.10	4.70	4.85	5.00	5.15
§*Locomotive and Car Shops—*							
†Mechanics, per hour	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
‡Other carmen, etc., per hour	cents	80	72	63	63	67	72
Helpers, per hour	cents	62*a*	54*a*	47*a*	47*a*	51*a*	56*a*
Electrical workers, electricians, per hour	cents	85	77	70	70	74	79
Electrical workers, linemen, per hour	cents	81	73	66	66	70	75
Electrical workers, groundmen, per hour	cents	75	67	60	60	64	69
Electrical workers, operators, etc., per hour	cents	68	60	53	53	57	62
Coach cleaners, per hour	cents	50	42	38	38	42	44
Shop labourers, per hour	cents	48½	40	35	38	40	40–42

*For electric street railways by cities, *see* Table I*(d)*. ** Differentials on certain lines or divisions above these rates. Nearly all classes are on the basic 8-hour day with time and one-half for overtime, but in some cases some other consideration has been arranged.

† Machinists; boilermakers; blacksmiths; plumbers, etc.; sheet metal workers; cabinet makers; carpenters, coach, locomotive and bench; welders, etc. ‡ Freight car carpenters; freight car painters; car inspectors, car repairers, etc. §Since 1918 employees are allowed one minute extra, for checking in and out, for each hour actually worked, thereby increasing earnings approximately one cent per hour.

(a) On Western lines Port Arthur and west, until 1929 in addition to these rates boilermakers' helpers received 5½ cents; blacksmiths' helpers, 4 cents, and other helpers 3 cents; since May 1, 1929, the differentials on western lines were boilermakers' helpers 4 cents, other helpers 2 cents.

(b) Deductions from each employee's earnings on basic rates effective as follows. Train, engine and telegraph service, 10 per cent Dec. 1, 1931; 20 per cent May 1, 1933; 15 per cent Nov. 1, 1933; Maintenance of way and bridge and building, 10 per cent May 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 1, 1933; Locomotive and car shops, 10 per cent April 1, 1932; 15 per cent Dec. 16, 1933, with certain exceptions. Deduction amended for all classes effective as follows: Jan. 1, 1935, 12 per cent; May 1, 1935, 10 per cent. In 1937: Feb. 1, 9 per cent; April 1, 8 per cent; June 1, 7 per cent; Aug. 1, 6 per cent; Oct. 1, 5 per cent; Dec. 1, 4 per cent; Feb. 1, 1938, 2 per cent; April 1, 1938, none.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Continued*

(b) TRUCKING AND CARTAGE—LOCAL†

Locality	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week	Wages per week	Hours per week
	$		$		$	
MOTOR TRUCK DRIVERS						
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	18.00–25.00	44	15.50–24.25	44–54	15.50–26.50	44–54
New Brunswick—						
Fredericton	20.00	54	15.00–17.00	54	17.00–19.00	54
Moncton	19.00–21.00	50–54	15.00–18.00	50–54	15.00–19.00	50–54
Saint John	21.50–30.00	54–60	14.50–30.00	48–54	16.75–30.00	48–60
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	15.00	50	12.00–15.00	50–54	12.00–15.00	35½–54
Quebec—						
Montreal	21.00–25.00	60	15.00–22.50	40–60	15.00–22.50	48–60
Quebec	24.50	70	16.75–21.50	48–55	17.50	55
Ontario—						
Brantford	16.00–28.00	44–55	15.75–23.00	40–54	15.00–25.00	40–55
Fort William	25.00	51	24.00–25.00	51–60	25.00–27.00	50–60
Guelph	21.00	47	18.00–21.00	40–60	18.00–21.00	45–60
Hamilton	22.00–25.00	45–60	18.00–25.00	48–60	19.00–26.00	45–60
Kingston	20.00*	45	13.00–18.00	54–57	14.00–18.00	54–57
London	18.00–25.00	44–56	14.00–22.50	43–57	15.00–22.50	43–57
Oshawa	20.00	59	21.50	54	19.25–20.00	48
Ottawa	19.50–27.00	44–54	15.50–24.00	44–54	16.00–24.25	44–60
Owen Sound	21.00*	60	15.00–18.00	48–54	15.00–18.00	48–54
Port Arthur	25.00	55	18.00–25.00	50	18.00–27.50	50
Stratford	20.75–23.50	59	16.50–19.25	55	17.50–20.25	55
Sudbury	25.50*	60	14.50–22.50	48–60	19.25–25.50	48–60
Toronto	20.00–26.00	44–65	17.00–27.50	44–65	17.00–27.50	44–60
Windsor	27.00–30.00	50–55	15.00–20.25	30–45	15.00–23.00	30–50
Manitoba—						
Winnipeg	15.75–25.00	45–54	14.75–22.50	44–54	14.75–23.75	44–55
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	20.50–27.00	47–54	18.00–24.00	44–54	18.00–26.00	42½–54
Saskatchewan	24.00–30.00	50–60	16.75–20.00	44–54	19.00–24.50	44–54
Moose Jaw	20.00–35.00	48–50	13.75–23.00	48–54	12.50–23.75	47½–54
Prince Albert	24.00	60	18.00	60	17.50–18.00	60
Alberta—						
Calgary	20.00–29.00	44–60	15.00–25.00	44–54	17.50–25.00	44–60
Edmonton	22.00–27.00	48–55	16.75–20.50	40–50	17.50–21.50	40–50
British Columbia—						
Vancouver	18.00–27.00	48–54	19.75–26.00	44–50	20.00–30.00	40–54
Victoria	16.00–30.00	40–56	17.50–24.25	40–54	17.50–25.00	48–54
New Westminster	27.00–30.00	48	19.75	48	22.00	44
Nelson	30.00	54	25.00–28.75	48–54	21.00–28.75	48–54
Prince Rupert	36.00	54	30.00–32.50	48–54	30.00–33.75	48–54
Kamloops	24.00	48	21.50	48	21.50	48
TEAMSTERS						
Nova Scotia—						
Halifax	18.00–24.00	44	15.00–20.00	44–48	18.00–20.00	54
New Brunswick—						
Moncton	20.00–27.00	54	23.00–24.25	50–54	23.00–25.50	50–54
Saint John	20.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
Prince Edward Island—						
Charlottetown	.....	.....	15.00–20.00	54	13.00–17.00	54
Quebec—						
Montreal	21.00–22.50	60	15.00–19.25	50–60	15.00–19.50	60
St. Hyacinthe	16.50	48	11.25	45	11.25	45
Ontario—						
Brantford	15.00–19.25*	48–50	15.50	40	16.00	40
Fort William	26.50	60	24.00	60	25.00	60
Guelph	19.25	47	15.75	45	15.75	45
London	18.50–19.25	50	17.25	55	17.50	55
Owen Sound	16.00–18.00	54–60	13.50–14.50	48	14.50–16.75	48
Peterborough	19.00–21.00	54–60	19.00	54	19.00	54
Toronto	21.00–25.00	51–55	17.50–23.00	48–62	21.25–24.00	48–58
Manitoba—						
Brandon	18.00–21.00*	60	12.00–15.00	48–60	12.00–15.00	48–60
Winnipeg	20.50–24.25	48–54	19.00–21.50	48–54	19.00	48
Saskatchewan—						
Regina	20.00–27.50	47–50	16.00–18.00	45	18.00	45
Saskatoon	24.00–25.00	60	19.25	48	21.50	54
Alberta—						
Calgary	21.00–24.00	54	18.00–18.75	54	18.00–20.00	54
Edmonton	27.00	51	19.00	47½	21.50	47½
Lethbridge	24.00	50	19.25	50	20.00	50
British Columbia—						
Nelson	27.00–30.00	54	22.75–27.50	54	28.75	54
SINGLE HORSE DRIVERS						
Halifax, N.S.	12.00–14.00	60	12.00–15.00	48–54	12.00–15.00	54
Charlottetown, P.E.I.	14.00–15.00	50–54	9.00–13.50	50–54	9.00–14.00	50–54
Saint John, N.B.	18.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
Montreal, P.Q.	18.00–20.50	60	15.00–19.25	50–60	15.00–18.00	60
Ottawa, Ont.	18.00–21.00	54	21.00	50	21.00	54
Kingston, Ont.	15.00	45–50	13.00	50	14.00	50
Toronto, Ont.	22.50–23.50	51–55	20.50–22.00	48–50	22.00	.....
Hamilton, Ont.	22.00	54	20.00	54	22.00	54
Prince Albert, Sask.	18.00	60	18.00	60	18.00	60

*1930.

†Data are chiefly from trucking and cartage firms, wholesale and retail establishments and building contractors; data re drivers for laundries, breweries, bakeries and meat products manufacturers appear in tables for those industries.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Continued*

(c) STEAMSHIPS†

ATLANTIC COAST AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER

Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER			
Captain or master—			
No. 1	100.00	85.00	100.00
No. 2	140.00	125.00	125.00
No. 3	.....	180.00	180.00
No. 4	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 5	.....	145.00	152.25
No. 6	.....	145.50	150.25
No. 7	.....	150.00	150.00
No. 8	.....	150.00	150.00
No. 9	.....	200.00	200.00
No. 10	.....	230.00	230.00
No. 11	.....	190.00	190.00
No. 12	.....	170.00	170.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1	65.00	55.25	65.00
No. 2	90.00	75.00	75.00
No. 3	.....	120.00	120.00
No. 4	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 5	.....	102.00	107.00
No. 6	.....	75.00	77.25
No. 7	.....	90.00	100.00
No. 8	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 9	.....	90.00	90.00
No. 10	.....	100.00	105.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1	65.00	55.00	55.00
No. 2	.....	90.00	90.00
No. 3	.....	63.00	66.25
No. 4	.....	65.00	70.00
No. 5	.....	60.00	65.00
No. 6	.....	75.00	80.00
Quartermaster—			
No. 1	.....	45.00	45.00
No. 2	.....	41.00	50.00
No. 3	.....	35.00	40.00
Boatswain—			
No. 1	.....	49.50	49.50
No. 2	.....	40.00	45.00
No. 3	.....	40.00	45.00
No. 4	.....	42.50	42.50
Seamen and deckhands—			
No. 1	40.00	34.00	40.00
No. 2	45.00	35.00	40.00
No. 3	.....	36.00	36.00
No. 4	.....	41.00	50.00
No. 5	.....	35.00	40.00
No. 6	.....	30.00	30.00
No. 7	.....	30.00	30.00
No. 8	.....	41.50	43.00
No. 9	.....	35.00	40.00
No. 10	.....	30.00	30.00
No. 11	.....	35.00	35.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1	95.00	80.75	95.00
No. 2	120.00	120.00	120.00
No. 3	.....	157.00	157.00
No. 4	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 5	.....	145.00	152.25
No. 6	.....	99.75	128.75
No. 7	.....	150.00	150.00
No. 8	.....	165.00	165.00
No. 9	.....	150.00	150.00
No. 10	.....	125.00	125.00
No. 11	.....	120.00	120.00
No. 12	.....	150.00	157.50
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
Second engineer—			
No. 1	70.00	70.00	70.00
No. 2	.....	121.50	121.50
No. 3	.....	50.00	50.00
No. 4	.....	106.00	111.25
No. 5	.....	54.00	55.75
No. 6	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 7	.....	80.00	90.00
No. 8	.....	110.00	110.00
No. 9	.....	75.00	85.00
No. 10	.....	90.00	95.00
No. 11	.....	100.00	105.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1	.....	100.25	100.25
No. 2	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 3	.....	81.00	85.00
No. 4	.....	60.00	60.00
No. 5	.....	60.00– 67.00	65.00– 70.00
Oilers—			
No. 1	.....	40.50	40.50
No. 2	.....	40.00	40.00
No. 3	.....	45.00	50.00
No. 4	.....	42.50	42.50
Firemen—			
No. 1	70.00	59.50	70.00
No. 2	.....	36.00	36.00
No. 3	.....	41.00	50.00
No. 4	.....	40.00	45.00
No. 5	.....	35.00	35.00
Chief steward—			
No. 1	.....	155.00	155.00
No. 2	.....	58.25	60.00
No. 3	.....	61.00	64.00
No. 4	.....	140.00	150.00
No. 5	.....	115.00	120.00
No. 6	.....	85.00	85.00
No. 7	.....	75.00	75.00
No. 8	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 9	.....	65.00	65.00
Other stewards—			
No. 1	.....	58.50	58.50
No. 2	.....	31.50	31.50
No. 3	.....	36.00	36.00
No. 4	.....	30.00– 40.00	30.00– 50.00
No. 5	.....	20.00	20.00
Chefs and cooks—			
No. 1	65.00	55.25	65.00
No. 2	.....	93.25	93.25
No. 3	.....	65.00	68.25
No. 4	.....	135.00	140.00
No. 5	.....	115.00	115.00
No. 6	.....	85.00	85.00– 90.00
No. 7	.....	67.50	67.50
No. 8	.....	33.00	34.75
No. 9	.....	30.00– 60.00	30.00– 70.00
No. 10	.....	115.00	115.00
No. 11	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 12	.....	60.00	60.00
No. 13	.....	60.00	60.00
No. 14	.....	40.00	40.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Conc.*			
Kitchen help and waiters—			
No. 1	.....	27.00	27.00
No. 2	.....	33.00	34.75
No. 3	.....	25.00	25.00
No. 4	.....	20.00	30.00
No. 5	.....	30.00	30.00
Purser—			
No. 1	.....	125.00	125.00
No. 2	.....	102.00	107.00
No. 3	.....	90.00	90.00
No. 4	.....	100.00	100.00
No. 5	.....	125.00	125.00
No. 6	.....	190.00	190.00
FERRY			
Captain or master—			
No. 1	.....	163.25	163.25
No. 2	.....	83.50	83.50
No. 3	.....	104.50	120.00
No. 4	.....	244.00	247.75
No. 5	210.00	250.00	250.00
No. 6	.....	160.00	160.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1	.....	95.00	110.00
No. 2	.....	143.00	143.00
No. 3	.....	189.00	195.50
No. 4	130.00	160.00	160.00
No. 5	.....	90.00	90.00
Quartermasters			
No. 1	.....	90.75	93.75
No. 2	67.50	67.50	67.50
No. 3	.....	40.00	45.00
Deckhands—			
No. 1	.....	100.75	100.75
No. 2	.....	65.00– 70.00	72.00
No. 3	.....	82.25	85.25
No. 4	52.50	52.50	52.50
No. 5	.....	35.00	40.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1	.....	163.25	163.25
No. 2	.....	83.50	83.50
No. 3	.....	90.25	105.00
No. 4	.....	244.00	247.75
No. 5	185.00	235.00	235.00
No. 6	.....	125.00	130.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1	.....	85.50	100.00
No. 2	.....	189.00	195.50
No. 3	130.00	160.00	160.00
No. 4	.....	90.00	90.00
Oilers—			
No. 1	.....	113.50	113.50
No. 2	.....	82.50	85.00
No. 3	67.50	67.50	67.50
No. 4	.....	45.00	50.00

† Rates include board and lodging and vary to a great extent according to size or type of vessel. Hours on duty for officers, seamen, deckhands, etc., generally average twelve per day seven days per week except when in port; for engineers, firemen, oilers, etc., hours generally average eight per day, but twelve in some cases; for stewards, cooks, etc., hours vary according to requirements. All classes may be required for extra duty at any time, especially in the Great Lakes and Upper St. Lawrence service when passing through canals. On most of the British Columbia coastal passenger vessels hours for all classes average eight per day, 6 days per week, with extra pay for overtime. Some of the tug-boat employees in all areas are on the eight hour day.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Continued*

(c) STEAMSHIPS†—*Continued*

ATLANTIC COAST AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER—*Con.*

Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month	Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month
	$	$	$		$	$	$		$	$	$
FERRY—*Con.*				TUG-BOATS—*Con.*				TUG-BOATS—*Con.*			
Firemen—				*Mates—*				*Second engineer—*			
No. 1		113.50	113.50	No. 1		75.00	75.00	No. 1		100.00–	110.00
No. 2		80.75	83.50	No. 2		60.00	60.00			110.00	
No. 3	67.50	67.50	67.50	No. 3		100.00	110.00	No. 2		125.00	125.00
No. 4		40.00	50.00	No. 4		150.00	150.00	No. 3		100.00	100.00
Purser—				No. 5		140.00	140.00	No. 4		110.00	110.00
No. 1		59.75	59.75	*Deckhands—*							
No. 2		124.50	128.50	No. 1		60.00	60.00				
No. 3	105.00	120.00	120.00	No. 2		55.00	50.00	*Firemen—*			
No. 4		75.00	75.00	No. 3		40.00–	50.00	No. 1		60.00	60.00
						50.00		No. 2		55.00	55.00
				No. 4		50.00	50.00	No. 3		45.00–	50.00–
										65.00	65.00
TUG-BOATS				*Chief engineer—*				No. 4		50.00	50.00
Captain—				No. 1		125.00	125.00				
No. 1		140.00	140.00	No. 2		95.00–	125.00	*Cooks—*			
No. 2		150.00	150.00			125.00		No. 1		60.00	60.00
No. 3		175.00	200.00	No. 3		135.00	135.00	No. 2		70.00	60.00
No. 4		140.00	140.00	No. 4		150.00	150.00	No. 3		70.00	70.00
No. 5		150.00	150.00	No. 5		150.00	150.00	No. 4		80.00	80.00
No. 6		175.00	175.00	No. 6		140.00	140.00	No. 5		50.00–	60.00–
No. 7		150.00	150.00	No. 7		160.00	160.00			70.00	90.00

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE AND GREAT LAKES

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER				FREIGHT AND PASSENGER—*Con.*				FREIGHT AND PASSENGER—*Con.*			
Captain or master—				*First officer or mate—*Con.				*Wheelsman—* Con.			
No. 1		204.50	235.00	No. 13		140.00	150.00	No. 11		60.00	70.00
No. 2		200.00	225.00	No. 14		135.00	145.00	No. 12		55.00	65.00
No. 3		2700.00*	2700.00*	No. 15		142.50–	171.00–	No. 13	85.00	85.00	85.00
No. 4		2700.00*	2700.00*			175.00	187.50				
No. 5		2500.00*	2500.00*	No. 16		145.00	155.00	*Watchmen—*			
No. 6	2500.00*	2700.00*	2700.00*	No. 17	175.00	150.00	170.00	No. 1		45.00	57.50
No. 7		375.00		No. 18	1700.00*	1530.00*	1581.00*	No. 2		40.00	57.50
No. 8		450.00						No. 3	60.00	40.00	45.00
No. 9	160.00	100.00	100.00	*Second officer or mate—*				No. 4		42.50	57.50
No. 10		300.00	300.00					No. 5		47.00	55.00
No. 11		225.00	225.00	No. 1		100.00	110.00	No. 6		45.00	50.00
No. 12		331.25	331.25	No. 2		90.00	110.00	No. 7	60.00	45.00	57.50
No. 13		150.00	150.00	No. 3		95.00	115.00	No. 8	65.00	65.00	65.00
No. 14	337.50	318.25	330.00	No. 4		100.00–	125.00–				
No. 15	362.50	343.00	367.50			110.00	135.00	*Deckhands—*			
No. 16		360.00	360.00	No. 5				No. 1	45.00	40.00	50.00
No. 17		300.00	309.00	No. 6	110.00	90.00	110.00	No. 2	44.00	33.00	42.00
No. 18		250.00	250.00	No. 7				No. 3		35.00	50.00
No. 19		200.00	200.00	No. 8	70.00	40.00	52.00	No. 4		45.00	50.00
No. 20		1900.00–	2000.00–	No. 9		85.00	110.00	No. 5		45.00	45.00
		2200.00*	2200.00*	No. 10		100.00	110.00	No. 6		50.00	50.00–
No. 21		1800.00–	1900.00–	No. 11	110.00	90.00–	95.00–				55.00
		2100.00*	2000.00*			100.00	105.00	No. 7	45.00	35.00	40.00
No. 22	335.00	2800.00–	2800.00–	No. 12		100.00	110.00	No. 8		37.00	55.00
		3000.00*	3000.00*	No. 13		100.00	105.00	No. 9		40.00	45.00
No. 23	3300.00*	3500.00*	3700.00*	No. 14		90.00	100.00–	No. 10	45.00	40.00	50.00
							110.00	No. 11	55.00	55.00	55.00
First officer or mate—				No. 15		100.00	110.00				
				No. 16	120.00	100.00	120.00	*Chief engineer—*			
No. 1		135.00	150.00	No. 17	130.00	125.00	125.00	No. 1		192.50	215.00
No. 2		150.00	170.00	No. 18		90.00	100.00	No. 2		1950.00*	1950.00*
No. 3		130.00	150.00					No. 3		2500.00–	2500.00–
No. 4		135.00–	160.00–	*Wheelsman—*						2700.00*	2700.00*
		150.00	185.00	No. 1		65.00	70.00			1900.00*	1900.00*
No. 5	150.00	130.00	150.00	No. 2	75.00	65.00	72.50	No. 4		2100.00*	2100.00*
No. 6		145.00	154.75	No. 3		57.50	72.50	No. 5		1900.00	2000.00*
No. 7	120.00	80.00	90.00	No. 4	75.00	55.00	72.50	No. 6	200.00	200.00	200.00
No. 8		145.00	150.00	No. 5		60.00	72.50	No. 7		110.00	80.00
No. 9		115.00	150.00	No. 6	60.00	40.00	52.00	No. 8	150.00	200.00	200.00
No. 10		140.00	150.00	No. 7		52.50	72.50	No. 9		225.00	225.00
No. 11		120.00	120.00	No. 8		65.00	72.50	No. 10		165.00	165.00
No. 12	155.00	130.00–	140.00–	No. 9		60.00	60.00	No. 11		233.50	233.50
		140.00	150.00	No. 10	75.00	55.00	60.00	No. 12			

*Per year or season.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Continued*

(c) STEAMSHIPS†—*Continued*

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE AND GREAT LAKES—*Cont.*

Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Chief engineer —Con.			
No. 13		135.00	135.00
No. 14	300.00–325.00	255.50–289.00	266.75–300.00
No. 15		275.00	275.00
No. 16		210.00	275.00
No. 17		240.00	245.00
No. 18		210.00	210.00
No. 19		230.00	230.00
No. 20		190.00	190.00
No. 21		1600.00–1900.00*	1600.00–1900.00*
No. 22		1800.00–2000.00*	2000.00*
No. 23	290.00	2600.00*	2600.00*
No. 24	2300.00–2700.00*	2700.00*	2900.00*
Second engineer—			
No. 1		135.00	150.00
No. 2		150.00	155.00
No. 3		120.00	140.00
No. 4		150.00	170.00
No. 5		140.00	160.00–160.00
No. 6		115.00	140.00
No. 7		120.00	140.00
No. 8	135.00	130.00	140 .0
No. 9	100.00	60.00	50.00
No. 10		125.00	140.00
No. 11		125.00	145.00
No. 12		122.00	140.00
No. 13		105.00	140.00
No. 14		130.00	140.00
No. 15		105.00	105.00
No. 16	145.00	130.00	140.00
No. 17		120.00–135.00	140.00
No. 18		135.00	145.00
No. 19		150.00	150.00
No. 20		110.00–120.00	120.00
No. 21		130.00	140.00
No. 22	165.00	145.00	165.00
No. 23	175.00–185.00	190.00	190.00
No. 24		120.00	135.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1		100.00	110.00
No. 2		85.00	100.00
No. 3		85.00	95.00
No. 4		85.00–90.00	95.00–100.00
No. 5	105.00	90.00	110.00
No. 6	125.00	120.00	120.00
Oilers—			
No. 1		55.00	60.00
No. 2		55.00	72.50
No. 3		57.50	72.50
No. 4	75.00	55.00	72.50
No. 5		60.00	72.50
No. 6		57.50	57.50
No. 7		52.50	72.50
No. 8		65.00	72.50
No. 9	65.00	55.00	60.00
No. 10		60.00	70.00
No. 11	85.00	85.00	85.00
Firemen—			
No. 1		50.00	55.00
No. 2		50.00	67.50
No. 3		52.50	67.50
No. 4	70.00	50.00	67.50

Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Firemen—Con.			
No. 5		55.00	67.50
No. 6	56.00	33.00	42.00
No. 7		52.50	64.50
No. 8		60.00	67.50
No. 9		52.50	52.50
No. 10	70.00	50.00	55.00
No. 11		55.00	65.00
No. 12		50.00	60.00
No. 13	70.00	50.00	67.50
No. 14	80.00	80.00	80.00
Coal passers—			
No. 1		35.00	40.00
No. 2		35.00	50.00
No. 3		37.00	42.00
No. 4		40.00	45.00
No. 5	45.00	40.00	45.00
Chief stewards—			
No. 1		900.00–1000.00*	900.00–1300.00*
No. 2		1000.00*	1000.00*
No. 3	155.00	1300.00–1800.00*	1300.00–1600.00*
No. 4	1600.00*	1800.00*	1860.00*
Chef or first cook—			
No. 1		95.00	110.00
No. 2		90.00	105.00
No. 3		100.00	115.00
No. 4		85.00	105.00
No. 5	110.00	85.00	105.00
No. 6		95.00	105.00
No. 7	60.00	50.00	50.00
No. 8		60.00	60.00
No. 9	110.00	100.00	110.00
No. 10		90.00	115.00
No. 11		80.00	105.00
No. 12		900.00–1250.00*	900.00–1250.00*
No. 13		125.00–160.00	130.00–165.00
No. 14	150.00	125.00–200.00	125.00–200.00
No. 15	100.00–135.00	135.00	135.00
Second cooks—			
No. 1		55.00	65.00
No. 2		40.00	52.50
No. 3		35.00	52.50
No. 4		42.50	55.00
No. 5	28.00	24.00	24.00
No. 6	55.00	35.00	40.00–45.00
No. 7		45.00	52.50
No. 8		37.50–45.00	52.50
No. 9		47.00	55.00
No. 10		100.00–145.00	100.00–145.00
No. 11		125.00–150.00	130.00–150.00
No. 12	120.00	100.00–125.00	105.00–130.00
No. 13	80.00–100.00	100.00	100.00
Porters—			
No. 1		35.00	35.00
No. 2	70.00	45.00	45.00
No. 3	50.00–75.00	75.00	75.00
Purser—			
No. 1	150.00	130.00–150.00	130.00–150.00

Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Purser—Con.			
No. 2		75.00	75.00
No. 3		100.00–120.00	100.00–120.00
No. 4	1650.00*	1845.00*	1906.50*
No. 5	100.00	80.00	80.00
No. 6		146.00	151.30
No. 7		150.00	150.00
FERRY			
Captain or master—			
No. 1		166.25	166.25
No. 2		122.50	122.50
No. 3		200.00	200.00
No. 4		900.00*	900.00*
No. 5		285.00	285.00
No. 6		175.00	200.00
No. 7		185.00	185.00
No. 8		175.00	175.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1		106.25	110.00
No. 2		90.00	90.00
No. 3		45.00	45.00
No. 4		165.00	165.00
No. 5		120.00	135.00
No. 6		125.00	125.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1		83.00	83.00
No. 2		125.00	125.00
No. 3		110.00	125.00
Deckhands—			
No. 1		73.75	73.75
No. 2		60.00	64.50
No. 3		30.00	30.00
No. 4		25.00	25.00
No. 5		55.00	55.00
No. 6		80.00	90.00
No. 7		74.00	80.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		147.75	147.75
No. 2		140.00	140.00
No. 3		900.00*	900.00*
No. 4		250.00	250.00
No. 5		185.00	185.00
No. 6		180.00	180.00
No. 7		175.00	175.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1		125.00	125.00
No. 2		175.00	200.00
No. 3		102.00	105.00
Firemen—			
No. 1		73.75	73.75
No. 2		78.50	78.50
No. 3		55.00	55.00
No. 4		45.00	45.00
No. 5		85.00	85.00
No. 6		95.00	105.00
No. 7		90.00	100.00
Purser—			
No. 1		92.25	92.25k
No. 2		75.00	75.00
No. 3		110.00	120.00
No. 4		96.00	112.00

* Per year or season.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Continued*

(c) STEAMSHIPS†—*Continued*

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE AND GREAT LAKES—*Conc.*

Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
OIL TANKERS			
Captain or Master—			
No. 1		200.00	225.00
No. 2		275.00	300.00
No. 3		320.00	340.00
No. 4		225.00	250.00
No. 5		215.00	235.00
No. 6		280.00	280.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1		110.00	120.00
No. 2		125.00	135.00
No. 3		125.00	145.00
No. 4		150.00	160.00
No. 5		165.00	185.00
No. 6		150.00	160.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1		90.00	100.00
No. 2		110.00	120.00
No. 3		110.00	125.00
No. 4		125.00	145.00
No. 5		125.00	135.00
No. 6		110.00	120.00
Third officer or mate—			
No. 1		110.00	125.00
No. 2		100.00	110.00
No. 3		110.00	120.00
Seamen, sailors and deckhands—			
No. 1		50.00	60.00
No. 2		40.00	45.00
No. 3		55.00	65.00
No. 4		55.00	60.00
No. 5		50.00	60.00
No. 6		50.00	60.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		175.00	200.00
No. 2		225.00	225.00
No. 3		270.00	290.00
No. 4		190.00	215.00
No. 5		225.00	225.00
OIL TANKERS —*Cont.*			
Second engineer—			
No. 1		110.00	120.00
No. 2		150.00	160.00
No. 3		175.00	195.00
No. 4		125.00	135.0
No. 5		150.00	160.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1		110.00	120.00
No. 2		150.00	170.00
No. 3		110.00	120.00
Firemen—			
No. 1		50.00	60.00
No. 2		55.00	65.00
No. 3		75.00	85.00
No. 4		70.00	80.00
No. 5		70.00	85.00
Oilers—			
No. 1		80.00	90.00
No. 2		60.00	70.00
No. 3		75.00	60.00
Chief steward—			
No. 1		110.00	125.00
No. 2		110.00	120.00
No. 3		100.00	110.00
No. 4		115.00	120.00
TUG-BOATS			
Captain—			
No. 1		135.00	135.00
No. 2		160.00–175.00	160.00–175.00
No. 3	175.00	150.00	150.00
No. 4		160.00	160.00
No. 5	160.00	150.00*a*	165.00*a*
No. 6	200.00	140.00–150.00	125.00–160.00
Mates—			
No. 1		135.00	135.00
No. 2	160.00	140.00	140.00
No. 3		120.00	120.00
No. 4		80.00	100.00
TUG-BOATS— *Con.*			
Deckhands—			
No. 1		46.25–54.50	54.50
No. 2		50.00	55.00
No. 3	75.00	45.00	45.00
No. 4		50.00	50.00
No. 5	45.00–50.00	84.00*a*	80.00*a*
No. 6	40.00	40.00–45.00	40.00–50.00
No. 7		35.00	45.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		129.25	129.25
No. 2		165.00	165.00
No. 3		150.00	150.00
No. 4	165.00	140.00	140.00
No. 5		150.00	150.00
No. 6	160.00		165.00*a*
No. 7	150.00	115.00–125.00	115.00–150.00
No. 8		150.00	175.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1		110.75	110.75
No. 2		130.00	130.00
No. 3	140.00	125.00	125.00
No. 4		120.00	120.00
No. 5		80.00	105.00
Firemen—			
No. 1		55.50	55.50
No. 2		65.00	65.00
No. 3	90.00	60.00	60.00
No. 4		60.00–65.00	60.00–65.00
No. 5	45.00–50.00	90.00*a*	90.00*a*
No. 6	100.00	40.00–45.00	40.00–50.00
No. 7		55.00	70.00
No. 8		45.00	60.00
Cooks—			
No. 1		64.50	64.50
No. 2		80.00	80.00
No. 3	75.00	60.00	60.00
No. 4		50.00–80.00	50.00–80.00
No. 5		45.00–70.00	60.00–85.00

PACIFIC COAST

Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER			
Captain or master—			
No. 1		211.50	247.00
No. 2		198.00	237.50
No. 3		184.50	223.25
No. 4		175.50	209.00
No. 5		166.50	185.25
No. 6		260.00	260.00
No. 7		153.00	161.00
No. 8	205.00–225.00	202.50	209.25
No. 9	235.00	234.00	241.75
No. 10	260.00	247.50	255.75
No. 11	310.00	279.00	288.25
No. 12		190.00–235.00	190.00–250.00
First officer or mate—			
No. 1		153.00	166.25
No. 2		144.00	156.75
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Cont.*			
First officer or mate—Con.			
No. 3		126.00	152.00
No. 4		165.00	165.00
No. 5		102.00	102.00
No. 6	135.00	144.00	148.75
No. 7	180.00	162.00	167.50
No. 8	170.00	153.00	158.00
No. 9	160.00	148.50	153.50
No. 10		145.00–150.00	145.00–160.00
Second officer or mate—			
No. 1		130.00	142.50
No. 2		121.50	133.00
No. 3		145.00	145.00
No. 4	155.00	139.50	144.25
No. 5	145.00	135.00	139.50
No. 6	135.00	130.50	134.75
No. 7		135.00	135.00
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Third officer or mate—			
No. 1		100.00	104.50
No. 2		125.00	125.00
No. 3	110.00	99.00	102.25
No. 4	120.00	108.00	111.50
No. 5		120.00–125.00	120.00–125.00
Quartermaster—			
No. 1		71.25	75.00
No. 2		66.50	70.00
No. 3	75.00	67.50	72.00
Able seamen—			
No. 1		61.75	70.00
No. 2		66.50	65.00
No. 3		65.00	65 00
No. 4		72.25	72.25
No. 5	70.00	63.00	67.25

* Per year or season.

a Without board and lodging.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Continued*

(c) STEAMSHIPS†—*Concluded*

PACIFIC COAST—*Conc.*

Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Con.*			
Ordinary seamen, deckhands, etc.—			
No. 1		40.00	40.00
No. 2		59.50	59.50
No. 3	65.00	58.50	62.50
No. 4		70.00	70.00
No. 5		66.50	70.00
Chief engineer—			
No. 1		193.50	204.25
No. 2		184.50	194.75
No. 3		171.00	180.50
No. 4		157.50	166.25
No. 5		220.00	220.00
No. 6		114.75	121.50
No. 7	285.00	256.50	265.00
No. 8	235.00	211.50	218.50
No. 9	220.00	198.00	204.50
No. 10	210.00	189.00	195.25
No. 11	200.00	180.00	186.00
No. 12		180.00–210.00	180.00–220.00
Second engineer—			
No. 1		148.50	156.75
No. 2		144.00	152.00
No. 3		130.50	137.25
No. 4		165.00	165.00
No. 5		110.50	110.50
No. 6	190.00	171.00	176.75
No. 7	170.00	153.00	158.00
No. 8	160.00	144.00	148.75
No. 9	155.00	139.50	144.25
No. 10	145.00	130.50	134.75
No. 11		145.00–155.00	145.00–160.00
Third engineer—			
No. 1		126.00	133.00
No. 2		122.00	128.25
No. 3		117.00	123.50
No. 4		110.00	114.00
No. 5		145.00	145.00
No. 6	160.00	144.00	148.75
No. 7	150.00	135.00	139.50
No. 8	145.00	130.50	134.75
No. 9	135.00	121.50	125.50
No. 10		135.00	135.00
Oilers—			
No. 1		76.50	80.75
No. 2		72.00	76.00
No. 3		80.00	80.00
No. 4	80.00	72.00	76.75
Firemen—			
No. 1		67.50	76.00
No. 2		72.00	71.25
No. 3		70.00	70.00
No. 4	70.00	63.00	67.25
No. 5		70.00	70.00
Chief cook—			
No. 1		95.00	100.00
No. 2		80.75	85.00
No. 3		75.00	75.00
No. 4		90.00	90.00
No. 5	110.00	99.00	102.25

Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
FREIGHT AND PASSENGER —*Conc.*			
Cooks—			
No. 1	60.00	54.00	57.50
No. 2	75.00	72.00	76.75
No. 3	70.00	67.50	72.00
No. 4		63.00	67.25
No. 5		45.00	48.00
No. 6		59.50	59.50
No. 7		66.50	70.00
No. 8		61.75	65.00
No. 9		57.00	60.00
No. 10		52.25	55.00
No. 11		65.00	65.00
No. 12		75.00	75.00
Chief stewards—			
No. 1	145.00	130.50	134.75
No. 2	130.00	117.00	121.00
No. 3		99.00	104.50
No. 4		81.00	85.50
Other stewards—			
No. 1	105.00	94.50	97.75
No. 2		64.50	67.75
Porters—			
No. 1	35.00	45.00	46.50
No. 2	35.00	54.00	57.50
No. 3	35.00	36.00	38.50
No. 4	35.00	31.50	33.50
No. 5		40.50	42.50
Purser—			
No. 1	170.00	162.00	167.00
No. 2	160.00	153.00	158.00
No. 3	150.00	144.00	148.75
No. 4	145.00	135.00	139.50
No. 5	135.00	130.50	134.75
No. 6		121.50	128.25
No. 7		112.50	118.75
No. 8		94.50	99.75
No. 9		100.00	100.00
Assistant pursers—			
No. 1		67.50	71.25
No. 2	115.00	112.50	116.25
No. 3	110.00	108.00	111.50
TUG-BOATS			
Captains—			
No. 1	225.00	233.50	253.75
No. 2	215.00	195.00	211.50
No. 3	185.00	165.00	181.50
No. 4	200.00	180.00	180.00
No. 5	185.00	140.00–150.00	140.00–150.00
No. 6	170.00	145.00	150.00
No. 7	205.00	170.00	180.00
No. 8		135.00–165.00	142.50–175.00
No. 9	185.00	175.00	175.00
No. 10	275.00	222.75	234.00
No. 11	215.00	176.00	185.00
No. 12	205.00	168.00	180.00
No. 13		135.00	148.50
Mates—			
No. 1	155.00	129.00	139.00
No. 2	130.00	112.50	120.75
No. 3	100.00	80.00	80.00

Locality and occupation	1929 — Wages per month	1936 — Wages per month	1937 — Wages per month
	$	$	$
TUG-BOATS —*Conc.*			
Mates—Con.			
No. 4		90.00	100.00
No. 5	140.00	105.00	110.00
No. 6		75.00–100.00	95.00–105.00
No. 7	110.00	90.00	90.00
No. 8	175.00	146.50	154.00
No. 9	140.00	121.25	128.00
No. 10	135.00	116.75	123.00
No. 11		90.00	105.00
No. 12		100.00	120.00
Deckhands—			
No. 1	95.00	79.50–82.50	84.50–87.50
No. 2	70.00	50.00	50.00
No. 3	75.00	60.00	60.00–75.00
No. 4		45.00	50.00
No. 5	60.00	50.00	55.00
No. 6	65.00	50.00	50.00
No. 7	70.00	61.75	65.00
No. 8	65.00	57.25	60.00
No. 9		70.00	70.00
Chief engineers—			
No. 1	230.00	200.50	217.50
No. 2	195.00	173.00	187.25
No. 3	155.00	138.50	152.50
No. 4	160.00–190.00	125.00–150.00	130.00–150.00
No. 5	150.00	130.00	135.00
No. 6	190.00	150.00	160.00
No. 7		130.00–150.00	135.00–155.00
No. 8	150.00	125.00	130.00
No. 9	225.00	182.25	192.00
No. 10	200.00	163.75	172.00
No. 11	180.00	150.75	159.00
No. 12		108.00	119.00
Second engineers—			
No. 1	180.00	151.00	163.00
No. 2	165.00	140.00	151.00
No. 3	140.00	129.00	139.00
No. 4	100.00	75.00	80.00
No. 5		122.00	110.00
No. 6	140.00	105.00	110.00
No. 7		75.00–100.00	90.00–105.00
No. 8	110.00	75.00	80.00
No. 9	175.00	146.50	154.00
No. 10	140.00	121.25	128.00
No. 11	135.00	116.75	123.00
Firemen—			
No. 1	100.00	85.00	90.50
No. 2	95.00	79.50	84.50
No. 3	75.00	50.00	55.00
No. 4	65.00	45.00	50.00
No. 5		45.00	50.00
No. 6	75.00	55.00	55.00
No. 7	65.00	57.25	60.00
No. 8	70.00	61.75	65.00
Cooks—			
No. 1	95.00	79.50	84.50
No. 2	105.00	85.00	90.50
No. 3	65.00	50.00	50.00
No. 4	70.00	50.00	55.00
No. 5	65.00	45.00	50.00
No. 6	90.00	79.50	84.00
No. 7	75.00	66.25	70.00

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Continued*

(*d*) STEVEDORING (LONGSHOREMEN—GENERAL CARGO)

Locality	1929		1936		1937		Locality	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs. per day	Wages per hour	Hrs. per day	Wages per hour	Hrs. per day		Wages per hour	Hrs. per day	Wages per hour	Hrs. per day	Wages per hour	Hrs. per day
	$		$		$			$		$		$	
Sea ports—							*Sea ports*—Con.						
Halifax	.70	9	.70	9	.70	9	Prince Rupert (coastwise)	.80	8	.80	8	.80	8
Charlottetown	.60	9	.60	8	.60	8	Prince Rupert (ocean, grain)	.94	8	.95	8	1.00	8
St. John	.70	9	.70	9	.70	9							
Quebec	.60	10	.60	10	.60	10							
Montreal	.65	10	.65	10	.65	10							
Vancouver (dock)	.83	8	.86	8	.91	8	*Lake ports*—						
Vancouver (ship)	.87	8	.90	8	.95	8	Toronto	.40	10	.42	10	.45	10
Victoria (dock)	.83	8	.86	8	.91	8	Point Edward	.45	10	.35	10	.40	10
Victoria (ship)	.87	8	.90	8	.95	8	Port McNicoll	.37	10	.37	.....	.40	.....
							Fort William	.40	10	.39	.....	.42	.....

* Higher rates for handling grain, coal, etc., also for night work.

(*e*) GRAIN ELEVATORS†

Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937		Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
Electricians—								*Millwrights*—Conc.							
No. 1	Mth.	168.00	44	165.00	....	165.00	44	No. 17	Hour	.75	60	.75	44	.75	44
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.63	60	.66	60	No. 18	Hour	.64	60	.58	44	.61	44
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.60	44	No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.718	44	.75	44
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	48	190.00	48	No. 20	Week	.....	....	40.80	44	40.80	44
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	44	175.00	44	No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	200.00	44½	200.00	440
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	180.00	60	180.00	60	No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	44	135.00	44
No. 7	Week	48.75	48	39.60	48	39.60	48	No. 23	Week	41.55	44	43.95	44	43.95	44
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	153.00	48	153.00	48	No. 24	Mth.	160.00	60	161.50	44½	170.00	48
No. 9	Mth.	145.00	44	135.00	48–60	135.00	48–60	No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	44	140.00	44
								No. 26	Mth.	.....	....	152.00	44	160.00	44
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	48	155.00	48	No. 27	Mth.	.....	....	156.75	44	165.00	44
No. 11	Mth.	230.00	56	200.00	48	200.00	60	No. 28	Mth.	.....	....	158.65	44	158.65	44
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	60	155.00	60	No. 29	Mth.	.....	....	135.00	44	145.00	44
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	34	No. 30	Mth.	.....	....	178.50	48	178.50	48
No. 14	Mth.	205.00	60	194.75	44	205.00	44								
No. 15	Week	.....	....	32.65	44	35.00	44								
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	210.00	44½	210.00	44½	*Weighmen*—							
No. 17	Week	45.00	44½	46.30	44	46.30	44	No. 1	Day	4.50	54	4.35	50	4.10	44
No. 18	Mth.	195.00	60	185.25	44½	195.00	48	No. 2	Hour	.63	48–60	.60	60	.63	60
No. 19	Mth.	235.00	44	232.75	44	245.00	44								
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	44	200.00	44	No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	156.75	44	165.00	44	No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	48	190.00	48
No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	44	130.00	44	No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	44	155.00	44
No. 23	Mth.	.....	....	171.50	44	171.50	44	No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	153.00	60	153.00	60
No. 24	Mth.	210.00	48	180.00	48	180.00	48	No. 7	Week	48.75	48	36.00	48	36.00	44–48
No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	44	140.00	44								
No. 26	Mth.	.....	....	215.00	44	215.00	44	No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	153.00	48	125.00–162.00	48
No. 27	Mth.	.....	....	178.50	48	178.50	48								
								No. 9	Mth.	170.00	60	170.00	60	170.00	60
								No. 10	Mth.	160.00	44	140.00	48–60	140.00	48–60
Millwrights—															
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	165.00	....	165.00	44	No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	48	150.00	48
No. 2	Day	5.20	54	4.80	50	4.50	44	No. 12	Mth.	205.00	60	184.50	60	170.00	60
No. 3	Hour	.69	60	.66	60	.69	60	No. 13	Mth.	200.00	56	200.00	56	200.00	60
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.60	44	No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	150.00	60	150.00	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	190.00	48	190.00	48	No. 15	Week	.....	....	18.90	54	20.00	54
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	175.00	44	175.00	44	No. 16	Week	27.50	60	27.50	60	27.50	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	189.00	60	189.00	60	No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.425	40	.425	40
No. 8	Mth.	187.50	48	150.00	48	150.00	44–48	No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.48	44	.48	34
								No. 19	Mth.	205.00	60	180.50	44	200.00	44
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.625	48	.625	48	No. 20	Hour	.60	60	.60	48	.625	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.50	45	.50	60	No. 21	Hour	.49	60	.44	44	.46	44
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	34	No. 22	Hour	.....	....	45–.50	44	.45–.50	44
No. 12	Mth.	210.00	44	135.00	48–60	135.00	48–60	No. 23	Week	.....	....	37.35	44	37.35	44
								No. 24	Mth.	.....	....	150.00	44½	160.00	44½
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	48	155.00	48	No. 25	Day	.....	....	2.85–3.85	48	3.25	48
No. 14	Mth.	205.00	60	202.50	60	185.00	60								
No. 15	Mth.	210.00	56	220.00	48	220.00	60	No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.52	48
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	155.00	60	155.00	60	No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.435	48	.47	48

† Hourly rates apply in most cases to seasonal or temporary employees.

TABLE III.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN TRANSPORTATION AND GRAIN ELEVATORS—*Concluded*

(e) GRAIN ELEVATORS†—*Concluded*

Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937		Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
Weighmen—Conc.								*Labourers—*							
No. 28	Week	36.90	44½	40.40	44	40.40	44	No. 1	Hour	.45	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 29	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.45	48	No. 2	Hour	.35	54	.40	44½	.40	44
No. 30	Mth.	.....	....	171.00	44	180.00	44	No. 3	Hour	.52	60	.53	60	.53	60
No. 31	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	44	130.00	44	No. 4	Hour	.525	60	.40	48	.40	48
No. 32	Mth.	190.00	48	150.00	48	165.00	48	No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45-.47	48
No. 33	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	44	140.00	44	No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.45	62	.50	53
No. 34	Mth.	.....	....	170.00	48	170.00	48	No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.40-.45	48	.45	48
No. 35	Mth.	.....	....	150.00	44	150.00	44	No. 8	Hour	.50	44	.40	48	.40	48-60
Oilers—								No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 1	Hour	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44	No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.45	60	.50	60
No. 2	Hour	.52	60	.50	40-60	.52	60	No. 11	Hour	.50	60	.45	60	.40-.45	44-60
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44	No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.45	60	.45	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	112.50	48	125.00	48	No. 13	Hour	.50	60	.40	60	.40	60
No. 5	Hour	.525	60	.45	48	.45	48	No. 14	Hour	.40	60	.35	48	.45	48
No. 6	Hour	.50	60	.50	60	.50	60	No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40-.45	48-60	No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.50	33	.50	42
No. 8	Hour	.525	60	.475	60	.475	44-60	No. 17	Day	.....	....	2.70	48	2.85	48
No. 9	Hour	.525	56	.45	48	.475	60	No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.385	48	.405	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.40	40	.44	40	No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.40	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.385	60	.385	60	No. 20	Hour	.55	44½	.523	44	.523	44
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44	No. 21	Hour	.50	60	.525	44½	.55	44
No. 13	Hour	.44	60	.40	44	.42	44	No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.43	48	No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.42	48	.47	48	No. 24	Hour	.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.475	44	.50	44	No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
								No. 26	Hour	.45	48	.45	48	.45	48
								No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.45	44	.50	41

† Hourly rates apply in most cases to seasonal or temporary employment.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937		Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.			Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$				$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES															
Electricians—								*Groundmen—*							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.65	48	No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.40	48
No. 2	Day	3.80	48	4.10	48	4.10	48	No. 2	Day	3.25	48	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.74	44	.82	44	No. 3	Hour	.55	44	.53	44	.55	44
No. 4	Mth.	90.00	60	83.35	56	90.00	56	No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.375	44	.40	47
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	54	100.00	44	No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.75	54	2.90	54
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.70	48	No. 6	Hour	.42	50	.38	50	.40	50
No. 7	Hour	.60	54	.58	48	.57	48	No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.43	54	.45	44
								No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.35	54	.35	44
Linemen—								No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.25-.30	54	.30-.35	48
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.27-.45	54	.27-.47	54	*Metermen—*							
No. 2	Mth.	.45	54	125.00	....	125.00	....	No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.48	48	.56	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.52	48	.60	48	No. 2	Day	3.80	48	3.85	48	3.85	48
No. 4	Day	3.80	48	3.50	48	3.50	48	No. 3	Hour	.72	44	.68	44	.72	44
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.74	44	.77	44	No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	39	60.00	39
No. 6	Hour	.425	60	.45	54	.45	54	No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	67	40.00	67
No. 7	Hour	.44	54	.45	48	.45	48	No. 6	Mth.	90.00	50	83.35	44	82.50	44
No. 8	Hour	.444	54	.50	44	.50	57	No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	44	145.00	44
No. 9	Hour	.57	54	.45	54	.475	54	No. 8	Hour	.48	54	.44	42	.44	42
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48	No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	95.25	54	100.00	44
No. 11	Hour	.56	50	.47	60	.495	66								
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.42	54	.48	54	*Meter readers—*							
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.70	48	No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	80.00	44½	85.00	44½
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	85.40	54	85.40	44	No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	80.00	....	90.00	....
No. 15	Mth.	115.00	54	109.00	48	115.00	54	No. 3	Day	3.00	48	3.25	48	3.25	48
No. 16	Hour	.68	48	.60	42	.60	42	No. 4	Hour	.46	57	.55	48	.55	48
No. 17	Hour	.75	48	.75	42	.75	42	No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	105.00	39	105.00	39
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	54	80.00	48	No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	80.00	39	85.00	39
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.43	48	.45	48	No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	90.-100	39	100.00	39

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES—*Conc.*							
Operators—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	48	135.00	48
No. 2	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 3	Mth.	*.515	56	166.65	48	186.65	48
No. 4	Hour	.45	56	.54	48	.54	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.69	56	.73	56
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	56	125.00	56
No. 7	Hour	.54	48	.495	56	.52	56
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	120-125	51	130.00	51
No. 9	Mth.	100.00	....	108.00	56	114.00	56
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	104.40	54	110.00	48
No. 11	Hour	.65	56	.75	48	.75	42
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.50	48
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	185.00	44	205.00	44
No. 14	Mth.	175.00	48	166.00	48	175.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	145.00	48	138.00	48	145.00	48
Firemen—							
No. 1	Day	3.80	56	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 2	Hour	.64	56	.61	56	.69	56
No. 3	Hour	.40	56	.52	48	.52	48
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	56	125.00	56
No. 5	Hour	.46	48	.42	56	.442	56
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.27	....	.30	....
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 3	Day	.....	....	3.00	48	3.00	48
No. 4	Hour	.35	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.35	48
No. 6	Hour	.38	54	.30-.35	48	.30	54
No. 7	Hour	.35	48	.37	42	.37	42
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.33	54	.38	54
ONTARIO							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
No. 3	Hour	.65	50	.55-.65	44	.50-.55	44
No. 4	Hour	.725	54	.725	54	.725	54
No. 5	Hour	.66	44	.56	44	.60	44
No. 6	Week	*.82	49½	37.50	45	41.40	45
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.67	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.71	48	.85	56
No. 9	Mth.	145.00	49½	141.80	48	171.00	48
No. 10	Hour	.80	49½	.765	48	.81	48
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	48	171.00	48
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	137.00	48	171.00	48
No. 13	Mth.	165.00	49½	161.25	48	152.00	48
No. 14	Week	35.10	54	27.00	50	27.00	50
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.65	44	.68	44
No. 2	Mth.	*.50	48	110.00	56	110.00	56
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.77	48	.77	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.72	48	.72	48
No. 5	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.88	44
No. 6	Hour	.60	55	.65	55	.65	55
No. 7	Hour	.75	50	.75	44	.75	44
No. 8	Hour	.85	44	.81	44	.81	44
No. 9	Hour	.60	54	.60	54	.60	54
No. 10	Hour	.74	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 11	Hour	.70	54	.70	54	.70	54
No. 12	Hour	.70	44	.69	44	.72	48
No. 13	Week	*.70	44	34.00	45	37.80	45
No. 14	Hour	.45	49½	.35-.40	50	.35-.45	50
No. 15	Hour	.....	54	.59	48	.65	48
No. 16	Hour	.65	48	.65	48	.65	48
No. 17	Week	32.50	54	34.50	54	34.50	54
No. 18	Week	.....	....	29.30	48	31.20	48
No. 19	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	50	140.00	50
No. 21	Hour	.60	52	.66	50	.68	50
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.75	44	.80	44
No. 23	Hour	.55	54	.50	48	.55	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.55-.65	50	.62	48
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.85	44	.85	44
No. 26	Hour	.73	55	.715	48	.75	48
No. 27	Mth.	100.00	56	95.00	48	139.00	48
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.57	44	.55	44	.57	44
No. 2	Hour	.50	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 3	Hour	.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 4	Week	.....	....	21.00	45	23.85	45
No. 5	Hour	.54	44	.55	44	.55	44
No. 6	Hour	.45	44	.45	44	.50	48
No. 7	Week	26.75	54	29.50	54	29.50	54
No. 8	Week	.....	....	19.45	48	21.60	48
No. 9	Hour	.63	44	.57	44	.57	44
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	117.20	50	110.00	50
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.50	44	.65	44
No. 12	Hour	.55	55	.55	48	.56	48
Operators—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.30	56	.30	56
No. 2	Mth.	130.00	48	127.00	48	127.00	48
No. 3	Week	.....	....	24.00	56	28.00	56
No. 4	Mth.	139.20	48	132.20	48	139.20	48
No. 5	Week	26.20	56	23.00	56	23.00	56
No. 6	Week	34.50	48	35.65	48	35.65	48
No. 7	Week	29.50	56	29.00	48	29.00	48
No. 8	Mth.	145.00	....	145.00	....	145.00	....
No. 9	Week	*.90	56	38.00	48	38.70	44
No. 10	Mth	108.00	54	108.00	56	108.00	56
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	130.50	48	137.50	48
No. 12	Mth.	120.00	48	120.00	48	120.00	48
No. 13	Week	25.00	54	27.00	54	27.00	54
No. 14	Mth.	144.25	44	137.00	44	137.00	44
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	117.20	72	116.65	56
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	150.00	44	155.00	44
No. 17	Mth.	*.80	56	135.00	48	135.00	48
No. 18	Mth.	125.00	56	*.52	56	*.52	56
No. 19	Mth.	190.00	56	175.50	48	190.00	48
No. 20	Mth.	135.00	56	132.00	48	146.00	48
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.72	48	.81	48
No. 22	Mth.	135.00	56	130.00	48	135.00	48
No. 23	Mth.	.....	....	140.00	48	157.00	48
No. 24	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	48	186.00	48
No. 25	Mth.	135.00	56	132.00	48	144.00	48
No. 26	Mth.	120.00	56	117.50	48	126.00	48
No. 27	Mth.	110.00	56	117.50	48	138.00	48
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.73	48	.73	48
Metermen—							
No. 1	Mth.	130.00	48	157.00	44	157.00	44
No. 2	Mth.	105.00	48	112.00	56	112.00	56
No. 3	Mth.	150.00	44	149.50	44	157.50	44
No. 4	Week	21.00	44	24.00	44	25.00	44
No. 5	Hour	.50	54	.55	54	.55	54
No. 6	Week	43.85	....	42.00	40	46.35	40
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.59	48	.65	48
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	50	135.00	50
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.80	44	.80	44
No. 10	Hour	.45	54	.45	48	.505	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.59	50	.61	50
No. 12	Week	.....	....	33.15	39	33.15	39
No. 13	Week	.....	....	27.70	39	27.70	39
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.75	44	.75	44
Meter readers—							
No. 1	Mth.	95.00	48	102.00	56	102.00	56
No. 2	Mth.	127.00	44	120.50	44	127.00	44
No. 3	Week	25.65	50	23.00	44	23.00	44
No. 4	Week	.....	....	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 5	Week	27.50	44	28.85	48	28.85	48
No. 6	Hour	.40	54	.50	50	.50	50
No. 7	Week	26.25	54	29.50	54	29.50	54
No. 8	Mth.	125.00	44	118.75	44	118.75	44
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	75.00-	39	60.00-	40
				132.00		125.00	
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	120.00	44	110.00-	44
						125.00	
No. 11	Mth.	140.00	54	140.00	54	140.00	54
No. 12	Week	.....	....	15.00	44	17.70	44
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	80.00	44	85.00	44
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.35	54	.35	54	.35	54
No. 2	Hour	.45	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	Week	*.45	49½	20.00	45	22.00	44
No. 4	Hour	.35	54	.35	50	.35	50

*Per hour.

TABLE IV.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN ELECTRIC CURRENT PRODUCTION AND TRANSMISSION—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Con.*							
Labourers—Con.							
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.36	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 7	Hour	.45	54	.40-.50	48	.35-.53	48
No. 8	Hour	.40	49½	.45	48	.35	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.36	48	.40	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.395	48	.35	48
No. 11	Hour	.50	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 13	Week	.....	....	21.00	35	21.00	35
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.60	44	.60	44
PRAIRIE PROVINCES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA							
Electricians—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	156.00	48	159.00	48
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	128.35	48	128.35	48
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	137.65	40	137.65	40
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	153.10	48	153.10	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 6	Hour	.95	47	.724	47	.778	47
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	166.25	48	166.25	48
No. 8	Mth.	170.00	44	149.00	44	153.00	44
No. 9	Week	.....	....	32.90	48	43.85	48
No. 10	Day	6.00	...	5.30	48	5.60	48
Linemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.70	60	.80	48	.80	48
No. 2	Hour	.925	44	.84	40	.84	40
No. 3	Hour	.925	44	.84	44	.84	44
No. 4	Hour	.95	47½	.75	44	.775	44
No. 5	Hour	.925	48	.765	44	.79	44
No. 6	Hour	1.025	47	.776	47	.833	47
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	166.25	48	166.25	48
No. 8	Day	8.30	44	7.55	40	7.55	40
No. 9	Hour	.95	44	.855	40	.855	40
No. 10	Week	.....	....	37.50	48	37.50	44
No. 11	Hour	.87	44	.87	40	.87	40
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.81	48	.85	48
No. 13	Mth.	193.75	48	155.00	44	155.00	44
No. 14	Hour	.938	44	.97	33	.97	44
No. 15	Day	6.00	48	6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 16	Mth.	150.00	48	130.00	48	150.00	48
No. 17	Day	7.75	44	7.75	40	7.75	40
Groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.568	44	.524	46	.524	40
No. 2	Hour	.52	44	.45	44	.45	44
No. 3	Hour	.62	48	.52	44	.545	44
No. 4	Hour	.60	47	.493	47	.52	47
No. 5	Day	5.35	44	5.35	40	5.35	40
No. 6	Week	.....	....	25.00	48	25.00	44
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.56	40	.56	40
No. 8	Day	5.50	44	5.50	40	5.50	40
Operators—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	137.20	48	137.20	48
No. 2	Mth.	137.00	48	123.50	48	123.50	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.35	48	5.35	48
No. 4	Mth.	175.00	48	158.00	48	158.00	48
No. 5	Mth.	185.00	48	150.00	48	155.00	48
No. 6	Mth.	175.00	44	175.00	40	175.00	40
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	142.50	48	142.50	48
No. 8	Week	26.25	48	27.50	48	27.70	48
No. 9	Mth.	†34.60	48	120.00	44	125.00	44
No. 10	Mth.	186.50	34	167.85	48	177.15	48
No. 11	Mth.	148.50	56	148.50	48	165.00	48
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	160.00	48	160.00	48
No. 13	Mth.	180.00	52	180.00	48	183.50	48
No. 14	Mth.	167.00	48	167.00	48	170.25	48
Patrolmen—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	150.00	48	165.40	48
No. 2	Mth.	142.00	56	123.60	48	123.60	48
No. 3	Mth.	150.00	56	128.35	48	128.35	48
No. 4	Hour	.75	47	.587	51	.623	51
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	142.50	48	142.50	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.855	40	.855	40
No. 7	Week	.....	....	32.90	48	34.60	48
No. 8	Mth.	120.00	44	135.00	48	142.50	48
Meter installers—							
No. 1	Hour	.855	44	.755	44	.75	44
No. 2	Mth.	*.82	44	134.40	44	134.40	44
No. 3	Mth.	*.80	47½	80.00	44	85.00	44
No. 4	Hour	.75	48	.65	44	.675	44
No. 5	Hour	.75	47	.594	47	.632	47
No. 6	Hour	.94	44	.97	33	.97	44
Metermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.855	44	.78	44	.78	44
No. 2	Mth.	*.67	44	106.25	44	106.25	44
No. 3	Mth.	165.00	47½	100.00	44	105.00	44
No. 4	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 5	Hour	.775	48	.68	44	.705	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.493	47	.52	47
No. 7	Week	.....	....	25.00	48	25.00	44
No. 8	Hour	.90	44	.815	40	.815	40
No. 9	Day	.....	....	7.55	40	7.55	40
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	130.00	44	135.00	44
No. 11	Hour	.94	44	.97	33	.97	44
No. 12	Mth.	147.00	44	147.00	44	150.00	44
Engineers—							
No. 1	.....	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 2	.....	.....	....	163.25	48	163.25	48
No. 3	.....	.94	48	.81	48	.835	48
No. 4	.....	.765	48	.70	44	.725	44
No. 5	.....	185.00	48	166.40	48	166.40	48
No. 6	.....	.....	....	136.85	48	136.85	48
No. 7	.....	.....	....	43.75	48	43.75	48
No. 8	.....	.89	48	.78	48	.80	48
No. 9	.....	185.00	48	175.75	48	185.00	48
No. 10	.....	46.25	48	42.80	48	42.70	48
No. 11	Mth.	‡6.50	48	170.00	44	170.00	44
No. 12	.....	180.00	48	190.00	48	193.75	48
Firemen—							
No. 1	Hour	.695	44	.60	44	.60	48
No. 2	Mth.	* .75	....	138.80	48	138.80	48
No. 3	Hour	.73	48	.63	48	.655	48
No. 4	Hour	.60	48	.55	48	.575	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.35	48	4.35	48
No. 6	Mth.	155.00	48	140.50	48	140.50	48
No. 7	Mth.	* .60	48	* .65	48	145.00	44
No. 8	Hour	.73	48	.63	48	.655	48
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	109.50	48	109.50	48
No. 10	Hour	.65	48	.595	48	.595	48
No. 11	Week	.....	....	32.50	48	32.50	48
No. 12	Hour	.68	48	.60	48	.615	48
No. 13	Hour	.65	48	.595	48	.595	48
No. 14	Mth.	130.00	48	123.50	48	130.00	48
No. 15	Week	28.80	48	34.00	48	35.75	48
No. 16	Mth.	150.00	56	125.00	40	125.00	40
No. 17	Mth.	130.00	48	135.00	48	137.75	48
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.46	44	.385	44	.385	44
No. 2	Hour	.425	44	.42	40	.42	40
No. 3	Hour	.45	60	.30	48	.35	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.42	48	.45	48
No. 5	Hour	.56	48	.....	....	.45	44
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 7	Week	* .40	48	19.20	48	19.20	48
No. 8	Hour	.563	48	.45	44	.45	44
No. 9	Day	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 10	Hour	.50	44	.45	40	.45	40

*per hour. † per week. ‡per day.

TABLE V.—WAGES AND HOURS OF TELEPHONE EMPLOYEES

Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Operators, female‡—							
No. 1	Week	5.00	45	5.25	48	5.50	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	6.65	39½	7.00	48
No. 3	Week	10.00	48	9.00	48	9.50	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	12.00	48	13.00	48
No. 5	Mth.	48.00	41½	47.00	41½	47.00	41½
No. 6	Week	15.50	48	15.50	48	17.00	48
No. 7	Week	19.00	48	19.00	48	20.00	48
No. 8	Mth.	67.50	50	67.50	44	67.50	44
No. 9	Week	16.50	48	16.50	48	18.00	48
No. 10	Week	15.50	48	15.50	48	17.00	48
No. 11	Week	16.50	48	16.50	48	18.00	48
No. 12	Week	12.00	48	14.00	48	15.00	48
No. 13	Mth.	67.50	45½	65.50	44	67.50	44
No. 14	Week	19.00	48	19.00	48	20.00	48
No. 15	Week	19.00	48	19.00	48	20.00	48
No. 16	Mth.	65.40	48	72.10	44	72.10	44
No. 17	Mth.	72.50	48	83.70	44	83.70	44
No. 18	Day	3.00	48	*73.00	48	*75.00	48
No. 19	Day	3.00	48	*73.00	48	*75.00	48
No. 20	Day	3.00	48	*67.00	48	*70.00	48
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	73.00	48	77.00	48
No. 22	Day	2.75	48	*67.00	48	*70.00	48
No. 23	Mth.	95.00	42	84.00	42	86.00	42
No. 24	Mth.	95.00	42	91.50	42	91.50	42
No. 25	Week	25.00	44	80.00	39	80.00	39
No. 26	Week	20.10	42	20.10	42	20.70	42
Chief operators and supervisors, female—							
No. 1	Week	.....	....	7.15	48	8.25	48
No. 2	Week	.....	....	12.65	39½	14.00	48
No. 3	Week	15.00	48	12.75	48	13.00	48
No. 4	Week	.....	....	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 5	Week	.....	....	13.00	48	15.00	48
No. 6	Week	19.50	48	19.50	48	20.00	48
No. 7	Week	23.50	48	23.50	48	25.00	48
No. 8	Week	20.50	48	20.50	48	22.50	48
No. 9	Week	19.50	48	19.50	48	20.00	48
No. 10	Week	20.50	48	20.50	48	22.50	48
No. 11	Week	17.00	48	18.00	44	20.00	48
No. 12	Mth.	70.00	45½	70.35	44	72.50	44
No. 13	Week	23.50	48	23.50	48	25.00	48
No. 14	Week	22.50	48	20.00	48	22.00	48
No. 15	Mth.	100.00	48	88.00	48	92.00	48
No. 16	Mth	102.50	42	92.00	42	94.00	42
No. 17	Week	23.10	44	26.50	42	27.70	42
Clerks and stenographers, female—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	52.25	39½	55.00	48
No. 2	Mth.	65.00	....	65.00	39½	70.00	39½
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	39½	70.00	39½
No. 4	Mth.	57.50	41½	54.00	39½	54.00	39½
No. 5	Mth.	85.00	39	80.00	39	85.00	39
No. 6	Mth.	100.00	39	95.00	39	102.50	39
No. 7	Mth.	80.00	39	95.00	39	72.50	39
No. 8	Mth.	80.00	39	90.00	39	97.50	39
No. 9	Mth.	75.00	39	90.00	39	90.00	39
No. 10	Mth.	87.50	39	85.00	39	92.50	39
No. 11	Mth.	80.00	39	100.00	39	102.50	39
No. 12	Mth.	95.00	39	105.00	39	70.00	39
No. 13	Mth.	82.50	44	93.70	44	93.70	44
No. 14	Year	*85.00	36½	1090.00	36½	945.00	36½
No. 15	Mth.	90.00	39	81.90	36	83.70	36
Linemen and groundmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.23	54	.25	54	.25	54
No. 2	Hour	.33	55	.27	54	.30	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.32	54	.36	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.39	54	.44	48
No. 5†	Day	3.35	54	3.40	48	3.40	48
No. 6	Week	30.00	48	33.50	50	35.50	48
No. 7	Week	33.50	44	33.50	44	38.00	44
No. 8	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44

Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Linemen and groundmen-Con.							
No. 9	Week	30.00	48	34.00	48	36.50	48
No. 10	Week	.....	....	34.00	48	36.50	48
No. 11	Week	33.50	48	33.50	50	35.50	48
No. 12	Week	34.00	50	34.00	50	35.50	48
No. 13	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 14	Week	34.50	44	34.50	44	38.00	44
No. 15	Week	37.50	48	37.50	48	38.00	44
No. 16	Hour	.925	44	.86	44	.86	44
No. 17	Hour	.88	44	.83	44	.88	48
No. 18	Hour	.88	44	.80	44	*160.00	44
No. 19	Day	7.00	44	4.10	48	4.70	48
No. 20	Hour	.85	44	*150.75	40*	155.00	40
No. 21	Hour	.85	44	.79	40	.79	44
No. 22	Week	40.10	44	36.50	40	41.25	44
Installers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.325	39½	.34	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.45	54	.45	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.52	54	.60	39½
No. 4	Hour	.52	55	.45	54	.52	48
No. 5	Week	27.00	48	37.00	48	37.00	48
No. 6	Week	35.50	44	.....	....	40.00	44
No. 7	Week	36.50	48	36.50	48	38.50	48
No. 8	Week	36.50	....	36.50	48	38.50	48
No. 9	Week	31.50	48	34.50	48	37.50	48
No. 10	Week	35.00	50	36.50	50	37.50	48
No. 11	Week	35.50	44	36.50	44	40.00	44
No. 12	Week	39.50	48	39.50	48	40.00	44
No. 13	Hour	.88	44	.795	44	.795	44
No. 14	Hour	.90	44	.837	44	.837	44
No. 15	Hour	.87	44	.79	40	.79	44
No. 16	Week	38.50	44	36.50	40	42.25	44
Cablemen and splicers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.485	39½	.51	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.53	54	.52	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.45	54	.53	48
No. 4†	Day	4.50	54	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 5	Week	37.50	48	37.50	50	39.50	48
No. 6	Week	35.50	44	38.50	44	42.00	44
No. 7	Hour	.935	44	.84	44	.84	44
No. 8	Week	36.50	48	37.50	48	40.50	48
No. 9	Week	37.50	48	37.50	48	40.50	48
No. 10	Week	36.50	48	37.50	50	39.50	48
No. 11	Week	37.00	50	37.00	50	39.50	48
No. 12	Hour	.935	44	.845	44	.845	44
No. 13	Week	38.50	44	38.50	44	42.00	44
No. 14	Week	39.00	48	40.50	48	42.00	44
No. 15	Hour	.98	44	.91	44	.91	44
No. 16	Hour	.97	44	.87	44	*165.00	44
No. 17	Hour	.91	44	*160.85	43	*165.00	44
No. 18	Hour	.95	44	.855	40	.855	40
No. 19	Week	44.60	44	40.65	40	45.80	44
Servicemen—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	95.00	54	100.00	54
No. 2	Mth.	101.00	....	100.00	54	100.00	48
No. 3	Day	4.85	54	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 4	Week	33.50	48	36.50	48	38.50	48
No. 5	Week	35.50	44	38.50	44	42.00	44
No. 6	Week	36.50	48	36.50	48	38.50	48
No. 7	Week	36.50	48	36.50	48	38.50	48
No. 8	Week	33.50	48	36.50	48	38.50	48
No. 9	Week	36.50	50	36.50	50	37.50	48
No. 10	Week	36.50	44	36.50	44	40.00	44
No. 11	Week	39.50	48	39.50	48	40.00	44
No. 12	Hour	.94	44	.874	44	.874	44
No. 13	Hour	.87	44	*150.90	44	*155.00	40
No. 14	Week	30.50	44	40.10	44	42.40	44
Chauffeurs—							
No. 1	Week	27.50	48	35.00	48	36.50	48
No. 2	Week	25.00	44	26.00	44	26.00	44
No. 3	Week	35.00	48	28.50	50	31.50	48
No. 4	Week	32.50	48	35.00	50	37.00	48
No. 5	Week	31.50	44	36.00	44	39.50	44
No. 6	Week	29.80	44	32.00	44	32.00	44

* Per month. † Living allowance granted.

‡ Rates given are those paid to the largest number, in most cases after several years service.

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES

Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Checkers and markers, female—						
No. 1	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	44-50
No. 2	12.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 3	12.00	54	9.10	48	10.00	50
No. 4	9.00	54	8.65	48	8.65	48
No. 5	10.00	45	8.50	44	9.75	54
No. 6	18.00	50	15.00	44	15.00	44
No. 7	13.25	53	8.15	53	8.20	53
No. 8	15.00	50	13.00	45	13.00	45
No. 9	13.00	50	12.40	49½	12.00	50
No. 10	13.00	54	11.50	50	11.00	50
No. 11	14.20	49	12.15	45	13.00	48
No. 12	12.50	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 13	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 14	10.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 15	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 16	13.00	46½	12.50	48	13.00	48
No. 17	13.00-15.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 18	9.50	50	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 19	12.50	49½	10.00	40	10.00	40
No. 20	12.00	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 21	16.00	48	13.35	40-48	13.75	40-48
No. 22	15.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 23	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 24	13.50	48	14.00	48	14.00	45
No. 25	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 26	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 27	16.00	46	15.85	43-48	15.85	47
No. 28	16.00	48	13.50	46-48	13.50	48
No. 29	15.00	46	14.50	44	14.50	46
No. 30	13.50	48	13.50	46	14.10	47
No. 31	13.50	48	14.50	48	14.50	48
No. 32	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Sorters—						
No. 1	11.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	44-50
No. 2	10.00	44	7.50	50-56	9.00	48-52
No. 3	13.80	53	9.30	53	9.40	53
No. 4	12.50	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 5	12.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 6	12.00-15.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	14.00	40	14.00	40	14.00	40
No. 8	12.50	49½	10.00	40	10.00	40
No. 9	15.00	48	12.15	40-45	13.50	40-45
No. 10	15.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	45
No. 11	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Washers, male—						
No. 1	21.00	50	21.00	50	21.00	44-50
No. 2	20.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 3	24.00	44	21.85	56	24.00	48-52
No. 4	15.00	54	22.00	44	22.00	54
No. 5	25.00	50	25.00	44	25.00	44
No. 6	21.00	55	15.00	60	15.00	60
No. 7	19.50	53	12.50	53	12.95	53
No. 8	22.00	55	19.40	48½	22.05	52½
No. 9	25.00	50	21.60	48	22.50	50
No. 10	24.00	49	22.00	50	25.00	50
No. 11	26.00	47½	22.00	47½	22.00	47½
No. 12	25.00	48	22.00	48	25.00	48
No. 13	24.00-28.00	47	23.00	48	23.00	48-50
No. 14	26.00	48-52	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 15	31.00	40	31.00	44	31.00	40
No. 16	21.00	49½	16.70	44	17.60	44
No. 17	25.00	48	17.00	45	18.50	45
No. 18	24.00	50	18.00	48	18.00	45
No. 19	25.00	48	15.00	48	15.00	48
No. 20	30.00	48	17.00	48	20.00	45
Washers, male—Con.						
No. 21	25.00	48	20.00	44-46	23.00	48
No. 22	30.00	48	27.00	48	27.00	48
No. 23	27.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
Mangle room workers, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	44-50
No. 2	8.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	7.50	54	6.25	48	7.25	48
No. 4	8.00	54	7.90	44	9.75	54
No. 5	9.00	45	8.65	48	8.65	48
No. 6	14.00	50	12.00	40	12.00	44
No. 7	12.00	55	12.10	55	12.10	55
No. 8	12.05	53	8.35	53	8.40	53
No. 9	11.00	54	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 10	11.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 11	12.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 12	12.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 13	13.00	47½	12.50	47½	12.50	47½
No. 14	12.00	49½	9.00	36	9.00	36
No. 15	14.00	48	12.15	40-48	13.50	40-48
No. 16	14.00	48	13.00	....	13.00	30
No. 17	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 18	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	45
No. 19	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 20	13.50	46	13.90	48	14.10	47
No. 21	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 22	14.00	46	13.50	44	14.00	46
No. 23	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Starchers—						
No. 1	10.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	44-50
No. 2	9.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	16.00	50	12.00	40	12.00	44
No. 4	12.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
No. 5	12.50	48-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 6	15.00	44-50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 8	15.00	48	13.50	46	14.35	46
No. 9	15.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Ironers, hand, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	44-50
No. 2	8.00	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 3	8.50	54	7.75	52	7.75	52
No. 4	10.00	50	7.50	50-56	9.00	48-52
No. 5	9.00	54	8.65	48	8.65	48
No. 6	9.00	45	7.90	44	9.75	54
No. 7	20.00	50	12.00	40	12.00	44
No. 8	12.00	55	12.10	55	12.10	55
No. 9	13.00	53	8.50	53	8.50	53
No. 10	15.00	50	12.00	45	12.00	45
No. 11	13.50	50	8.80	40	11.50	50
No. 12	12.00	54	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 13	12.00	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 14	11.75	49	11.25	45	11.25	45
No. 15	13.00	47½	12.00	47½	12.00	47½
No. 16	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 17	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 18	14.00	46½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 19	14.00	47½	12.65	48	17.35	48
No. 20	12.50	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 21	12.00	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 22	14.00	48	12.15	40-45	13.50	40-45
No. 23	14.00	48	13.00	40	13.00	40
No. 24	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 25	14.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	45
No. 26	12.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 27	12.50	48	12.50	45	12.50	45
No. 28	13.50	46	12.50	43	13.20	44
No. 29	15.00	46	13.50	46	13.50	46
No. 30	15.00	48	13.50	46	14.65	47
No. 31	13.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48

TABLE VI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LAUNDRIES—*Concluded*

Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Press operators, female—						
No. 1	9.00	50	11.00	50	11.00	44–50
No. 2	.....	....	7.50	50–56	9.00	48–52
No. 3	10.00	54	8.65	48	8.65	48
No. 4	20.00	50	12.00	40	12.00	44
No. 5	13.00	55	12.10	55	12.10	55
No. 6	13.60	53	8.50	53	8.60	53
No. 7	12.00	55	12.00	50	12.00	45
No. 8	12.00	47½	11.00	47½	11.00	47½
No. 9	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 10	13.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	18.00	47½	14.00	45	14.00	49
No. 12	14.00–15.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 13	25.00	40	21.00	40	21.00	40
No. 14	12.50	49½	10.00	40	11.00	44
No. 15	14.00	48	12.15	40–45	13.50	40–45
No. 16	14.00	48	13.00	40	13.00	40
No. 17	14.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 18	13.00	48	12.50	48	12.50	45
No. 19	10.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 20	14.00	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
No. 21	18.00	46	16.00	46	16.00	46
No. 22	15.00	48	13.50	46	14.65	47
No. 23	13.50–14.50	48	13.50	48	13.50	48
Menders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	11.00	50	11 00	44–50
No. 2	14.00	45	8.80	44	10.80	54
No. 3	15.00	50	12.00	44	12.00	44
No. 4	12.00	55	12.00	55	12.10	55
No. 5	12.00	46½	12.10	46½	12.10	46½
No. 6	13.00	47½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 7	14.00	44–50	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 8	12.50	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 9	15.00	48	13.50	48	14.00	48
No. 10	13.50	48	13.50	46	13.20	47
Shirt and collar finishers, female—						
No. 1	8.00	54	9.30	52	10.40	52
No. 2	8.00	54	8.65	48	8.65	48
No. 3	13.00	53	7.25	53	7.50	53
No. 4	13.00	54	11.00	50	11.00	50
No. 5	15.00	46½	12.55	46½	12.10	46½
No. 6	11.75	49	12.00	48	12.40	49½
No. 7	12.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 8	13.00	47½	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 9	12.00	49½	11.00	44	11.00	44
No. 10	13.00	50	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	14.00	48	12.15	40–45	13.50	40–45
No. 12	15.00	48	13.00	48	13.00	48
No. 13	13.50	48	12.50	48	12.50	45
No. 14	13.50	46	12.50	43	13.00	44
No. 15	15.00	48	13.50	46–48	13.50	48
No. 16	14.50	46	14.00	36	14.00	36
No. 17	9.00–12.00	48	13 50	48	13.50	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	33.00	54	32.00	50	32.00	44–50
No. 2	30.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 3	28.00	54	32.00	50	32.00	54
No. 4	25.00	54	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 5	40.00	50	35.00	40	35.00	44
No. 6	36.00	60	27.00	60	27.00	60
No. 7	34.50	53	25.50	53	27.00	53
No. 8	25.00	50	23.00	54	23.00	54
No. 9	32.50	54	25.00	54	22.00	54
No. 10	31.00	46½	28.20	46½	28.20	46½
No. 11	30.00	47½	23.00	47½	23.00	47½
No. 12	32.00	48	30.00	48	35.00	48
No. 13	35.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 14	28.00	52½	25.00	54	25.00	54
No. 15	46.00	47½	27.00	51	27.00	51
No. 16	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 17	60.00	48	60.00	48	60.00	48
No. 18	40.00	48	34.00	48	40.00	48
No. 19	35.00	54	25.00	54	26.00	50
No. 20	45.00	50	33.50	48	33.50	50
No. 21	35.00	49½	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 22	30.00	48	20.00	48	25.00	48
No. 23	40.00	50	20.00	48	23.10	50
No. 24	35.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 25	48.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	45
No. 26	30.00	48	30.00	48	33.00	48
No. 27	32.50	46	32.00	46	32.00	46
No. 28	39.00	48	30.00	46–48	30.00–34.00	48
No. 29	35.00	48	37.00	48	40.00	48
No. 30	43.50	48	38.90	48	38.90	48
Drivers, truck†—						
No. 1	25.00	50	22.50	50	22.50	44–50
No. 2	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 3	22.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	54
No. 4	20.00	54	20.00	48	20.00	48
No. 5	22.00	60	20.00	60	18.00	60
No. 6	20.00	50	25.00	44	20.00	44
No. 7	32.75	53	24.25	53	27.25	53
No. 8	33.50	55	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 9	25.00	50	20.00	55	20.00	55
No. 10	34.00	54	20.00	54	20.00	54
No. 11	32.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 12	28.00	47½	21.75	54	29.00	54
No. 13	35.00	48–52	17.35	48	19.60	48
No. 14	28.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 15	26.00	45	26.00	45	26.00	45
No. 16	29.00	52	21.60	52	21.60	52
No. 17	25.00	50	23.40	48	23.50	50
No. 18	40.00	50	22.50	48	24.00	48
No. 19	38.00	48	21.00	48	23.00	45
No. 20	30.00	48	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 21	27.00	54	25.00	48	25.00	48
No. 22	32.00	46	24.50	46	27.00	46
No. 23	32.00	48	25.00	48	27.00	48
No. 24	26.00–30.00	48	23.00	46	26.00	48
No. 25	33.00	48	28.25	48	29.75	48
No. 26	24.00	48	20.00	48	20.00	50

† Plus commission in many cases.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY

A—LOGGING*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928–29 Wages	1928–29 Hrs per wk.	1935–36 Wages	1935–36 Hrs per wk.	1936–37 Wages	1936–37 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
NEW BRUNSWICK AND NOVA SCOTIA							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1	Day	40.00–50.00†	....	1.00	59	1.00–1.25	59
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.15	53	1.25	53
No. 3	Week	.....	....	7.00	60	8.80	60
No. 4	Mth	50.00	60	26.00–35.00	60	27.00–35.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.65	60	1.75	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	27.00	45	31.00	45
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	32.00	60	35.00	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.15	60	1.20	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	26.00	59	32.50	59
No. 10	Mth.	45.00‡	....	27.00	60	32.00	60
No. 11	Day	.....	....	1.25	60	1.25	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.25	60	1.35	60
No. 13	Day	.....	....	1.60	60	2.05	60
General hands—							
No. 1	Mth.	.....	....	26.00	60	35.00	60
No. 2	Week	.....	....	6.50	60	7.50	60
No. 3	Mth.	45.00–50.00	60	26.00–35.00	60	27.00–35.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	27.00	60	32.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.05	60	1.50	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	27.00	60	31.00	60
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Mth	50.00	60	26.00–35.00	60	27.00–35.00	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.65	60	1.75	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	20.00–30.00	59	32.50	59
No. 4	Mth.	40.00‡	60	27.00	60	32.00	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	26.00	59	30.00	59
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.00	53	1.25	53
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	32.00	60	35.00	60
Cooks—							
No. 1	Mth.	65.00†	....	40.00	59	45.00	59
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	50.00	60	70.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.65	53	1.65	53
No. 4	Day	.....	....	3.10	60	3.10	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.00	84	2.80	70
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	45	60.00	45
No. 8	Mth.	3.50‡	60	62.00	60	65.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	2.00	72
Cookees—							
No. 1	Mth.	35.00‡	60	27.00	60	32.00	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.00	53	1.00	53
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	1.95	72
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.00	60	1.25	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.55	60	1.55	60
River drivers—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	1.50	84	1.50	84
No. 2	Day	1.50–1.75‡	....	1.00–1.75	70	1.25–2.00	70
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.00	75	3.00	75
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.00	84	3.00	84
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.75–2.25	60	2.75–3.25	60
No. 6	Day	.....	....	2.00	60	3.00	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	3.10	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.00	60	3.00	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.50	84	3.60	84

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928–29 Wages	1928–29 Hrs per wk.	1935–36 Wages	1935–36 Hrs per wk.	1936–37 Wages	1936–37 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1(a)	Day	.....	....	2.65	....	2.85	....
No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.35	60	1.75	60
No. 3	Mth	.....	....	35.60	60	41.60	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	30.00	60	40.00	60
No. 5	Week	.....	....	16.20	60	16.75	60
No. 6	Week	.....	....	12.00	48	15.00	54
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.80	60	2.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	30.00–40.00	60	40.00–45.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	30.00	60	37.00	60
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	35.00–50.00	60	45.00–60.00	60
No. 11	Week	.....	....	17.40	60	16.40	60
No. 12	Week	.....	....	20.10	60	20.40	60
No. 13	Mth.	60.00	60	39.00	58	40.00	60
No. 14	Day	1.50–1.75	54–72	1.15–2.25	60	1.15–2.25	54
No. 15	Day	2.30	60	.....	....	1.75	44
No. 16	Day	3.05	54	2.05	54	2.05	54
No. 17	Day	.....	....	1.15	60	1.55	48
General hands—							
No. 1	Mth.	45.00	60	30.00	60	37.00	60
No. 2(a)	Day	.....	....	2.10	....	2.30	....
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	37.00	60	40.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.55	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.55	60	1.75	60
No. 6	Week	.....	....	11.95	60	13.70	60
No. 7	Week	.....	....	13.75	60	15.00	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.15	60	1.55	60
No. 9	Week	.....	....	12.00	60	15.00	60
No. 10	Day	40.00c	60	2.25	60–72	2.30	60–72
No. 11	Day	3.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	54
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1(a)	Day	.....	....	3.10–3.25	....	2.80–3.55	....
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	65.00	60	75.00	60
No. 3	Mth.	94.00	....	80.00	....	95.00	....
No. 4	Day	4.50	60	2.00	60	2.25	60
No. 5	Week	.....	....	15.00	60	18.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	100.00	60	65.00	60	(b)2.70	60
No. 7	Day	3.55	60	2.50	54	3.00–3.25	54
Teamsters—							
No. 1(a)	Day	.....	....	2.20	....	2.35	....
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.60	60	1.60–1.75	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	30.00	60	40.00	60
No. 4	Week	.....	....	21.40	60	21.75	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.25	70	2.75	60
No. 6	Week	.....	....	13.40	60	15.20	60
No. 7	Week	.....	....	15.00	60	16.25	60
No. 8	Week	.....	....	14.00	60	16.50	60
No. 9	Day	2.30	60	.....	....	2.05	66
No. 10	Day	3.05	60	2.05	60	2.05	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	37.50	60	42.00	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.15–1.55	60	1.75	48
No. 13	Day	54.00c	....	1.85	....	2.25	....
Cooks—							
No. 1(a)	Day	.....	....	2.20–3.50	....	2.50–3.60	....
No. 2	Day	3.00	84	2.25	84	3.30	84
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	1.85	70
No. 4	Day	5.55	....	2.75	72	3.25	72
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	58.50	60	78.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	65.00	60	65.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	65.00–70.00	70	75.00–90.00	60

*Board and lodging without charge is general in Eastern Canada; in British Columbia for monthly employees and cooks.

† 1929-30. ‡ 1927-28.

(a) Without board. (b) Per day. (c) Per month.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A—LOGGING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1935-36		1936-37	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC—*Conc.*							
Cooks—Con.							
No. 8	Week	.....	....	19.50	70	22.00	70
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.50	60	3.00	60
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	60	75.00	60
No. 11	Week	.....	....	17.10	70	19.05	70
No. 12	Week	.....	....	18.75	70	20.00	70
No. 13	Mth.	90.00	60	75.00	77	80.00	77
No. 14	Day	75.00*c*	54-72	2.25	80	2.50	80
No. 15	Mth.	40.00	60	60.00	84	2.50*b*	84
No. 16	Day	2.30	60	.....	....	2.05	84
No. 17	Mth.	94.00	....	85.00	....	95.00	....
Cookees—							
No. 1(*a*)	Day	.....	....	1.80	....	2.00	....
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	37.50	60	47.00	60
No. 3	Week	.....	....	13.25	70	14.60	70
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	37.50	70	54.30	70
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	37.50	77	40.00	77
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	30.00	70	40.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	54.00	....	46.00	....	55.00	....
No. 8	Day	2.50	84	1.50	72	.....	....
No. 9	Day	.....	....	1.85	84	2.75	84
River drivers—							
No. 1(*a*)	Day	.....	....	2.20	....	2.80	....
No. 2	Day	2.50	84	1.75	84	3.35	84
No. 3	Day	3.25	60	3.00	60	2.75	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	58.50	60	71.50	60
No. 5	Day	1.50-2.75	60	2.25	60	2.75	60
No. 6	Day	70.00*c*	....	2.75	....	3.25	....
No. 7	Day	2.50	60	.....	....	2.75	70
No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.25	78	2.75	60
No. 9	Day	.....	....	2.00-2.25	70	2.75	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	1.75	....	2.75	....
No. 11	Day	.....	....	2.25	72	2.75	60
No. 12	Week	.....	....	17.70	60	20.70	60
No. 13	Week	.....	....	18.15	60	20.45	60
No. 14	Day	1.75-2.75	60-84	2.25	66	2.75	60
No. 15	Day	.....	....	2.50	60	3.50	60
No. 16	Day	50.00*c*	72	2.25	60-72	2.75	60-72
No. 17	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	2.75	60
No. 18	Day	.....	....	2.25	72	2.75	60
Cooks on drive—							
No. 1	Mth.	94.00	....	85.00	....	105.00	....
No. 2	Day	90.00*c*	70	2.00-2.40	70	3.00-3.50	70
No. 3	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	3.00	60
No. 4	Day	3.25-4.50	60	.....	....	4.00	70
No. 5	Day	.....	....	2.75-3.25	84	3.50-4.00	70
No. 6	Day	.....	....	2.25	70	3.00	70
No. 7	Day	.....	....	2.00	....	3.00	....
No. 8	Day	.....	....	.....	....	3.75	70
No. 9	Week	.....	....	23.75	60	30.00	60
No. 10	Week	.....	....	19.75	70	22.25	70
No. 11	Day	3.25	72	2.25-2.75	87½	2.75-3.00	87½
No. 12	Day	3.00	....	2.25-2.75	80	2.75-3.35	80
No. 13	Day	2.75-3.00	84	2.50	72	3.00	60
ONTARIO							
Choppers and sawyers—							
No. 1	Mth.	40.00	60	30.00	60	50.00-75.00	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.20	60	1.20	60
Choppers and Sawyers—Con.							
No. 4	Mth.	35.00	60	30.00	60	40.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	49.00-53.00	60	53.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00-38.00	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.35	60
No. 9	Mth.	28.00-35.00	60	44.00-50.00*a*	60	46.00-60.00*a*	60
No. 10	Mth.	38.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	54	41.50	54
No. 12	Day	.....	....	1.85	60	1.95	60
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	28.00	60	32.00	60
No. 14	Day	.....	....	1.75	....	1.75	60
No. 15	Day	.....	....	2.10-2.35	54	2.10-2.35	54
No. 16	Mth.	30.00-35.00	60	30.00	54	41.50	54
No. 17(*a*)	Mth.	40.00-50.00‡	54	47.50	60	2.20*b*	60
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	20.00-26.00	....	24.00-30.00	....
No. 19	Day	.....	....	1.85-2.00	60	1.85-2.25	60
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00-37.50	60
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	40.00-50.00	60	2.60-2.75*b*	60
No. 22 (*a*)	Day	.....	....	4.00	60	4.00	60
No. 23	Day	35.00-40.00*c*	60	1.00-1.35	60	1.15-1.35	60
Chainers and rollers—							
No. 1	Mth.	32.00-35.00	60	44.00-50.00*a*	60	46.00-60.00*a*	60
No. 2	Mth.	30.00	60	30.00	60	40.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.10	60	1.10	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.35	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	28.00	60	32.00	60
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.75	....	1.75	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.35	54	2.35	54
No. 9	Mth.	26.00-30.00	60	26.00	54	37.00	54
No. 10	Mth.	.....	....	20.00-26.00	....	24.00-30.00	....
No. 11(*a*)	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	1.75	60
Loaders—							
No. 1	Day	35.00-50.00*c*	60	2.25-2.40	60	2.40	60
No. 2	Mth.	45.00	60	30.00	60	35.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.50	60
No. 4	Mth.	32.00-40.00	60	44.00-50.00*a*	60	50.00-60.00*a*	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.55	54	1.55	54
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	54	41.50	54
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	28.00	60	32.00	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 9	Mth.	35.00-40.00	60	35.00	54	46.00	54
No. 10(*a*)	Mth.	40.00-50.00	54	58.50	60	2.60*b*	60
Teamsters—							
No. 1	Day	2.00	60	1.75-2.50	60	45.00*c*	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	40.00-45.00	60	40.00-45.00	60
No. 3	Day	.....	....	1.25	60	1.25	60
No. 4	Mth.	35.00*c*	60	30.00	60	40.00	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00	60
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	58.00	84	58.00	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	60	35.00-49.00	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.35	60

(*a*) Without board: (*b*) per day: (*c*) per month.

‡ 1927-1928.

TABLE VII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A—LOGGING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1935-36		1936-37	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Con.*							
Teamsters—Con.							
No. 9	Mth.	30.00–40.00	60	46.00–50.00*a*	60	46.00–60.00*a*	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	1.35	60	1.50	60
No. 11	Day	.....	....	1.55	54	1.75	54
No. 12	Mth.	26.00–35.00	60	30.00–37.50	60	45.00–55.00	60
No. 13	Mth.	40.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	54	41.50	54
No. 15	Mth.	40.00	60	30.00	60	35.00	60
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	28.00	60	32.00	60
No. 17	Day	.....	....	1.65	...	1.95	70
No. 18	Mth.	60.00–65.00	60	40.00	60	40.00–45.00	60
No. 19	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 20	Day	.....	....	2.75	60	2.75	60
No. 21	Day	.....	....	2.35	54	2.70	54
No. 22	Mth.	30.00–35.00	60	30.00	54	41.50	54
No. 23(*a*)	Mth.	40.00–50.00	54	58.50	60	2.60*b*	60
No. 24	Mth.	.....	....	20.00–26.00	....	24.00–30.00	....
No. 25 (*a*)	Day	.....	....	1.90	50	1.90	60
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	2.85–3.30	70	2.00–3.00	70	2.75–3.00	70
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	75.00–90.00	70	75.00–90.00	70
No. 3††	Mth.	.....	....	35.00–45.00	70	35.00–50.00	70
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 5	Mth.	100.00	60	60.00	70	70.00	70
No. 6	Mth.	.....	....	108.00	84	108.00	84
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	73.00	84	73.00	84
No. 8	Mth.	.....	....	45.00–60.00	70	60.00–65.00	70
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	15.00	70	2.50*b*	70
No. 10	Day..	.....	....	3.10	90	2.90	84
No. 11††	Day	.....	....	2.35	84	2.00	84
No. 12	Mth.	90.00–100.00	70	90.00	70	100.00	70
No. 13	Mth.	80.00–90.00	70	60.00	70	75.00	70
No. 14	Mth.	125.00	60	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	90.00	54	124.00	54
No. 16	Mth.	125.00	84	85.00	84	95.00	84
No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	65.00	60	69.00	60
No. 18	Day	.....	....	3.70	....	3.50	60
No. 19	Mth.	125.00*c*	70	125.00	72	125.00	72
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	60	100.00	60
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	120.00	84	120.00	84
No. 22	Day	.....	....	3.00–3.50	70	3.00–3.50	70
No. 23	Mth.	100.00–120.00	70	90.00–100.00	84	104.00–124.00	84
No. 24(*a*)	Mth.	100.00–125.00	....	87.50	84	3.25	84
No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	100.00	....	100.00	....
No. 26	Mth.	.....	....	75.00–100.00	80	75.00–100.00	80
No. 27	Mth.	75.00–85.00	60	70.00–75.00	60	75.00–100.00	60
No. 28	Day	.....	....	3.00	70	3.00	70
No. 29 (*a*)	Day	.....	....	4.00	78	4.00	78
No. 30	Day	25.00–30.00*c*	72	2.50	60	2.50	70
Cookees—							
No. 1	Day	2.00	70	35.00–37.50	70	35.00–40.00	70
No. 2††	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	70	35.00	70
No. 3	Mth.	40.00	60	30.00	70	40.00	70
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	80	35.00	80
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	70	35.00	70
No. 6(*a*)	Mth.	.....	....	53.00	84	53.00	84
No. 7	Day	.....	....	1.35	70	1.35	70
No. 8††	Day	.....	....	1.16	84	1.16	84
Cookees—Con.							
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	70	40.00	70
No. 10	Mth.	40.00	60	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 11	Mth.	50.00	84	30.00	84	28.00–35.00	84
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	26.00–28.00	60	28.00–32.00	60
No. 13	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	54	41.50	54
No. 14	Day	.....	....	1.75	....	1.75	....
No. 15	Mth.	45.00–50.00	70	35.00	72	35.00	72
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	40.00	60	40.00	60
No. 17	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	84	35.00	84
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	84	50.00	84
No. 19	Day	.....	....	2.10	70	2.10	70
No. 20	Mth.	30.00–35.00	70	30.00	84	40.00	84
No. 21(*a*)	Mth.	50.00–60.00	....	45.00	84	2.25*b*	84
No. 22 (*a*)	Day	.....	....	1.65	78	1.65	78
Road cutters—							
No. 1	Day	35.00–50.00*c*	60	2.25	60	2.25	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	1.00	60	1.00	60
No. 3	Mth.	30.00	60	30.00	60	40.00	60
No. 4	Mth.	.....	....	26.00–30.00	60	26.00–30.00	60
No. 5	Day	.....	....	1.00	60	1.15	60
No. 6	Mth.	28.00–32.00	60	37.00–50.00*a*	60	40.00–60.00*a*	60
No. 7	Mth.	.....	....	25.00–27.00	60	28.00–29.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	35.00	60	26.00	60	26.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	35.00	54	37.00	54
No. 10	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	1.95	60
No. 11	Mth.	.....	....	30.00	60	30.00	60
No. 12	Day	.....	....	2.10	54	2.10	54
No. 13	Mth.	26.00–40.00	60	26.00	54	37.00	54
No. 14	Mth.	.....	....	20.00–26.00	....	24.00–30.00	....
No. 15 (*a*)	Day	.....	....	1.75	60	1.75	60
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Day	40.00–60.00*c*	60	3.00	60	2.50	60
No. 2	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	60	60.00	60
No. 3	Mth.	.....	....	63.00	84	63.00	84
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.50	60	2.50	60
No. 5	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	70	75.00	70
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.73	54	2.00	54
No. 7	Mth.	100.00	60	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 8	Mth.	100.00	60	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	45.00	60	50.00	60
No. 10	Day	.....	....	2.90	....	3.10	60
No. 11	Mth.	100.00–125.00	60	85.00–100.00	60	60.00–100.00	60
No. 12	Mth.	.....	....	75.00	60	75.00	60
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4.25	60	4.75	60
No. 14	Day	.....	....	3.00	60	3.00	60
No. 15	Mth.	75.00–100.00	70	75.00	60	95.00	60
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	....	60.00	....
River drivers—							
No. 1	Day	2.00–2.50	60	1.75–2.25	60	2.75	60
No. 2	Day	.....	....	2.25	60	2.75	60
No. 3	Mth.	50.00	....	2.25*b*	60	40.00	60
No. 4	Day	.....	....	2.00–2.50	60	2.00–2.50	60
No. 5(*a*)	Mth.	.....	....	53.00–58.00	78	58.00	72
No. 6	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	1.50	60
No. 7	Mth.	40.00–50.00	60	48.00–60.00	60	50.00–91.50	60
No. 8	Day	.....	....	1.50	60	1.55	70
No. 9	Mth.	40.00–55.00	60	40.00–50.00	60	40.00	70
No. 10	Day	.....	....	2.50	....	3.00	....

†† Female. (a) Without board. (b) per day. (c) per month.

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A—LOGGING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1935-36		1936-37	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Con.*							
River drivers—Con.							
No. 11	Day			2.00	60	2.00	60
No. 12	Day			3.00	84	3.45	84
No. 13	Day	3.00-3.25	70	2.50-2.75	70	3.25-3.50	84
No. 14	Day			2.50	70	2.75	70
No. 15	Day	2.50	72			2.00	
No. 16	Day			2.25	60	2.50	60
No. 17	Day			1.50	60	1.50	60
BRITISH COLUMBIA							
High riggers—							
No. 1	Day			6.00	48	6.50	48
No. 2	Day	8.00	48	6.50	48	7.75	48
No. 3	Day			7.40	48	8.00	48
No. 4	Day			7.40	48	7.90	48
No. 5	Day			7.00	48	7.70	48
No. 6	Hour			.94	48	1.00	48
No. 7	Day			6.00	48	7.20	48
No. 8	Day	9.00	48			7.20	48
No. 9	Day			7.50	48	8.00	48
No. 10	Day			7.50	48	8.00	48
No. 11	Day			7.40	48	7.90	48
No. 12	Day	7.50	48	7.50	48	8.25	48
No. 13	Day			8.00	48	8.00	48
No. 14	Day			6.00	48	6.50	48
Second riggers—							
No. 1	Day	5.50	48	5.50	48	6.00	48
No. 2	Day			6.40	48	6.40	48
No. 3	Day			5.50	48	5.90-6.40	48
No. 4	Day			5.50	48	6.00	48
No. 5	Day			5.40	48	5.90	48
No. 6	Hour			.69	48	.74	48
No. 7	Day			4.90	48	5.25	48
No. 8	Day	5.50	48	5.00	48	6.15	48
No. 9	Day			5.00	48	6.00	48
No. 10	Day			6.00	48	6.50	48
No. 11	Day			5.40	48	5.90	48
Third riggers—							
No. 1	Day	4.00	48	3.50	48	4.65	48
No. 2	Day			4.40	48	4.90	48
No. 3	Day			4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 4	Day			4.50	48	4.90	48
No. 5	Day	4.00	48	4.40	48	4.85	48
Rigging slingers—							
No. 1	Day	5.00	48	4.50	48	5.65	48
No. 2	Day			5.40	48	5.90	48
No. 3	Day			5.40	48	5.80	48
No. 4	Day			4.85	48	5.35	48
No. 5	Day			5.50	48	6.00	48
No. 6	Hour			.69	48	.74	48
No. 7	Day			4.15	48	5.25	48
No. 8	Day			5.50	48	6.00-6.50	48
No. 9	Day			5.50	48	5.90	48
No. 10	Day			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 11	Day			5.40	48	5.90	48
No. 12	Day			4.75	48	5.50	48
No. 13	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 14	Day			4.50	48	5.65	48
No. 15	Day			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 16	Day			4.00-4.50	48	4.50-5.00	48
No. 17	Day			4.15	48	5.25	48
Fallers and buckers—							
No. 1	Hour			.35	48	.35	48
No. 2	Day	4.25	48	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 3	Hour			.35	48	.40	48
No. 4	Day			5.20	48	6.00	48
No. 5	Mth.			30.00	48	45.00	48
Fallers and buckers—Con.							
No. 6	Hour			.60	44	.60	44
No. 7	Day			6.00	48	7.75	48
No. 8	Hour			.65-.78	48	.63	48
No. 9	Day			6.35	48	7.50	48
No. 10	Day			6.25	48	7.60	48
No. 11	Day			5.50	48	6.00	48
No. 12	Hour	.40-.45	54	.35-.40	54	.35-.45	54
No. 13	Day			3.20	48	3.40	48
No. 14	Hour			.35	54	.40	54
No. 15	Day			3.20	48	3.45	48
No. 16	Hour			.40	48	.40	48
No. 17	Day	.47*d*	48	2.80	48	2.80	48
No. 18	Hour			3.20-4.00*b*	48	.40-.50	44
No. 19	Day			5.65	48	6.60	48
No. 20	Day			2.80	48	3.50	48
No. 21	Day			5.35	48	6.85	48
No. 22	Day	3.50	48	3.20	48	3.20	48
No. 23	Day	6.00	48			4.90	48
No. 24	Day			4.75	48	5.15	
No. 25	Day			4.75	48	5.80	48
No. 26	Day	4.00	48	4.15	48	4.50	48
No. 27	Day			3.20	48	3.75	48
Hooktenders—							
No. 1	Day	7.50	48	6.00	48	7.25	48
No. 2	Day			5.75	48	6.50	48
No. 3	Day			7.20	48	7.60	48
No. 4	Day			7.00	48	8.00	48
No. 5	Day			7.15	48	7.65	48
No. 6	Day			7.00	48	7.40	48
No. 7	Day			7.00	48	7.50	48
No. 8	Day			6.00	48	8.00	48
No. 9	Day			7.00	48	7.70	48
No. 10	Day			4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 11	Hour			.84-.88	48	.90-.98	48
No. 12	Day			6.50	48	7.50	48
No. 13	Day			5.90	48	7.05	48
No. 14	Day			6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 15	Day			6.00	48	7.20	48
No. 16	Day	8.00	48			7.05	48
No. 17	Day			7.00-7.50	48	8.00	48
No. 18	Day	7.00	48	7.00	48	7.70	48
No. 19	Day			6.00	48	6.50	48
No. 20	Day			6.90	48	7.40	48
No. 21	Day			6.25	48	7.00	48
Chokermen—							
No. 1	Day	4.00	48	3.50	48	4.65	48
No. 2	Day			4.40	48	4.90	48
No. 3	Day			4.40	48	4.80	48
No. 4	Day			4.65	48	4.45	48
No. 5	Day			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 6	Day			4.00	48	4.40	48
No. 7	Hour			.55	48	.60	48
No. 8	Day			4.00	48	5.00	48
No. 9	Day			3.55	48	4.55	48
No. 10	Day	4.00	48	3.25	48	3.50	48
No. 11	Day			4.50	48	4.90	48
No. 12	Day			3.40	48	3.40	48
No. 13	Day			3.50	48	4.25	48
No. 14	Day			4.40	48	4.90	48
No. 15	Day			3.50	48	4.55	48
No. 16	Day			4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 17	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 18	Day			3.50	48	4.65	48
No. 19	Day			3.20	48	3.45	48
Chasers—							
No. 1	Day	4.25	48	3.75	48	4.90	48
No. 2	Day			4.65	48	5.15	48
No. 3	Day			4.50		5.25	
No. 4	Day			4.90	48	5.20	48
No. 5	Day	4.25	48	3.75	48	4.80	48
No. 6	Day			4.20	48	4.60	48
No. 7	Day			4.75	48	5.25-6.25	48
No. 8	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A—LOGGING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928–29		1935–36		1936–37	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA —*Cont.*							
Chasers—Con.							
No. 9	Hour			.59	48	.64	48
No. 10	Day			4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 11	Day			3.60	48	4.80	48
No. 12	Day			4.50	48	5.25	48
No. 13	Day			4.75	48	5.15	48
No. 14	Day			4.65–4.90	48	5.15–5.40	48
No. 15	Day			3.20	48	3.45	48
No. 16	Day			3.75	48	4.50	48
No. 17	Day			4.25	48	4.50	48
Loaders—							
No. 1	Day	4.50	48	4.00	48	5.15	48
No. 2	Day			4.90	48	5.40	48
No. 3	Day			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 4	Day			3.45	48	3.45	48
No. 5	Day			4.50	48	4.75	48
No. 6	Hour			.625	48	.675	48
No. 7	Day			3.75	48	4.70	48
No. 8	Day			3.20	48	3.10	48
No. 9	Day	4.50	48	3.65	48	4.70	48
No. 10	Day			4.75	48	5.15	48
No. 11	Day	4.50	48	5.00	48	5.50	48
No. 12	Day			4.90	48	5.40	48
No. 13	Day			4.40	48	4.85	48
No. 14	Day			5.00	48	5.50	48
No. 15	Day			4.90	48	5.45	48
Boom men—							
No. 1	Day			4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 2	Day			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 3	Day			3.75	48	4.75	48
No. 4	Hour			.50–.55	44	.50–.60	44
No. 5	Hour			.59	48	.63	48
No. 6	Day			4.50	48	5.50	48
No. 7	Day	5.50	48	3.65	48	4.70	48
No. 8	Day			4.75	48	5.15	48
No. 9	Day			4.75	48	5.25	48
No. 10	Day	4.40	48	4.65	48	5.10	48
No. 11	Day			4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 12	Day			4.65	48	5.15	48
No. 13	Day			3.20	48	3.45	48
No. 14	Day			4.60	48	5.20	48
No. 15	Day			4.25	48	5.00	48
No. 16	Day			3.45–4.00	48	4.00	48
Signalmen—							
No. 1	Day			4.40	48	4.50	48
No. 2	Day	3.25	48	3.20	48	4.25	48
No. 3	Day			4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 4	Day			4.10	48	4.40	48
No. 5	Day			3.75	48	4.50	48
No. 6	Day			3.75	48	4.10	48
No. 7	Day			3.50	48	4.50	48
No. 8	Day			4.10	48	4.50	48
No. 9	Day			3.20	48	3.45	48
No. 10	Day			3.45	48	3.80	48
No. 11	Day			3.20	48	4.20	48
No. 12	Day			3.20	48	4.20	48
No. 13	Hour			.51	48	.55	48
No. 14	Day			4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 15	Day	3.20	48	4.00	48	4.40	48
No. 16	Day			4.20	48	4.60	48
No. 17	Day			3.20	48	3.75	48
No. 18	Day			4.15	48	4.90	48
No. 19	Day			3.20	48	4.50	48
Levermen—							
No. 1	Day	7.50	48	7.50	48	8.25	48
No. 2	Day			6.50	48	6.95	48
No. 3	Hour			.81	48	.875	48
No. 4	Day			5.25	48	6.75	48
No. 5	Day			6.50	48	.93*d*	48
No. 6	Day			6.40	48	6.90	48
No. 7	Day			6.00	48	6.60	48
Donkey engineers—							
No. 1	Day	6.00	48	6.25	48	7.00	48
No. 2	Day			6.50	48	7.00	48
No. 3	Day			6.95	54	6.95	54
No. 4	Day			5.50	48	6.65	54
No. 5	Day			6.00	48	6.50	48
No. 6	Day			6.00	48	7.00	48
No. 7	Day			5.50	54	6.65	54
No. 8	Hour			6.50*b*	58	.675	60
No. 9	Day			6.00	48	7.00	48
No. 10	Day			5.50	48	6.25	48
No. 11	Day			5.50	52	6.00	52
Locomotive engineers—							
No. 1	Day	6.00	48	5.00	60	.75*d*	60
No. 2	Day			6.25	60	7.20	60
No. 3	Day			7.10	60	7.75	60
No. 4	Day			6.15–7.40	48	6.65–7.90	48
No. 5	Hour			.70	54	.74	54
No. 6	Day			6.60	60	6.85	60
No. 7	Hour			.60	70	.72	70
No. 8	Day			7.00	60	7.50	48
No. 9	Day	5.20	48	5.60	48	6.15	48
No. 10	Hour			.70	70	.74	70
No. 11	Day			5.00	48	6.00	48
No. 12	Day			7.00	48	7.50	60
Locomotive firemen—							
No. 1	Day	4.80	48	3.20	60	525*d*	60
No. 2	Day	3.50	48			4.25	48
No. 3	Day			5.00	60	5.40	60
No. 4	Day			3.75	48	4.75	48
No. 5	Day			4.90	48	5.40	48
No. 6	Hour			.50	54	.54	54
No. 7	Hour			.40	56	.55	60
No. 8	Day			5.00	60	5.50	48
No. 9	Day	3.40	48	4.00	48	4.40	48
No. 10	Hour			.50	70	.54	70
No. 11	Day			3.40	48	3.60	48
No. 12	Day			4.50	60	4.20	60
Brakemen—							
No. 1	Day	4.50	48	3.20	60	.525*d*	60
No. 2	Day			6.15	48	5.40	48
No. 3	Day			5.00	60	5.40	60
No. 4	Day			6.00	60	5.50	60
No. 5	Hour			.50	54	.54	54
No. 6	Day			4.00	60	4.95	60
No. 7	Day			5.00	60	5.50	48
No. 8	Hour			.50	66	.54	66
No. 9	Day			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 10	Hour			.40	60	.55	60
No. 11	Day	4.50	48	5.20	48	5.70	48
Sectionmen—							
No. 1	Day			3.80	48	4.30	48
No. 2	Day	3.50	48	3.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3	Day			4.00	48	4.15	48
No. 4	Day			3.50	48	3.85	48
No. 5	Day	3.50	48	3.20	48	4.15–4.55	48
No. 6	Day			3.90	48	4.15	48
No. 7	Hour			.475	48	.525	48
No. 8	Day	3.20	48	3.80	48	4.20	48
No. 9	Day			3.90	48	4.15	48
No. 10	Day			3.40	48	4.00	48
Cooks—							
No. 1	Day	5.50	56	5.00	56	6.15	56
No. 2	Day			5.90	56	6.25	56
No. 3	Day			6.00	56	5.50	56
No. 4	Day			5.25	56	6.25	56
No. 5	Day	5.00	56	4.40	56	5.55	56

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A—LOGGING—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1928-29		1935-36		1936-37	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA —*Conc.*							
Cooks—Con.							
No. 6	Day	.....	....	6.50	56	6.40	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	7.25	48	7.75	....
No. 8	Mth.	150.00	54	70.00–100.00	48	75.00–110.00	48
No. 9	Hour	.60	48	.40	54	.455	54
No. 10	Week	.....	....	25.00	70	27.00	70
No. 11	Mth.	150.00	....	70.00	56	70.00	56
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.20	56	4.60	56
No. 13	Day	.....	....	4.50–8.00	56	4.70–8.40	56
No. 14	Day	.....	....	5.75	56	5.50	56
No. 15	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	....	70.00	....
No. 16	Mth.	.....	....	125.00	48	125.00	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	7.25	48	7.75	48
No. 18	Mth.	.....	....	70.00	....	75.00	....
No. 19	Day	.....	....	7.00	56	7.15	56
No. 20	Mth.	.....	....	145.00	48	150.00	48
No. 21	Mth.	.....	....	95.00	48	95.00	48
No. 22	Week	.....	....	33.35	....	39.00	....
No. 23	Day	.....	....	4.50	63	4.85	63
No. 24	Day	.....	....	4.90	56	5.90	56
No. 25	Mth.	.....	....	146.00	54	146.00	54
No. 26	Week	.....	....	26.00	54	28.50	54
Bull cooks and flunkeys—							
No. 1	Day	.....	....	3.60	56	3.75	56
No. 2	Day	.....	....	3.50	56	4.25	56
No. 3	Day	3.60	56	1.65	56	2.60	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.40	56
No. 5	Day	.....	....	3.70	56	3.90	56
No. 6	Day	.....	....	3.50	56	4.35	56
No. 7	Day	.....	....	3.65	48	4.15	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	3.25	56	3.55	56
No. 9	Mth.	.....	....	65.00–75.00	48	70.00–80.00	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	3.25	56	3.50	56
No. 11	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	3.70	56
No. 12	Day	3.50	56	2.75	56	3.70	56
No. 13	Day	.....	....	3.65	56	3.90	56
No. 14	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.15	48
No. 15	Hour	.40	54	.275	54	.275	54
No. 16	Day	.40*d*	48	3.20	48	3.50	48
No. 17	Week	.....	....	17.00	70	18.00	70
No. 18	Day	.....	....	2.75	56	3.40	56
No. 19	Day	.....	....	3.65	56	3.90	56
No. 20	Week	.....	....	20.60	54	20.60	54
No. 21	Day	.....	....	2.75	63	3.90	63
No. 22	Mth.	.....	....	60.00	48	75.00–90.00	48
No. 23	Day	65.00*c*	56	1.65	56	2.70	56

B—SAWMILLING

Locality and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND MARITIME PROVINCES						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1	.70	59	.55	48	.70	54
No. 2	.90	59	.40	59	.40	59
No. 3	.625	60	.45	60	.70	54
No. 4	.....	....	.51	60	.60	60
No. 5	.675	60	.51	60	.60	60
No. 6	.....	....	.325	54	.40	60
No. 7	.....	....	.667	54	.75	54
No. 8	.....	....	.51	60	.60	60
No. 9	.....	....	.57	59	.70	59
Edgermen—						
No. 1	.475	59	.34	59	.40	59
No. 2	.40	59	.32	48	.42	54
No. 3	.50	59	.275	59	.325	59
No. 4	.35	60	.225	60	.20	60
No. 5	.50	60	.25	60	.375	54
No. 6	.245	60	.235	49	.28	54
No. 7	.....	....	.285	60	.34	60
No. 8	.375	60	.285	60	.34	60
No. 9	.....	....	.39	54	.42	54
No. 10	.....	....	.275	60	*.325	60
No. 11	.....	....	.40	60	.45	60
No. 12	.....	....	.225	60	.275	60
No. 13	.....	....	.27-.40	59	32-45	59
Filers—						
No. 1	.25	59	.23	48	.28	54
No. 2	.275	59	.195	59	.20	59
No. 3	.275	60	.20	60	.225	60
No. 4	.225	60	.20	49	.24	54
No. 5	.....	....	.175	60	*.20	60
No. 6	.....	....	.222	54	.32	54
No. 7	.....	....	.20	60	.24	60
No. 8	.....	....	.15	60	.20	60
No. 9	.....	....	.25	60	.275	60
No. 10	.....	....	.18	59	.20	59
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.55	59	.375	59	.40	59
No. 2	.475	59	.375	48	.45	54
No. 3	.45	59	.30	59	.235	59
No. 4	.50	60	.25	60	.40	54
No. 5	.40	60	.35	49	.375	60
No. 6	.....	....	.45	59	.56	59
No. 7	.....	....	.333	54	.38	54
No. 8	.....	....	.30	60	*.35	60
No. 9	.....	....	.475	60	.60	60
No. 10	.....	....	.30	60	.36	60
No. 11	.....	....	.50	60	.70	60
No. 12	.....	....	.55	59	.55	59
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.55	59	.40	59	.45	59
No. 2	.40	60	.25	60	.40	54
No. 3	.425	60	.37	49	.44	60
No. 4	.....	....	.375	60	.45	60
No. 5	.395	60	.31	60	.37	60
No. 6	.....	....	.30	48	.37	54
No. 7	.....	....	.333	54	.40	54
No. 8	.....	....	.40	60	.40	60
Labourers—						
No. 1	.275	59	.18	59	.23	59
No. 2	.265	59	.175	59	.19	59
No. 3	.225	60	.16	60	.185	60
No. 4	.20	60	.165	60	.28	54
No. 5	.225	60	.20	49	.24	54
No. 6	.20	60	.175	60	.21	60
No. 7	.....	....	.20	48	.28	54
No. 8	.....	....	.20	54	.25	54
No. 9	.....	....	.15	60	*.175	60
No. 10	.....	....	.20	60	.20	60
No. 11	.....	....	.14	60	.225	60
No. 12	.20	60	.20	60	.25	60
No. 13	.....	....	.18	59	.20	59

* Includes board.

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B—SAWMILLING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1			.70	59	.85	59
No. 2			.65	60	.755	60
No. 3	.90	60	.70	60	.725	60
No. 4	.90	60			.70	60
No. 5			.70	60	.80	60
No. 6			.90	60	.90	60
No. 7	.675	60	.50	60	.65	60
No. 8	.85	60	.70	60	.75	60
No. 9			.47	44	.52	50
No. 10	.90	60	.70	60	.90	60
No. 11	.90	60	.98	48	1.12	48
No. 12	.85	60	.65	60	.80	60
No. 13	.70	59	.70	48	.70	48
No. 14	.90	60	1.00	60	1.10	60
No. 15	.90	60			.75	60
No. 16			.60	60	.65	60
No. 17			.525	59	.60	60
Edgermen—						
No. 1			.40	60	.40	60
No. 2			.32	59	.35	59
No. 3	.385	60	.35	60	.35	60
No. 4	.50	60			.40	60
No. 5	.375	60	.28	60	.305	60
No. 6	.425	60	.325	60	.335	60
No. 7			.36	44	.40	50
No. 8	.50	60	.45	60	.58	60
No. 9	.50	60	.53	48	.61	48
No. 10	.50	60	.375	60	.40	60
No. 11	.425	59	.35	48	.35	48
No. 12	.50	60	.45	60	.50	60
No. 13			.40	60	.40	60
No. 14			.175	60	.25	60
No. 15			.35	60	.375	60
No. 16	.50	60			.425	60
No. 17			.475	60	.50	60
Pilers—						
No. 1			.25	60	.30	60
No. 2	.35	60	.20	60	.26	60
No. 3	.35	60	.247	60	.272	60
No. 4	.325	60	.225	60	.25	60
No. 5			.315	44	.35	50
No. 6	.40	60	.40	60	.48	60
No. 7	.40	60	.275	60	.30	60
No. 8			.25	48	.30	48
No. 9			.275	60	.275	60
No. 10	.525	60	.52	48	.70	48
No. 11			.20	60	.25	60
No. 12			.28	60	.325	60
No. 13			.225	60	.30	60
Millwrights—						
No. 1			.45	60	.50	60
No. 2			.48	59	.51	59
No. 3	.385	60	.45	60	.50	60
No. 4	.65	60			.475	60
No. 5	.40	60	.275	60	.285	60
No. 6			.475	60	.40	60
No. 7	.50	60	.50	60	.60	60
No. 8	.50	60	.57	48	.61	48
No. 9	.60	60	.45	60	.475	60
No. 10			.295	44	.33	50
No. 11			.275	60	.30	60
No. 12	.60	60			.50	60
No. 13			.675	70	.675	70
No. 14			.215	59	.24	60
No. 15			.60	60	.60	60
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1			.50	60	.50	60
No. 2			.55	60	.60	60
No. 3			.40	60	.40	60
No. 4	.60	60	.50	60	.55	60
No. 5	.575	60	.45	60	.50	60
No. 6	.45	72	.44	60	.60	60
No. 7	.50	70	.35	60	.35	60
No. 8	.35	59	.25	48	30	48
Stationary engineers— Con.						
No. 9			.50	60	.50	60
No. 10			.40	60	.45	60
No. 11			.50	70	.55	60
No. 12			.315	59	.345	60
Firemen—						
No. 1			.25	60	.275	60
No. 2	.35	60	.275	60	.285	60
No. 3	.425	70	.415	48	.575	48
No. 4	.45	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 5			.33	84	.39	84
No. 6			.30	60	.30	60
No. 7			.20	60	.275	60
No. 8	.40	60			.40	60
No. 9			.30	60	.375	70
Labourers—						
No. 1			.30	60	.30	60
No. 2			.175	60	.225	60
No. 3			.28	59	.31	59
No. 4	.25	60	.20	60	.225	60
No. 5	.25	60	.20	60	.225	60
No. 6			.225	60	.225	60
No. 7			.25	60	.26	60
No. 8	.275	60	.19	60	.215	60
No. 9	.30–.37	60	.30	60	.38	60
No. 10	.35	60	.375	48	.43	48
No. 11			.20	60	.225	60
No. 12	.30	60	.20–.25	60	.25–.30	60
No. 13	.30	60			.275	60
No. 14			.27	44	.30	50
No. 15	.275	60	.135	60	.215	60
No. 16			.20	60	.20	60
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Sawyers, band—						
No. 1	1.35	48	1.15	48	1.20	48
No. 2	1.25	48	1.00	48	1.20	48
No. 3	1.00	48	.75	48	1.00	48
No. 4	.70	48	.88	48	.88	48
No. 5	1.00	54	.75	48	.80	48
No. 6	.75	48	1.30	48	1.35	48
No. 7	1.25	48	6.25	48	.69	48
No. 8	1.12	48	1.10	48	1.21	48
No. 9			.60	48	1.25	48
No. 10	1.25	48	1.35	48	1.50	48
No. 11	1.25	48	1.22	48	1.37	48
No. 12	1.15	48	1.15	48	1.20	48
No. 13	1.35	48	1.35	48	1.40	48
Filers—						
No. 1	1.35	48	1.35	48	1.40	48
No. 2	1.25	48	1.50	48	1.75	48
No. 3	1.15	48	.83	48	1.00	48
No. 4	1.15	48	1.00	48	1.10	48
No. 5	1.50	48	1.25	48	1.30	48
No. 6			.75	48	.925	48
No. 7	.95	48	.80	44	.80	48
No. 8	1.00	48	.85	48	1.00	48
No. 9	1.30	54	.85	48	.90	48
No. 10	1.00	48	.75	48	.80	48
No. 11	1.50	48	1.40	48	1.60	48
No. 12	1.45	48	1.00	48	1.25	48
No. 13	1.12	48	1.29	48	1.41	48
No. 14	1.00	48	1.25	48	1.30	48
No. 15	1.19	48	1.00	48	1.15	48
Edgermen—						
No. 1	.90	48	.80	48	.85	48
No. 2	.80	48	.65	48	.75	48
No. 3	.70	48	.525	48	.575	48
No. 4	.70	48	.80	48	.85	48
No. 5	.65	48	.40	44	.50	48

TABLE VII—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE LUMBERING INDUSTRY—*Concluded*

B—SAWMILLING—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Conc.*	$		$		$	
Edgermen—Con.						
No. 6	.....	....	.50	48	.60	48
No. 7	.66	54	.40	48	.45	48
No. 8	.60	48	.82	51	.87	51
No. 9	.65	48	.85	48	.90	48
No. 10	.53	48	.35	48	.38	48
No. 11	.80	48	.75	48	.825	48
No. 12	.80	48	.75	48	.78	48
No. 13	.55	48	.85	48	.90	50½
No. 14	.675	48	.55	48	.60	48
No. 15	.55	48	.52	48	.54	48
No. 16	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 17	.....	....	.75	48	.80	48
No. 18	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
Pilers—						
No. 1	.40	48	.35	48	.37	48
No. 2	.40	48	.35	44	.35	48
No. 3	.66	48	.40	48	.475	48
No. 4	.40	48	.45	48	.45	48
No. 5	.40	48	.35	48	.41	48
No. 6	.....	....	.38	54	.37	54
No. 7	.45	48	.40	48	.50	48
No. 8	.40	48	.38	48	.38	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.....	....	.85	48	.90	48
No. 2	.75	48	.65	48	.75	48
No. 3	.75	48	.55	48	.65	48
No. 4	.70	48	.715	48	.715	48
No. 5	.75	60	.....	....	.70	48
No. 6	.90	48	.70	48	.75	48
No. 7	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 8	.....	....	.50	48	.53	48
No. 9	.70	48	.58	48	.63	48
No. 10	.75	48	.70	48	.70	48
No. 11	1.00	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 12	.70	48	.60	54	.65	54
No. 13	.....	....	.625	48	.75	48
No. 14	.60	48	.60	48	.62	48
Stationary engineers—						
No. 1	.75	48	.71	48	.76	48
No. 2	.55	48	.55	48	.55	48
No. 3	.....	....	.....	....	.61	48
No. 4	.....	....	.50	48	.55	48
No. 5	.65	56	.70	48	.75	48
No. 6	.70	48	.62	48	.68	48
No. 7	.58	56	.50	48	.50	48
No. 8	.55	48	.65	48	.70	48
No. 9	.....	....	.85	48	.95	48
No. 10	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 11	.65	54	.80	48	.80	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.58	48	.45	48	.50	48
No. 2	.40	48	.44	48	.44	48
No. 3	.40	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 4	.50	56	.35	56	.40	48
No. 5	.45	56	.45	48	.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	.425	50	.47	48
No. 7	.....	....	.70	48	.77	48
No. 8	.....	....	.45	48	.50	48
No. 9	.40	48	.35	48	.38	48
No. 10	.....	....	.45	48	.525	48
No. 11	.45	48	.45	48	.50	48
No. 12	.50	48	.50	48	.55	48
No. 13	.....	....	.40	48	.45	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	48	.45	48	.50	48
No. 2	.425	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 3	.45	48	.35	48	.40	48
No. 4	.40	48	.35	48	.40	48
No. 5	.40	54	.35	56	.375	48
No. 6	.40	48	.45	48	.50	48
No. 7	.40	48	.40	48	.44	48
No. 8	.50	48	.38	48	.40	48
No. 9	.40	48	.35-.45	48	.40-.50	48
No. 10	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
No. 11	.40	48	.38	48	.43	48
No. 12	.....	....	.40	48	.50	48
No. 13	.40	48	.45	48	.45-.50	48
No. 14	.40	48	.40	48	.45	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY

A. COAL MINING*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
Nova Scotia—‡		$		$		$	
Contract miners	Day	6·62	8	6.11	8	6.51	8
Hand miners	Day	4.15	8	3.45-3.93	8	3.45-5.00	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	4.34	8-8½	3.45-4.73	8	3.45-5.01	8
Drivers	Day	3.45	8	3.00-3.40	8	3.00-3.71	8
Bratticemen	Day	3.59	8	3.11-3.53	8	3.11-3.85	8
Pumpmen	Day	3.85	8	3.25-3.78	8	3.33-4.12	8
Labourers, underground	Day	3.33	8	3.00-3.40	8	3.00-3.71	8
Labourers, surface	Day	3.29	8-8½	3.00-3.40	8	3.00-3.71	8
Machinists	Day	4.00	8-8½	3.28-4.00	8	3.28-4.36	8
Nova Scotia—Con.							
Carpenters	Day	3.76	8-8½	3.11-4.20	8	311-4.20	8
Blacksmiths	Day	3.99	8-8½	3.30-4.20	8	3.28-4.20	8
New Brunswick—							
Contract miners	Day	3.83	9	3.44	8	3.55	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	3.83	9	3.00-3.25	8-9	3.00-3.25	8-9
Drivers	Day	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
Bratticemen	Day	3.00	9	2.70	8	2.70	8
Pumpmen	Day	3.00	9	2.55	8	2.55	8
Labourers, underground	Day	3.35	9	2.79	8-9	2.79	8
Labourers, surface	Day	3.00	9	2.61	8-9	2.61	8-9
Machinists	Day	4.00	9	3.57	9	3.57	9
Carpenters	Day	3.67	9	3.12	8-9	3.12	8-9
Blacksmiths	Day	3.92	9	3.38	8-9	3.38	8-9

* The figures given for contract miners are the average earnings at piece rates and for some mines the figures include helpers and loaders on piece work; the figures given for machine and hand miners are rates per day.

‡ Higher rates are paid in two or three mines for some of these classes; also in the large mines for certain positions. In 1935 and 1936 nearly all surface employees were put on the eight hour day.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

A. Coal Mining*—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day	Wages	Hrs per day
		$		$		$	
Saskatchewan—							
Contract miners	Day	5.47	8–10	5.09	8–10	5.12	8–10
Hoisting engineers	Day	4.63	9–10	3.75	9–10	3.75	9–10
Drivers	Day	3.72	8–10	2.82	8–10	2.82	8–10
Bratticemen	Day	3.95	8–10	2.75	8–10	2.75	8–10
Pumpmen	Day	3.42	8–10	2.87	8–10	2.87	8–10
Labourers, underground	Day	3.63	9–10	2.66	8–10	2.66	8–10
Labourers, surface	Day	3.43	8–10	2.53	8–10	2.53	8–10
Machinists	Day	4.78	8–10	3.83	8–10	3.83	8–10
Carpenters	Day	5.70	8–10	3.60	8–10	3.60	8–10
Blacksmiths	Day	4.95	8–10	3.74	8–10	3.74	8–10
Alberta—							
Edmonton District							
Contract miners	Day	6.00	8	5.60	8	6.07	8
Hand miners	Day	4.75	8	4.20	8	4.20	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	5.39	8–9	4.90	8	4.90	8
Drivers	Day	4.21	8	3.99	8	3.99	8
Bratticemen	Day	4.73	8	4.20	8	4.20	8
Pumpmen	Day	4.35	8	3.36–4.00	8	3.36–4.00	8
Labourers, underground	Day	4.07	8	3.36–4.32	8	3.36–4.32	8
Labourers, surface	Day	3.69	8–9	3.20–4.00	8	3.20–4.00	8
Machinists	Day	6.25	8–9	5.60	8	5.60	8
Carpenters	Day	4.58	8–9	3.00–4.95	8	3.00–4.95	8
Blacksmiths	Day	5.13	8–9	4.20–5.04	8	4.20–5.04	8
Drumheller District							
Contract miners	Day	6.98	8	6.63	8	7.35	8
Machine miners	Day	7.00	8	6.60	8	6.60	8
Hand miners	Day	5.57	8	5.25	8	5.25	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	5.82	8	5.50	8	5.50	8
Drivers	Day	5.25	8	5.25	8	5.25	8
Bratticemen	Day	5.57	8	5.25		5.25	
Pumpmen	Day	4.67	8	4.41	8	4.41	8
Labourers, underground	Day	4.67	8	4.41	8	4.41	8
Labourers, surface	Day	4.41	8	4.20	8	4.20	8
Machinists	Day	5.15–5.77	8	4.85–5.50	8	4.85–5.50	8
Carpenters	Day	5.77	8	5.46	8	5.46	8
Blacksmiths	Day	5.77	8	5.46	8	5.46	8
Lethbridge District							
Contract miners	Day	7.48	8	7.22	8	8.08	8
Hand miners	Day	5.20	8	5.20	8	5.20	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	6.20	8	6.20	8	6.20	8
Drivers	Day	5.10	8	5.10	8	5.10	8
Bratticemen	Day	5.20	8	5.20	8	5.20	8
Pumpmen	Day	4.45–4.95	8	4.45–4.95	8	4.45–4.95	8
Lethbridge District—Con.							
Labourers, underground	Day	4.45	8	4.45	8	4.45	8
Labourers, surface	Day	4.25	8	4.25	8	4.25	8
Machinists	Day	4.90–5.70	8	4.90–5.70	8	4.90–5.70	8
Carpenters	Day	5.70	8	5.70	8	5.70	8
Blacksmiths	Day	5.70	8	5.70	8	5.70	8
Crow's Nest Pass and Mountain District, Alberta and British Columbia							
Contract miners	Day	8.72	8	8.03	8	8.23	8
Hand miners	Day	5.40	8	5.40	8	5.40	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	5.39	8	5.34	8	5.34	8
Drivers	Day	4.97	8	4.97	8	4.97	8
Bratticemen	Day	5.36	8	5.42	8	5.42	8
Pumpmen	Day	4.56	8	4.56	8	4.56	8
Labourers, underground	Day	4.47	8	4.47	8	4.47	8
Labourers, surface	Day	4.39	8	4.39	8	4.39	8
Machinists	Day	5.47	8	5.47	8	5.47	8
Carpenters	Day	5.51	8	5.51	8	5.51	8
Blacksmiths	Day	5.52	8	5.52	8	5.52	8
British Columbia—							
Princeton District							
Machine miners	Day	4.83	8	4.53	8	4.53	8
Hand miners	Day	4.83	8	4.56	8	4.56	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	4.25	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
Drivers	Day	4.27	8	3.80	8	3.80	8
Bratticemen	Day	4.83	8	4.29	8	4.29	8
Pumpmen	Day	5.00	8	4.50	8	4.50	8
Labourers, underground	Day	4.03	8	3.90	8	3.90	8
Labourers, surface	Day	4.00	8	3.87	8	3.87	8
Machinists	Day	5.40	8	5.03	8	5.03	8
Carpenters	Day	5.43	8	5.02	8	5.02	8
Blacksmiths	Day	5.35	8	5.02	8	5.02	8
Vancouver Island†							
Contract miners	Day	6.14	8	6.05	8	6.62	8
Machine miners	Day	4.81	8	4.81	8	4.81	8
Hand miners	Day	4.52	8	4.52	8	4.52	8
Hoisting engineers	Day	5.01	8	5.01	8	5.01	8
Drivers	Day	4.19	8	4.19	8	4.19	8
Bratticemen	Day	4.42	8	4.42	8	4.42	8
Pumpmen	Day	4.00	8	4.00	8	4.00	8
Labourers, underground	Day	4.14	8	4.14	8	4.14	8
Labourers, surface	Day	3.77	8	3.77	8	3.77	8
Machinists	Day	5.19	8	5.19	8	5.19	8
Carpenters	Day	5.04	8	5.04	8	5.04	8
Blacksmiths	Day	4.97	8	4.97	8	4.97	8

† No figures for Chinese employees included.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B—METAL MINING*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO							
SURFACE LABOUR							
Hoistmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.75	56	.75	48	.78	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.70	56
No. 3	Day	4.80	56	5.60	56	5.60	56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.60	54
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.75	65	.70–.75	48–56
No. 6	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.75–.95	48	.75–.95	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	6.50	84	5.00	63
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	63	.60	56
No. 10	Day	6.00	56	6.00	56	.84†	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	5.20	56
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.75	48
No. 13	Hour	.68	56	.68	56	.73	48
No. 14	Hour	.68	56	.68	56	.73	56
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.73	56
No. 16	Day	4.95	....	5.20	48	5.60	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	4.95	48	5.35	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	.75†	56	6.00	56
No. 19	Day	5.50	56	5.75	56	6.00	56
No. 20	Day	.....	....	4.95	48	5.35	48
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.75	48
No. 22	Hour	.68	52	.68	48	.73	48
No. 23	Day	.....	....	6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 24	Day	.....	....	4.80	54	5.05	56
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.68	56	.73	56
No. 26	Day	.....	....	6.00	70	6.50	48
No. 27	Day	6.50	54	6.50	48	6.50	48
No. 28	Day	.....	....	5.85	48	5.85	48
No. 29	Day	.....	....	5.20	56	5.60	56
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.70	56
No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.75	48	.70	48
No. 32	Hour	.....	....	.675	56	.75	56
No. 33	Day	.....	....	6.65	63	6.00	56
No. 34	Day	6.00	56	6.00	48	6.40	48
No. 35	Hour	.....	....	.75	56	.85	48
No. 36	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.85	48
No. 37	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.75	56
Compressormen—							
No. 1	Hour	.65	56	.70	48	.73	48
No. 2	Hour	.59	56	.59	56	.64	56
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.53	52	.58	56
No. 4	Day	5.60	48	5.60	48	6.00	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 7	Day	6.00	63	5.20	56	6.00	48
No. 8	Hour	.53	52	.53	48	.61	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.64	48	.71	48
Electricians—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.65	54	.65	54
No. 2	Hour	.65	54	.65	54	.67	54
No. 3	Day	.....	....	5.85	54	6.30	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.70	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.60	63	.65	56
No. 7	Hour	.75	48	.65	48	.70	48
No. 8	Hour	.69	48	.69	48	.74	48
No. 9	Day	5.50	48	5.50	48	5.90	48
No. 10	Hour	6.30‡	54	.63–.75	45–56	.65–.80	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.75	63	.75	63
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.60	60	.75	56
No. 13	Day	6.75	54	5.60	48	5.60	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	5.20–6.00	48	4.80–6.80	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.60–.70	54	.74–.82	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.60	54
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.67	45	.74	45
Blacksmiths—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.70	54	.65	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.65	54	.65	54
No. 3	Hour	.65	54	.65	54	.67–.72	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.65	59	.65–.70	63
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.70	54	.65	54
No. 6	Hour	.62–.75	48	.56–.75	48	.68–.80	48
No. 7	Day	4.95	48	4.95	48	5.35	48
No. 8	Day	6.50	63	5.80	48	6.80	48
No. 9	Hour	6.30‡	54	.70	45	.75	48
No. 10	Hour	.69	52	.53–.69	48	.67–.74	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	5.60	63	5.65	63
No. 12	Day	6.00	54	5.00	54	5.40	48
No. 13	Day	6.00	54	5.85	48	6.00	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.75	63	.75	63
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.84	48	.84	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.75	54	.75	54
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.70	45	.77	45
Machinists—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.70	54	.70	54
No. 2	Hour	.65	54	.60–.70	54	.62–.72	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.70	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	63	.70	63
No. 5	Hour	.70	48	.69	48	.70	48
No. 6	Hour	.75	48	.75	48	.80	48
No. 7	Day	5.50	48	5.50	48	5.90	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.77	45	.85	45
No. 9	Hour	.60	54	.60	48	.65	48
No. 10	Hour	6.75†	54	.60–.80	45	.65–.85	45
No. 11	Hour	.62–.69	52	.62–.69	48	61–.80	48
No. 12	Day	6.75	54	6.75	48	6.80	48
No. 13	Day	4.95–5.85	54	5.20–6.50	48	5.20–6.40	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.95–5.50	48	5.90	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	.75†	56	6.00	56
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.55–.60	63	.60–.65	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.75	54	.70–.80	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.65	60	.70	56
No. 19	Day	.....	....	5.40	54	5.35	48
No. 20	Day	.....	....	5.85	54	5.75	48
Carpenters—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
No. 2	Hour	.65	54	.60	54	.62	54
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.50–.60	54	.50–.60	54
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.55	54	.55	54
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.25	63	4.25	63
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.50	63	4.95	63
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.55	54	.55	54
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.60	54
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	54	.60	54
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.60–.65	56	.65–.70	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.65	63	.70	63
No. 12	Hour	.65	48	.75	48	.90	48
No. 13	Hour	.62	48	.62	48	.67	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.65	54	.74	48
No. 15	Day	5.85	54	5.60	48	5.80	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 17	Day	4.95	48	4.95	48	5.35	48
No. 18	Hour	.70	54	.62	48	.67	48
No. 19	Hour	5.85‡	54	.60–.70	45	.65–.75	45
No. 20	Day	5.85	54	6.00	48	6.40	48
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.65	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.59	80	.64	48
No. 23	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	4.90	48
No. 24	Hour	.62	52	.62	48	.67	48
No. 25	Hour	.....	....	.55	63	.60	63
No. 26	Day	.....	....	5.00	63	5.00	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	56
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.60	63	.70	56
No. 29	Day	.....	....	5.85	54	5.60	48
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.50–.60	48	.60	48
No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.67	45	.69	45

* In some metal mines a bonus is paid (in some cases to underground men only) depending on output, prices of metals, etc.

† Per hour ‡ Per day.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B. Metal Mining—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
SURFACE LABOUR —*Cont.*							
Steel sharpeners—							
No. 1	Day			4.50–5.85	63	4.80	56
No. 2	Hour			.65	63	.65	63
No. 3	Hour			.50	54	.50	54
No. 4	Day			5.50	54	5.50	54
No. 5	Hour			.62	48	.65	48
No. 6	Hour			.75	63	.80	56
No. 7	Hour	.62	48	.62	48	.67	48
No. 8	Hour			.75	56	.87	48
No. 9	Hour			.62	48	.67	48
No. 10	Day	4.95	48	4.95	48	5.35	48
No. 11	Day			5.35	56	5.35	56
No. 12	Hour			.65	45	.71	45
No. 13	Hour	5.50‡	63	.65	48	.70	48
No. 14	Day			5.20	48	5.40	48
No. 15	Hour			.60	56	.65	56
No. 16	Day	5.00	48	5.00	48	5.30	48
No. 17	Day	5.40	54	5.40	48	5.80	48
No. 18	Day			4.95	48	5.35	48
Labourers—							
No. 1	Hour	.42	54	.40	54	.42	54
No. 2	Hour			.30	54	.30	54
No. 3	Day			2.70	63	3.15	63
No. 4	Hour			.40–.50	54	.40	54
No. 5	Day			3.05	54	3.05	54
No. 6	Hour			.40	54	.40	54
No. 7	Hour			.35	54	.35	54
No. 8	Day			3.00–3.75	54	3.25–3.75	54
No. 9	Day			3.00	63	3.00	63
No. 10	Hour			.30	54	.30	54
No. 11	Hour			.40	56	.45	48
No. 12	Hour			.42	63	.47	63
No. 13	Day			2.00	63	2.25	56
No. 14	Hour			.42	63	.47	56
No. 15	Hour	.53	48	.50	48	.52	48
No. 16	Hour			.35	63	.40	63
No. 17	Day	.53	48	.47	48	.52	48
No. 18	Day			.42	54	.52	48
No. 19	Day	3.75	48	3.75	48	4.15	48
No. 20	Day	3.75	54	3.75	48	4.15	48
No. 21	Hour	.44	54	.50	45	.55	45
No. 22	Day	3.50	54	3.50	48	3.90	48
No. 23	Hour			.44	63	.49	48
No. 24	Day			3.50	48	3.90	48
No. 25	Hour	.47	52	.47	48	.52	48
No. 26	Day			3.50	63	3.50	48
No. 27	Hour			.45	48	.52	48
No. 28	Hour			.35	56	.40	56
No. 29	Day			3.50	54	4.00	48
No. 30	Day			3.75	48	3.75	48
No. 31	Day			4.00	48	4.00	48
MILL LABOUR							
Crushermen—							
No. 1	Day			4.60	48	4.60	48
No. 2	Hour	.60	54	.60	48	.63	48
No. 3	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 4	Hour			.67	48	.74	48
No. 5	Hour			.60	56	.71	48
No. 6	Hour			.56	54	.60	52
No. 7	Hour			.50–.60	63	.55	63
No. 8	Hour	.53	56	.53	56	.58	56
No. 9	Day	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.90	56
No. 10	Day			4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 11	Day	4.00	56	4.00	48	4.40	56
No. 12	Hour	6.25‡	56	.60–.68	56	.65–.73	48
No. 13	Day			4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 14	Hour			.49–.55	56	.54–.65	48
No. 15	Hour	.47–.62	62	.47–.56	48	.52–.61	48
No. 16	Hour			.50	56	.55	56
No. 17	Hour			.45	63	.45	56
Crushermen—Con.							
No. 18	Day			4.75	63	4.75	62
No. 19	Day	4.25	56	4.25	52	5.00	48
No. 20	Day			3.75	56	4.00	56
No. 21	Day	4.50	63	4.50	48	4.80	48
No. 22	Day			4.50	48	4.90	48
No. 23	Day			5.40	63	4.40	56
No. 24	Hour			.50	54	.50	60
No. 25	Day			3.60	63	4.50	63
No. 26	Hour			.50	56	.60–.70	56
No. 27	Hour			.53	56	.58	56
Millmen—							
No. 1	Hour			.45	56	.50	56
No. 2	Hour	.63	48	.48–.57	48	.51–.60	48
No. 3	Day	4.25–4.75	56	3.60–4.72	56	3.60–4.72	56
No. 4	Hour			.50	56	.66	48
No. 5	Hour			.67	48	.74	48
No. 6	Hour			.60	48	.60	48
No. 7	Hour			40–.60	56	.50–.60	56
No. 8	Day	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.90	56
No. 9	Day			5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 10	Day	4.50	56	4.50	48	4.90	56
No. 11	Hour	5.25‡	56	.66	56	.71	48
No. 12	Day			4.50	56	5.20	56
No. 13	Hour			.60	56	.63–.65	56
No. 14	Hour	.53	52	.53	48	.61	48
No. 15	Day	4.50	56	3.00	63	3.00	63
No. 16	Day			4.40	56	4.65	56
No. 17	Day			4.50	56	4.90	48
No. 18	Day			.635	56	.55	56
No. 19	Day	4.50	56	4.00–5.00	56	4.70–5.80	48
No. 20	Hour			.50	56	.50	56
No. 21	Day	4.75	56	4.75	56	5.20	48
No. 22	Hour			.57	56	.62	56
No. 23	Day			4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 24	Day			4.75	56	5.00	56
No. 25	Day			4.50	56	5.20	48
No. 26	Day			4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 27	Hour			.56	56	.61	48
No. 28	Day			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 29	Day			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 30	Day			4.00	56	4.75	56
No. 31	Day			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 32	Hour			.57	56	.62	48
No. 33	Day			4.50	56	4.95	56
No. 34	Hour	.53–.70	56	.50–.53	48	.65–.79	48
No. 35	Hour	.56	56	.56	56	.61	56
No. 36	Hour			.57	56	.62	56
Solution men—							
No. 1	Hour			.60	63	.50–.55	56
No. 2	Day			5.60	56	5.20	56
No. 3	Day			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 4	Day			4.75	56	5.50	56
No. 5	Hour			.59	56	.64	48
No. 6	Day			5.50	56	5.90	56
No. 7	Hour			.59	56	.64	56
No. 8	Day	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.90	56
No. 9	Hour	.69	56	.69	56	.74	48
No. 10	Day			5.50	56	6.25	56
No. 11	Hour			.625	56	.675	48
No. 12	Hour	.59	52	.59	48	.64	48
No. 13	Day			5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 14	Day			4.80	56	5.05	56
No. 15	Hour			.66	56	.71	56
No. 16	Day			5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 17	Hour			.60	84	.60	56
No. 18	Day			5.50	56	5.90	48
No. 19	Day			5.50	56	6.40	48
No. 20	Day	5.00	56	5.00	56	5.60	48
No. 21	Day			4.95	56	4.90	56
No. 22	Hour			.65	48	.65	48
No. 23	Day			5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 24	Hour			5.25‡	56	.66	56
No. 25	Day			6.00	56	6.00	56
No. 26	Day	5.00	56	5.50	48	5.90	56
No. 27	Hour			.60	56	.60	56
No. 28	Hour			.73	56	.74	56

‡ Per day

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B. METAL MINING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1936 Wages	1936 Hrs per wk.	1937 Wages	1937 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
MILL LABOUR —*Cont.*							
Filtermen—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.42–.55	48	.55	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.66	48
No. 3	Hour	4.50‡	56	.53–.56	56	.61–.68	48
No. 4	Day	4.25–5.00	63	4.25–5.00	56	4.50–6.40	48–56
No. 5	Day	4.25	56	4.25	56	4.80	48
No. 6	Day	4.50	56	4.50	56	4.90	56
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.50	63	.50	63
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 9	Hour	.56	52	.56	48	.58–.64	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.61	45	.67	45
UNDERGROUND LABOUR							
Machine men or drill runners—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.60	48	.63	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	4.80	56
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.80–5.20	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 6	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.60	52	.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.60	52	.60	48	.65	48
No. 10	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 11	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	5.05	56
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	56
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	56
No. 16	Day	4.75–6.00	56	5.70	48	6.15	48
No. 17	Day	4.80	56	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 18	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 19	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 20	Day	.....	....	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 21	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.15	48
No. 23	Day	4.75	56	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 24	Day	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 25	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.60	56
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	56
No. 28	Day	4.70	48	4.70	48	5.70	48
No. 29	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.70	56
No. 31	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 32	Hour	.....	....	.59	48	.71	48
No. 33	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 34	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60	48
No. 35	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 36	Day	.....	....	4.80	48–56	4.80	48–56
No. 37	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 38	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	5.20	48
Machinemen's or drill runners' helpers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.56	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.25	56	4.25	56
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.25–4.65	48
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 6	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.58	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.58	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.53	52	.58	48
No. 9	Hour	.53	52	.53	48	.58	48
No. 10	Hour	.60	48	.53	48	.58	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.58	48

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929 Wages	1929 Hrs per wk.	1936 Wages	1936 Hrs per wk.	1937 Wages	1937 Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
Machinemen's or drill runners' helpers—Con.							
No. 12	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.58	56
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.58	56
No. 14	Day	4.25–5.50	56	5.00	48	5.40	48
No. 15	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 16	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.60	48
No. 17	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 19	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.60	48
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 23	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 24	Day	5.50	56	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 25	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 26	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.63	48
No. 28	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	5.05	48
No. 29	Day	4.00	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 30	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 31	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 32	Day	.....	....	4.25	48–56	4.25	48–56
No. 33	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 34	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 35	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 36	Day	.....	....	4.25	56	4.50	56
Timbermen—							
No. 1	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.59	48	.71	48
No. 3	Hour	.59	48	.64	48	.71	48
No. 4	Hour	.63	48	.60	48	.63	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.62	48	.62	48
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	5.20	48
No. 8	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	56
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	56
No. 11	Hour	.725	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 12	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.63	48	.65	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	5.05	56
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.68	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 17	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 19	Day	4.75	56	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 20	Day	6.50	56	5.55	48	6.05	48
No. 21	Hour	.60	52	.60	48	.65	48
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.60	52	.65	48
No. 23	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 24	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 25	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 26	Day	4.80	56	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.70	56	.70	56
No. 28	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	56
No. 29	Day	.....	....	5.20	56	4.80	56
No. 30	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 31	Day	.....	....	4.80	48–56	4.80	48–56
No. 32	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 33	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.15	48
Timbermen's helpers—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.58	56
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.58	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.53	52	.58	48
No. 6	Hour	.53	52	.53	48	.58	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.56	48
No. 8	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.65	48
No. 10	Day	5.25	56	4.90	48	5.35	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.60	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.60	48

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B. METAL MINING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Cont.*							
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Cont.*							
Timbermen's helpers—Con.							
No. 13	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.63	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.56	48	.56	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 19	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.58	56
No. 21	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
Muckers and trammers—							
No. 1	Day	5.00	56	5.05	48	5.65	48
No. 2	Hour	.53	52	.53	48	.53–.65	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 4	Day	.....	....	4.25	56	4.50	56
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.53	52	.58	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.58	56
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.40–4.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 10	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.60	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 12	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 13	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	5.05	48
No. 14	Day	3.75	48	3.85	48	3.85	48
No. 15	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.63	48
No. 16	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.56	48
No. 17	Hour	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.50–.53	48
No. 21	Day	.....	....	3.75	48	4.00	48
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 23	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.58	48
No. 24	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.58	56
No. 25	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.58	48
No. 26	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.58	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.60	48
No. 28	Day	.....	....	4.25	56	4.40	48
No. 29	Hour	.....	....	.53	52	.58	48
No. 30	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 31	Day	5.00	56	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 32	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 33	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 34	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 35	Day	.....	....	4.25	48–56	4.25	48–56
No. 36	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 37	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	48
Cage and skip tenders—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	56	.60	48	.63	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00–4.60	48	4.00–4.60	56
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	4.80	56
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.55	48	.55	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.50	54	4.50	68
No. 6	Day	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 7	Day	.....	....	4.80	56	4.80	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.15	56
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	56
No. 11	Hour	.60	48	.60	56	.65	56
No. 12	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 13	Day	5.50	56	5.28	56	5.65	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.65	56	.70	56
No. 15	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.20	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 17	Hour	.53	52	.53	48	.58–.65	48
No. 18	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.60–.65	48
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.60	52	.65	56
Cage and skip tenders—Con.							
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	56
No. 21	Day	.....	....	5.50	56	5.50	56
No. 22	Hour	.....	....	.53	56	.53	56
No. 23	Day	.....	....	5.50	54	5.75	48
No. 24	Day	.....	....	5.85	48	5.85	48
No. 25	Day	.....	....	.60†	52	6.00	48
No. 26	Day	4.80	56	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.77	48
No. 28	Day	4.50	48	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 29	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.40	48
No. 30	Day	4.75	56	4.75–5.00	48	5.20	48
No. 31	Hour	.....	....	.58	56	.58	56
No. 32	Day	4.50–5.00	56	4.50–5.00	48	4.60–5.50	48
Chute blasters and scalers—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.60	48	.63	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.80–5.25	48	5.00–5.25	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 4	Hour	.60	52	.60	48	.58–.65	48
No. 5	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 6	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 8	Day	5.25	48	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 10	Day	4.75	56	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 11	Day	4.50	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 12	Day	4.70	48	4.70	48	5.70	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.59	48	.71	48
No. 14	Hour	.....	....	.60	52	.65	48
Pipefitters—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48	.60	54	.62–.68	54
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 3	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 5	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 6	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 7	Day	4.95–5.85	56	4.75–5.25	48	5.15–5.65	48
No. 8	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 9	Day	4.80	56	4.80–5.25	48	5.20–5.65	48
No. 10	Hour	.60	52	.53–.60	48	.58–.65	48
No. 11	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.77	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	5.00	48	5.40	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	56
Samplers—							
No. 1	Hour	.57	48	.57	48	.60	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 3	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 5	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65–.68	48
No. 6	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 7	Day	4.75	48	5.00	48	5.20	48
No. 8	Day	4.75	56	4.75	48	5.15	48
No. 9	Hour	.60	52	.60	48	.65	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.60	52	.65	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.25–5.00	48	4.65–5.40	48
No. 12	Day	4.75–5.00	48	4.75–5.00	48	5.00–5.40	48
No. 13	Day	.....	....	5.45	48	5.45	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.80–5.20	48	5.20	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.80	48
No. 16	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.20	48
Nippers—							
No. 1	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.56	48
No. 2	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 3	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.25–4.65	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.58–.65	48
No. 5	Hour	.53	48	.53	48	.58	48
No. 6	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.65	48

† Per hour.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Continued*

B. METAL MINING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	Unit	1929		1936		1937	
		Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.	Wages	Hrs per wk.
		$		$		$	
QUEBEC AND ONTARIO—*Conc.*							
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Conc.*							
Nippers—Con.							
No. 7	Day	4.75	56	4.40	48	5.05	48
No. 8	Hour	.53	52	.53	48	.58–.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	52	.58	48
No. 10	Hour	.....	....	.53	48	.71	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	3.50	48	4.60	48
No. 12	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.40	48
Deckmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.....	....	.57–.60	48	.60–.63	48
No. 2	Hour	.....	....	.60	56	.65	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.53	48–56	.58	48
No. 4	Day	4.25	48	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	.53†	52	5.20	48
No. 6	Hour	.....	....	.50	56	.55	56
No. 7	Hour	.....	....	.53–.60	56	.58	56
No. 8	Day	4.25	56	4.30	56	4.65	48
No. 9	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.65–5.20	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.80	48	4.80	48
No. 11	Day	.....	....	4.25	54	4.65	48
No. 12	Day	4.25	63	4.25	48	4.65	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.46	56	.46	56
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.75	56	4.75	56
No. 15	Day	.....	....	4.50	63	4.50	63
No. 16	Hour	.....	....	.59	48	.71	48
No. 17	Day	4.00	48	3.85	48	3.85	48
No. 18	Day	.....	....	4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 19	Hour	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
No. 20	Hour	.....	....	.44	54	.53	48
No. 21	Day	.....	....	4.00	67	4.00	68
No. 22	Day	.....	....	4.00	48	4.40	48
No. 23	Day	.....	....	4.25	48–56	4.25	48–56
No. 24	Day	.....	....	4.00	54	4.00	54
No. 25	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.65	56
No. 26	Day	.....	....	3.60–4.00	63	4.05–4.25	63
No. 27	Hour	.....	....	5.25‡	52	.65	48
No. 28	Day	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.60	48
Trackmen—							
No. 1	Hour	.57	48	.57	48	.60	48
No. 2	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 3	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 4	Hour	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 5	Day	.....	....	4.75–5.25	48	5.15–5.65	48
No. 6	Day	4.80	56	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 7	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 8	Day	.....	....	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.65	48	.77	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.72	48	5.70	48
Motormen—							
No. 1	Hour	.63	48–54	.60	48	.63	48
No. 2	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 3	Hour	.....	....	.60	48–56	.60	48
No. 4	Hour	.60	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 5	Day	4.80	48	4.80	48	5.20	48
No. 6	Day	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
No. 7	Day	4.75	56	4.80	48	5.55	48
No. 8	Hour	.60	52	.60	48	.65	48
No. 9	Hour	.....	....	.60	52	.65	48
No. 10	Day	.....	....	4.50	48	4.90	48
No. 11	Day	4.75	48	4.75	48	5.20	48
No. 12	Day	4.50	56	4.50	48	4.90	48
No. 13	Hour	.....	....	.59	48	.71	48
No. 14	Day	.....	....	4.25	48	4.80–5.20	48
No. 15	Day	.....	....	4.75	48	5.20	48

Locality and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
SURFACE LABOUR						
Electricians—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.40	48	5.65	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.25	48	5.50	48–56
No. 3	.....	....	5.00	48	5.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	4.90	48	5.20	48
No. 5	6.25	56	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 6	5.20	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
Carpenters—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.40	48	5.65	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.25	48	5.50	48–56
No. 3	.....	....	4.50	56	4.50	58
No. 4	.....	....	5.00	48	5.50	48
No. 5	.....	....	5.40	48	5.65	48
No. 6	.....	....	5.00	56	5.50	56
No. 7	.....	....	4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 8	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 9	5.20	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 10	6.00	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 11	.....	....	5.00	56	5.00	56
Machinists—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.00	48	5.50	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.40	48	5.65	48
No. 3	5.75	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 4	5.20	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.00	48	5.50	48
No. 2	6.00	56	4.50	52	5.00	56
No. 3	5.50	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 4	5.40	48	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 5	6.00	56	6.00	48	6.00	48
No. 6	.....	....	5.50	52	6.00	52
No. 7	.....	....	5.00	48	5.50	48
Steel sharpeners—						
No. 1	.....	....	5.50	48	5.75	48
No. 2	.....	....	5.00	48	5.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	5.40	48	5.65	48
No. 4	5.75	56	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 5	.....	....	5.00	52	5.50	52
No. 6	5.25	56	5.25	48	5.25	48
No. 7	.....	....	5.00	56	4.75	56
No. 8	.....	....	4.50	48	5.00	48
Compressors—						
No. 1	.....	....	4.00	52	4.50	56
No. 2	.....	....	5.00	56	5.50	56
No. 3	.....	....	4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 4	.....	....	5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 5	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	5.00	52	5.25	52
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 2	.....	....	3.60	48	4.00	48–56
No. 3	.....	....	3.50	56	3.75	56
No. 4	.....	....	3.75	48	4.50	48
No. 5	.....	....	4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	4.00	48	4.25	48
No. 7	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 8	.....	....	3.50	52	4.00	52
No. 9	4.25	56	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 10	4.05	48	3.35	48	3.35	48
No. 11	.....	....	3.50	56	3.25	56
No. 12	.....	....	4.00	48	4.50	48

† Per hour. ‡ Per day.

TABLE VIII.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE MINING INDUSTRY—*Concluded*

B. METAL MINING—*Concluded*

Locality and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA—*Cont.*						
MILL LABOUR						
Crushermen—						
No. 1			5.00	48	5.25	48
No. 2			3.60	56	4.00	56
No. 3			5.00	56	5.25	56
No. 4			4.25	56	4.65	48–56
No. 5			5.00	56	5.25	48
No. 6	4.75	56	4.50	48	4.50	48
No. 7			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 8			4.50	56	5.00	56
No. 9			4.00	52	4.00	52
No. 10			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 11			4.00	48	4.00	....
No. 12			5.00	48	5.25	48
Millmen—						
No. 1			5.25	56	5.50	48–56
No. 2			4.75	56	5.25	56
No. 3			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 4			5.00	56	5.25	48
No. 5			4.40	56	4.65	48
No. 6			5.40	48	5.15	48
No. 7			5.75	48	5.75	48
No. 8			4.50	56	4.50	56
No. 9			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 10			4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 11			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 12	4.70	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 13	4.75	56	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 14			4.00	48	4.25	....
No. 15			5.00	48	5.40	48
UNDERGROUND LABOUR						
Miners—						
No. 1			5.40	48	5.65	48
No. 2			5.00	48	5.25	48–56
No. 3	5.50	56	4.00	52	4.00	56
No. 4			5.00	52	5.25	52
No. 5			4.50	45–56	5.00	45–56
No. 6			4.50	48	5.00	52
No. 7			5.40	48	5.65	48
No. 8	5.50	56	5.50	48	5.50	48
No. 9			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 10	4.75	56	4.75	48	4.75	48
No. 11	4.70	48	4.00	48	4.00	48
No. 12			4.50	56	5.00	56
No. 13			4.50	52	5.00	52
No. 14			4.50	52	5.00	52
No. 15			4.50	52	4.50	52
No. 16			4.50	56	5.00	56
No. 17			5.40	48	5.65	48
Muckers, trammers, etc.—						
No. 1			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 2			4.00	48	4.50	48–56
No. 3	5.00	56	3.50	52	3.50	56
No. 4			4.00	52	4.50	52
No. 5			4.00	45–56	4.50	45–56
No. 6			4.00	48	4.50	52
No. 7			4.50	48	5.00	48
No. 8	5.00	56	5.00	48	5.00	48
No. 9	4.20	48	3.50	48	3.50	48
No. 10	4.25	56	4.25	48	4.25	48
No. 11			4.00	48	4.50	48
No. 12			4.00	52	4.50	52
No. 13			4.00	52	4.50	52
No. 14			4.00	52	4.00	52
No. 15			4.00	56	4.00	56
No. 16			4.00	56	4.50	56
No. 17			4.50	48	5.00	48
UNDERGROUND LABOUR—*Conc.*						
Timbermen—						
No. 1					5.40	48
No. 2					4.50	52
No. 3					4.50	48
No. 4					5.40	48
No. 5	5.50	56			5.50	48
No. 6	4.70	48			4.00	48
No. 7	4.75	56			5.00	48
No. 8					5.00	52
No. 9					5.00	52
No. 10					4.75	48
No. 11					4.50	52
No. 12					4.50	56
No. 13					5.40	48
Timbermen's helpers—						
No. 1					4.50	48
No. 2					4.50	48
No. 3					5.00	48
No. 4	4.50	56			4.50	48
No. 5					4.50	52
No. 6					4.50	48
No. 7					4.00	56
No. 8					4.50	48
Motormen—						
No. 1					4.50	48
No. 2	4.45	48			3.75	48
No. 3					5.15	48
No. 4					4.90	48
No. 5					4.50	45–56
No. 6	5.50	56			5.50	48
No. 7	4.50	56			4.50	48
Nippers—						
No. 1					4.50	48
No. 2					4.25	45–56
No. 3					4.50	48
No. 4					5.00	48
No. 5	4.45	48			4.00	48
No. 6	4.25	56			4.25	48
No. 7					4.00	52
Skiptenders—						
No. 1					4.90	48
No. 2					4.50	45–56
No. 3					4.00	56
No. 4	4.50	56			4.50	48
No. 5					4.25	52
No. 6					4.90	48
No. 7					4.00	48
No. 8						
Hoistmen—						
No. 1					5.40	48
No. 2					4.90	48
No. 3					4.50	....
No. 4					4.00	52
No. 5					5.00	45–56
No. 6	5.25	56			5.00	48
No. 7					5.40	48
No. 8	5.50	56			5.50	48
No. 9					5.00	52
No. 10					4.25	52
No. 11					4.50	48
No. 12					4.00	56
No. 13					5.00	56
No. 14					4.90–5.40	48

Locality and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.	Wages per day	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Hoistmen—						
No. 1					5.65	48
No. 2					5.00	52
No. 3					5.00	52
No. 4					5.65	48
No. 5					5.50	48
No. 6					4.00	48
No. 7					5.00	48
No. 8					5.50	52
No. 9					5.50	52
No. 10					5.25	48
No. 11					5.00	52
No. 12					5.00	56
No. 13					5.65	48
Timbermen's helpers—						
No. 1					5.00	48
No. 2					5.00	48
No. 3					5.00	48
No. 4					4.50	48
No. 5					5.00	52
No. 6					5.00	48
No. 7					4.50	56
No. 8					5.00	48
Motormen—						
No. 1					5.00	48–56
No. 2					3.75	48
No. 3					5.40	48
No. 4					5.25	48
No. 5					5.00	45–56
No. 6					5.50	48
No. 7					4.50	48
Nippers—						
No. 1					5.00	48
No. 2					4.75	45–56
No. 3					5.00	48
No. 4					5.00	48
No. 5					4.00	48
No. 6					4.25	48
No. 7					4.50	52
Skiptenders—						
No. 1					5.25	48
No. 2					5.00	45–56
No. 3					4.00	56
No. 4					4.50	48
No. 5					4.75	52
No. 6					5.50	48
No. 7					4.00	48
No. 8					4.75	56
Hoistmen—						
No. 1					5.65	48
No. 2					5.25	48
No. 3					5.00	48–56
No. 4					4.50	56
No. 5					5.50	45–56
No. 6					5.00	48
No. 7					5.65	48
No. 8					5.50	48
No. 9					5.50	52
No. 10					4.25	52
No. 11					5.00	48
No. 12					4.00	56
No. 13					5.50	56
No. 14					5.00–5.65	48

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES*

Locality	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
NOVA SCOTIA						
Halifax—						
No. 1	.35	55	.32	55	.35	55
No. 2	.30-.32	50	.30-.32	50	.35-.37	50
No. 3	.35	50	.34	44	.39	44
No. 4	.33	50	.30	44	.345	44
No. 5	.35-.38	48	.35	48	.375	48
New Glasgow—						
No. 1	.275-.34	50	.25-.305	45	.30-.35	50
No. 2	.30	55	.26	45	.35	45
No. 3	.325	55	.33	52½	.33	52½
No. 4	.30	54	.245-.29	48	.30-.35	48
NEW BRUNSWICK						
Saint John—						
No. 1	.28	48-72	.33	40-65	.37	48-56
No. 2	.30-.405	49½	.275-.38	47	.28-.40	47
No. 3	.30	54	.30	49½	.30	49½
No. 4	.30	50	.285	44	.36	48
No. 5	.30	50	.30	40-48	.30-.33	50
No. 6	.335	48	.275	54	.35	54
Moncton—						
No. 1	.....	....	.25	50	.35	48
No. 2	.28-.335	54	.30	48	.30	48
No. 3	.....	....	.365	46¾	.365	46¾
No. 4	.25	52	.23	52	.23	52
QUEBEC						
Quebec—						
No. 1	.32	59	.305	59	.322	59
No. 2	.35	54	.30	48	.30	48
No. 3	.36-.40	54	.30	48	.35	54
No. 4	.25	60	.23	48	.23	48
No. 5	.385	49½	.36-.42	49½	.36-.42	49½
No. 6	.265	55	.28	48	.275	55
No. 7	.....	....	.36	54	.38	54
Three Rivers—						
No. 1	.25	60	.23-.25	49	.25-.28	50
No. 2	.32-.37	54	.35	48	.40	48
No. 3	.30-.40	60	.32	60	.35-.37	54
No. 4	.32	54	.34	48	.40	48
Sherbrooke—						
No. 1	.35	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 2	.35-.45	50	.30-.40	50	.30-.45	50
No. 3	.30-.40	55	.30-.35	50	.30-.35	55
No. 4	.....	....	.25-.30	55	.25-.30	55
Montreal—						
No. 1	.35-.45	55	.32	47½	.36	47½
No. 2	.30	60	.225	50	.225	50
No. 3	.35	60	.30	41	.33	45
No. 4	.35-.425	60	.30-.375	60	.30-.37	60
No. 5	.30-.325	55	.30	55	.325	55
No. 6	.30	60	.30-.35	48-78	.40	48
No. 7	.30	60	.375	48	.40	48
No. 8	.....	....	.32-.40	48	.32-.43	44
No. 9	.30-.40	49	.35	40	.35	45
No. 10	.325-.38	55	.35	40	.35-.40	45
No. 11	.35	50	.315	45	.34	40
No. 12	.405	55	.355	50	.36	44
No. 13	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44-55
No. 14	.35-.38	50	.34-.38	44	.36-.38	44-52
No. 15	.35	56	.37	55	.41	50
No. 16	.32	60	.37	50	.41	50
No. 17	.....	....	.28	55	.28	55
No. 18	.....	....	.40-.45	48	.45	48
No. 19	.47	48	.50	40	.55-.60	40
No. 20	.....	....	.40	44	.40-.45	44
No. 21	.....	....	.40	48	.45-.50	44
Montreal—Con.						
No. 22	.....	....	.35	48	.45	48
No. 23	.35	50	.33	44	.33	44
No. 24	.28-.36	55	.28-.32	55	.30-.36	55
No. 25	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	48-56	.40-.45	40-56
No. 26	.35-.42	46½	.35-.42	44	.35-.42	44
No. 27	.35	55	.35	46½	.35	45
No. 28	.30-.38	50	.30-.37	46	.30-.37	50
No. 29	.305-.33	54	.25	57½	.25	57½
No. 30	.375	44	.375	40	.375	44
ONTARIO						
Cornwall—						
No. 1	.25-.325	55	.28	50	.24-.27	47
No. 2	.37	50	.32-.36	48	.36-.40	48
No. 3	.34	50	.31	50	.35	50
No. 4	.35	50	.35	54	.40	50
Ottawa—						
No. 1	.35	44	.24-.29	44-50	.25-.32	44
No. 2	.....	....	.27	40	.27	44
No. 3	.25-.38	50	.315	53-60	.332	50 4-
No. 4	.28-.45	50	.30-.32	44	.35	47-50
No. 5	.40	50	.30	50	.30	53
No. 6	.....	....	.315	53	.345	58
No. 7	.30-.32	52	.32	48	.31-.37	48
No. 8	.37	49	.35	48	.365	4
Kingston—						
No. 1	.29-.445	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 2	.35	50	.25	50	.25-.27	50
No. 3	.37	54	.30-.37	54	.30-.37	54
No. 4	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
Oshawa—						
No. 1	.30-.325	50	.30	50	.325	45
No. 2	.....	....	.40	40	.425	45
No. 3	.40	50	.36	45	.49	45
No. 4	.315-35	60	.30	55	.50	60
No. 5	.35-.40	55	.30	44	.35	55
No. 6	.35-.38	50	.32-.34	50	.35	50
Peterborough—						
No. 1	.25-.40	60	.38	40	.40	44
No. 2	.30-.325	50	.36-.40	40	.38-.40	40
No. 3	.35	50	.33	40	.33	47½
No. 4	.38	50	.40-.45	40-45	.40-.45	40-45
No. 5	.55	50	.40	47	.47	44
No. 6	.365	50	.25-.30	50	.25-.30	50
Toronto—						
No. 1	.45	48	.44	48	.535	48
No. 2	.40	50	.20-.30	40	.30-.35	44
No. 3	.375-.40	50	.335	44	.335	44
No. 4	.395	45½	.35	48	.....	.....
No. 5	.425	45	.50	32	.58	24
No. 6	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 7	.40-.50	50	.40	40	.42-.50	40-45
No. 8	.40	56	.38	54	.45	45
No. 9	.44-.47	47	.423	25½	.447	25½
No. 10	.35-.45	54	.35-.40	45	.45	48
No. 11	.....	....	.30	48	.30-.35	48
No. 12	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 13	.50	44	39	54	.42	54
No. 14	.....	....	.44	42½	.46	42½
No. 15	.40-.45	55	.40-.425	44	.40-.50	48
No. 16	.40-.50	44	.35-.45	44	.40-.45	44
No. 17	.295	48	.30	48	.30-.35	48
No. 18	.45	55	.35	50	.40	50
No. 19	.485	49½	.50	44	.54	44
No. 20	.35	44	.35	44	.30-.35	44
No. 21	.40	48	.40	48	.45	45
No. 22	.40-.50	50	.25-.405	28-52	.33-.48	28-48

* Several of the cities given include samples from surrounding district.

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES*—*Continued*

Locality	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ONTARIO—*Conc.*						
Toronto—Con.						
No. 23			.375	44	.375	44
No. 24	.40	45	.334	48	.35	48
No. 25			.35	40	.35-.40	42½
No. 26			.30-.40	44-46½	.30-.45	48
No. 27			.40	46½	.45	46½
No. 28	.38-.42	49½	.40	45	.425	.45
Hamilton—						
No. 1	.40-.45	50	.38-.45	44	.38-.45	44
No. 2	.32-.43	49½	.25-.30	48	.25-.30	48
No. 3			.395	50	.434	50
No. 4	.375	55	.35-.37	55	.35-.37	55
No. 5	.35	55	.35	48	.45	48
No. 6	.40	55	.39	45	.46	55
No. 7	.38-.42	48	.35-.38	48	.41-.50	44
No. 8	.325-.40	60	.35	40	.37-.40	55
No. 9	.35	50	.275	44	.35	50
No. 10	.428	50	.365	45	.385	45
No. 11	.36-.42	50	.36-.42	48	.36-.42	48
No. 12	.39-.52	51½	.34-.47	48	.34-.47	48
No. 13	.45	45	.55	44	.65	44
No. 14	.35-.475	50	.40-.53	40	.44-.65	40
No. 15	.40	50	.325-.38	50	.35-.42	50
No. 16	.35-.45	50-70	.33	55	.367	55
No. 17			.343	49½	.343	49½
No. 18	.375	55	.34	50	.35	50
Kitchener—						
No. 1	.36	55	.30	28-32	.33	44
No. 2	.315	55	.27	55	.30	50
No. 3	.36-.40	50	.30-.40	44	.34-.48	46½
No. 4	.35	55	.32	45	.34	47
No. 5	.384	60	.30	60	.325	60
No. 6	.375-.45	50	.30	32	.35	40
No. 7	.35-.40	50	.30	45-50	.30	50
No. 8	.37-.43	50	.49	50	.51	50
No. 9			.30	48	.35	48
No. 10			.27	44	.33	44
No. 11	.30	50-55	.35	50	.35	50
No. 12	.325-.45	55	.38	50-60	.40	45-55
No. 13			.35-.38		.38-.43	55
Guelph—						
No. 1	.35	55	.30	42	.25-.32	44
No. 2	.40-.44	45	.34-.37	48	.35-.38	48
No. 3	.417	54	.36	54	.40	54
No. 4	.36	54	.334	54	.334	54
No. 5			.325-.60	40	.30-.48	50
No. 6			.32	50	.32	50
Galt—						
No. 1	.35	50	.35	50	.35-.40	50
No. 2	.35	50	.30	49	.32-.37	49
No. 3	.30-.35	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 4	.38	50	.30	50	.34	50
No. 5	.36	44	.32	44	.34	45
No. 6			25-.36	50	.25-.40	50
No. 7	.40	50	.36	48	.38	48
Brantford—						
No. 1	.40	50	.33	44	.346	50
No. 2	.40	60	.35	48	.35	48
No. 3	.35	48	.29	48	.35	48
No. 4	.325-.40	45	.28-.38	44⅓	.31-.45	50
No. 5	.37	43½	.33	35	.34-.47	48
No. 6	.40	45	.41	40	.42	41
No. 7	.38	50	.33	45	.40	27
No. 9	.28-.55	50	.25-.40	50	.30-.40	50
No. 9			.33	50	.357	50
No. 10	.36	50	.28-.36	50	.28-.36	54
No. 11			.35	54½	.35	54
No. 12	.34-.38	54½	.35	50	.35	50
No. 13			.30	40-45	.35	50

Locality	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
St. Catharines—						
No. 1	.35	52½	.35	40	.40	40
No. 2	.40	50	.40	45	.40	45
No. 3	.35-.40	50	.36-.40	50	.38-.50	48
No. 4	.40	50	.35	45	.38	50
No. 5	.35-.40	50	.33-.39	45	.35-.50	51
No. 6	.35-.45	50	.35	44	.40	46½
No. 7			.35-.40	46½	.35-.60	46½
No. 8	.35	55	.35	47½	.375	47½
No. 9	.45	49½	.45	48	.47	48
No. 10	.45	54	.43	48-54	.51	54
No. 11	.42	44	.40	44	.46	44
No. 12			.35	50	.35	50
Niagara Falls—						
No. 1			.43	48	.48	48
No. 2			.40	48	.48	48
No. 3	.35-.45	50	.32	50	.40	50
No. 4			.40	48	.40-.55	48
Welland—						
No. 1	.35-.40	48	.30	44	.32	44
No. 2	.35-.375	55	.33	44	.33	44
No. 3	.31-.345	50-59	.35	45	.40	45-50
No. 4			.40	50	.30	50
No. 5	.40	50	.42	40	.52	40
London—						
No. 1	.42	49½	.34	44	.32	44
No. 2	.33	59	.38	40	.41	44
No. 3	.33-.38	49½	.33	49½	.30-.38	49½
No. 4	.40	50	.26-.40	42-45	.395	45½
No. 5	.35	48	.375	48	.24-.37	48
No. 6	.45	52½	.25-.45	47	.30-.50	50
Windsor—						
No. 1	.50-.55	60	.40-.52	48	.45-.57	48
No. 2	.45-.525	43¾	.50	40	.62-.65	40
No. 3	.75	32	.75	40	.75	36
No. 4	.50	53¾	.50	48	.65	45
No. 5	.40-.45	49½	.40	46½	.55	46½
No. 6	.40-.50	49½	.40-.55	44	.40-.50	44
No. 7	.45	50	.50	42½	.695	45
No. 8	.40	55	.45	40	.575	40
No. 9	.50-.60	54	.40	27	.50	45
No. 10	.45-.50	60	.35	48	.40-.50	54
No. 11	.45	54	.40	54	.50	57
No. 12	.555	54	.50	50	.55	49
No. 13	.40-.50	44	.50	44	.45-.55	44
No. 14	.55	54	.48	54	.50	54
No. 15	.445	49½	.40	46½	.45	46½
No. 16	.63	44	.59	44	.62	44
Sarnia—						
No. 1	.37-.525	44	.35-.40	44	.40-.45	40
No. 2	.35-.40	50	.35	44	.40	44½
No. 3	.35	42-60	.413	21-27	.50	33
No. 4	.50	48	.55	40	.60	40
No. 5			.40-.45	44	.40-.45	44
No. 6	.50	54	.40	54	.40	54
MANITOBA						
Winnipeg—						
No. 1	.35-.40	60	.30	50	.45	50
No. 2	.35-.375	55	.35	48-55	.45	48
No. 3	.35-.375	48	.33-.35	48	.45	48
No. 4	.35	49½	.315	49½	.315	49½
No. 5	.425	48	.385	48	.405	48
No. 6	.42	48	.38	48	.41	48
No. 7	.35-.45	44	.40	44	.45	44
No. 8	.35-.40	50	.375-.40	44	.38-.40	44
No. 9	.36-.42	50	.36-.42	50	.38-.44	50
No. 10	.425	50	.40-.42	50	.40-.42	50
No. 11	.40-.50	54	.40-.50	34	.45-.53	45
No. 12	.40	48	.36	44	.36	44
No. 13	.49	53	.51	47	.553	47
No. 14	.45	48	.405	48	.405	48
No. 15	.37-.40	49½	.34-.40	40	.37-.42	40

* Several of the cities given include samples from surrounding district.

TABLE IX.—WAGES AND HOURS OF COMMON LABOUR IN FACTORIES*—*Concluded*

Locality	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASKATCHEWAN						
Regina—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30-.35	48-55	.45	48-54
No. 2	.40	52	.30-.34	30-55	.31-.34	30-50
No. 3	.55	48	.50	40	.55	40
No. 4	.....	....	.50	40-45	.55	44-54
Saskatoon—						
No. 1	.35-.425	59	.42-.48	48	.42-.48	48
No. 2	.....	....	.40	48	.45	48
No. 3	.40-.45	55	.34	45	.36	45
No. 4	.45	55	.45	44	.50	44
ALBERTA						
Calgary—						
No. 1	.38-.45	54	.35-.40	54	.47	48
No. 2	.40	60	.30	54	.30-.35	54
No. 3	.45	48	.36	48	.41	48
No. 4	.40-.45	44	.35	44	.37	44
No. 5	.48-.525	44	.45-.55	44	.50	44
Edmonton—						
No. 1	.....	....	.33-.42	54	.45	54
No. 2	.30	60	.20-.25	60	.22-.28	60
No. 3	.....	....	.35	44	.37	48
No. 4	.25-.50	44	.30	54	.25-.40	54
No. 5	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44

Locality	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BRITISH COLUMBIA						
Vancouver—						
No. 1	.40	48	.375	48	.40	48
No. 2	.40	49	.40-.425	48	.50	48
No. 3	.425	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 4	.465	48	.40	48	.50	48
No. 5	.40	48	.35	48	.40	48
No. 6	.40	44	.385	40	.40	40
No. 7	.425-.50	46½	.35	44	.40	44
No. 8	.475	50	.475	40	.57	40
No. 9	.50	44	.43	44	.45	44
No. 10	.50-.55	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 11	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 12	.50	44	.40	44	.42	44
No. 13	.525	44	.45-.495	44-50	.472	44
No. 14	.46	48	.45	40	.413	40
No. 15	.61	48	.55	40	.60	40
No. 16	.....	....	.563	40	.60	40
No. 17	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 18	.30-.50	48	.40	44	.40-.45	44
No. 19	.....	....	.545	44	.618	47
No. 20	.455	44	.432	44	.432	44
Victoria—						
No. 1	.40	48	.35	48	.40	48
No. 2	.40-.50	48	.375	44	.40	48
No. 3	.30-.425	48	.35	44	.375	44
No. 4	.50-.53	44	.53	44	.53	44
No. 5	.47	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 6	.50	48	.50	44	.50	44

* Several of the cities given include samples from surrounding district.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING (*a*)

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH						
Pickers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·275	39	·305	50
No. 2	.....	....	·33	36	·37	36
No. 3	.....	....	·298	55	·33	55
No. 4	.....	....	·273	55	·30	55
No. 5	.....	....	·30	48	·338	48
No. 6	·315	50	·305	50	·34	50
No. 7	·37	50	·345	50	·408	50
No. 8	.....	....	·375	55	·39	50
No. 9	·36	49½	·32-·36	48¼	·33-·38	48¼
No. 10	·31	60	2·93	55	·308	59-72
Carders, male—						
No. 1	·332	55	·32	38	·345	45
No. 2	.....	....	·283	36	·318	36
No. 3	·34	27	·315	44	·355	50
No. 4	·325	47	·305	50	·335	50
No. 5	·31	55	·293	55	·326	55
No. 6	·318	55	·30	55	·345	55
No. 7	.....	....	·307	55	·34	55
No. 8	·327	55	·295	55	·33	55
No. 9	·26	55	·248	55	·30	55
No. 10	·24-·29	50	·305	50	·34	50
No. 11	·40	50	·335	50	·375	50
No. 12	·36	50	·338	50	·358	50
No. 13	·34	49½	·32	48¼	·34	48¼
No. 14	·36	50	·33	50	·368	50
No. 15	·30	55	.....	....	·30	55
No. 16	.....	....	·28	55	·31	55

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Slubbers, male and female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·27	44	·31	50
No. 2	·38	55	·327	55	·367	55
No. 3	.....	....	·293	48	·355	48
No. 4	.....	....	·245	48	·325	48
No. 5	.....	....	·26	36	·31	36
No. 6	.....	....	·32	55	·358	55
No. 7	·343	55	·31	55	·35	55
No. 8	.....	....	·307	50	·335	50
No. 9	·27	50	·283	50	·34	50
No. 10	.....	....	·348	50	·395	50
No. 11	.....	....	·347	45	·372	50
No. 12	·31	55	·25-·27	44-55	·355	55
No. 13	.....	....	·29	50	·325	50
No. 14	.....	....	·285	50	·318	50
Speeders, male and female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·27	36	·30	50
No. 2	·334	55	·32	55	·357	55
No. 3	·29	55	·275	55	·34	55
No. 4	.....	....	·315	55	·352	55
No. 5	.....	....	·315	50	·335	50
No. 6	·31	50	·283	50	·313	50
No. 7	.....	....	·283	50	·315	50
No. 8	·22	49½	·275	48¼	·295	48¼
No. 9	·273	55	·24-·29	46-55	·30	55
No. 10	.....	....	·26	50	·29	50
No. 11	.....	....	·26	36	·27	50
No. 12	.....	....	·30	55	·338	55

(*a*) Each number is a sample; see explanation on page 7.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH—*Con.*						
Spinners, female—						
No. 1	·272	55	·27–·32	45	·30–·36	50
No. 2	·32	27	·30–·34	36	·33–·38	50
No. 3	·28	34	·24	50	·275	50
No. 4	.....	....	·255	36	·285	36
No. 5	·22–·24	55	·253	55	·28	55
No. 6	·28	55	·265	55	·295	55
No. 7	.....	....	·248	48	·327	48
No. 8	.....	....	·275	55	·316	55
No. 9	·245	55	·235	55	·253	55
No. 10	·22–·27	50	·23–·34	50	·26–·33	50
No. 11	·30	50	·283	50	·318	50
No. 12	·24	49½	·27	55	·29	48¼
No. 13	·37	50	·33–·35	50	·33–·37	50
No. 14	·28	50	·30	50	·347	50
No. 15	·21	55	·248	55	·28	55
No. 16	.....	....	·268	42½	·28	48
Spoolers, female—						
No. 1	·245	55	·293	45	·323	50
No. 2	·32	27	·265	36	·30	50
No. 3	·28	38	·19	50	·205	50
No. 4	.....	....	·283	36	·32	36
No. 5	·18–·28	55	·265	55	·28–·30	55
No. 6	·272	55	·258	55	·286	55
No. 7	·245	55	·218	55	·235	55
No. 8	.....	....	·245	55	·302	55
No. 9	·21	50	·235	50	·272	50
No. 10	·255	50	·275	50	·308	50
No. 11	·29	50	·273	50	·308	50
No. 12	·28–·34	50	·307	50	·323	50
No. 13	·23–·27	50	·27	50	·314	50
No. 14	·37	50	·325	50	·37	50
No. 15	·182	55	·25	29–54	·262	33–54
No. 16	.....	....	·23	55	·258	55
Warpers, female—						
No. 1	·29	27	·275	36	·325	50
No. 2	.....	....	·283	36	·318	36
No. 3	·27–·33	55	·26–·31	55	·325	55
No. 4	.....	....	·28	55	·355	55
No. 5	.....	....	·223	48	·283	48
No. 6	·30	55	·228	55	·232	55
No. 7	·25–·28	50	·273	50	·308	50
No. 8	.....	....	·283	50	·318	50
No. 9	·35	50	·253	50	·282	50
No. 10	·37	50	·357	50	·40	50
No. 11	·273	55	·275	58	·358	44–54
Slashers, male—						
No. 1	·48	33	·46	50	·52	50
No. 2	.....	....	·318	55	·365	55
No. 3	·48	55	·40	60	·445	60
No. 4	.....	....	·463	55	·515	55
No. 5	·332	55	·345	55	·35	55
No. 6	.....	....	·378	48	·448	48
No. 7	.....	....	·455	50	·51	50
No. 8	·35–·45	52½	·30–·48	53–61	·32–·50	40–60
No. 9	·443	55	·45	55	·445	55
No. 10	.....	....	·363	55	·408	55
Drawers-in, female—						
No. 1	·32	40	·255	50	·265	50
No. 2	·195	55	·253	55	·28	55
No. 3	·28	55	·267	55	·295	55
No. 4	.....	....	·205	48	·22	42
No. 5	·28	55	·295	55	·302	55
No. 6	·30	50	·30	50	·31	50
No. 7	·41	50	·325	50	·36	50
No. 8	·327	55	·30	55	·323	55
Twisters, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·28–·33	45	·28–·35	50
No. 2	.....	....	·267	55	·295	55
No. 3	.....	....	·275	55	·335	55
No. 4	.....	....	·21	55	·215	55
No. 5	·28	50	·265	50	·30	50
No. 6	·24	50	·253	50	·318	50
No. 7	·37	50	·33–·40	45	·34–·41	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Twisters, female—Con.						
No. 8	·26	50	·317	50	·338	50
No. 9	.....	....	·31–·38	55	·30–·35	55
No. 10	·265	55	.....	....	·263	55
No. 11	.....	....	·24	39	·27	48
No. 12	.....	....	·25	55	·28	55
Loom fixers, male—						
No. 1	·52	55	·46	50	·512	50
No. 2	·515	27	·485	36	·55	50
No. 3	·515	40	·505	50	·56	50
No. 4	·48–·50	55	·415	55	·465	55
No. 5	·48	55	·45	55	·48	55
No. 6	.....	....	·428	48	·535	48
No. 7	·40	55	·41	55	·437	55
No. 8	·48	50	·455	50	·51	50
No. 9	·535	50	·51	50	·57	50
No. 10	·55	50	·44	50	·49	50
No. 11	·50	50	·465	50	·50	50
No. 12	·49	55	.....	....	·49	55
No. 13	.....	....	·40	55	·45	55
No. 14	·43–·50	52½	·45–·50	53–56	·38–·53	53–55
Weavers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·315	50	·35	50
No. 2	·33	27	·38	41	·433	50
No. 3	·423	42	·325	50	·355	50
No. 4	·312	55	·348	55	·39	55
No. 5	.....	....	·337	55	·373	55
No. 6	.....	....	·267	48	·338	48
No. 7	·295	55	·305	55	·335	55
No. 8	·325	55	·34	49½	·34	49½
No. 9	·33–·37	50	·35–·38	50	·40–·43	50
No. 10	.....	....	·317	55	·412	55
No. 11	·37	50	·41	50	·45	50
No. 12	·31	55	·293	55	·315	55
No. 13	.....	....	·34	43–61	·427	53–55
No. 14	·44–·48	55	·365	55	·41	55
Weavers, female—						
No. 1	·327	55	·315	50	·35	50
No. 2	·33	27	·37	40	·38	50
No. 3	·423	42	·325	50	·355	50
No. 4	·312	55	·348	55	·39	55
No. 5	.....	....	·272	48	·34	42
No. 6	·295	55	·327	55	·33	55
No. 7	·33–·37	50	·35–·38	50	·40–·43	50
No. 8	·30	50	·41	50	·45	50
No. 9	.....	....	·326	50	·353	50
No. 10	·37	50	·36	50	·39	50
No. 11	·31	55	·283	55	·308	...
No. 12	.....	....	·283	50	·322	50
No. 13	·44–·48	55	·365	55	·41	55
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·29	36	·38	50
No. 2	.....	....	·20	45	·24	50
No. 3	.....	....	·265	55	·295	55
No. 4	·255	55	·21	55	·225	55
No. 5	.....	....	·283	50	·28	50
No. 6	·32	50	·34	50	·28	50
No. 7	·37	50	·278	50	·32	50
No. 8	·22	49½	·23–·31	48½	·25–·33	48¼
No. 9	·20	55	·22	55	·23	55
No. 10	·25–·30	50	·26–·30	50	·30–·35	50
No. 11	·25–·35	50	·27	50	·28	50
No. 12	.....	....	·20	50	·263	50
No. 13	·334	52½	·262	51	·262	52½
No. 14	.....	....	·23	55	·258	55
Cloth inspectors—						
No. 1	.....	....	·23	36	·255	50
No. 2	·218	55	·255	55	·265	55
No. 3	.....	....	·215	55	·23	55
No. 4	.....	....	·225	48	·245	48
No. 5	.....	....	·205	55	·225	55
No. 6	.....	....	·23	50	·255	50
No. 7	·25	50	·253	50	·28	50
No. 8	.....	....	·25	50	·28	50
No. 9	·20	55	·22	45–55	·23	42–55
No. 10	.....	....	·25	50	·275	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
COTTON YARN AND CLOTH—*Concluded*						
Dye-house men—						
No. 1	·345	27	·36	40	·365	50
No. 2	·433	41	·305	50	·34	50
No. 3	.....	....	·30	55	·33	55
No. 4	·235	55	·27	55	·29	55
No. 5	.....	....	·293	48	·357	55
No. 6	·357	50	·30	50	·34	50
No. 7	·30	50	·32--·42	50	·35	50
No. 8	·40	50	·33--·35	55	·37--·55	55
No. 9	.....	....	·295	55	·36	60
No. 10	.....	....	·323	55	·35	55
No. 11	·40--·42	52½	·25--·40	36--58	·30--·42	40--59
No. 12	.....	....	·36	55	·40	55
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	·335	31	·27	50	·30	50
No. 2	.....	....	·25	48	·325	55
No. 3	·245	55	·273	55	·288	55
No. 4	·35	50	·30	50	·34--·36	50
No. 5†	.....	....	·26	50	·285	50
No. 6†	·20--·48	52½	·19--·28	38--53	·19--·29	52½
Firemen—						
No. 1	·48	55	·40	50	·455	50
No. 2	·42	84	·40	32	·45	48--56
No. 3	·455	41	·45	56	·455	56
No. 4	·363	60	·37	72	·42	72
No. 5	.....	....	·38	84	·42	84
No. 6	·175	91	·273	66	·30	66
No. 7	·255	55	·26	55	·287	55
No. 8	·365	82½	·423	56	·472	56
No. 9	.....	....	·465	56	·515	56
No. 10	·40	84	·36	50	·393	50
No. 11	·47	70	·25--·41	60--78	·28--·49	72--78
No. 12	.....	84	·34	56	·382	56
Yardmen and labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·31	45	·33--·35	50
No. 2	.....	....	·295	50	·33	50
No. 3	.....	....	·275	55	·305	55
No. 4	·255	55	·29	55	·32	55
No. 5	.....	....	·28	48	·28	60
No. 6	·34--·36	50	·315	50	·35	50
No. 7	·40	50	·378	50	·425	50
No. 8	·37	50	·338	50	·38	50
No. 9	·30--·35	52½	·25--·38	53--84	·18--·32	52½
No. 10	·315	55	·297	....	·36	40--58
No. 11	.....	....	·255	55	·283	55
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH						
Carders, male—						
No. 1	·24	55	·29	45	·25	49
No. 2	·18--·28	65	·28--·32	51	·28--·32	51
No. 3	.....	....	·28	55	·28	55
No. 4	.....	....	·36	49½	·36	49½
No. 5	.....	....	·30	50--59	·31	50
No. 6	·34	50	·32	50	·32	50
No. 7	·275	50	·30	45	·30	45
No. 8	·36	50	·38--·40	48	·38--·40	48
No. 9	·30	52½	·30	50	·30	50
No. 10	·33--·39	45½	·36--·39	55	·38--·45	48
No. 11	.....	....	·31	55	·335	55
No. 12	·30	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 13	·40	44	·40	50	·40	50
No. 14	·30--·34	50	·30	48½	·355	57½
No. 15	·40	50	·292	50	·32	50
No. 16	·332	38	·20	43½	·27	36
No. 17	·33--·40	50	·28--·35	50--55	·28--·35	50--55
No. 18	·30	55	·25	59	·275	59
No. 19	.....	....	·225	60	·26	60
No. 20	.....	....	·20--·30	54	·22--·30	54
No. 21	.....	....	·465	45	·465	45

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Spinners, male—						
No. 1	·225	55	·26	45	·24	49
No. 2	·273	55	·295	51	·295	51
No. 3	.....	....	·21	55	·21	55
No. 4	·30	55	·20--·30	49½	·23--·30	49½
No. 5	.....	....	·40	50	·42	50
No. 6	·275	50	·275	45	·275	45
No. 7	32--·46	50	·28	48	·312	48
No. 8	.....	....	·275	59	·30	59
No. 9	·32	52½	·30--·32	50	·30--·32	50
No. 10	·39	50	·41--·50	50	·38--·53	48
No. 11	·30	55	·27	55	·225	55
No. 12	·332	50	·34	50	·34	50
No. 13	·41	40	·36	48½	·36	31
No. 14	·40	60	·33	52	·33	52
No. 15	·30	55	·25	59	·275	59
No. 16	.....	....	·25--·26	52½	·285	55
No. 17	.....	....	·30	55	·32	55
No. 18	·50	40	·57	45	·50	32
No. 19	.....	....	·19	52½	·20	52½
No. 20	.....	....	·295	63	·32	57
No. 21	.....	....	·30	55	·31	50
No. 22	.....	....	·445	51	·41	50
No. 23	.....	....	·20--·30	54	·22--·30	54
No. 24	.....	....	·465	45	·465	45
Winders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·16	45	·15	49
No. 2	·203	55	·21	55	·225	55
No. 3	.....	....	·21	49½	·21	49½
No. 4	·25	50	·20--·22	50	·20--·22	50
No. 5	·20	50	·22	48	·25	48
No. 6	·21	50	·21--·28	50	·23--·30	50
No. 7	·24	50	·25	48½	·29	53½
No. 8	·322	50	·277	50	·272	50
No. 9	·20	50	·22	57	·22	40
No. 10	.....	....	·24	55	·25	55
No. 11	.....	....	·22	30	·22	53
No. 12	.....	....	·14	55	·17	55
No. 13	.....	....	·205	55	·205	50
No. 14	.....	....	·19	52½	·19	52½
No. 15	.....	....	·255	40	·258	48
No. 16	.....	....	·205	54	·215	54
No. 17	.....	....	·29	45	·29	45
Spoolers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·23	45	·24	49
No. 2	·19	55	·21	49½	·24	49½
No. 3	.....	....	·26	55	·30	55
No. 4	·24	55	·25	55	·212	55
No. 5	·20	50	·20	45	·20	45
No. 6	.....	....	·185	59	·185	59
No. 7	·22	50	·22	48	·25	48
No. 8	·195	52½	·20	50	·20	50
No. 9	·22	50	·23 ·30	50	·23--·32	50
No. 10	.....	....	·22	48	·22	43
No. 11	·23	55	·205	59	·225	59
No. 12	.....	....	·215	54	·25	54
No. 13	.....	....	·205	55	·205	50
Warpers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·20	45	·25	49
No. 2	·34--·40	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 3	·45	50	·36	50	·36	50
No. 4	·25	50	·275	45	·275	45
No. 5	.....	....	·20--·35	52½	·28	52½
No. 6	.....	....	·20	59	·22	55
No. 7	·35	52½	·36	50	·38	50
No. 8	·36	50	·40--·47	50	·44--·50	50
No. 9	·46	50	·36	51½	·36	46
No. 10	·36	50	·30	50	·30	50
No. 11	·39	49	·36	51½	·36	46
Drawers-in, female—						
No. 1	·215	55	·265	55	·32	55
No. 2	.....	....	·17	55	·17	55
No. 3	·23	50	·22	50	·22	50
No. 4	.....	....	·23	48	·25	48
No. 5	·25	52½	·22	50	·22	50
No. 6	·20	55	·205	59	·225	59
No. 7	·28	50	·26--·32	50	·26--·33	50
No. 8	·26	50	·38	48	·37	54

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
WOOLLEN YARN AND CLOTH—*Con.*						
Drawers-in, female—						
Conc.						
No. 9	·35	52	·33	45½	·315	33
No. 10	.....	....	·205	55	·205	55
Loom fixers, male—						
No. 1	·25	55	·30	45	·30	49
No. 2	·50	55	·40-·60	49½	·44-·60	49½
No. 3	.....	....	·35	55	·35	55
No. 4	·44-·41	55	·36-·54	55	·36-·54	55
No. 5	·50	50	·47	50	·47	50
No. 6	.....	....	·438	48	·438	48
No. 7	.....	....	·375	59	·40	59
No. 8	·515	52½	·48	50	·48	50
No. 9	.....	....	·51	55	·51	55
No. 10	·54	50	·60	50	·60	50
No. 11	·52	50	·56-·60	42	·56-·60	52
No. 12	·40	50	·36	50	·36	50
No. 13	·52	49	·47	54½	·47	43
No. 14	·50-·58	50	·46-·49	50	·46-·49	50
No. 15	·425	55	·35	59	·385	59
No. 16	.....	....	·265	52½	·265	52½
No. 17	.....	....	·40	60	·40	60
No. 18	.....	....	·40	50	·40	50
No. 19	.....	....	·465	45¼	·508	45¼
Weavers, male—						
No. 1	·29-·33	51	·29-·39	51	·29-·39	51
No. 2	.....	....	·16-·33	51	·16-·33	51
No. 3	.....	....	·28	55	·32	55
No. 4	·20-·28	55	·26	49½	·26	49½
No. 5	.....	....	·285	55	·37	55
No. 6	.....	....	·35	53	·35	60
No. 7	.....	....	·20-·22	55	·20-·23	55
No. 8	·35	50	·36	42	·37½	37
No. 9	·36-·42	50	·415	48	·415	48
No. 10	·30	50	·30-·36	50	·30-·42	50
No. 11	·355	50	·495	40	·47	52
No. 12	·395	45	·24	47½	·31	49
No. 13	·305	50	·315	48	·317	50
No. 14	·365	55	·19-·29	59	·26-·34	59
No. 15	.....	....	·25	52½	·28	52½
No. 16	.....	....	·31	50	·335	50
No. 17	·35-·50	44	·34	54	·353	49
Weavers, female—						
No. 1	·275	55	·19	45	·17	49
No. 2	·18-·31	55	·16-·33	51	·16-·33	51
No. 3	·19-·24	55	·23	49½	·23	49½
No. 4	.....	....	·26	55	·315	55
No. 5	·27	55	·315	55	·37	55
No. 6	·35	50	·36	42	·35	33
No. 7	.....	....	·29	35	·27	29
No. 8	·20	50	·29	48	·312	48
No. 9	·24	50	·30-·35	50	·30-·40	50
No. 10	.....	....	·185	59	·19-·24	59
No. 11	.....	....	·192	55	·196	55
No. 12	.....	....	·204	54	·21	55
No. 13	·23	55	·21	55	·21	55
No. 14	·305	50	·345	46	·33	50
No. 15	.....	....	·30	23½	·355	49½
No. 16	·30-·44	50	·16-·36	50	·18-·36	50
No. 17	·22-·34	55	·17-·24	59	·21-·27	59
No. 18	.....	....	·20	52½	·26	52½
No. 19	·30	44	·32	42	·26	48
No. 20	.....	....	·32	50	·335	50
No. 21	.....	....	·205	50	·205	50
No. 22	·395	45	·22	50½	·29	44
No. 23	.....	....	·31	45	·31	45
Burlers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·20	45	·17	49
No. 2	·185	55	·21	49½	·21	49½
No. 3	.....	....	·342	55	·362	55
No. 4	·20-·22	50	·23	48	·25	48
No. 5	·20-·33	50	·23-·30	50	·23-·30	50
No. 6	·29-·33	44	·25-·29	50	·31	50
No. 7	.....	....	·44	40	·41	50
No. 8	·308	50	·28	34½	·308	49¼
No. 9	·33	50	·24	44½	·245	44
No. 10	.....	....	·205	59	·225	59
No. 11	.....	....	·205	50	·205	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·30	53	·35	60
No. 2	.....	....	·36	49½	·36	49½
No. 3	·25-·50	55	·26	51	·26	51
No. 4	·35	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 5	·25	50	·25	45	·25	45
No. 6	.....	....	·20	59	·20	59
No. 7	·36	50	·375	48	·375	48
No. 8	·40	52½	·30	50	·30	50
No. 9	·30	50	·37-·48	55	·34-·52	55
No. 10	·40-·45	44	·40	50	·40	50
No. 11	·28-·32	50	·33-·36	45-48	·33-·36	48-63
No. 12	.....	....	·30-·34	50	·31-·34	45
No. 13	·332	50	·33	50	·32-·36	50
No. 14	·33	50	·27	56	·30	37
No. 15	·30-·50	50	·26-·40	50	·28-·46	50
No. 16	·30	55	·22	59	·242	59
No. 17	.....	....	·23-·27	52½	·26-·30	52½
Dye-house men—						
No. 1	·327	55	·327	55	·327	55
No. 2	·30	52½	·32	50	·32	50
No. 3	.....	....	·33	50	·33	50
No. 4	·30	50	·30	45	·30	45
No. 5	·30	50	·33	50	·357	55
No. 6	·30-·33	50	·315	50	·358	56½
No. 7	·332	50	·32	50	·30	50
No. 8	·365	50	·30	49	·30	23½
No. 9	·32	50	·28-·50	50	·28-·50	50
No. 10	·30	55	·22	59	·242	59
No. 11	.....	....	·21-·27	52½	·26	52½
Engineers—						
No. 1	·545	55	·588	51	·588	51
No. 2	·60	50	·40	63	·40	63
No. 3	·68	50	·75	48	·79	48
No. 4	·535	56	·575	55	·575	55
No. 5	·495	77	·40	56	·40	56
No. 6	·40-·77	50	·40-·67	50	·40-·72	50
No. 7	.....	....	·495	60	·495	60
No. 8	·375	84	·40	84	·40	84
Firemen—						
No. 1	·35	55	·432	54	·432	54
No. 2	·35	66	·273	65	·30	65
No. 3	·35	80	·40	60	·40	60
No. 4	·325	55	·325	55	·325	55
No. 5	·50	50	·445	48	·31-·36	56
No. 6	·395	57	·395	57	·395	57
No. 7	·445	56	·445	55	·45-·47	55
No. 8	·40	55	·36	55	·35	55
No. 9	·48	50	·32	68½	·32	58½
No. 10	.....	....	·335	52½	·38	52½
No. 11	·458	55	·35	59	·385	59
No. 12	·37-·50	65	·32-·42	65-84	·32-·42	65-84
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY						
Carders, male—						
No. 1	·315	49½	·35	45	·35	45
No. 2	·27	55	·25	55	·25	55
No. 3	·33	52	·30	52	·30	52
No. 4	·32	50	·29	55	·29	55
No. 5	·25	55	·25	55	·25	55
No. 6	·225	55	·225	60	·26	60
No. 7	.....	....	·30	55	·30	55
No. 8	·28	50	·24-·27	55	·27-·30	55
No. 9	·35	45	·35	55	·35	55
No. 10	·33	50	·30	50	·28	44
No. 11	·40	50	·35	48	·38	48
No. 12	·455	55	·41	55	·41	55
No. 13	·275	55	·225	48	·25	55
No. 14	·23-·33	50	·25-·30	50	·27-·32	45
No. 15	·29-·32	50	·30	50	·31	50
No. 16	.....	....	·39	50	·38	50
No. 17	·37	44	·35	44	·35	44
No. 18	·36	50	·36	50	·36	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Continued*						
Spinners, male—						
No. 1	·375	49½	·40	45	·40	45
No. 2	·32	55	·32	55	·32	55
No. 3	·36	55	·25-·34	55	·25-·35	55
No. 4	·45	50	·32	55	·32	55
No. 5	·30	50	·24	55	·24	55
No. 6	.....	....	·23	62	·30	60
No. 7†	.....	....	·25	52	·26	52
No. 8†	.....	....	·247	55	·283	55
No. 9	.....	....	·365	52	·365	52
No. 10	·35	50	·265	49½	·265	49½
No. 11	·20-·30	55	·20	55	·19-·24	55
No. 12	·26	50	·25	50	·26	50
No. 13	·38	50	·28	45	·32	49½
No. 14	·38	45	·33	55	·32	55
No. 15	·27-·30	50	·25-·31	50	·26-·30	43
No. 16	·40	50	·36	48	·38	48
No. 17	·66	45	·38	45	·38	45
No. 18	·45	55	·42	58	·44	44
No. 19	·25	55	·26	48	·27	55
No. 20	·30	50	·35	50	·375	45
No. 21†	·30	49½	·27	50	·27	50
No. 22	.....	....	·35	50	·40	50
No. 23	.....	....	·39	50	·39	50
No. 24	·455	55	·41	55	·41	55
No. 25	·28-·34	44	·30	44	·30	44
No. 26†	.....	....	·272	44	·272	44
No. 27†	·32	50	·28	44	·30	44
No. 28	.....	....	·40	44	·40	44
Winders, female—						
No. 1	·23	49½	·24	45	·27	45
No. 2	·20-·30	55	·24	55	·25	55
No. 3	.....	....	·25	49	·23	40
No. 4	.....	....	·32	52½	·36	52½
No. 5	.....	49	·31	49	·33	49
No. 6	·18-·28	55	·22	55	·22	55
No. 7	·15	55	·21	55	·21	55
No. 8	·29	55	·25	52	·29	52
No. 9	.....	....	·254	45	·275	55
No. 10	·17	50	·20	30	·28	42
No. 11	·25-·38	50	·28	35	·35	45
No. 12	·33	44	·23	44	·23	44
No. 13	·33	50	·253	49½	·28	49½
No. 14	·21	45	·22	55	·22	55
No. 15	.....	....	·32	36	·34	40
No. 16	·325	49½	·25	48	·26	48
No. 17	·295	50	·252	45½	·25	44
No. 18	.....	....	·19	55	·19	55
No. 19*	·53	45	·456	45	·49	45
No. 20	·36	49½	·29	49	·31	35
No. 21	·285	44	·21	50	·312	50
No. 22	·28	50	·24	48	·24	48
No. 23	·23	49½	·19	49½	·17-·24	49½
No. 24	·19	52½	·19	52½	·19	52½
No. 25	·23	49½	·22	49½	·24	49½
No. 26	.....	....	·25	50	·27	45
No. 27	·24	50	·24	50	·252	50
No. 28	·33	50	·27	50	·26	50
No. 29	.....	....	·22	50	·23	50
No. 30	.....	....	·18	50	·26	50
No. 31	·285	49½	·25	52	·223	32
No. 32	·27	49½	·22	49½	·22	49½
No. 33	·27-·34	44	·272	44	·31	44
No. 34	·28	45	·31	48	·31	48
No. 35	.....	....	·28	44	·28	44
No. 36	.....	....	·35	32	·35	48
No. 37	.....	....	·205	44	·25	44
No. 38	·43	46½	·34	46½	·35	46½
Knitters, male—						
No. 1	·45	49½	·42	45	·45	45
No. 2	·225	55	·25	55	·25	55
No. 3	.....	....	·295	57½	·30	57½
No. 4	.....	....	·40	49	·40	40
No. 5	·80	50	·32-·50	49½	·38-·57	49½
Knitters, male— Conc.						
No. 6	·30	49	·48	49	·41	49
No. 7	·29-·51	55	·35	55	·35	55
No. 8	·23-·25	55	·21	55	·225	55
No. 9	·82-1·10	55	·38-·77	52	·38-·77	52
No. 10	·18	50	·22	50	·22	50
No. 11	·32-·44	50	·30	50	·33	50
No. 12	·50	50	·377	50	·377	50
No. 13	·355	50	·36	49½	·35	49½
No. 14	·26	45	·30	55	·30	60
No. 15	·50	49½	·355	48	·43	48
No. 16	·73	45	·55	45	·53	45
No. 17	·73	45	·444	45	·444	45
No. 18	·74	55	·48	56	·54	44
No. 19	.....	....	·516	41	·51	57
No. 20	.....	....	·38	50	·43	50
No. 21	·50	50	·52	48	·58	48
No. 22	.....	....	·45	49½	·53	49½
No. 23	·31	50	·292	54½	·298	53½
No. 24	·22	55	·21	48	·27	48
No. 25	·30	50	·31	50	·332	50
No. 26	·27	50	·34	50	·34	50
No. 27	·25-·48	50	·30	50	·32	50
No. 28	·42	49½	·44	50	·50	52
No. 29	·20-·42	49½	·30	49½	·30	49½
No. 30	.....	....	.40	51	.40	55
No. 31	.....	....	·31	48	·31	46
No. 32	·60	49½	·31	48	·31	48
No. 33	·515	46½	·40-·54	46½	·515	46½
Knitters, female—						
No. 1	·24	49½	·25	45	·25	45
No. 2	·19	55	·20	55	·20	55
No. 3	·20	52	·18	52	·18	52
No. 4	·22	55	·253	55	·262	55
No. 5	.....	....	·248	52½	·235	52½
No. 6	·165	55	·20	55	·21	55
No. 7	.....	....	·222	49	·218	49
No. 8	.....	....	·295	53	·265	50
No. 9	·325	49½	·297	50	·302	50
No. 10	·26	45	·24	55	·24	55
No. 11	·35-·40	50	·34	36	·39	44
No. 12	·275	50	·236	55	·236	55
No. 13	·27-·37	45	·29	45	·273	45
No. 14	·32	49½	.....	....	·31-·37	41
No. 15	·285	44	·22	50	·24	50
No. 16	·285	52½	·22	52½	·22	52½
No. 17	·30	50	·27	48	·27	48
No. 18	·22	55	·215	48	·24	48
No. 19	·22	50	·22	50	·22	45
No. 20	·30	50	·23	50	·28	50
No. 21	·27	49½	·292	40	·276	42
No. 22	.....	....	·30	50	·32	50
No. 23	·34	44	·30	44	·30	44
No. 24	.....	....	·284	44	·284	44
No. 25	·345	45	·31	48	·31	48
Fixers, male—						
No. 1	.....	.....	·27-·35	55	·30-·40	55
No. 2	·32-·50	55	·32-·45	55	·33-·48	55
No. 3	*·65	52½	·55	52½	·55	52½
No. 4	.....	.....	·494	55	·625	56
No. 5	·70	49½	·64	50	·64	50
No. 6	.....	....	·40	48	·42	48
No. 7	·52	50	·418	50	·418	50
No. 8	·455	55	·41	55	·41	55
No. 9	·48-·72	55	·46	58	·57	49
No. 10	·91	44	·755	50	·775	50
No. 11	·325	52½	·31	52½	·31	52½
No. 12	·54	50	·56	50	·59	50
No. 13	.....	.....	·62	50	·62	50
No. 14	·61-·81	49½	·545	55	·545	55
No. 15	·70	49½	·606	49½	·636	49½
No. 16	·92	44	·955	44	·955	44
No. 17	.....	.....	·89	45	·89	45
No. 18	.....	.....	·68	44	·68	44
No. 19	.....	.....	·75	48	·75	48
No. 20	.....	.....	·52	49½	·52	49½
No. 21	.....	.....	.60	60	.57	55

†Female. *Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY —*Continued*						
Cutters, female—						
No. 1*	·24–·36	55	·26	55	·28	55
No. 2	·15	55	·16	55	·16	55
No. 3	·23	49½	·25	45	·25	45
No. 4*	·34–·50	49½	·45	45	·50	45
No. 5*	·20–·33	55	·25–·36	55	·25–·36	55
No. 6*	....	....	·40	49	·40	40
No. 7†	·235	49	·245	49	·23	49
No. 8*	·365	55	·32	55	·35	49
No. 9	....	....	·20	50	·20	40
No. 10	·20–·31	50	·24	50	·24	53
No. 11	....	....	·27	40½	·27	49½
No. 12	....	....	·28	48	·29	48
No. 13	·30	45	·28	45	·275	45
No. 14	·40	49½	·33	44	·34	38
No. 15	....	....	·25	49½	·25	49½
No. 16	·25	49½	·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 17	....	....	·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 18	·22	55	·22	48	·22	48
No. 19*	·22	....	·225	48	·25	48
No. 20	·18	50	·22	50	·22	45
No. 21‡	....	....	·29	50	·30	50
No. 22	....	....	·28	50	·30	50
No. 23	·265	49½	·216	34	·26	48
No. 24	·325	49½	·22	49½	·22	49½
No. 25	....	....	·284	44	·284	44
No. 26	....	....	·30	44	·30	44
No. 27	....	....	·30	44	·30	44
No. 28	·29	45	·29	48	·31	48
No. 29	·28	49	·28	48	·28	48
No. 30	....	....	·21	44	·23	50
Pressers, male—						
No. 1†	·16–·23	55	·20	55	·21	55
No. 2	·265	55	·36	55	·325	55
No. 3	....	....	·45	49	·45	40
No. 4	·37–·55	55	·32	55	·35	55
No. 5	....	49	·405	49	·468	49
No. 6	....	....	·30	50	·35	50
No. 7	·55	50	·48	49½	·52	49½
No. 8	·50	45	·44	45	·45	45
No. 9†	....	....	·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 10	·29	58	·345	48¼	·305	57
No. 11	....	....	·28	50	·27	31
No. 12†	·23–·30	49½	·28	49½	·24–·29	49½
No. 13	·365	49½	·38	49½	·38	49½
No. 14	·30	49½	·35	49½	·35	49½
No. 15	·53	49½	·44	40	·48	25
No. 16	·49	49½	·40	51	·40	50
No. 17	....	....	·40	49½	·40	49½
No. 18	·385	44	·43–·58	44	·43–·58	44
No. 19†	·295	44	·284	44	·284	44
No. 20	·40	49	·47	48	·49	48
No. 21	....	....	·41	44	·41	44
Finishers (sewers), female—						
No. 1	·22	49½	·30	45	·30	45
No. 2	·15–·30	55	·18–·28	55	·16–·31	55
No. 3	·20	52	·18	52	·18	52
No. 4	·185	55	·165	55	·165	55
No. 5	·18–·33	55	·25	49	·25	49
No. 6	....	....	·21	49	·21	40
No. 7	·21	55	·182	55	·21	55
No. 8	....	....	·305	49	·255	49
No. 9	....	....	·31	44	·243	49½
No. 10	·19	50	·23–·26	44	·28	44
No. 11	·20–·36	50	·22	50	·22	50
No. 12	·33	50	·25	49½	·28	49½
No. 13	....	....	·39	36	·32	43¼
No. 14	....	....	·265	48	·27	48
No. 15	·30–·38	45	·327	45	·31	45
No. 16	·35	49½	·29–·31	46	·31–·33	41
No. 17	....	....	·32	43	·31	44
No. 18	....	....	·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 19	·29	50	·25	45	·262	45¼
No. 20	....	....	·28	44	·30	50½
No. 21	·23–·36	49½	·24	49½	·26	49½
No. 22	·26	49½	·24	49½	·24	49½
Finishers (sewers), female—Conc.						
No. 23	·23	55	·235	48	·235	48
No. 24	·22	50	·25	50	·25	45
No. 25	·27	50	·28	50	·28	50
No. 26	·24–·34	50	·29	50	·26	50
No 27	....	....	·23	50	·28	50
No. 28	·25	49½	·30	44	·28	47
No. 29	·315	49½	·24	34	·25	18
No. 30	·26	49½	·30	49½	·30	49½
No. 31	....	....	·34	44	·32	44
No. 32	·37	48	·31	48	·33	48
No. 33	....	....	·285	44	·285	44
No. 34	....	....	·28	40	·28	42½
No. 35	....	....	·25	44	·25	44
No. 36	·475	46½	·32	46½	·344	46½
Folders, female—						
No. 1	·24	49½	·225	45	·225	45
No. 2	·16	55	·16	55	·18	55
No. 3	·24–·41	50	·22	50	·22	50
No. 4	·22	55	·19–·22	55	·19–·22	55
No. 5	·27*	45	·255	45	·255	45
No. 6	·30	45	·41	45	·39	45
No. 7	....	....	·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 8	·265	52½	·27	52½	·27	52½
No. 9	·28	50	·29	48	·27	48
No. 10	·26	50	·28	50	·288	50
No. 11	·22	50	·22	50	·245	50
No. 12	·20	50	·26	50	·23	50
No. 13	·31	49½	·278	36	·244	45
No. 14	·22–·40	44	·35	44	·32	44
No. 15	....	....	·315	54½	·31	50
Menders, female—						
No. 1	·16	55	·145	55	·145	55
No. 2	·16–·22	55	·22	49	·22	49
No. 3	·18–·20	55	·17–·21	55	·19–·21	55
No. 4	·29–·33	55	·33	52	·33	52
No. 5	....	....	·273	46	·315	46
No. 6	....	....	·25	49½	·25	49½
No. 7	·177	49	·243	49	·278	49
No. 8	....	....	·23	50	·23	50
No. 9	·35	49½	·25	50	·25	50
No. 10	....	....	·24	47	·26	51
No. 11	....	....	·22	55	·22	55
No. 12	·30	45	·25	45	·26	45
No. 13	....	....	·33	45	·34	45
No. 14	....	....	·275	49	·285	50
No. 15	....	....	·22	50	·26	50
No. 16	....	....	·28	34½	·308	49½
No. 17	·21	52½	·28	52½	·28	52½
No. 18	·32	50	·24	48	·25	48
No. 19	·30	49½	·24–·31	49½	·25–·34	49½
No. 20	....	....	·22	50	·258	50
No. 21	·33	49½	·243	44	·27	48½
No. 22	....	....	·22	49½	·22	49½
No. 23	....	....	·30	44	·30	44
No. 24	·29	45	·292	48	·292	48
No. 25	....	....	·24	49½	·24	49½
No. 26	....	....	·32	47½	·32	50
Loopers, female—						
No. 1	....	....	·27	52½	·305	52½
No. 2	·255	55	·29	52	·33	52
No. 3	·33	50	·25	49½	·283	49½
No. 4	....	....	·26	45	·26	50
No. 5	....	....	·29	48	·295	48
No. 6	·275	55	·29	55	·29	55
No. 7	·32	45	·28	45	·27	45
No. 8	....	....	·398	40	·31	52
No. 9	·285	44	·21	50	·23	50
No. 10	·30	52½	·23	52½	·23	52½
No. 11	·30	50	·25	48	·25	48
No. 12	....	....	·375	48	·42	48
No. 13	·30	49½	·36	49½	·38	49½
No. 14	....	....	·29	50	·298	50
No. 15	....	....	·33	50	·39	50
No. 16	·33	49½	·30	39	·287	36
No. 17	·40	45	·375	48	·375	48
No. 18	....	....	·293	49½	·293	49½
No. 19	....	....	·30	43	·32	50

* Male † Female ‡ Male and female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
KNITTED GOODS, INCLUDING HOSIERY—*Concluded*						
Boarders, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·55	53	·535	53
No. 2	·20	55	·225	55	·26	55
No. 3	.....	....	·283	49½	·277	49½
No. 4	·30	49½	·265	50	·29	50
No. 5	·535	45	·48	45	·525	45
No. 6	·39	55	·39	47	·42	39
No. 7	.....	....	·465	32	·47	34
No. 8†	.....	....	·30	39	·28	41
No. 9	.....	....	·24	50	·31	50
No. 10	·38	52½	·30	52½	·30	52½
No. 11	·36	50	·312	48	·375	48
No. 12	·40	50	·37	50	·375	50
No. 13†	.....	....	·35	50	·322	50
No. 14	·525	49½	·40	46½	·39	50
No. 15†	·335	49½	·37	27	·27	49
No. 16	·555	45	·375	48	·405	48
No. 17	.....	....	·323	49½	·323	49½
No. 18	.....	....	·40	47	·42	50
Inspectors and examiners, female—						
No. 1	·16	55	·165	55	·165	55
No. 2	·235	55	·225	55	·24	55
No. 3	.....	....	·23	49	·23	40
No. 4	·18–·36	55	·25	49	·22–·25	49
No. 5	.....	....	·236	46	·258	50
No. 6	·29–·33	55	·26	52	·30	52
No. 7	.....	....	·25	49½	·25	49½
No. 8	.....	....	·292	42	·256	34½
No. 9	·28	49½	·285	50	·29	50
No. 10	.....	....	·25	48	·245	48
No. 11	·27–·39	45	·29	45	·305	45
No. 12	.....	....	·26	52	·27	54
No. 13	·285	44	·22	50	·258	50
No. 14	·23	52½	·18	52½	·18	52½
No. 15	·28	50	·27	48	·25	48
No. 16	.....	....	·27	48	·29	48
No. 17	·30	49½	·24–·31	49½	·25–·34	49½
No. 18	·27	49½	·22	49½	·22	49½
No. 19	.....	....	·22	50	·258	50
No. 20	.....	....	·24	50	·22	50
No. 21	.....	....	·26	50	·20	50
No. 22	·33	49½	·303	34	·292	29
No. 23	2·65	49½	·32	47½	·31	28½
No. 24	.....	....	·284	44	·284	44
No. 25	·20	49½	·26	48	·30	48
Dyehouse men—						
No. 1	.....	....	·35	45	·35	45
No. 2	·30	55	·25	55	·275	55
No. 3	·33–·38	55	·30–·38	55	·30–·38	55
No. 4	.....	....	·233	55	·326	55
No. 5	·275	55	·25	55	·275	55
No. 6	·36	50	·34	50	·36	50
No. 7	·27	50	·25	55	·27–·30	55
No. 8	.....	....	·30	50	·35	50
No. 9	·40	50	·40	50	·40	50
No. 10	·38	50	·393	45	·344	50
No. 11	·40–·48	50	·35	55	·35	55
No. 12	·24–·58	45	·40	45	·40	45
No. 13	·30–·44	55	·41	50	·44	42
No. 14	.....	....	·40	55	·40	55
No. 15	.....	....	·364	49½	·364	49½
No. 16	·38	52½	·29	52½	·29	52½
No. 17	·40	50	·323	50	·323	50
No. 18	·20–·32	49½	·30	49½	·27	49½
No. 19	·30	50	·30	50	·32	50
No. 20	·30–·33	50	·30	50	·325	45
No. 21	·36	49½	·455	55	·455	55
No. 22	·40–·50	49½	·30	49½	·30	49½
No. 23	.....	....	·375	44	·375	44
No. 24	·40	45	·33	48	·33	48
No. 25	.....	....	·30	54½	·35	54½
Shippers—						
No. 1	·30–·40	49½	·35	49½	·38	45
No. 2	·16–·25	55	·25	55	·25	55
No. 3	·35	52	·32	52	·32	52
No. 4	·25	55	·20	55	·22	55
No. 5	·18–·25	55	·225	55	·24	55
No. 6	·36–·44	50	·34	50	·34	50
No. 7	·45	49½	·35–·45	50	·40–·45	50
No. 8	·35	50	·36	36	·35	49½
No. 9	·38	50	·34	55	·35	55
No. 10	·36	50	·30	50	·30	55
No. 11	.....	....	·38	48	·42	48
No. 12	·22–·42	45	·38	45	·38	45
No. 13	.....	....	·333	48	·34	50
No. 14	·38	52½	·27	52½	·27	52½
No. 15	·45	50	·375	48	·375	48
No. 16	·47	49½	·45	49½	·45	49½
No. 17	·45	50	·40	50	·425	45
No. 18	.....	....	·30	50	·325	50
No. 19	.....	....	·34	50	·34	50
No. 20	.....	....	·40	55	·40	55
No. 21	·365	49½	·30	49½	·30	49½
No. 22	.....	....	·30	54	·30	51½
No. 23	.....	....	·31	48	·33	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	·42	72	·42	60	·42	66
No. 2	·375	55	·325	55	·325	55
No. 3	·39	52	·40	52	·40	52
No. 4	·55	55	·51	49	·51	49
No. 5	·815	49	·486	70	·486	70
No. 6	·60	50	·45	60	·545	55
No. 7	·39	49½	·39	50	·39	50
No. 8	·70	50	·55	49½	·55	45½
No. 9	·50	60	·51	55	·51	55
No. 10	·437	60	·45	60	·45	60
No. 11	·60	49½	·625	48	·641	48
No. 12	·38	52½	·343	52½	·343	52½
No. 13	·60	50	·50	55	·50	55
No. 14	·48	49½	·44	49	·44	49
No. 15	·55	50	·50	50	·525	45
No. 16	·50	54½	·45	48	·45	68
No. 17	·56	49½	·51	55	·51	55
No. 18	·455	66	·365	74	·365	74
No. 19	.....	....	·67	48	·67	48
No. 20	·60	50	·70	50	·70	50
No. 21	·43	46½	·60	46½	·645	46½
No. 22	.....	....	·44	58	·47	60
Firemen—						
No. 1	·41	77	·42	60	·42	66
No. 2	·315	60	·315	60	·33	60
No. 3	·34	52	·31	52	·31	52
No. 4	·30	77	·30	77	·30	77
No. 5	·45	55	·30	49	·30	49
No. 6	·245	55	·245	55	·30	55
No. 7	.....	....	·337	65	·337	78
No. 8	.....	....	·38	55	·38	55
No. 9	·367	78	·30	80	·30	78
No. 10	.....	....	·35	50	·35	50
No. 11	·27	60	·275	60	·30	55
No. 12	·45	50	·50	65	·50	65
No. 13	·40	60	·38	55	·38	55
No. 14	·365	49½	·438	48	·46	48
No. 15	.....	....	·52	50	·473	55
No. 16	·40–·45	55	·39	69	·45	63
No. 17	.....	....	·40	66	·40	66
No. 18	·50	71	·45	70	·475	70
No. 19	·347	....	·347	49½	·347	49¼
No. 20	·40	56	·40	56	·40	56
No. 21	·35	....	·35	72	·375	72
No. 22	·50	44	·40	44	·40	44
No. 23	·42	50	·45	56	·45	56
No. 24	.....	....	·40	48	·458	48

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Locality and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SILK YARN AND FABRICS (b)						
Winders, female—						
No. 1			·21	51–60	·21	51
No. 2			·248	55	·253	55
No. 3			·21–·24	52½	·25–·32	42–47
No. 4			·20–·29	55	·278	54
No. 5			·215	50	·21	42½
No. 6			·24–·31	55	·22	48
No. 7			·21	55	·25	55
No. 8			·17	55	·17	55
No. 9			·167	63	·17	45½
No. 10			·17	55	·17	55
No. 11			·21	43½	·21	50
No. 12			·223	45	·242	55
No. 13	·18–·27	50	·18–·24	49	·22–·31	42
No. 14	·30–·35	44	·28–·33	52–58	·30–·40	45–53
No. 15			·287	45½	·27	50
No. 16			·273	55	·273	55
No. 17			·26	45	·25	50
No. 18			·26	50	·26	50
Spinners, male						
No. 1			·20–·25	55–60	·20–·25	24–60
No. 2			·17	51½	·155	51½
No. 3			·15	55	·19	55
No. 4			·21–·25	45	·21–·25	55
No. 5	·35–·50	47–56	·45	49	·51	48
No. 6			·29–·33	45	·29–·35	50
No. 7			·35	50	·325	55
Spinners, female						
No. 1			·21–·23	58	·21–·23	51
No. 2			·165	54	·17	50
No. 3			·17	55	·17	55
No. 4			·21	55	·25	47
No. 5	·33–·35	44	·27	59	·28–·29	50–55
No. 6			·29	46	·31	48
No. 7			·27	45	·24	50
Redrawers, female—						
No. 1			·17–·21	59	·21	51
No. 2			·17	54	·17	40
No. 3			·225	53	·223	54
No. 4			·16	53½	·155	47½
No. 5			·17–·21	45	·21	55
No. 6			·22–·25	49–58	·24–·26	54–59
No. 7			·24–·26	45	·22–·24	50
Warpers, male—						
No. 1	·46†	60	·335	50	·383	50
No. 2	·30	62½	·40	52½	·405	52½
No. 3			·22–·42	21–52	·31–·42	20–48
No. 4			·237	55	·237	55
No. 5			·242	.....	·255	57
No. 6			·24	55	·24	55
No. 7			·20	55	·28	55
No. 8			·32	45	·338	55
No. 9			·30–·40	59	·30–·40	50–55
No. 10			·418	55	·418	55
No. 11			·30	55	·32	55
No. 12			·50	45	·50	50
Warpers, female—						
No. 1			·26	55	·24	55
No. 2			·22–·30	52–59	·23–·31	51
No. 3	·33†	52½	·30	52½	·34	52½
No. 4			·22	55	·203	54
No. 5			·21	52½	·22	49½
No. 6			·21–·29	55	·27	48
No. 7			·223	57½	·223	40
No. 8			·24	55	·24	55
No. 9			·28	55	·315	46½
No. 10			·29	45	·25	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Quillers, male—						
No. 1			·20	57	·17–·23	42–60
No. 2			·145	55	·16	55
No. 3			·20	43½	·21	50½
No. 4			·15	55	·15	55
No. 5			·13	55	·18	55
No. 6			·21	55	·21	40
No. 7			·30	56	·30	55
No. 8			·145	55	·18	55
No. 9			·33	45	·35	50
Quillers, female—						
No. 1			·17–·21	54	·17–·21	51
No. 2			·21	52	·17–·23	42–60
No. 3			·20	43½	·21	56
No. 4			·15	55	·15	55
No. 5			·18	55	·18	48
No. 6			·17–·21	45	·17–·21	55
No. 7			·23	45	·23	50
No. 8	·30	44	·20	55	·26	50
Twisters, male—						
No. 1			·40	50	·445	50
No. 2			·17–·27	50–64	·22–·28	52–60
No. 3			·49	52½	·41	52½
No. 4			·365	40	·365	55
No. 5			·35	55	·31	48
No. 6			·424	55	·423	55
No. 7			·258	47	·255	47
No. 8			·21	55	·23	55
No. 9			·265	45	·29	55
No. 10			·332	64½	·35–·40	55
No. 11			·20–·50	45	·21–·50	50
Loom fixers, male—						
No. 1			·50	53	·50	51
No. 2	·65*	52½	·55	52½	·55	52½
No. 3			·53	48	·44	48
No. 4			·52	54	·52	42½
No. 5			·445	55	·545	55
No. 6			·50	55	·575	48
No. 7			·55	55	·55	55
No. 8			·53	55	·53	55
No. 9			·545	55	·545	55
No. 10			·45	45	·50	55
No. 11			·65	69	·65	55
No. 12	·55	44	·40–·51	55	·50	50
No. 13			·382	55	·455	55
No. 14			·55–·65	45	·54–·75	50
Weavers, male—						
No. 1			·22	48	·22	48
No. 2			·27	55	·26–·28	55
No. 3			·20–·30	55	·20–·30	55
No. 4	·335†	62½	·35	52½	·355	52½
No. 5			·22–·32	52–57	·22–·32	44
No. 6			·20–·31	55	·22–·35	54
No. 7			·21	50	·22	31
No. 8			·21–·43	55	·20–·46	48
No. 9			·273	55	·273	55
No. 10			·282	48½	·29	47
No. 11			·22	40	·322	55
No. 12			·32	45	·345	55
No. 13			·35–·55	45–48	·35–·50	40–50
No. 14			·22–·36	55	·24–·38	55
No. 15			·31	45	·323	50
No. 16			·27	50	·27	50
Weavers, female—						
No. 1			·17–·24	53	·21–·27	51
No. 2	·35*	52½	·304	52½	·286	52½
No. 3			·21–·30	52½	·22–·30	40
No. 4			·265	52½	·268	52
No. 5			·28	55	·27	55
No. 6			·235	40	·322	55
No. 7			·21–·31	45	·25–·31	47½
No. 8			·27–·33	45–55	·28–·40	50
No. 9			·28	45	·30	50
No. 10			·27	50	·27	50

(b) Real and artificial silk. †1930. *Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SILK YARN AND FABRICS—*Conc.*						
Smash hands, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·33	55	·30	55
No. 2	.....	....	·32	55	·37	48
No. 3	.....	....	·365	55	·365	55
No. 4	.....	....	·33	55	·33	55
No. 5	.....	....	·20–·40	55	·19–·40	55
No. 6	.....	....	·28	45	·32	55
No. 7	.....	....	·30	57	·30	55
Pickers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·17–·21	50–57	·17–·21	50
No. 2	.....	....	·21	47	·21	50
No. 3	.....	....	·17–·21	55	·17–·21	48
No. 4	.....	....	·17	55	·17	55
No. 5	.....	....	·21	55	·21	55
No. 6	.....	....	·17	45	·21	55
No. 7	.....	....	·18	50	·22	50
No. 8	.....	....	·21–·22	45	·23	50
General helpers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	·20–·27	55	·22–·30	51
No. 2	.....	....	·20	55	·24	48
No. 3	.....	....	·20	55	·20	55
No. 4	.....	....	·12–·16	55	·16–·20	55
No. 5	.....	....	·26–·33	45	·22–·33	55
No. 6	·35	44	·27–·36	56–60	·30–·36	50–60
No. 7	.....	....	·25	50	·25	52
No. 8	.....	....	·41	50	·40–·50	50
SHIRTS *(c)*—						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	·615	52	·29	52	·408	52
No. 2	.....	....	·34–·40	50	·40–·58	50
No. 3	·56	46½	·568	44	·625	44
No. 4	·565	49½	·445	45	·40	49½
No. 5	·30–·70	50¾	·30–·55	48¾	·35–·62	51½
No. 6	·56	50	·443	50	·547	49
No. 7	.....	....	·34	44	·34	44
No. 8	.....	....	·47–·65	46½	·47–·65	46½
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	·25	52	·208	52	·21	52
No. 2	.....	....	·18	50	·18	50
No. 3	·205	46½	·25	44	·25	44
No. 4	·245	49	·22	50	·20–·30	50
No. 5	·323	49½	·267	45	·265	49½
No. 6	·252	50	·287	45	·30	45
No. 7	·15–·35	50¾	·16–·32	48¾	·18–·34	51½
No. 8	.....	....	·18–·35	45–49	·20–·35	48½
No. 9	.....	....	·20	44	·20	44
No. 10	.....	....	·23	46½	·23	46½
Examiners, female—						
No. 1	·20	46½	·20	44	·20	44
No. 2	·323	49½	·29	45	·265	49½
No. 3	·29–·36	50¾	·22–·38	48¾	·29–·41	51½
No. 4	·22	50	·23	50	·24	50
No. 5	·30	50	·285	50	·30	50
No. 6	.....	....	·237	46½	·237	46½
Pressers, female—						
No. 1	·23	52	·215	52	·225	52
No. 2	·21	46½	·25	44	·25	44
No. 3	·245	49	·22	50	·24	50
No. 4	·363	49½	·31	45	·295	49½
No. 5	·20–·33	53¾	·20–·35	48¾	·20–·38	51½
No. 6	·225	50	·275	50	·275	48½
No. 7	.....	....	·20	44	·20	44
Box room workers, female—						
No. 1	·23*	52	·21	52	·23	52
No. 2	·17	46½	·22	44	·22	44
No. 3	.....	....	·22	48¾	·24	51½
No. 4	·18–·26	50	·22–·30	50	·25–·32	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	·327	52	·40	52	·40	52
No. 2	·40	....	·35	44	·35	44
No. 3	·265	49	·24	50	·32	50
No. 4	·60	49½	·533	45	·485	49½
No. 5	·40	50	·41	45	·44	46¾
READY-MADE CLOTHING						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS						
	week		week		week	
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	39·00	44	35·00	44	35·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	30·00	44	32·25	44
No. 3	.....	....	30·00	43¾	30·60	43¾
No. 4	.....	....	35·00	44	35·00	44
No. 5	.....	....	35·00	44	35·00	44
No. 6	.....	....	27·75	42	26·50	44
No. 7	.....	....	22·00	49	27·00	44
No. 8	.....	....	27·25	52	31·50	48
No. 9	20·00–35·00	52	22·00–35·00	48	35·00	48
No. 10	34·00	44	32·00	44	34·50	44
No. 11	34·00	44	25·00	44	30·00	44
No. 12	25·00	50	30·00	50	31·25	50
No. 13	.....	....	31·75	43¾	36·75	43¾
No. 14	39·50	44	40·00	44	43·00	44
No. 15	40·00	44	40·00	44	43·00	44
No. 16	.....	....	36·50–40·00	44	39·00–43·00	44
No. 17	34·00	44	30·00	44	30·00	44
No. 18	.....	....	24·00	46½	25·00	46½
Trimmers, male—						
No. 1	34·00	44	31·00	44	31·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	27·00	44	28·50	44
No. 3	.....	....	32·00	44	32·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	24·50	44	26·00	44
No. 5	.....	....	20·75	44	20·50	44
No. 6	34·00	52	19·25	48	20·25	48
No. 7	.....	....	27·00	44	28·50	44
No. 8	.....	....	25·00	48	26·50	48
No. 9	.....	....	17·00	49	22·00	44
No. 10	32·00	44	26·75	44	20·50	44
No. 11	28·50	44	21·00	44	25·00	44
No. 12	28·00	43¾	28·00	43¾	33·50	43¾
No. 13	.....	....	18·00	44	21·00	44
No. 14	33·00	44	31·00	44	33·25	44
No. 15	32·00	44	25·25	44	38·75	44
Basters, male—						
No. 1	35·00	44	20·00–30·00	44	24·50–34·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	18·00	44	19·75	44
No. 3	.....	....	24·00	44	26·25	44
No. 4	.....	....	16·25–17·50	32–40	17·00–26·00	38–44
No. 5	.....	....	23·00	42	34·70	69
No. 6	.....	....	23·00	48	24·00	48
No. 7	.....	....	26·00	49	28·00	44
No. 8	23·50	44	18·50	44	22·50	44
No. 9	32·00	44	22·00–36·00	44	25·00–39·00	44
No. 10	.....	....	30·00–33·50	44	35·00	44
Basters, female—						
No. 1	23·50	44	12·50–18·00	44	13·75–20·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	14·50	44	16·00	44
No. 3	.....	....	12·50	44	13·75	44
No. 4	.....	....	15·75	40½	16·00	37
No. 5	.....	....	15·25	43¾	14·50	43¾
No. 6	.....	....	10·50	48	11·00	48
No. 7	10·00–13·00	52	12·00–15·00	48	18·00	44
No. 8	.....	....	10·00	49	11·00	44
No. 9	.....	....	15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 10	15·00	43¾	13·00–15·25	43¾	14·75–19·50	43¾

(c) Work shirts included under Ready-Made Clothing—B. Men's Work Clothing. *Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS—*Continued*						
Basters, female—Con.						
No. 11	17·00–20·00	44	15·00–24·00	44	18·00–25·00	44
No. 12	14·00–18·00	44	12·00–15·00	40	18·00	44
Sewing machine operators, male—						
No. 1	32·00	44	17·00–28·00	44	18·00–28·00	44
No. 2			22·00	44	23·00	44
No. 3			22·00–30·00	44	23·00–30·00	44
No. 4			25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 5			20·00–25·00	43¾	23·75–28·00	43¾
No. 6			20·25	48	21·75	49
No. 7	38·75	43¾	26·50	43¾	29·75	43¾
No. 8	22·50	44	23·00–38·50	44	28·00–44·00	44
No. 9			36·00–40·00	44	40·00–46·00	44
No. 10	17·00–24·00	44	22·00	44	22·00	44
No. 11			22·75–23·50	44	22·75–27·00	44
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1			15·75	33	27·25	44
No. 2			12·50	44	13·75	44
No. 3			12·50–18·00	44	13·50–18·00	44
No. 4			13·25–17·50	43¾	12·25–18·00	43¾
No. 5			11·50–25·00	44	11·50–25·00	44
No. 6			10·00–14·75	38–48	11·50–18·25	48
No. 7	17·50	50	15·00	50	10·75	40
No. 8			15·50–16·75	44	14·50–16·00	44
No. 9	15·00–21·00	44	12·00–17·00	44	13·00–17·00	44
No. 10	20·00	43¾	16·50	43¾	19·00	43¾
No. 11	22·50	44	13·00–19·00	44	15·50–19·50	44
No. 12	14·00–20·00	44	10·25–16·25	31–40	13·00–17·00	41–44
No. 13			15·00	46½	15·00	46½
Button sewers, female—						
No. 1			12·50	44	13·50	44
No. 2	22·00	44	17·00	44	20·00	44
No. 3			12·50	44	13·75	44
No. 4			20·00	42	20·75	44
No. 5			9·50	38¾	12·50	48
No. 6			11·25	48	11·75	47
No. 7			12·00	49	13·50	44
No. 8			12·00	44	12·00	44
No. 9	17·75	43¾	15·50	43¾	14·25	43¾
No. 10	22·00	44	22·50	44	24·50	44
No. 11	22·00	44	20·00–26·00	44	22·00–26·00	44
No. 12			23·50	44	25·00	44
General hand sewers, female—						
No. 1	14·00	44	16·25	44	17·75	40
No. 2			12·70	43¾	14·50	43¾
No. 3			18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 4			13·50	48	14·75	48
No. 5			11·75	48	12·50	48
No. 6	11·50–14·00	44	12·00–18·00	44	13·00–19·00	44
No. 7			9·00	49	11·00	44
No. 8	17·00	44	13·50	44	13·50	44
No. 9			15·00	44	16·00	44
No. 10			13·25	40	15·25	42

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
Finishers, female—						
No. 1			14·50	44	19·50	43
No. 2			12·50	44	13·50	44
No. 3			12·50	44	13·75	44
No. 4			12·25	36	10·75	36
No. 5			11·50	44	13·75	44
No. 6			15·00	43¾	16·25	43¾
No. 7			12·00	48	12·50	48
No. 8			11·00	49	12·50	49
No. 9			15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 10	20·25	43¾	14·50	43¾	15·25	43¾
No. 11			17·00–20·00	44	18·50–21·50	44
No. 12	18·50	44	17·00	44	20·00	44
No. 13	16·00	44	18·00	44	20·00	44
No. 14	22·00	44	18·00	44	21·50	44
No. 15	16·00	44	15·50	40	21·75	45
Pocket makers, male—						
No. 1	36·00–37·00	44	30·00–38·00	44	31·50–40·00	44
No. 2			20·00	48	22·50	48
No. 3	39·00	44	20·75	36	36·75	42
No. 4			42·25	44	38·25	43½
No. 5	28·00	52	24·00	48	25·50	48
No. 6			30·00	49	34·00	44
No. 7	25·00	44	40·00	44	40·00	44
No. 8			35·00–48·00	44	42·00–52·00	44
No. 9			33·00–42·00	44	35·00–45·00	44
No. 10			34·00	44	40·00	44
No. 11			22·00	44	25·00	44
No. 12			23·00	44	25·00	44
Examiners, male—						
No. 1	30·00–37·00	44	25·00–36·00	44	33·00–38·00	44
No. 2			23·00	44	25·00	44
No. 3			25·00	49	28·00	44
No. 4			20·00	44	25·00	44
No. 5	30·00	43¾	26·00	43¾	26·00	43¾
No. 6	30·00	44	22·00	44	23·50	44
No. 7			28·00	44	30·00	44
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	37·00	44	24·00–29·00	44	25·00–30·00	44
No. 2			25·00	44	28·75	44
No. 3	37·00–41·00	44	28·25	44	29·75	38
No. 4			25·00	44	31·00	44
No. 5			33·25	41	33·75	40
No. 6			14·50–22·75	43¾	18·75–24·00	43¾
No. 7			25·00	44	27·75	44
No. 8			21·00	44	23·00	48
No. 9			23·50	49	24·25	48
No. 10	16·50	52	23·00	48	25·00	48
No. 11	27·00	44	25·00	44	30·00	44
No. 12	34·50	43¾	26·25	43¾	28·75	43¾
No. 13	27·00–37·00	44	26·00–40·00	44	32·00–44·00	44
No. 14	27·50	44	32·00	44	35·00	44
No. 15	30·00–40·00	44	25·00–44·00	44	28·00–46·00	44
No. 16			19·00–22·00	49	23·00–25·00	44
No. 17			30·00–38·00	44	32·00–41·50	44
No. 18	17·00–29·00	44	12·75–21·00	38–40	14·50–17·75	39–44
Underpressers, male—						
No. 1	29·00	44	20·00	44	22·00	44
No. 2			18·00	44	20·00	44
No. 3			15·25	30	19·75	38
No. 4			18·00	44	20·00	44
No. 5			23·50	42	26·50	42
No. 6			14·50	44	15·50	44
No. 7			16·75	48	19·25	48
No. 8			15·00	48	15·50	48
No. 9	23·50	52	20·00	48	21·00	48
No. 10			11·00	49	12·50	44
No. 11	27·50	44	20·00–31·00	44	28·00–35·00	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
A—MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS—*Concluded*						
Tailors—						
No. 1	.....	....	25·00	44	26·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	36·00	43	37·75	44
No. 3	.....	....	25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	31·00	43¾	32·50	43¾
No. 5	.....	....	25·00	44	26·50	44
No. 6	.....	....	28·25	48	30·75	48
No. 7	30·00	43¾	24·50	43½	26·95	43½
No. 8	33·00	43¾	30·00	43¾	30·00	43¾
No. 9	28·75	44	25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 10	22·00	44	29·00	44	29·00	44
No. 11	25·00	44	30·00	44	33·00	44
No. 12	.....	....	21·00– 29·00	44	25·00– 32·50	44
No. 13	.....	....	26·00	44	28·00	44
B—MEN'S WORK CLOTHING						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	19·00	45	19·00	45
No. 2	.....	....	27·00	48	27·00	48
No. 3	.....	....	26·00	50	31·20	60
No. 4	.....	....	25·00	50	25·00	55
No. 5	.....	....	18·50	55	18·50	55
No. 6	.....	....	14·50	48	15·50	48
No. 7	.....	....	18·00	50	21·00	49½
No. 8	.....	....	12·25– 21·00	49	13·50– 19·00	44
No. 9	.....	....	22·00	46½	24·00	46½
No. 10	.....	....	21·75	48	26·25	48
No. 11	25·00	44	23·00	47½	28·00	47½
No. 12	.....	....	25·00	48	27·50	48
No. 13	.....	....	23·75	43¾	25·75	43¾
No. 14	.....	....	18·00– 21·00	50	21·00– 23·00	48
No. 15	.....	....	16·50– 19·25	55	17·50– 22·00	55
No. 16	35·00	44	23·75	44	26·75	44
No. 17	.....	....	22·50	54	24·00	55
No. 18	37·00	44	30·50	44	31·70	44
No. 19	35·00	44	29·00	44	32·00	44
No. 20	.....	....	30·00– 33·75	44	29·75– 33·00	44– 48
No. 21	34·00	44	32·00	44	35·00	44
No. 22	.....	....	18·00– 20·00	48	19·75– 20·50	48
No. 23	.....	....	23·00	40	25·00	40
No. 24	30·00	....	25·00	44	25·00	44
No. 25	.....	....	16·50	44	16·50	44
No. 26	35·00	44	32·50	44	32·50	44
No. 27	.....	....	27·00	44	19·00	40
No. 28	.....	....	30·00	44	35·00	44
No. 29	35·00	44	29·00	44	29·00	44
No. 30	40·00	44	29·25	44	29·25	44
No. 31	40·00	44	29·75	44	29·75	44
No. 32	.....	....	17·50	44	22·50	44
No. 33	35·00	44	28·75	44	32·50	44
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	9·50	44	9·50	44
No. 2	.....	....	10·75	45	10·50	45
No. 3	.....	....	9·00– 11·50	50	10·00– 11·00	48
No. 4	.....	....	9·00	50	10·00	55
No. 5	.....	....	9·00	52	9·25	54
No. 6	.....	....	9·50	48	10·75	48
No. 7	12·50	44	10·00	47½	10·00	47½
No. 8	.....	....	11·75	43	12·00	43
No. 9	.....	....	9·50	48	10·00– 11·75	48– 53
No. 10	.....	....	9·25	50	9·25	49½

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Sewing machine operators, female— Concluded						
No. 11	.....	....	10·00– 12·00	48	10·00– 13·00	48
No. 12	.....	....	10·00	54½	10·00	54½
No. 13	.....	....	10·25	55	11·00	55
No. 14	.....	....	12·00	50	13·50	50
No. 15	.....	....	13·25	43¾	10·75	43¾
No. 16	.....	....	11·25	49	10·75	38½
No. 17	14·00– 24·00	44	7·00– 13·00	22– 40	12·25– 17·00	34– 44
No. 18	.....	....	13·25– 20·50	35– 44	10·50– 18·50	26– 42
No. 19	.....	....	8·75	48	8·75	48
No. 20	.....	....	11·00	44	12·00	44
No. 21	19·25	44	14·00	44	15·25	44
No. 22	.....	....	13·25– 15·50	44	13·25– 15·50	44
No. 23	.....	....	13·50	44	13·25	44
No. 24	.....	....	14·25	40	15·25	44
No. 25	11·00	49½	9·00– 12·00	54	11·00– 15·00	54
No. 26	.....	....	7·25– 9·75	30– 36	7·50– 11·75	29– 36
No. 27	.....	....	12·00	44	12·00	44
No. 28	.....	....	11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 29	.....	....	15·00	44	8·75	30
No. 30	.....	....	12·00	44	12·00	44
No. 31	.....	....	9·50– 14·25	35– 46	8·00– 12·00	32– 40
No. 32	.....	....	11·75	44	11·50	44
No. 33	.....	....	10·75	44	11·00	44
No. 34	.....	....	11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 35	18·00	44	14·00	44	16·00	44
No. 36	.....	....	16·00	44	16·00– 20·00	44
No. 37	14·25	44	12·75	44	12·75– 16·00	44
Examiners, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	9·00	45	9·25	45
No. 2	.....	....	9·00	50	10·00	55
No. 3	.....	....	9·50	41	7·25	36
No. 4	.....	....	7·00	48½	7·25	48
No. 5	.....	....	7·75	48	7·75	48
No. 6	.....	....	8·25	55	10·00	55
No. 7	17·00	44	11·00	44	12·50	44
No. 8	16·00– 18·00	44	14·00	44	15·50	44
No. 9	14·00	44	12·00	44	12·00	44
No. 10	14·00	44	11·00	44	12·00	44
No. 11	18·00	44	12·50	44	13·50	44
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	16·00	46½	16·00	46½
No. 2	18·00	44	20·00	47½	22·00	47½
No. 3	.....	....	12·00	48	13·50	48
No. 4	.....	....	12·50	50	13·50	49½
No. 5	.....	....	14·50	55	14·50	55
No. 6	16·00	44	11·25	44	12·75	44
No. 7	.....	....	15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 8	25·00	44	22·00	44	22·00	44
No. 9	.....	....	27·85	44	22·25	44
No. 10	20·00	49½	20·00	44	21·00	54
No. 11	.....	....	17·50	54	17·50	44
No. 12	.....	....	22·75	44	25·00	44
No. 13	30·00	44	22·00	44	23·25	44
No. 14	.....	....	16·50	44	16·50	44
Pressers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	13·00	45	14·75	45
No. 2	.....	....	9·25	50	9·25– 14·00	48
No. 3	.....	....	7·00	50	7·75	55
No. 4	.....	....	10·75	36	11·50	42
No. 5	.....	....	16·50	40	15·00	40
No. 6	.....	....	14·50	44	17·50	45
No. 7	.....	....	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 8	18·00	44	13·50	44	15·50	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
READY-MADE CLOTHING—*Con.*						
C—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S COATS AND SUITS						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	35·00	44	32·00	40	32·00	40
No. 2			30·00–48·00	40	32·00–48·00	40
No. 3			32·00	40	17·25	21½
No. 4			32·50	40	36·25	40
No. 5			22·75	44	24·25	44
No. 6			26·00	40	26·00	40
No. 7	40·00	44	20·00–28·50	44	20·00–28·50	44
No. 8	30·00	44	20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 9			19·25	46	18·75	41
Sewing machine operators, male—						
No. 1	35·00	44	36·00	48	38·00	40
No. 2	25·00	44	23·00	48	26·00	40
No. 3			21·50–28·00	28–30	21·25–28·75	25–32
No. 4			32·00	40	32·00	40
No. 5			20·00	40	22·00	40
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1	15·00	44	16·75	40	16·75	40
No. 2			16·00	44	16·00	44
No. 3			15·75	33	15·50	29
No. 4			25·50	40	25·50	40
No. 5			19·75	40	19·75	40
No. 6			16·75	40	16·75	40
No. 7			12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 8	12·50	44	12·75	44	14·00	40
No. 9			13·00	44	11·75	39
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	15·00–20·00	44	15·00–18·00	48	15·00–19·00	45
No. 2			14·00	22	11·25–13·50	21–24
No. 3			18·50	40	13·00	31
No. 4			12·00–16·75	40	13·50–16·75	40
No. 5			12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 6	15·00	44	13·25	44	13·25	41
Pressers, male—						
No. 1	24·00	44	31·00	48	29·00	40
No. 2	30·00	44	35·00	48	30·00	43
No. 3			37·25	39	39·25	39
No. 4			26·50	32½	15·25	19
No. 5			28·00–32·00	40	28·75–32·00	40
No. 6			26·00	40	26·00	40
No. 7			20·00	44	20·00	44
No. 8			20·25	44	24·00	44
D—WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1			23·00	46½	23·00	46½
No. 2			16·00–35·00	49	20·00–30·00	49
No. 3			25·00	44	27·00	44
No. 4			26·00	49	27·00–30·00	49
No. 5	36·00	46½	23·75	46½	26·00	46½
No. 6	31·00	47	26·00	47	26·00	47
No. 7			25·50	51¾	25·50	59½
No. 8			30·00	46½	30·00	46½
No. 9	26·00	46½	22·50	46½	22·50	46½
No. 10	34·00	44	25·00	44	27·00	44
No. 11	31·00	44	24·00	48	24·00	48
Cutters, male—Con.						
No. 12			30·00	46½	30·25	44
No. 13			20·00	58	20·00	50
Sewing machine operators, female—						
No. 1			10·75	46½	10·75	46½
No. 2			11·00	48	11·00	48
No. 3			12·00–18·00	44	14·00–21·00	44
No. 4			11·00	48	11·00	48
No. 5	12·75	46½	12·25	46½	12·25	46½
No. 6	10·00	47	11·00–13·00	47	11·00–17·00	47
No. 7			7·50–12·00	29–48	8·75–13·75	33–42
No. 8			14·00	46½	16·00	46½
No. 9	12·50–18·00	46½	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 10	15·50	44	13·25	44	13·25	44
No. 11			11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 12			12·50–13·00	47	12·50–13·00	47
No. 13	14·50	44	12·50–15·00	48	12·50–15·00	48
No. 14			13·50–15·00	46½	15·50	44
No. 15			17·75	46½	18·00	44
No. 16			10·50	39	11·25	45½
Finishers, female—						
No. 1			11·00	44	12·50	44
No. 2			9·25–13·50	40–51	7·50–11·50	37–50
No. 3	14·00	46½	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 4			10·50	30	13·50	44
No. 5	13·25	44	13·25	44	13·25	44
No. 6			15·00	46½	16·75	44
No. 7			8·50	50	8·75	48
Examiners, female—						
No. 1			11·00	46½	10·75	46½
No. 2			7·00–11·50	48	7·00	48
No. 3			5·50	25	11·00	49
No. 4	14·00	46½	15·00	46½	16·00	46½
No. 5	20·00	44	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 6	16·00	44	17·00	48	17·00	48
No. 7			7·00	38½	7·75	45½
Pressers, female—						
No. 1			11·00	48	11·00	48
No. 2			15·00	44	14·00	44
No. 3	16·00	46½	14·00	46½	11·75	46½
No. 4	10·00	47	11·00	47	11·00	47
No. 5			8·25–12·25	33–50	8·50–13·00	38–48
No. 6	12·75	44	13·25	44	13·25	44
No. 7			12·50	47	12·50	47
No. 8			12·50	42	11·75	43
FLOUR						
Millers—	hour		hour		hour	
No. 1	·375	55	·375	55	·40	55
No. 2	·60	60	·60	48	·70	48
No. 3	·435	60	·40	60	·40	60
No. 4	·56–·66	48	·42–·58	48	·44–·61	40
No. 5	·51	59	·535	56	·535	56
No. 6	·45	66	·303	66	·32	66
No. 7	·595	48	·48	48	·50	48
No. 8	·65	48	·58	48	·63	48
No. 9			·58	48	·63	48
No. 10	·60	59	·92	48	·92	48
No. 11	·70	48	·527	48	·562	48
No. 12	·45	48	·40	48	·43	48
No. 13	·65	48	·58	48	·63	48
No. 14	·69	48	·58	48	·61	48
No. 15	·70	48	·65	48	·675	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FLOUR—*Concluded*						
Bolters—						
No. 1	·64	73	·55	50	·625	50
No. 2	·55	60	·55	48	·55	48
No. 3	·55	72	·475	72	·55	72
No. 4	.....	....	·625	48	·65	48
No. 5	·55	60	·53	48	·58	48
No. 6	·47	48	·41	48	·43	48
No. 7	·63	48	·55	48	·57	48
No. 8	·68–·80	48	·51–·64	48	·55–·69	48
No. 9	·52	48	·42	48	·44	48
No. 10	·63	48	·55	48	·57	48
Purifiers—						
No. 1	·475	50	·40	47	·45	50
No. 2	·50	72	·425	72	·475	72
No. 3	.....	....	·45	48	·525	48
No. 4	·35	60	·44	48	·49	48
No. 5	·50	48	·425	48	·445	48
No. 6	·50	48	·45	48	·485	48
No. 7	·45	48	·425	48	·45	48
Grinders—						
No. 1	·64	65	·55	60	·625	50
No. 2	·565	60	·45	48	·45	48
No. 3	·60	72	·425	72	·575	72
No. 4	.....	....	·625	48	·70	48
No. 5	.....	....	·56	48	·61	48
No. 6	·63	48	·55	48	·57	48
No. 7	·63	48	·55	48	·57	48
Packers—						
No. 1	·45	66	·40	36	·45	40
No. 2	·45	60	·40	60	·40	60
No. 3	·425	60	·375	60	·375	60
No. 4	·50	60	·43	48	·45	48
No. 5	·35	60	·31	60	·31	60
No. 6	·50	48	·42	48	·44	40
No. 7	·41	59	·43	56	·43	56
No. 8	·40	60	·375	48	·44	48
No. 9	·35	60	·217	60	·233	60
No. 10	·50	48	·41	48	·43	48
No. 11	·425	48	·385	48	·405	48
No. 12	·45	48	·405	48	·435	48
No. 13	.....	....	·45	48	·50	48
No. 14	·41	60	·50	48	·50	48
No. 15	·50	48	·45	48	·48	48
No. 16	·50	54	·45	48	·45–·50	48
No. 17	·40–·45	54	·41	54	·42	54
No. 18	·50	48	·39	48	·41	48
No. 19	·45	48	·375	48	·425	48
No. 20	·425	48	·40	48	·42	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	·55	60	·50	60	·50	60
No. 2	·50	48	·42	48	·44	40
No. 3	·39	59	·41	56	·43	56
No. 4	·335	60	·30	60	·30	60
No. 5	·40	60	·375	48	·44	48
No. 6	·38–·48	48	·385	48	·415	48
No. 7	·40	59	·45	48	·45	48
No. 8	·45	48	·40	48	·43	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	·70	55	·60	55	·625	55
No. 2	·60	60	·525	60	·58	55–60
No. 3	·60	60	·55	60	·55	60
No. 4	·55–·63	54	·60	48	·62	40
No. 5	·65	60	·60	48	·65	60
No. 6	.....	....	·70	48	·75	48
No. 7	·75	60	·70	48	·70	48
No. 8	·67	54	·60	48	·64	48
No. 9	·85	48	·69	48	·74	48
Millwrights—Con.						
No. 10	·75	60	·66	60	·71	60
No. 11	·70	59	·80	48	·80	48
No. 12	·925	48	·583	48	·60	48
No. 13	·80	55	·71	54	·76	54
No. 14	·65	54	·56	48	·59	48
Sweepers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·225	55	·25	55
No. 2	·275	60	·25	60	·25	60
No. 3	·30–·40	54	·355	48	·37	40
No. 4	·30	60	·25	42	·30	52
No. 5	.....	....	·315	48	·40	48
No. 6	·25	60	·315	48	·38	48
No. 7	.....	....	·335	48	·35	48
No. 8	·40	48	·35	48	·37	48
No. 9	·42	48	·38	48	·41	48
No. 10	·30–·40	48	·25–·36	48	·35–·41	48
No. 11	.....	....	·27–·36	48	·32–·41	48
No. 12	·35	60	·44	48	·44	48
No. 13	.....	....	·36	48	·41	48
No. 14	·36	54	·33	48	·345	48
No. 15	·335	54	·28	54	·35	54
No. 16	·40	48	·275	48	·30	48
**Stationary engineers*—						
No. 1	·455	56	·426	48	·45	48
No. 2	.....	....	·585	48	·63	48
No. 3	·55	56	·50	48	·50	48
No. 4	·565	60	·58	54	·55	54
No. 5	·625	56	·525	56	·55	56
No. 6	·50	48	·40	56	·425	56
No. 7	·68	48	·60	48	·525	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	·30	55	·30	55	·325	55
No. 2	·355	84	·275	87	·30	84
No. 3	·40	84	·325	84	·325	84
No. 4	·53	48	·47	48	·50	40
No. 5	·45	72	·40	56	·425	56
No. 6	·40	56	·38	48	·40	48
No. 7	.....	....	·36	48	·45	48
No. 8	·50	48	·45	48	·47	48
Oilers—						
No. 1	·40	60	·375	60	·375	60
No. 2	·50	54	·44	48	·456	40
No. 3	·425	72	·375	60	·425	66
No. 4	·45	60	·375	48	·44	48
No. 5	·425	48	·38	48	·40	48
No. 6	·45	48	·405	48	·435	48
No. 7	·475	48	·42	48	·47	48
No. 8	.....	....	·32–·38	48	·37–·43	48
No. 9	·455	48	·37	48	·385	48
No. 10	·445	54	·40	54	·45	54
No. 11	·40	48	·36	48	·38	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	·30–·325	55	·30	55	·325	55
No. 2	·35	60	·30	41	·33	45
No. 3	·375–·42	60	·32–·37	60	·32–·37	60
No. 4	·35	60	·30	60	·30	60
No. 5	·30	60	·27	59	·29	59
No. 6	·40	60	·35	48	·35	48
No. 7	·35–·385	60	·31	60	·31	60
No. 8	·445	54	·42	48	·44	40
No. 9	·40	60	·35	60	·40	60
No. 10	·425	60	·38	48	·42	48
No. 11	·35–·37	59	·39	56	·39	56
No. 12	·35	60	·217	60	·233	60
No. 13	·42	54	·39	48	·37	48
No. 14	·425	48	·385	48	·405	48
No. 15	·35–·42	59	·425	48	·425	48
No. 16	·40	54	·40	54	·42	54
No. 17	·445	54	·39	48	·41	48
No. 18	·425	48	·40	48	·42	48

*None east of Manitoba.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE‡						
Bakers†, bread—						
No. 1	20·00	54	15·00	54	18·00	54
No. 2	28·00	54	23·00	54	24·00	54
No. 3	26·00	54	20·00	54	22·00	54
No. 4	24·00	48	17·50	48	18·00	48
No. 5	17·00–22·00	54	18·00	57	18·00	57
No. 6	16·00–33·00	51	18·00–25·00	48–60	18·00–26·50	48–60
No. 7	.....	...	18·00	60	18·00	60
No. 8	20·00–25·00	60	18·00	60	18·00	60
No. 9	27·00	54	21·60	60	20·10	60
No. 10	18·00–22·00	60	19·00	60	19·00	60
No. 11	20·00–28·00	54	16·00–24·00	54	18·00–25·00	54
No. 12	27·50	60	20·00	48	20·00	56
No. 13	.....	...	20·00	56	22·00	56
No. 14	24·00	56	17·00	56	18·00	56
No. 15	25·00	54	22·25	54	22·70	56
No. 16	24·35	56	25·30	56	22·80	56
No. 17	25·00	54	20·00	50	18·00	50
No. 18	35·00	45	25·00	45	25·00	45
No. 19	28·00	....	25·00	56	25·00	56
No. 20	27·00	46	25·00	48	27·00	50–54
No. 21	18·00–26·00	48	15·00–21·00	48	16·00–22·00	45
No. 22	30·00	50	24·30	54	25·50	54
No. 23	21·60	54	21·60	54	22·00	54
No. 24	27·00	50	24·00	52	24·00	50
No. 25	.....	...	22·00	56	22·00	56
No. 26	25·00	48	22·00	48	20·00	48
No. 27	27·00	60	20·00	48	20·00	48
No. 28	26·00	54	21·00	54	20·00	54
No. 29	20·00	49	19·50	54	21·50	54
No. 30	.....	...	18·00	44	21·50	44
No. 31	25·00	48	21·50	54	23·00	54
No. 32	29·00	48	26·50	48	26·50	48
No. 33	27·00	44	23·00	42	23·00	42
No. 34	30·00	48	22·00	48	28·00	48
Bakers, cake—						
No. 1	.....	...	24·00	44	24·00	44
No. 2	25·00	54	24·00	40	24·00	48
No. 3	22·00	43	15·00	56	19·00	56
No. 4	17·00	54	18·00	50	20·00	50
No. 5	24·00	50	20·00	50	19·00	50
No. 6	30·00	50	22·00	54	23·10	54
No. 7	.....	...	17·00	48	18·25	48
No. 8	30·00	48	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 9	.....	...	24·00	48	25·00	50
No. 10	.....	...	24·00	52	23·50	52
No. 11	37·00	60	23·00	60	23·00	48
No. 12	24·00	48	18·00	48	19·00	48
No. 13	27·00	48	27·00	48	29·00	48
No. 14	38·00	48	32·00	48	32·00	48
No. 15	35·00	48	27·00	54	27·00	54
No. 16	30·50	48	28·00	48	29·70	48
No. 17	36·00	48	.....	...	27·75	48
No. 18	30·00	48	20·00	48	27·75	48
No. 19	.....	...	27·00	48	28·75	48
Mixers—						
No. 1	29·00	54	25·00	54	26·00	54
No. 2	25·00	54	25·00	54	26·50	54
No. 3	.....	...	23·00	48	23·00	48
No. 4	18·00	54	18·00	54	22·00	54
No. 5	20·00	54	21·00	54	21·50	54
No. 6	25·00	54	22·00	54	25·50	54
No. 7	30·00	54	22·50	60	21·70	60
No. 8	30·00	54	30·00	60	30·00	60
No. 9	31·25	56	26·80	56	28·00	56
No. 10	35·00	54	25·00	50	25·00	50
No. 11	25·00	50	20·00	50	21·00	50
No. 12	18·00	54	21·00	50	21·00	50
No. 13	25·00	50	20·00	56	19·50	56
No. 14	25·00	54	24·00	54	24·00	54
Mixers—Con.						
No. 15	30·00	56	30·00	56	30·00	56
No. 16	30·00	50	19·50	56	21·00	56
No. 17	32·00	54	28·00	54	28·00	54
No. 18	25·00	54	20·00	54	20·25	54
No. 19	30·00	54	23·00	54	26·00	54
No. 20	37·00	48	29·00	50	28·00	50
No. 21	28·00	50	24·00	52	24·00	50
No. 22	34·00	50	32·00	52	32·00	50
No. 23	27·50	50	22·00	48	24·00	48
No. 24	28·00	48	18·00	44	21·50	44
No. 25	32·00	48	28·00	48	28·00	48
No. 26	27·00	54	22·50	52	23·50	54
No. 27	33·00	48	30·00	48	30·00	48
No. 28	34·50	48	29·60	48	31·50	48
No. 29	33·00	45	27·00	48	27·50	48
No. 30	33·00	48	26·90	48	28·25	48
No. 31	33·00	48	24·00	48	25·00	48
Bench workers—						
No. 1	23·00	54	22·50	54	22·50	54
No. 2	24·00	54	15·00	48	15·00	48
No. 3	20·00	54	18·00	60	18·00	60
No. 4	24·00	51	19·00	60	19·00	60
No. 5	28·00	54	28·00	60	28·00	60
No. 6	24·00	54	21·00	56	22·00	56
No. 7	25·00	54	22·00	50	22·00	50
No. 8	24·00	50	20·70	50	20·70	50
No. 9	20·00	58	15·00	56	17·00	56
No. 10	25·00	50	21·00	56	20·00	56
No. 11	25·00	50	17·50	56	20·00	56
No. 12	25·00	54	22·50	54	22·25	54
No. 13	36·00	48	28·00	50	27·50	50
No. 14	27·00	50	23·00	52	23·00	50
No. 15	28·00	48	17·00	48	17·00	48
No. 16	26·00	48	18·00	44	21·50	44
No. 17	32·00	54	22·00	52	23·50	54
No. 18	22·00	54	16·00	54	12·00	30
No. 19	30·50	48	26·15	48	27·75	48
No. 20	31·00	48	24·00	48	27·85	48
No. 21	31·00	48	24·60	48	27·75	48
No. 22	27·50–31·00	45	25·00	48	26·00	48
No. 23	30·00	48	24·45	48	25·70	48
No. 24	30·00	48	23·00	48	24·00	48
Oven tenders—						
No. 1	22·00	54	16·00	48	17·00	48
No. 2	25·00	54	25·00	54	25·00	54
No. 3	30·00	54	22·00	42	19·00	42
No. 4	18·00	54	17·00	54	20·25	54
No. 5	20·00	54	17·00	54	20·00	54
No. 6	26·00	54	20·25	60	18·90	60
No. 7	25·00	54	25·00	60	25·00	60
No. 8	24·00	54	20·00	56	22·00	56
No. 9	26·00	50	22·00	50	22·00	50
No. 10	26·00	50	19·00	50	19·00	50
No. 11	28·00	50	22·70	50	22·70	50
No. 12	18·00	50	19·00	56	18·60	56
No. 13	.....	...	20·00	54	20·00	54
No. 14	28·00	50	22·50	56	23·50	56
No. 15	27·00	50	20·25	54	21·25	54
No. 16	.....	...	30·00	50	30·00	50
No. 17	28·50	54	26·00	54	25·65	54
No. 18	30·00	54	29·00	54	30·00	54
No. 19	35·00	48	28·00	50	28·00	50
No. 20	30·00	50	25·00	52	25·00	50
No. 21	30·00	50	28·00	52	28·00	50
No. 22	24·00	48	20·00	60	20·00	50
No. 23	25·00	48	19·00	48	20·00	48
No. 24	27·00	48	21·50	44	22·00	44
No. 25	32·00	48	27·00	48	25·00	48
No. 26	27·00	48	19·00	54	21·50	54
No. 27	35·00	54	22·50	52	23·50	54
No. 28	33·00	48	30·00	48	30·00	48
No. 29	33·50	48	28·75	48	30·50	48
No. 30	33·00	44	27·50	48	30·50	48
No. 31	28·50	45	25·00	48	26·50	48
No. 32	30·00	48	20·00	48	30·50	48
No. 33	33·00	48	26·90	48	28·25	48

†Not otherwise classified.
‡For bread and cake, figures are for 1929 or 1930, rates for 1929 not being available in some cases.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREAD AND CAKE—*Concluded*						
Helpers—						
No. 1	16·30	55	13·50	48	15·00	48
No. 2	12·00	54	13·00	54	14·00	54
No. 3†	8·00	54	7·00	54	8·00	54
No. 4	15·00	54	16·00	54	19·75	54
No. 5	16·00	54	17·00	54	21·00	54
No. 6	17·00	48	17·00	48	17·00	48
No. 7†	10·00	50	10·00	45	11·00	45
No. 8	21·00	54	15·15	60	14·00	60
No. 9	19·00	54	20·00	60	18·00	60
No. 10	18·00	54	18·00	54	18·00	54
No. 11	18·00	54	16·00	54	16·00	54
No. 12	22·00	50	18·00	50	18·00	50
No. 13	24·10	56	24·50	56	27·00	56
No. 14	12·00–18·00	50	15·00	50	16·00	50
No. 15†	.....	....	12·00	44	13·00	44
No. 16	20·00	54	19·00	54	19·00	54
No. 17	21·00	54	17·00	48	18·00	50–54
No. 18	25·00	50	12·50	56	14·00	56
No. 19	25·00	50	22·00	54	23·10	54
No. 20	16·00	54	18·30	54	17·20	54
No. 21	.....	....	16·50	54	19·15	54
No. 22	15·00	54	17·00	54	18·00	54
No. 23	.....	....	13·00	48	13·00	48
No. 24	30·00	48	24·00	50	24·00	50
No. 25	24·00	50	20·00	52	20·00	50
No. 26†	.....	....	12·00	48	13·00	48
No. 27	26·00	50	17·50	52	18·50	50
No. 28	22·50	50	18·00	45	20·00	48
No. 29	22·00	48	20·00	48	20·00	48
No. 30	30·00	48	23·60	48	25·00	48
No. 31	27·50	48	22·00	48	23·30	48
No. 32	18·00	45	22·00	48	24·00	48
No. 33	27·00	48	22·05	48	23·10	48
Packers and wrappers—						
No. 1†	.....	....	15·00	54	15·00	54
No. 2	18·50	50	15·00	48	16·00	48
No. 3	18·00	54	12·00	54	15·00	54
No. 4	18·00	54	16·00	54	20·00	54
No. 5	.....	....	13·00	48	14·00	48
No. 6	25·00	54	20·35	60	20·60	60
No. 7	18·00	50	15·00	56	16·50	56
No. 8	21·00	50	13·50	48	13·50	48
No. 9	.....	....	20·00	54	21·00	54
No. 10	.....	....	22·00	48	23·10	48
No. 11	23·00	54	21·00	54	20·85	54
No. 12	.....	....	20·00	48	22·00	48
No. 13	24·00	50	17·50	52	18·00	50
No. 14	24·00	50	20·00	52	20·00	50
No. 15	.....	....	12·50	....	12·50	54
No. 16	15·00	50	15·00	48	15·00	48
No. 17	.....	....	19·20	48	23·30	....
Cake wrappers, female—						
No. 1	8·00–12·00	54	10·00	....	10·00	....
No. 2	11·00	44	11·75	56	11·50	46
No. 3	12·50	44	12·50	48	13·10	48
No. 4	.....	....	13·30	44	13·45	44
No. 5	12·00–15·00	44	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 6	15·00	48	13·00	48	13·00	48
No. 7	.....	....	17·50	48	18·50	50
No. 8	12·00	50	13·00	48	13·00	48
No. 9	12·50	48	12·50	54	12·50	54
No. 10	10·00–15·00	48	12·50	54	12·50	48
No. 11	.....	....	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 12	.....	....	12·50	48	15·00	48
No. 13	15·00	48	14·00	48	15·00	48
No. 14	12·00–15·00	48	14·00	48	14·00	48
No. 15	12·75	48	14·00	48	14·00	48
Deliverymen—						
No. 1	24·00	55	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 2	18·00	50	19·00	45	21·00	45
No. 3	24·85	54	20·00	54	18·00–25·00	54
No. 4	24·00	54	14·00	54	18·00	54
No. 5	20·00	54	23·00	54	24·00	54
No. 6	27·00	54	18·00–21·00	54	23·00	54
No. 7	26·00	54	22·00	54	23·00	54
No. 8	25·00	54	20·50	60	20·50	60
No. 9	25·00–40·00	54	22·50	42	24·00	47
No. 10	.....	....	15·00	60	15·00	60
No. 11	18·00	44	15·00	50	15·00	50
No. 12	24·00	54	36·40	54	15·50–37·60	54
No. 13	21·00–25·00	54	19·00	54	26·00	54
No. 14	27·00	54	18·00–30·00	54	19·00–35·00	54
No. 15	25·00	50	22·50	50	22·50	50
No. 16	23·00	48	20·00	54	20·00	54
No. 17	24·50	48	22·40	55	23·50	55
No. 18	30·00	56	24·50	56	27·00	56
No. 19	24·00	50	20·70	50	20·70	50
No. 20	30·00	....	23·00	45	23·00	45
No. 21	25·00	50	22·05	56	22·35	56
No. 22	31·00	54	22·00	54	23·00	54
No. 23	.....	....	22·50	....	24·20	....
No. 24	22·00	54	17·00	56	17·00	56
No. 25	27·00	50	23·60	50	28·65	50
No. 26	23·50	54	22·00	54–60	25·70	50–60
No. 27	25·00–35·00	....	20·00	50	23·00	50
No. 28	30·95	....	24·80	52	27·05	50
No. 29	24·00	48	23·00	48	23·00	48
No. 30	22·00	48	20·00	48	22·00	48
No. 31	21·50	48	18·00	48	22·00	48
No. 32	24·00	44	23·00	44	22·00	44
No. 33	20·00	48	18·00	54	19·50	48
No. 34	20·00	48	19·50	54	21·00	54
No. 35	26·00	50	23·00	54	23·00	54
No. 36	27·50	48	23·00	48	24·50	48
No. 37	25·50	48	19·20	48	24·50	48
No. 38	26·00	48	23·00	44	24·50	....
No. 39	17·50–31·50	48	22·35	48–54	26·00	48–54
No. 40	26·00	48	22·00	48	22·70	48
BISCUITS						
Mixers—						
No. 1	17·25	50	15·00	50	17·50	50
No. 2	18·00	46¾	20·00	46¾	20·00	46¾
No. 3	21·00	59	18·50	55	19·25	55
No. 4	24·00	55	23·50	55	23·50	55
No. 5	.....	....	16·50	55	16·50	55
No. 6	30·00	48	23·00	54	23·00	54
No. 7	27·50	55	22·80	53	20·40	48
No. 8	18·15	46½	17·30	48	18·25	48
No. 9	26·00	45½	17·95	48	19·10	48
No. 10	24·00	44	22·00	45	23·40	45
No. 11	30·00	44	27·00	45	27·00	45
No. 12	16·00	49½	20·00	49½	20·00	49½
No. 13	.....	....	24·75	45	30·00	45
No. 14	31·00	47½	23·80	47½	23·80	47½
No. 15	.....	....	35·00	42½	35·00	42½
Machine operators—						
No. 1	17·25	50	15·00	50	17·50	50
No. 2	21·00	46¾	20·00	46¾	20·00	46¾
No. 3	18·00	59	16·60	55	17·60	55
No. 4	20·00	55	18·00	55	18·00	55
No. 5	.....	....	16·50	55	16·50	55
No. 6	24·30	54	22·00	50	22·00	50
No. 7	26·25	55	20·00	50	20·00	50
No. 8	19·15	42½	20·15	48	20·15	48
No. 9	28·00	44	22·00	45	22·00	45
No. 10	35·00	44	23·85	45	26·10	45

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BISCUITS—*Concluded*						
Machine operators— Concluded						
No. 11	18·00	45½	14·90	48	17·75	48
No. 12	.....	....	19·35	45	19·35	45
Oven tenders—						
No. 1	12·00	46¾	11·00	46¾	11·00	46¾
No. 2	18·00	59	16·60	55	17·60	55
No. 3	22·00	55	19·00–	55	18·00–	55
			22·50		21·50	
No. 4	.....	....	16·50	55	16·50	55
No. 5	20·00	55	15·40	53	13·80	47
No. 6	15·25	42½	17·30	48	21·60	48
No. 7	29·00	44	29·00	45	29·25	45
No. 8	20·00	44	24·75	45	24·75	45
No. 9	23·00	45½	14·90	48	17·75	48
No. 10	25·00	49½	20·00	49½	20·00	49½
No. 11	.....	....	19·35	45	19·35	45
No. 12	27·00	47½	24·30	47½	24·30	47½
No. 13	.....	....	22·50	42½	25·00	42½
Packers, female—						
No. 1	8·20	50	10·00	50	11·00	50
No. 2	12·00	46¾	10·00	46¾	10·00	46¾
No. 3	7·20–	59	9·90	55	9·90	55
	8·40					
No. 4	11·00	60	11·55	55	12·65	55
No. 5	10·80	54	10·00	50	10·00	50
No. 6	10·00	50	9·60	43	11·00	50
No. 7	11·45	40	10·80	45	10·80	45
No. 8	11·75	41½	12·00	50	12·00	50
No. 9	10·45–	44	12·50	45	12·60	45
	13·75					
No. 10	10·00–	44	12·60	45	12·60	45
	14·00					
No. 11	12·50	45½	12·55	48	13·90	48
No. 12	.....	....	10·00–	55	10·00–	55
			14·50		13·75	
No. 13	11·00	46½	11·00	46½	12·00	46½
No. 14	.....	....	11·50	45	12·15	45
No. 15	.....	....	14·00	47½	14·00	47½
No. 16	.....	....	11·40	42½	11·40	42½
Shippers—						
No. 1	17·25	50	17·50	50	19·50	50
No. 2	19·00	46¾	18·00	46¾	18·00	46¾
No. 3	15·00	59	14·00	55	14·00	55
No. 4	23·00	55	19·80	55	22·00	55
No. 5	18·00	55	14·00	55	13·75	55
No. 6	20·00	55	16·55	44	18·10	50
No. 7	30·00	49½	24·75	49½	24·75	49½
No. 8	25·00	47½	22·50	47½	22·50	47½
No. 9	.....	....	27·00	46	30·00	46
General helpers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	16·00	46¾	16·00	46¾
No. 2	10·00–	55	10·00–	55	10·00–	55
	12·50		12·00		12·00	
No. 3	18·90	54	18·00	50	18·00	50
No. 4	17·60	55	13·65	55	14·00	50
No. 5	10·00	30	10·75–	48	12·00–	48
			15·85		18·00	
No. 6	19·00	44	19·00	48	19·35	45
No. 7	18·00	44	18·00	45	18·00	45
No. 8	17·00	45½	14·05	48	16·30	48
No. 9	.....	....	17·50	50	18·00	60
No. 10	14·00	49½	13·35	49½	13·85	49½
No. 11	16·00–	47½	19·00	47½	19·00	47½
	22·00					
No. 12	.....	....	12·50	42½	12·50	42½
Deliverymen—						
No. 1	20·00	46¾	20·00	46¾	20·00	46¾
No. 2	18·00	59	16·50	55	16·50	55
No. 3	15·00–	55	15·00–	55	16·00–	55
	18·00		19·00		20·00	
No. 4	23·50	55	17·00–	55	17·00–	60
			21·00		21·00	
No. 5	22·00	50	16·50	46	18·00	50
No. 6	26·25	44	30·00	45	30·00	45
No. 7	20·00	45½	19·20	48	18·65	48
No. 8	.....	....	21·00	46	21·00	46

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CANDY						
Candy makers, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	16·80	48	18·25	48
No. 2	21·00–	59	19·80	55	19·80	55
	27·50					
No. 3	25·00	50	21·00	48	21·00	48
No. 4	21·00	50	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 5	24·00	49½	18·00	49½	18·30	49½
No. 6	19·50	50–	15·95–	55	15·95–	55
		60	19·80		19·80	
No. 7	18·00–	55	16·00–	55	16·00–	55
	28·00		25·00		25·00	
No. 8	16·00	54	15·00	40	18·00	48
No. 9	19·00–	55	12·00–	40	12·00–	40
	25·00		16·00		16·00	
No. 10	23·75	54	21·00	50	21·00	50
No. 11	22·00	55	22·75	55	22·50	50
No. 12	17·25–	47–	17·50–	50–	20·00–	50–
	28·50	53	24·00	60	28·00	60
No. 13	25·00	45	18·00	45	18·00	44½
No. 14	20·00	46½	22·20	46½	22·85	46½
No. 15	23·50	46½	25·00	46½	25·00	46½
No. 16	16·00–	49	16·00–	49	16·00–	49
	24·00		25·00		25·00	
No. 17	25·00	49½	18·00	49½	18·00	49½
No. 18	.....	....	23·40	47½	23·40	47½
Chocolate dippers, female—						
No. 1	12·50	55	13·45	48	13·45	48
No. 2	8·40–	59	10·75	55	10·25	55
	9·05					
No. 3	9·00	50	8·50	48	9·00	48
No. 4	15·00	44	14·00	44	12·30	44
No. 5	13·00	55	8·40	40	9·20	40
No. 6	.....	....	10·00	40	12·00	48
No. 7	12·95	54	11·00	50	11·00	50
No. 8	13·50	45	12·50	45	12·50	44½
No. 9	15·35	46½	15·95	46½	15·10	46½
No. 10	16·50	46½	16·00	46½	16·00	46½
No. 11	15·00	49	15·00	46½	15·00	46½
No. 12	.....	....	14·00	47½	14·00	47½
Packers, female—						
No. 1	12·50	54	12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 2	7·20	59	9·35	55	9·35	55
No. 3	12·00	50	10·00	48	10·00	48
No. 4	8·00	50	7·50	48	8·00	48
No. 5	11·00	44	8·00	44	10·10	44
No. 6	14·00	44	11·00	44	13·20	44
No. 7	18·00	50	14·60	48	14·95	48
No. 8	12·00	55	8·40	40	9·20	40
No. 9	10·80–	54	10·00	50	10·00	50
	12·95					
No. 10	10·00	50	9·60	43	11·00	50
No. 11	13·00	45	12·50	45	12·50	44½
No. 12	15·80	46½	14·15	46½	14·95	46½
No. 13	18·60	46½	16·75	46½	18·60	46½
No. 14	12·30	46½	11·00	....	12·50	46½
No. 15	15·25	46½	15·00	46½	15·00	46½
No. 16	12·50	49	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 17	11·00	46½	11·00	46½	12·00	46½
No. 18	.....	....	14·00	47½	14·00	47½
Shippers, male—						
No. 1	18·50	50	16·30	48	17·75	48
No. 2	15·00	59	14·00	55	14·00	55
No. 3	18·00	50	17·00	48	16·00	48
No. 4	27·50	54	23·50	50	23·00	50
No. 5	18·00	55	14·00	55	13·75	55
No. 6	15·00	55	12·00	40	12·00	40
No. 7	20·00	55	16·55	44	18·10	50
No. 8	23·25	49½	22·30	46½	22·50	46½
No. 9	21·70	49½	20·00	43	22·00	49½
No. 10	22·00	46½	20·00	46½	22·00	46½
No. 11	20·00–	49	20·00–	49	20·00–	49
	28·00		25·00		25·00	
No. 12	30·00	49½	24·75	49½	24·75	49½
No. 13	25·00	47½	22·50	47½	22·50	47½

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CANDY—*Concluded*						
Labourers and helpers, male—						
No. 1	16·30	55	14·40	48	15·85	48
No. 2	15·00	50	11·50	48	11·00	48
No. 3	15·00–18·00	49½	16·00	49½	15·00	49½
No. 4	.....	....	16·25	50	20·40	50
No. 5	16·20	54	13·00	50	13·00	50
No. 6	17·60	55	13·65	55	14·00	50
No. 7	20·90	46½	23·05	46½	22·60	46½
No. 8	18·00–27·00	49½	22·00	49½	22·00	49½
No. 9	.....	....	18·00	46½	18·00	46½
No. 10	14·00	49½	12·35–16·00	49½	12·35–16·00	49½
No. 11	16·00–22·00	47½	15·20–19·00	47½	15·20–19·00	47½
Helpers, female—						
No. 1	12·50	55	9·60	48	10·55	48
No. 2	8·00	44	9·00	44	10·10	44
No. 3	7·00	44	8·00	44	8·00	44
No. 4	.....	....	10·50	48	10·85	48
No. 5	8·00	55	6·00	40	6·00	40
No. 6	10·20–15·10	42–49	8·75–14·50	46–62	7·35–11·45	42–52
No. 7	12·50	46½	12·50	46½	12·50	46½
No. 8	14·25	46½	14·00	46½	14·00	46½
MEAT PRODUCTS	hour		hour		hour	
Stockyard men—						
No. 1	·35–·45	55	·32–·42	47½	·36–·48	47½
No. 2	·334*	60	·36	55	·36	50
No. 3	.....	....	·27	48	·35	48
No. 4	·45	55	·40	55	·40	55
No. 5	.....	....	·35	50	·42	48
No. 6	·45	58	·46	48	·56	48
No. 7	.....	....	·40	48–55	·47	48–55
No. 8	·417	48	·33	48	·46	48
No. 9	.....	....	·40	54	·46	54
No. 10	·45	49	·485	48	·57	48
No. 11	·45	48	·40	48	·40	48
Slaughterers—						
No. 1	·57	50	·40	48	·49	48
No. 2	·45–·60	55	·42–·57	47½	·46–·64	47½
No. 3	·40–·50	55	·37–·47	47½	·36–·53	47½
No. 4	·55	40	·50	50	·60	50
No. 5	·55	55	·40	50	·40	50
No. 6	.....	....	·40–·50	50	·47–·57	44
No. 7	·40–·50	55	·47	55	·50	55
No. 8	·60	50	·56	50	·56	50
No. 9	·55	48	·575	48	·68	48
No. 10	·47	48	·50	48	·60	48
No. 11	·52	48	·45	48	·545	48
No. 12	·40–·55	48	·39–·54	48	·45–·69	48
No. 13	·40	50	·35	50	·45	50
No. 14	·40–·70	48	·38–·68	48	·47–·69	48
No. 15	·43–·53	48	·33–·43	48	·45–·55	48
No. 16	.....	....	·40	48–54	·55	48–54
No. 17	.....	....	·40	54	·465	54
No. 18	·40–·55	49	·495	48	·59	48
No. 19	·44–·63	50	·42–·57	48	·45–·65	48
Hide trimmers—						
No. 1	·35–·40	55	·32–·37	47½	·39–·42	47½
No. 2	·30–·45	40	·30	54	·35	50
No. 3	·48	55	·48	55	·48	55
No. 4	·45	48	·47	48	·57	48
No. 5	.....	....	·33	50	·36	52
No. 6	·592	54	·535	50	·67	50
No. 7	·33–·40	55	·35–·40	48–55	·45–·52	48–55
No. 8	·425	48	·36	48	·49	48
No. 9	.....	....	·42	48–54	·525	48–54

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Hide trimmers—Con.						
No. 10	.....	....	·375	54	·465	54
No. 11	·40	49	·45	48	·525	48
No. 12	·465	50	·425	48	·50	48
General butchers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·30–·37	50	·38–·47	48
No. 2	·30	40	·30–·35	50	·35–·40	50
No. 3	·40	45	·40	50	·45	50
No. 4	·39	50	·34–·46	48	·37–·50	48
No. 5	·35–·54	50	·30–·50	50	·38–·57	50
No. 6	·49	48	·50	48	·60	48
No. 7	.....	....	·47	50	·55	41
No. 8	.....	....	·39–·49	48	·45–·54	48
No. 9	·35–·60	55	·35–·60	48–55	·47–·66	48–55
No. 10	·45	48	·37	48	·55	48
No. 11	.....	....	·40	48–54	·55	48–54
No. 12	.....	....	·35	48–54	·475	48–54
No. 13	·38–·70	54	·32–·62	54	·45–·77	48
No. 14	.....	....	·40	54	·465	54
No. 15	·40–·50	49	·495	48	·60	48
No. 16	·75	48	·50	48	·55	48
Boners—						
No. 1	·40	45	·35–·40	50	·40–·43	50
No. 2	·35	55	·35	55	·40	55
No. 3	·38	55	·40	55	·45	55
No. 4	·50	48	·52	48	·62	48
No. 5	.....	....	·40	50	·52	50
No. 6	·45–·55	48	·40	48	·525	48
No. 7	·35	55	·32–·40	48–55	·45–·50	48–55
No. 8	·40–·48	48	·35	48	·49	48
No. 9	.....	....	·425	54	·45	54
No. 10	·50	49	·505	48	·59	48
No. 11	·44	50	·425	48	·50	48
Trimmers—						
No. 1	·40	55	·35	47½	·40	47½
No. 2†	·16	50	·20	48	·24	48
No. 3	·45	55	·40	50	·40	50
No. 4	·48	55	·35	55	·40	55
No. 5	·58	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 6	·33	48	·40	48	·495	48
No. 7	·45	48	·47	48	·57	48
No. 8†	.....	....	·295	48	·38	48
No. 9	·25	44	·37	48–55	·48	48–55
No. 10	·50	48	·55	48	·69	48
Curers and cellarmen—						
No. 1	·35	45	·30	50	·35	50
No. 2	·40	55	·32	47½	·39	47½
No. 3	·50	50	·42	48	·45	48
No. 4	·50	55	·35	55	·40	55
No. 5	.....	....	·30	50	·375	44
No. 6	·45–·55	55	·40–·53	55	·40–·55	55
No. 7	·45	55	·48	55	·48	55
No. 8	·45	50	·37	50	·44	50
No. 9	·56	50	·53	50	·54	50
No. 10	·52	48	·55	48	·655	48
No. 11	·48	48	·47	48	·57	48
No. 12	·35–·44	48	·39–·49	48	·45–·59	48
No. 13	·30–·35	54	·325	50	·45	50
No. 14	·40–·45	48	·385	48	·48	48
No. 15	·30–·40	55	·32–·42	48–55	·45–·53	48–55
No. 16	·45	48	·40	48	·53	48
No. 17	·425	48	·35	48	·47	48
No. 18	.....	....	·33	48–55	·45	48–54
No. 19	·37–·45	54	·35–·42	54	·45–·52	48
No. 20	.....	....	·40	54	·45	54
No. 21	·45	49	·475	48	·56	48
No. 22	·44–·50	50	·425	48	·45–·50	48
No. 23	·40–·50	48	·425	48	·425	48

*1930. †Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MEAT PRODUCTS—*Continued*						
Sausage cutters, male—						
No. 1	·40	55	·40	47½	·46	47½
No. 2	·35	55	·32	47½	·40	47½
No. 3†	·25	55	·21	47½	·26	47½
No. 4	·50	55	·40	55	·40	50
No. 5	·30	50	·35	50	·42	50
No. 6	·45	48	·46	48	·56	48
No. 7	·30	54	·325	50	·47	50
No. 8	·40	48	·385	48	·51	48
No. 9†	·27	48	·26	48	·36	48
No. 10	·41	48	·33	48	·47	48
Casing makers, male—						
No. 1	·35–·45	55	·35	47½	·42	47½
No. 2†	·25	55	·20	47½	·26	47½
No. 3	·30	40	·30	50	·35	50
No. 4	·33	50	·35	48	·39	48
No. 5	·50	55	·35	55	·35	50
No. 6	.....	....	·40	50	·475	44
No. 7	·52	55	·60	55	·45	55
No. 8	·40–·43	50	·38	50	·44	50
No. 9	·42	48	·44	48	·535	48
No. 10†	·30	48	·305	48	·39	48
No. 11	·35–·52	48	·40–·49	48	·45–·59	48
No. 12†	·26–·34	48	·25–·34	48	·34–·39	48
No. 13	·40–·45	48	·40	48	·48	48
No. 14	·35	54	·375	50	·49	50
No. 15	·40	55	·37	48–55	·48	48–55
No. 16	·40	48	·35	48	·48	48
No. 17	.....	....	.....	....	.....	....
No. 18	.....	....	·38	54	·45	54
No. 19	·40	54	·36	54	·48	48
No. 20	·375	54	·325	54	·45	48
No. 21	·40	49	·46	48	·545	48
No. 22	·44	50	·425	48	·45–·52	48
No. 23	.....	....	·40	48	·40	48
Sausage makers, male—						
No. 1	·30–·40	45	·35	50	·35	50
No. 2	.....	....	·32–·40	48	·37–·46	48
No. 3	.....	....	·36	50	·34	50
No. 4	.....	....	·35	50	·40	44
No. 5	·50	55	·40	55	·45	55
No. 6	·35–·59	48	·39–·49	48	·45–·59	48
No. 7	·375	54	·375	50	·49	50
No. 8	·35–·50	50	·35–·42	48–55	·45–·52	48–55
No. 9	.....	....	·37	48–58	·47	48–52
No. 10	.....	....	·475	54	·45	54
No. 11	·44–·50	48	·425	48	·475	48
No. 12	.....	....	·45	48	·50	48
Sausage makers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	·21	48	·25	48
No. 2	·26–·34	48	·25–·37	48	·34–·44	48
No. 3	.....	....	·25	48	·36	48
No. 4	.....	....	·29	54	·36	48
No. 5	.....	....	·225	54	·286	48
No. 6	·318	44	·30	48	·35	48
No. 7	·30	48	·30	48	·32	48
Lard makers, male—						
No. 1	·367	60	·33	50	·35	50
No. 2	·35	55	·32	47½	·37–·40	47½
No. 3	·38	50	·30–·40	48	·35–·45	48
No. 4	·55	55	·315	55	·35	60
No. 5	.....	....	·36	50	·30	50
No. 6	.....	....	·30	55	·395	55
No. 7	·45	55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 8	·42	50	·32	50	·43	50
No. 9	·44	48	·47	48	·57	48
No. 10	·35–·50	48	·39–·54	48	·45–·64	48
No. 11	·40	48	·35	48	·47	48
No. 12	.....	....	·325	50	·45	50
No. 13	·425	55	·40	48–55	·50	48–55
No. 14	.....	....	·30	48–55	·45	48–54
Lard makers, male— Concluded						
No. 15	·275	54	·325	54	·50	48
No. 16	.....	....	·39	54	·465	54
No. 17	.....	....	·35	48	·45	48
No. 18	·50	48	·45	48	·50	48
Lard makers, female—						
No. 1	·25	55	·21	47½	·26	47½
No. 2	·29	48	·29	48	·375	48
No. 3	·26–·34	48	·25–·34	48	·34–·39	48
No. 4	.....	....	·25	48	·36	44
No. 5	·25	48	·25	48	·36	48
No. 6	.....	....	·25	48–55	·36	48–55
No. 7	.....	....	·29	48	·37	44
No. 8	·312	48	·29	54	·286	48
No. 9	.....	....	·35	48	·43	48
No. 10	·275	50	·30	48	·35	48
Fertilizers—						
No. 1	·40	55	·35	47½	·40	47½
No. 2	·35	55	·32	47½	·36	47½
No. 3	·50	55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 4	·42	50	·38	50	·38	50
No. 5	.....	....	·39	48	·46	48
No. 6	·45	48	·46	48	·56	48
No. 7	·40	60	·375	50	·48	50
No. 8	·50	48	·38	48	·52	48
No. 9	·45	48	·33	48	·45	48
No. 10	.....	....	·30	48–56	·45	48–54
No. 11	·40	54	·425	54	·555	48
No. 12	·375	54	·325	54	·45	48
No. 13	·35–·45	49	·45	48	·565	48
No. 14	·44	50	·425	48	·50	48
Coolers and freezers—						
No. 1	·33	45	·30	50	·35	50
No. 2	·40	50	·44	50	·44	50
No. 3	·35–·47	55	·37	47½	·41	47½
No. 4	.....	....	·30	48	·37	48
No. 5	·48	48	·485	48	·585	48
No. 6	·46	48	·46	48	·565	48
No. 7	.....	....	·40	50	·46	50
No. 8	·35–·55	48	·39–·44	48	·45–·54	48
No. 9	·425	60	·35	50	·47	50
No. 10	·40	48	·365	48	·485	48
No. 11	·40	48	·44	48	·47	48
No. 12	·30–·40	55	·32–·42	48–55	·45–·52	48–55
No. 13	·40–·47	48	·35	48	·47	48
No. 14	·37–·45	54	·35	54	·50	48
No. 15	.....	....	·375	54	·45	54
Packers—						
No. 1	·36	50	·32	47½	·36	47½
No. 2	.....	....	·34–·42	50	·34–·46	50
No. 3	·40	55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 4	·35	55	·35	55	·35	55
No. 5	·54	50	·46	50	·46	50
No. 6	·42	48	·46	48	·56	48
No. 7†	·29	48	·30	48	·385	48
No. 8	·35–·42	48	·405	48	·50	48
No. 9	·375	55	·35	48–55	·47	48–55
No. 10†	·25	44	·25	44–48	·36	44–48
No. 11	·60	50	·35	48	·45	48
No. 12†	.....	....	·25	48	·36	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	·20–·30	60	·333	60	·36	55
No. 2	·40–·45	55	·32–·42	47½	·36–·46	47½
No. 3	·40	50	·38	48	·44	48
No. 4	·40	50	·34	48	·37	48
No. 5	·45	55	·30	55	·35	55
No. 6	.....	....	·30	54	·375	55
No. 7	·43	50	·37	50	·43	50
No. 8	·45	48	·46	48	·56	48
No. 9	.....	....	·36	50	·40	50
No. 10	·45	48	·50	48	·63	48
No. 11	·35	55	·35–·40	48–55	·45–·50	48–55
No. 12	·458	48	·36	48	·45	48

†Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MEAT PRODUCTS—*Concluded*						
Shippers—Conc.						
No. 13	·50	54	·42	54	·505	48
No. 14	.....	....	·36	55	·45	54
No. 15	·40-·48	48	·44	48	·55	48
No. 16	·50-·60	50	·52	48	·58	48
No. 17	·50	48	·38	48	·45	48
Motor truck drivers—						
No. 1	·367	60	·37	60	·37	60
No. 2	·36-·40	60	·42	47½	·46	47½
No. 3	·36	60	·416	48	·46	48
No. 4	·527	55	·454	55	·454	55
No. 5	·384	60	·40	50	·48	48
No. 6	·50	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 7	·48	48	·54	48	·625	48
No. 8	·54-·73	48	·55	48	·65	49
No. 9	·35	60	·40	50	·52	50
No. 10	·48	48	·46	48	·59	48
No. 11	·30-·50	60	·50	48-54	·54	48-55
No. 12	.....	....	·364	55	·52	48-50
No. 13	·50	54	·445	54	·63	48
No. 14	.....	....	·42	54	·51	54
No. 15	·53	49	·53	48	·62	48
No. 16	·535	50	·50	48	·55	48
No. 17	·50	48	·40	48	·45	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·45	50	·64	48
No. 2	·483	56	·445	56	·445	56
No. 3	·535	56	·505	48	·57	48
No. 4	·44	56	·38	60	·52	48
No. 5	·75	60	·545	55	·60	50
No. 6	.....	....	·35	56	·444	56
No. 7	·50	56	·48	56	·52	50
No. 8	·62-·73	48	·70	48	·805	48
No. 9	.....	....	·382	68	·41	70
No. 10	·61-·64	48	·70-·75	48	·835	48
No. 11	·535	56	·52	50	·63	50
No. 12	·75	48	·74	48	·90	48
No. 13	·73	48	·69	48	·75	48
No. 14	·675	56	·625	48	·77	48
No. 15	·745	48	·63	48	·77	48
No. 16	.....	....	·568	52	·65	48
No. 17	·58	49	·595	48	·715	48
No. 18	·60	48	·60	48	·525	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	·42	56	·357	56	·357	56
No. 2	·42	56	·42	48	·48	48
No. 3	·54	84	·43	60	·47	48
No. 4	·583	60	·30	50	·35	55
No. 5	·545	55	·545	55	·545	55
No. 6	·42	56	·43	56	·50	50
No. 7	·45-·56	48	·54	48	·645	48
No. 8	·40-·46	48	·55-·59	48	·665	48
No. 9	·446	56	·42	50	·54	50
No. 10	·40	48	·44	48	·605	48
No. 11	·45	60	·40	48-55	·505	48-55
No. 12	·425	56	·475	48	·61	48
No. 13	.....	....	·465	48-55	·575	48
No. 14	·475	48	·40	48	·525	48
No. 15	·40	60	·475	48	·56	48
No. 16	·50-·70	48	·48	48	·56	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·25	50	·35	48
No. 2	·35	50	·30	54	·35	50
No. 3	·35-·40	55	·32-·39	47½	·36-·44	47½
No. 4	.....	....	·22-·38	48	·35-·45	48
No. 5	.....	....	·27-·35	50	·34-·42	50
No. 6	·38	50	·36	50	·42	50
No. 7	·42	48	·44	48	·535	48
No. 8	·35-·40	60	·30	50	·45	50
No. 9	·375	48	·35	48	·465	48
No. 10	·35	48	·33	48	·45	48
No. 11	·30-·37	55	·35	48-55	·45	48-55
No. 12	·40	....	·43	48	·50	48

Locality	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREWERY PRODUCTS						
Wash-house men—						
No. 1	20·00	47	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 2	21·00	50	21·00	50	21·00	48
No. 3	22·40	56	20·00	50	21·00	50
No. 4	21·00	60	22·80	60	22·80	60
No. 5	31·50	70	22·00	55	22·00	50
No. 6	21·00	60	20·35	55	20·50	50
No. 7	19·25	55	18·50	50	20·50	50
No. 8	18·00	60	24·00	60	24·00	60
No. 9	21·60	54	22·50	50	22·50	50
No. 10	28·00	48	25·20	48	28·00	48
No. 11	29·00	48	29·70	48	33·00	48
No. 12	.....	....	24·50	50	25·50	50
No. 13	.....	....	24·50-33·00	49	25·50-30·00	49
No. 14	21·00	45	24·50	45-50	25·50	45-50
No. 15	24·00	60	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 16	24·50	50	24·50	50	26·50	49
No. 17	.....	....	24·50	50	25·50	49
No. 18	20·00	50	25·00	50	25·50	50
No. 19	26·65	48	25·00	50	26·45	49
No. 20	27·00-30·00	60	26·45	50	27·55	50
No. 21	24·00	53	21·50	53	22·50	53
No. 22	24·00-27·00	53	24·00	47	26·00	47
No. 23	24·75	55	19·80	44	22·00	44
No. 24	31·60	44	31·60	44	31·60	44
No. 25	29·50	48	29·50	44	29·50	44
No. 26	36·00	48	35·75	44	35·75	44
Cellarmen—						
No. 1	20·00	47	20·00	44	16·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	20·00	45	20·00	45
No. 3	22·00	50	17·50	50	16·00	48
No. 4	22·00	49½	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 5	24·00	60	18·00	45	22·00	50
No. 6	19·25	55	18·50	50	20·50	50
No. 7	20·00	60	22·20	60	22·20	60
No. 8	24·30	54	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 9	.....	....	25·00	50	26·00	50
No. 10	22·00	45	24·50	45-50	25·50	45-50
No. 11	22·50	50	21·55	44	22·45	44
No. 12	30·00	60	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 13	.....	....	24·50-33·00	49	25·50-30·00	49
No. 14	.....	....	24·50	50	26·45	49
No. 15	24·50	50	24·50	50	26·50	49
No. 16	.....	....	24·50	50	25·50	49
No. 17	18·50-21·50	50	24·50	50	25·50	50
No. 18	26·65	48	27·50	50	26·45	49
No. 19	27·00-36·00	60	26·45	50	32·40	50
No. 20	25·00	53	24·50	53	24·50	53
No. 21	22·00	53	18·00	53	20·00	53
No. 22	26·00	53	24·00	47	26·00	47
No. 23	33·00	55	24·20	44	26·40	44
No. 24	35·90	50	35·90	50	35·90	50
No. 25	31·60	44	31·60	44	31·60	44
No. 26	29·50	48	29·50	48	29·50	44
No. 27	29·50	48	29·50	44	29·50	44
No. 28	29·50	48	29·50	48	29·50	44
No. 29	36·00	48	31·60	44	31·60	44
Kettlemen—						
No. 1	20·00	50	17·50	50	17·50	48
No. 2	38·50	70	33·00	60	29·50	50
No. 3	20·00	60	22·20	60	22·20	60
No. 4	24·30	54	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 5	.....	....	25·00	50	26·00	50
No. 6	23·00	45	25·00	45-50	25·50	45-50
No. 7	27·00	60	24·50	50	24·50	50
No. 8	30·00	50	35·00	50	36·50	49
No. 9	21·00	50	25·00	50	25·50	50
No. 10	30·00	53	28·00	47	30·00	47
No. 11	33·00	55	26·40	44	24·20	44
No. 12	33·00	44	33·00	44	33·00	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BREWERY PRODUCTS—*Concluded*						
Kettlemen—Con.						
No. 13	33·75	45	36·55	45	36·55	45
No. 14	34·00	48	34·00	44	34·00	44
No. 15	30·00	48	29·50	48	29·50	44
Bottlers, machine—						
No. 1	19·00	50	21·00	50	23·00	48
No. 2	25·00	49½	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 3	24·75	55	20·00	50	22·00	50
No. 4	18·00	60	22·20	60	22·20	60
No. 5	.....	....	25·00	50	26·00	50
No. 6	25·50	60	22·05	45	24·50	50
No. 7	24·50	50	24·50	50	26·45	49
No. 8	24·50	50	24·50	50	26·50	49
No. 9	18·00–22·00	50	24·50	50	25·50	50
No. 10	30·00	54	22·50	50	24·50	49
No. 11	30·00	60	26·45	50	27·55	50
No. 12	26·00	53	19·50	53	25·50	53
No. 13	25·00	53	22·00	47	23·50	47
No. 14	24·75	55	19·80	44	22·00	44
No. 15	33·35	44	33·00	44	33·00	44
No. 16	30·95	45	30·95	45	30·95	45
No. 17	30·90	48	30·00	48	31·50	48
No. 18	29·00	48	29·00	48	29·00	44
No. 19	29·00	48	29·00	44	29·00	44
No. 20	29·00	48	29·00	48	29·00	44
No. 21	.....	....	30·25	44	30·25	44
Bottlers, hand—						
No. 1	16·00–20·00	47	15·00–18·00	44	15·00–18·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	18·00	45	18·00	45
No. 3	.....	....	15·00	45	15·00	45
No. 4	.....	....	12·90	43	9·00	30
No. 5	20·15	56	20·35	55	20·50	50
No. 6	17·25	55	16·65	45	20·50	50
No. 7	19·25	55	18·50	50	20·50	50
No. 8	.....	....	22·50	50	23·50	50
No. 9	22·00	45	22·50	45–50	23·50	45–50
No. 10	17·60	44	19·80	44	20·70	44
No. 11	20·00	50	22·50	50	24·50	49
No. 12	.....	....	22·50	50	23·50	49
No. 13	16·00–18·50	50	22·50	50	23·50	50
No. 14	21·00–30·00	60	24·30	50	25·40	50
No. 15	22·50–25·00	53	23·50	53	25·00	53
No. 16	.....	....	12·50	32	18·35	47
No. 17	26·00	53	24·00	47	26·00	47
No. 18	.....	....	22·50	45	24·50	45
No. 19	31·25	50	31·25	50	31·25	50
No. 20	30·25	44	30·25	44	30·25	44
No. 21	.....	....	27·50	44	27·50	44
Motor truck drivers—						
No. 1	22·00	50	15·00	50	18·00	48
No. 2	.....	....	15·00	45	15·00	45
No. 3	24·00	49½	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 4	25·00	60	25·00	60	25·00	60
No. 5	.....	....	20·50	55	20·50	55
No. 6	.....	....	25·00	50	27·50	50
No. 7	22·00	45	25·00	45–50	26·00	45–50
No. 8	25·00	50	25·00	50	26·50	50
No. 9	30·00	60	25·00	54	25·00	54
No. 10	.....	....	24·50	50	23·00	....
No. 11	.....	....	25·00	50	26·00	49
No. 12	24·00–30·00	60	24·30	50	25·40	50
No. 13	25·00–32·50	60	20·00	60	22·00	60
No. 14	25·00	53	18·00	53	20·00	53
No. 15	30·00	53	25·00	47	27·00	47
No. 16	29·50	48	31·00	48	31·00	44
No. 17	29·50	48	29·50	44	29·50	44
No. 18	30·00	48	31·00	48	31·00	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Engineers—						
No. 1	30·00	47	30·00	44	30·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	30·00	50	30·00	50
No. 3	40·00	50	40·00	50	40·00	48
No. 4	30·00	49½	30·00	44	30·00	48
No. 5	37·00	60	40·00	70	40·00	60
No. 6	.....	....	28·75	66	29·75	66
No. 7	30·00	60	28·00	56	30·00	56
No. 8	33·00	79	33·20	84	28·00	56
No. 9	33·60	56	33·60	56	35·00	56
No. 10	.....	....	33·60	56	33·60	56
No. 11	35·00	45	40·00	45–50	45·00	48
No. 12	25·00	50	30·00	48	31·00	48
No. 13	.....	....	33·60	48	33·60	48
No. 14	.....	....	28·80	48	34·55	48
No. 15	33·60	56	33·60	48	34·10	48
No. 16	.....	....	40·00	48	40·00	48
No. 17	38·00	....	30·00	50	33·60	48
No. 18	43·20	72	28·80	56	39·50	56
No. 19	42·00	53	34·00	53	35·00	53
No. 20	36·00	53	26·55	47	28·50	47
No. 21	60·00	60	46·75	60	46·15	60
No. 22	37·90	48	35·00	48	36·50	48
No. 23	36·00	44	36·10	48	39·00	48
No. 24	37·90	48	36·10	48	37·60	48
No. 25	37·90	48	35·05	48	36·50	48
No. 26	30·50	56	35·00	56	35·00	56
No. 27	33·50	56	33·50	48	33·50	48
No. 28	37·50	56	29·00	48	29·00	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	20·00	47	15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 2	.....	....	15·00	45	15·00	45
No. 3	20·00	72	20·00	50	20·00	48
No. 4	27·00	60	27·00	56	28·00	56
No. 5	27·00	79	24·65	56	26·90	56
No. 6	28·00	56	28·00	56	30·00	56
No. 7	23·00	60	22·20	70	26·60	70
No. 8	26·00	45	26·00	45–50	27·00	48
No. 9	27·50	56	28·00	48	28·50	48
No. 10	30·00	60	28·00	48	28·80	48
No. 11	28·00	53	23·50	53	24·50	53
No. 12	20·00	53	18·00	48	20·00	48
No. 13	28·00	53	20·60	47	22·00	47
No. 14	31·00	56	29·00	56	30·80	56
No. 15	28·50	56	28·50	48	28·50	48
No. 16	31·00	56	29·00	48	29·00	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	15·00	47	15·00	44	15·00	44
No. 2	18·00	50	13·75	50	13·75	48
No. 3	.....	....	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 4	20·70	56	22·20	60	22·55	55
No. 5	.....	....	22·20	60	22·00	50
No. 6	19·60	56	20·35	55	20·50	50
No. 7	21·00	60	18·50	50	20·50	50
No. 8	21·60	60	22·00	55	22·00	50
No. 9	19·60	56	16·65	45	22·00	50
No. 10	26·00	48	23·40	48	26·00	48
No. 11	.....	....	24·50	50	25·50	50
No. 12	.....	....	22·50	49	23·50	49
No. 13	24·00	60	22·50	50	22·50	50
No. 14	24·00	60	20·25	45	22·50	50
No. 15	.....	....	22·50	50	24·50	49
No. 16	.....	....	22·50	50	23·50	49
No. 17	.....	....	27·50	44	27·50	44
PULP AND PAPER						
A—PULP						
*Wood handlers**—	hour		hour		hour	
No. 1	.....	....	·34–·36	48	·37–·39	48
No. 2	.....	....	·28	48	·33	48
No. 3	·34	54	·29	54	·32	60
No. 4	·40	48	·275	54	·35	54
No. 5	.....	....	·36	48–72	·38	48–72
No. 6	·30	48–54	·31	48	·36	48

*Includes boom men, pond men, conveyormen, sorters, barkermen, and other wood room labourers.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Continued*						
A—PULP—*Continued*						
Wood handlers—Conc.*						
No. 7	·43	54	·36	48	·41	48
No. 8	·37	48	·37	52	·41	42–52
No. 9	·32	54	·34	48	·40	48
No. 10	·30–·40	48–60	·30–·35	45–48	·30–·37	45–60
No. 11	.....	....	·35	48	·385	48
No. 12	·30	60	·23	48	·275	48
No. 13	·30	72	·24	72	·28	72
No. 14	.....	....	·35	54	·39	54
No. 15	·30–·33	54–60	·32	54–72	·37	54–66
No. 16	.....	....	·35	48	·40	48
No. 17	.....	....	·32	48	·40	48
No. 18	·40	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 19	·35	60	·37	54	·44	48
No. 20	·45	35	·44	48	·50	48
No. 21	·48	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 22	·56	48	·36	48	·44	48
No. 23	.....	....	·315	53	·345	53
No. 24	·37	54	·35	58	·41	58
No. 25	·40	66	·44	48	·51	48
No. 26	·41	48	·40	48	·41	48
No. 27	·40	48	·43	42	·51	44
No. 28	·42	48	·43	36	·55	48
No. 29	·40	48	·43	42	·51	44
No. 30	·45	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 31	·45	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 32	.....	....	·45	48	·51	48
No. 33	·40	48	·42	48	·575	48
Chippermen—						
No. 1	·37	54	·275	60	·35	54
No. 2	.....	....	·36	48	·39	48
No. 3	·32	54	·31	48	·36	48
No. 4	·40	48	·39	48	·44	48
No. 5	·37–·38	48–54	·36–·38	48–58	·40–·41	48–58
No. 6	·45	54	·36	48–57	·40	51–60
No. 7	.....	....	·36	54	·40	48
No. 8	.....	....	·37	48	·41	48
No. 9	·35	54	·36	72	·40	60
No. 10	·40	54	·37	48	·41	48
No. 11	.....	....	·50	48	·55	48
No. 12	·44	48	·43–·45	48	·51–·53	48
No. 13	·45	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 14	·40	48	·43	40	·51	44
No. 15	·40	48	·49	48	·59	48
No. 16	·62	48	·52	48	·60	48
No. 17	·44	72	·51	48	·57	48
No. 18	·45	48	·44	48	·52	48
No. 19	·50	48	·47	48	·55	48
No. 20	.....	....	·34–·35	48	·40–·42	48
No. 21	.....	....	·45	48	·51	48
Grindermen—						
No. 1	.....	....	·44	48	·47	48
No. 2	.....	....	·35	48	·40	48
No. 3	.....	....	·43	53	·45	53
No. 4	·34	48	·32	48	·37	48
No. 5	·48	48	·45	48	·49	48
No. 6	·38–·48	48	·44	36–48	·48	36–48
No. 7	·46	48	·40	48	·44	48
No. 8	·325	....	·27	48	·32	48
No. 9	·34	72	·27	72	·31	72
No. 10	.....	....	·46	48	·50	48
No. 11	·395	48	·27	48	·30	48
No. 12	·42–·45	48	·42–·43	48	·46–·47	36–48
No. 13	.....	....	·41	48–54	·47	48–54
No. 14	·38	48	·38	36	·41	36
No. 15	·48	48	·45–·47	42–48	·53–·55	48
No. 16	.....	....	·44	48	·47	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Grindermen—Conc.						
No. 17	·56	48	·45	48	·54	48
No. 18	·55	48	·52	48	·60	48
No. 19	·45	48	·45	48	·53	48
No. 20	·60	48	·58	48	·64	48
No. 21	·45	48	·45	48	·53	48
No. 22	·45	48	·46–·48	48	·56–·60	48
No. 23	·45	48	·46	48	·54	48
No. 24	.....	....	·50	48	·62	48
No. 25	·43	48	·38	48	·425	48
No. 26	.....	....	·50	48	·56	48
Acid makers—						
No. 1	.....	....	·68	48	·71	48
No. 2	·545	50	·51	51	·54	51
No. 3	·48	48	·44	56	·50	54
No. 4	.....	....	·59	48	·64	48
No. 5	·61	52	·61	52	·73	52
No. 6	·72	48	·68	48	·73	48
No. 7	·60	48	·53	48	·57	48
No. 8	·695	48	·55	48	·59	48
No. 9	·53	48	·48	48	·53	48
No. 10	.....	....	·64	48	·68	48
No. 11	·75	48	·74	48	·78	48
No. 12	·82	48	·77	48	·86	48
No. 13	.....	....	·68	36	·77	48
No. 14	·74	48	·67	56	·74	48
No. 15	·65	60	·59	48	·63	48
No. 16	.....	....	·565	48	·595	48
No. 17	·54	48	·54	54	·64	54
No. 18	·67	48	·69	42	·78	48
No. 19	·65	48	·69	48	·79	48
No. 20	·75	48	·70	48	·79	48
No. 21	·65	48	·61	48	·69	48
No. 22	·75	48	·82	48	·90	48
No. 23	·58	48	·49	48	·62	48
No. 24	·56	48	·42	48	·465	48
No. 25	.....	....	·65	48	·72	48
No. 26	·625	56	·52	48	·65	48
Digester cooks—						
No. 1	·545	50	·655	51	·69	51
No. 2	·70	48	·66	56	·76	56
No. 3	.....	....	·80	48	·83	48
No. 4	.....	....	·855	57	·90	57
No. 5	·56	48	·495	48	·59	48
No. 6	·68	48	·65	48	·71	48
No. 7	·80	48	·73	48	·79	48
No. 8	·90	52	·89	52	·95	52
No. 9	·78–·85	48	·70–·79	48	·74–·83	48
No. 10	.....	....	·63	48	·70	48
No. 11	.....	....	·75	48	·79	48
No. 12	·88-1·05	48	·81–·90	48	·94	48
No. 13	·85	48	·82	48	·88	48
No. 14	.....	....	·70	48	·75	48
No. 15	.....	....	·82	36	·92	48
No. 16	·85	56	·78	56	·85	48
No. 17	·68	60	·62	48	·70	56
No. 18	.....	....	·68	48	·71	48
No. 19	·84	48	·84	48	·89	53
No. 20	·77	40	·69	48	·72	48
No. 21	·805	48	·74	48	·83	48
No. 22	·88	48	·86	48	·97	48
No. 23	·68	48	·68	48	·68	48
No. 24	·80	83	·83	48	·93	48
No. 25	.....	....	·69	48	·76	48
No. 26	·78	48	·82	48	·92	48
No. 27	·80	48	·78	48	·88	48
No. 28	·80	48	·83	48	·93	48
No. 29	.....	....	·60	48	·68	48
No. 30	·65	48	·545	48	·72	48
No. 31	·70	56	·57	48	·71	48
Blow-pit men—						
No. 1	·39–·44	50	·36–·41	51	·39–·44	51
No. 2	·46	48	·30	48	·35	48
No. 3	.....	....	·37	48	·40	48
No. 4	·46	48	·30	48	·35	48
No. 5	·36–·43	48–52	·37–·41	48–52	·45	48–52

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1926		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Continued*						
A—PULP—*Concluded*						
Blow-pit men—Conc.						
No. 6	·40–·47	48	·38–·39	48	·42–·43	48
No. 7			·30	48	·35	48
No. 8			·37	48	·41	48
No. 9	·45–·50	48	·45–·46	48	·50	48
No. 10	·40	48	·37	48	·44	48
No. 11			·33	48	·40	48
No. 12	·44	48	·43	36–48	·51	48
No. 13	·40	48	·40	48	·47	48
No. 14	·46	54	·42	48	·49	48
No. 15	·37	48	·35–·37	52	·43–·45	58
No. 16			·50	48	·58	48
No. 17	·40	48	·45	48	·53	48
No. 18	·45	48	·50	48	·60	48
No. 19	·45	48	·44	48	·52	48
No. 20	·50	48	·56	48	·62	48
No. 21	·48	48	·44	48	·52	48
No. 22	·42	48	·42	48	·55	48
No. 23			·45	48	·51	48
Screenmen—						
No. 1	·35	50	·325	51	·36	51
No. 2	·48	48	·41	48	·50	48
No. 3	·375	48	·35	36	·36	36
No. 4			·475	56	·50	56
No. 5	·33	48	·31	48	·36	48
No. 6	·48	48	·38	48	·43	48
No. 7	·48	48	·48	48	·52	48
No. 8	·36–·40	48–52	·35–·37	52	·41	52
No. 9	·45–·48	48	·44	36–48	·48	44–48
No. 10	·375	48	·495	48	·55	48
No. 11			·46	48	·50	48
No. 12	·40	48	·39	48	·43	48
No. 13			·42	48	·47	48
No. 14	·43–·47	48	·40–·43	36–48	·47–·51	48
No. 15	·48	60	·44	48	·51	48
No. 16	·50	48	·41	48	·49	48
No. 17	·54	48	·50	48	·58	48
No. 18			·44	48	·51	48
No. 19	·45	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 20	·50	48	·47	48	·51–·55	48
No. 21	·45	48	·485	48	·60	48
No. 22	·45	48	·48	48	·48	48
No. 23	·42	48	·46	48	·56	48
No. 24	·40–·44	48	·38–·42	48	·425	48
No. 25			·45	48	·51	48
No. 26	·525	56	·43	48	·545	48
Wet-machine men—						
No. 1	·40–·50	48	·30	48	·35	48
No. 2	·33	54	·31	48	·34	48
No. 3			·35	48	·40	48
No. 4			·40	48	·42	48
No. 5	·34	48	·31	48	·36	48
No. 6			·41	48	·46	48
No. 7	·325	66	·23	48	·32	48
No. 8	·32	72	·25	72	·29	72
No. 9			·27	48	·30	48
No. 10	·35–·42	48	·32–·43	48–72	·40–·47	48
No. 11			·32	48	·40	48
No. 12			·36	48–58	·40	48–58
No. 13	·35	48	·35	36	·38	36
No. 14	·40–·42	48	·40–·43	48	·47–·51	48
No. 15	·48	48	·39	48	·47	48
No. 16			·39	48	·42	48
No. 17	·38	48	·38	48	·47	48
No. 18	·40	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 19	·48	48	·50	48	·56	48
No. 20	·45	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 21	·45	48	·42	48	·525	48
No. 22			·45	48	·51	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
B—NEWSPRINT						
Beatermen—						
No. 1			·40	48	·43	48
No. 2			·40	48	·42	48
No. 3	·38	48	·31	48	·36	48
No. 4			·40	48	·44	48
No. 5	·35–·50	48	·32–·39	36–48	·37–·43	36–48
No. 6	·375	48	·345	48	·385	48
No. 7			·25	48	·30	48
No. 8			·37	48	·41	48
No. 9			·32	48	·40	48
No. 10	·43–·45	48	·35	48	·39	48
No. 11	·40	48	·43	36–48	·51	48
No. 12	·70	48	·38	48	·46	48
No. 13			·37	48	·40	48
No. 14	·43	48	·45	48	·55	48
No. 15	·41	48	·44	48	·52	48
No. 16	·52	48	·51	48	·59	48
No. 17	·45	48	·44	48	·51	48
No. 18	·45	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 19	·45	48	·41	48	·475	48
No. 20			·45	48	·51	48
Machine tenders—						
No. 1			1·45	48	1·58	48
No. 2	·64	48	·98	48	1·03	48
No. 3			1·45	48	1·53	48
No. 4	1·10	48	·76	48	·88	48
No. 5	1·38	48	1·33	48	1·42	48
No. 6			1·24	48	1·32	48
No. 7	1·20–1·51	48	1·16	48	1·20	48
No. 8	·97–1·30	48	·79–1·10	36	·83–1·14	36–48
No. 9	1·25	48	·945	48	1·05	48
No. 10			1·02	48	1·02	48
No. 11	1·50	48	1·34	48	1·41	48
No. 12			1·35	48	1·39	48
No. 13			1·37	48	1·53	48
No. 14	1·13	48	1·07	48	1·11	48
No. 15	1·36	48	1·26	48	1·30	48
No. 16	1·30	48	1·20	48	1·37	48
No. 17	1·18–1·49	48	1·19–1·40	48	1·28–1·53	48
No. 18			1·04–1·22	36	1·15–1·34	48
No. 19	1·27	48	1·05	48	1·22	48
No. 20			·88	48	·95	48
No. 21			1·19–1·49	48	1·31–1·63	48
No. 22	1·54	48	1·56–1·68	40	1·76–1·85	48
No. 23	1·54	48	1·46–1·49	48	1·57–1·60	48
No. 24	1·23	48	1·25–1·38	48	1·37–1·51	48
No. 25	1·51	48	1·48	48	1·70	48
No. 26	1·54	48	1·46	48	1·60	48
No. 27	1·30	48	1·29	48	1·38	48
No. 28			1·05–1·41	48	1·14–1·52	48
Back tenders—						
No. 1			1·29	48	1·41	48
No. 2	·45	48	·765	48	·82	48
No. 3			1·29	48	1·36	48
No. 4	·91	48	·60	48	·69	48
No. 5	1·17	48	1·16	48	1·24	48
No. 6			1·07	48	1·14	48
No. 7	·79–1·24	48	·61–·93	36–48	·65–·97	36–48
No. 8	·95	48	·765	48	·85	48
No. 9			·85	48	·85	48
No. 10	1·25	48	1·19	48	1·25	48
No. 11			1·21	48	1·25	48
No. 12			1·21	48	1·36	48
No. 13	1·08	48	1·04	48	1·08	48
No. 14	·93	48	·90	48	·94	48
No. 15	1·12	48	1·05	48	1·20	48
No. 16	1·00–1·34	48	·96–1·27	48	1·11–1·40	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Continued*						
B—NEWSPRINT—*Con.*						
Back tenders—Conc.						
No. 17			·88-	36	·98-	48
			1·05		1·16	
No. 18	1·09	48	·89	48	1·05	48
No. 19			·73	48	·79	48
No. 20			1·02-	48	1·14-	48
			1·32		1·45	
No. 21	1·36	48	1·39-	40	1·59-	48
			1·51		1·68	
No. 22	1·36	48	1·29-	48	1·39-	48
			1·32		1·42	
No. 23	1·04	48	1·08-	48	1·19-	48
			1·21		1·33	
No. 24	1·33	48	1·31	48	1·52	48
No. 25	1·36	48	1·29	48	1·42	48
No. 26	1·12	48	1·13	48	1·21	48
No. 27			·89-1·25	48	·97-1·35	48
Third hands—						
No. 1			·96	48	1·05	48
No. 2	·35	48	·52	48	·58	48
No. 3			·96	48	1·01	48
No. 4	·73	48	·485	48	·56	48
No. 5	·83	48	·88	48	·94	48
No. 6			·82	48	·88	48
No. 7	·78-1·00	48	·66-·70	48	·70-·74	48
No. 8	·66	48	·53	36	·57	48
No. 9	·68	48	·54	48	·60	48
No. 10			·71	48	·71	48
No. 11	·90	48	·89	48	·935	48
No. 12			·92	48	·96	48
No. 13			·91	48	1·01	48
No. 14	·85	48	·79	48	·83	48
No. 15	·73	48	·69	48	·73	48
No. 16	·82	48	·80	48	·91	48
No. 17	·78-·98	48	·71-·92	36-	·80-1·03	48
				48		
No. 18	·80	48	·65	48	·81	48
No. 19			·63	48	·68	48
No. 20			·79-·99	48	·88-1·09	48
No. 21	1·04	48	1·03-	40	1·20-	48
			1·11		1·26	
No. 22	1·02	48	·96-·99	48	1·05-	48
					1·07	
No. 23	·80	48	·82-·91	48	·92-1·01	48
No. 24	1·01	48	·98	48	1·14	48
No. 25	·98	48	·96	48	1·08	48
No. 26	·82	48	·82	48	·91	48
No. 27			·70-·89	48	·77-·97	48
Fourth hands—						
No. 1			·64	48	·66	48
No. 2	·35	48	·425	48	·50	48
No. 3			·60	48	·63	48
No. 4	·56	48	·395	48	·46	48
No. 5	·52	48	·58	48	·63	48
No. 6	·45-·65	48	·42-·53	36-	·46-·57	48
				48		
No. 7	·55	48	·45	48	·50	48
No. 8			·47	48	·47	48
No. 9	·61	48	·55	48	·575	48
No. 10			·55	48	·59	48
No. 11			·55	48	·63	48
No. 12	·61	48	·58	48	·62	48
No. 13	·57	48	·53	48	·57	48
No. 14	·63	48	·55	51	·61	51
No. 15	·62-·64	48	·58-·61	36-	·67-·70	48
				48		
No. 16	·68	48	·55	48	·63	48
No. 17			·46	48	·48	48
No. 18			·62-·65	48	·70-·74	48
No. 19	·65	48	·65	40	·73	48
No. 20	·65	48	·65	48	·74	48
No. 21	·66	48	·62	48	·70	48
No. 22	·60	48	·63	48	·72	48
No. 23	·60	48	·60	48	·68	48
No. 24	·60	48	·55	48	·62	48
No. 25			·52-·70	48	·74-·89	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Fifth hands—						
No. 1			·45	48	·50	48
No. 2	·32	48	·395	48	·45	48
No. 3			·50	48	·59	48
No. 4	·52	48	·33	48	·39	48
No. 5	·42	48	·52	48	·57	48
No. 6	·45-·55	48	·42	36-	·46	48
				48		
No. 7	·43-·44	39	·39	36-	·43	48
				48		
No. 8			·43	48	·475	48
No. 9			·37	48	·37	48
No. 10	·55	48	·50	48	·525	48
No. 11			·45	48	·49	48
No. 12			·50	48	·57	48
No. 13	·52	48	·48	48	·52	48
No. 14			·43	48	·47	48
No. 15	·46	48	·50	51	·57	51
No. 16	·57-·59	48	·52-·60	36-	·63-·68	48
				48		
No. 17	·65	48	·53	48	·60	48
No. 18			·44	48	·47	48
No. 19			·51-·55	48	·59-·63	48
No. 20	·55	48	·55	40	·63	48
No. 21	·55	48	·55	48	·63	48
No. 22	·63	48	·58	48	·66	48
No. 23	·50	48	·54	48	·68	48
No. 24	·55	48	·55	48	·63	48
No. 25	·56	48	·52	48	·59	48
No. 26			·50-·59	48	·56-·65	48
Machine oilers—						
No. 1			·55	60	·58	60
No. 2	·42	48	·363	48	·42	48
No. 3	·48	48	·48	48	·52	48
No. 4			·49	48	·53	52
No. 5	·50	48	·45	48	·50	48
No. 6			·25	48	·32	48
No. 7			·51	48	·55	48
No. 8			·46	48	·50	48
No. 9			·42	48	·47	48
No. 10			·46	60	·50	56
No. 11	·59-·60	48	·55-·58	36-	·63-·67	48
				48		
No. 12	·50	48	·41	48	·49	48
No. 13			·40	48	·44	48
No. 14			·56	48	·66	48
No. 15	·55	48	·46-·54	40-	·54-·62	48
				48		
No. 16	·59	48	·50-·55	48	·60-·64	48
No. 17	·55	48	·53	48	·61	48
No. 18	·55	48	·56	48	·62	48
No. 19	·50	48	·46	48	·54	48
No. 20	·525	48	·50	48	·57	48
No. 21			·54	48	·60	48
Finishers—						
No. 1			·40	48	·43	48
No. 2	·37	48	·345	48	·37	48
No. 3			·43	49	·45	49
No. 4	·43	48	·41	48	·45	48
No. 5	·40	54	·41	48	·45	48
No. 6			·46	48	·50	48
No. 7	·33	60	·45	48	·50	48
No. 8			·45	54	·45	54
No. 9	·51	48	·40	48	·42	48
No. 10			·37	50	·41	50
No. 11			·42-·56	48	·44-·61	48
No. 12	·54	48	·53-·54	48	·57-·58	48
No. 13			·37	48	·41	48
No. 14	·45	48	·43	36-	·51-·53	48
				48		
No. 15	·52	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 16			·37	53	·40	53
No. 17	·45	48	·45	48	·57	48
No. 18	·42	48	·45	42	·53	48
No. 19	·45	48	·50	48	·60	48
No. 20	·52	48	·50	48	·58	48
No. 21	·48	48	·49	48	·55	48
No. 22	·45	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 23			·47	48	·54	48
No. 24			·45	48	·51	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Continued*						
C—PAPER OTHER THAN NEWSPRINT						
Beatermen—						
No. 1	·38	48	·32	48	·37	48
No. 2	·42	48	·36	48	·41	48
No. 3	·42	48	·38	36	·42	36
No. 4	·36	48	·37	48	·41	48
No. 5	·40	48	·32	48	·37	48
No. 6	·47	48	·46	48	·485	48
No. 7	·46	48	·45	48	·47	48
No. 8	·35	72	·315	66	·35	66
No. 9	·43--·46	48	·44--·45	48	·48--·49	48
No. 10	·315	68	·41	48	·41	48
No. 11	·365	48	·35	48	·40	48
No. 12	·385	48	·36--·48	48	·38--·53	48
No. 13	·40	48	·40	48	·47	48
No. 14	·45	48	·42	48	·49	48
No. 15	.....	....	·38	48	·42	48
No. 16	·41	48	·41--·43	48	·41--·43	48
No. 17	.....	....	·45	48	·50--·52	48
No. 18	·45	49½	·45	48	·48--·52	48
No. 19	·55	48	·45	48	·52	48
No. 20	·42	48	·40	48	·48	48
No. 21	·37	48	·36	48	·41	48
No. 22	·45	48	·40	48	·50	48
Machine tenders—						
No. 1	·71	48	·64	48	·75	48
No. 2	·92	48	·80	48	·87	48
No. 3	·98	48	·84	36	·88	36
No. 4	·65	48	·89	48	·93	48
No. 5	·845	48	·83	48	·87	48
No. 6	·60	72	·54	72	·60	72
No. 7	·89	48	·87--·88	48	·91--·92	48
No. 8	·52	69½	·59--·68	48	·59--·68	48
No. 9	·66	48	·68	48	·75	48
No. 10	·48	48	·48	48	·53	48
No. 11	·76	48	·69	48	·78	48
No. 12	·90	48	·75	48	·90	48
No. 13	.....	....	·80	48	·87	48
No. 14	·82	48	·82	48	·82	48
No. 15	.....	....	·75	48	·85	48
No. 16	.....	....	·75--·80	48	·85--·90	48
No. 17	·65	65	·62	48	·70	48
No. 18	·80	48	·75	48	·90	48
No. 19	·65	48	·61	48	·69	48
No. 20	·77	48	·735	48	·785	48
No. 21	·91	48	·82	48	·91	48
No. 22	·85	48	·75	48	·825	48
Back tenders—						
No. 1	·53	48	·485	48	·56	48
No. 2	·73	48	·66	48	·723	48
No. 3	·81	48	·68	36	·72	36
No. 4	·65	48	·74	48	·78	48
No. 5	·635	48	·61	48	·64	48
No. 6	·50	72	·45	72	·50	72
No. 7	·65--·67	48	·64--·69	48	·68--·73	48
No. 8	·36	69½	·48	48	·48	48
No. 9	·47	48	·45	48	·52	48
No. 10	·40	48	·40	48	·45	48
No. 11	·58	48	·53	48	·60	48
No. 12	·73	48	·60	48	·70	48
No. 13	.....	....	·66	48	·71	48
No. 14	·57	48	·60	48	·60	48
No. 15	.....	....	·57	48	·65	48
No. 16	.....	....	·57--·60	48	·65--·70	48
No. 17	·35	48	·40	48	·46	48
No. 18	·50	48	·56	48	·70	48
No. 19	·50	48	·47	48	·55	48
No. 20	·56	48	·525	48	·575	48
No. 21	·73	48	·66	48	·75	48
No. 22	·45	48	·475	48	·575	48
Third hands—						
No. 1	·43	48	·405	48	·47	48
No. 2	·52	48	·475	48	·525	48
No. 3	·50	36	·53	36	·57	36
No. 4	·40	48	·44	48	·48	48
No. 5	·48	48	·46	48	·485	48
Third hands—Conc.						
No. 6	·375	72	·335	72	·37	72
No. 7	·50--·52	48	·50--·60	48	·54--·64	48
No. 8	·30	69½	·30	48	·30	48
No. 9	·34	48	·34	48	·39	48
No. 10	·32	48	·32	48	·37	48
No. 11	·46	48	·42	48	·49	48
No. 12	·64	48	·53	48	·63	48
No. 13	.....	....	·58	48	·63	48
No. 14	·48	48	·50	48	·50	48
No. 15	.....	....	·44	48	·55	48
No. 16	·47	49½	·47--·50	48	·55--·58	48
No. 17	·35	48	·35	48	·42	48
No. 18	·50	48	·47	48	·58	48
No. 19	.....	....	·36--·47	48	·41--·52	48
No. 20	·64	48	·58	48	·65	48
No. 21	·45	48	·40	48	·50	48
Finishers—						
No. 1	·46	54	·40	50	·45	50
No. 2	·51	48	·46	36	·50	36
No. 3	.....	....	·55	45	·57	48
No. 4	·40	72	·36	72	·40	72
No. 5	·43	54	·44--·50	48-54	·48--·54	48-54
No. 6	·35	50	·35	50	·35	50
No. 7	·38	54	·325	50	·375	54
No. 8	·38	60	·38	54	·43	54
No. 9	.....	....	·49	48	·57	48
No. 10	.....	....	·39	48	·42	48
No. 11	·41--·45	44	·45	44	·45	48
No. 12	.....	....	·50	48	·55	48
No. 13	·40	55	·38	44	·44	44
No. 14	·42--·48	44-50	·40--·45	50	·48--·53	50
No. 15	·42	50	·455	48	·46	48
D—MAINTENANCE						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.....	....	·61	48	·64	48
No. 2	·45--·55	54	·35--·51	48	·40--·55	48
No. 3	.....	....	·55--·65	52-54	·58--·68	52-54
No. 4	·38--·54	48	·36--·50	48	·48--·63	48
No. 5	·475	54	·51	48	·60	48
No. 6	·60	54	·57	50	·615	50
No. 7	·58--·68	54	·50--·65	42-50	·54--·69	42-48
No. 8	.....	....	·55	48	·65	48
No. 9	·60--·70	49	·57--·73	44	·60--·79	44
No. 10	.....	....	·62	48	·66	48
No. 11	.....	....	·50--·60	48	·54--·65	48
No. 12	·66	54	·53--·67	48	·57--·71	48
No. 13	·65	54	·61	54	·66	54
No. 14	·72--·81	48	·69--·81	48	·78--·91	48
No. 15	·67	48	·60	56	·67	48
No. 16	·70	50	·63	48	·73	48
No. 17	·75	48	·61	48	·62	48
No. 18	.....	....	·62	53	·65	53
No. 19	·70	48	·71	48	·80	48
No. 20	·72	48	·74	48	·83	48
No. 21	·89	48	·82	40	·92	40
No. 22	·70	48	·71	48	·80	48
No. 23	·45--·67	50	·32--·56	48	·38--·65	48
No. 24	·72	54	·78	48	·85	48
No. 25	·73	48	·71	48	·80	48
No. 26	.....	....	·72	48	·81	48
No. 27	.....	....	·69	48	·76	48
No. 28	·675	48	·54	48	·72	48
No. 29	·80	50	·62	48	·775	48
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.....	....	·48--·57	48	·56--·60	48
No. 2	·39--·48	54	·36--·45	48	·35--·50	48
No. 3	.....	....	·52--·72	58	·55--·76	58
No. 4	·38--·54	48	·36--·52	42	·36--·52	48
No. 5	·43--·51	54	·48--·54	48	·53--·60	48
No. 6	.....	....	·43	50	·483	50
No. 7	·50--·60	54	·35--·62	45-48	·39--·66	48-52

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Continued*						
D—MAINTENANCE—*Continued*						
Millwrights—Conc.						
No. 8	·65	49	·65	44	·71	44
No. 9	·60	54	·55	54	·65	48
No. 10	....	....	·46	48	·50	48
No. 11	....	....	·47	48	·50	48
No. 12	·55--·65	54	·57--·60	48-54	·58--·65	48-54
No. 13	·60	54	·46--·70	48-60	·50--·71	48-60
No. 14	·475	54	·475	54	·525	54
No. 15	·72--·80	48	·69--·81	48-50	·78--·91	48
No. 16	·75	48	·61	48	·69	48
No. 17	....	....	·48--·50	53	·51--·53	53
No. 18	·70	48	·71	48	·80	48
No. 19	·72	48	·74	48	·83	48
No. 20	·89	48	·82	40	·92	40
No. 21	·70	48	·69--·71	48	·78--·80	48
No. 22	·72	54	·78	48	·85	48
No. 23	·73	48	·71	48	·80	48
No. 24	....	....	·65--·73	48	·72--·80	48
No. 25	·75	48	·54--·60	48	·65--·75	48
No. 26	·60--·70	48	·52	48	·72	48
Electricians—						
No. 1	....	....	·66	48	·69	48
No. 2	·45	54	·465	56	·46	56
No. 3	....	....	·645	48	·68	48
No. 4	·43	48	·43	48	·50	48
No. 5	....	....	·51	48	·57	48
No. 6	....	....	·52	48	·53	48
No. 7	·50--·70	48-54	·50--·68	42-48	·57--·70	42-52
No. 8	·60--·65	49	·58--·66	44	·63--·71	44
No. 9	....	....	·62	48	·66	48
No. 10	....	....	·60	48	·65	48
No. 11	·55--·62	54	·55--·60	48-60	·59--·62	48-56
No. 12	·70	54	·66	54	·71	54
No. 13	·80	48	·74	48-50	·83	48
No. 14	·56	54	·60	56	·67	48
No. 15	·70	50	·63	48	·73	48
No. 16	....	....	·875	48	·98	48
No. 17	·70	....	·71	48	·80	48
No. 18	·72	48	·74	48	·83	48
No. 19	·84	48	·79	40	·89	40
No. 20	·70	48	·69	48	·78	48
No. 21	·57	56	·45	48	·53	48
No. 22	·68	54	·78	48	·85	48
No. 23	·73	48	·71	48	·80	48
No. 24	....	....	·72	48	·81	48
No. 25	....	....	·72--·78	48	·79--·85	48
Pipefitters—						
No. 1	....	....	·53	48	·56	48
No. 2	....	....	·52--·62	52	·55--·65	52
No. 3	·38--·45	48	·45--·50	42	·52--·57	48
No. 4	·51--·57	54	·42--·54	48	·47--·60	48
No. 5	·48--·60	54	·44--·65	42-48	·48--·69	42-52
No. 6	·55	54	·525	54	·58	48
No. 7	....	....	·57	48	·61	48
No. 8	....	....	·58	48	·69	48
No. 9	....	....	·64	48	·68	48
No. 10	·65	54	·61	58	·68	58
No. 11	....	....	·46	53	·51	53
No. 12	·70	48	·71	48	·80	48
No. 13	·72	48	·74	48	·83	48
No. 14	·82	48	·76	40	·86	40
No. 15	·72	54	·78	48	·85	48
No. 16	....	....	·67	48	·76	48
No. 17	....	....	·67--·73	48	·74--·80	48
No. 18	·55--·65	48	·52	48	·72	48
No. 19	·875	50	·65--·90	48	·72--·90	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Engineers—						
No. 1	....	....	·66	48	·69	48
No. 2	·63--·75	48	·62--·70	48-56	·66--·74	48-56
No. 3	·55--·65	48	·585	48	·65	48
No. 4	·45	60	·45	48	·50	48
No. 5	·74	48	·69	56	·73	56
No. 6	·38	71	·48	48	·48	48
No. 7	·65	48	·66	60	·71	60
No. 8	·70--·77	48	·64--·71	45-72	·73--·80	48
No. 9	·70	48	·58	48	·66	48
No. 10	·58	48	·58	56	·65	56
No. 11	·70	48	·75	48	·84	48
No. 12	·75	56	·73	48	·82	48
No. 13	·812	48	·75	48	·86	48
No. 14	·64	48	·57	48	·62	48
No. 15	·75	48	·73	48	·82	48
No. 16	....	....	·77	48	·86	48
No. 17	·75	48	·68	48	·77	48
No. 18	....	....	·70--·73	48	·77--·80	48
No. 19	·72	56	·62	48	·79	48
No. 20	·75	56	·595	48	·745	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	....	....	·57	48	·60	48
No. 2	·65	48	·61	48	·66	48
No. 3	·54	48	·40	48	·44	48
No. 4	·50	48	·47	48	·51	48
No. 5	·48	48	·54	36	·60	48
No. 6	·35	....	·35	48	·40	48
No. 7	·45	72	·405	72	·45	72
No. 8	·52--·61	56	·55--·60	48-60	·59--·62	48-56
No. 9	·33	75	·43--·46	48-56	·43--·46	48-56
No. 10	·59	48	·55	60	·60	60
No. 11	·60--·64	48-72	·55--·60	45-56	·62--·68	48
No. 12	·75	48	·61	48	·69	48
No. 13	....	....	·45--·49	48	·48--·52	48
No. 14	·47	48	·51	52	·56	52
No. 15	·45	48	·45	48	·45	48
No. 16	....	....	·56	56	·63	60
No. 17	·59	48	·65	48	·74	48
No. 18	·59	56	·59	48	·67	48
No. 19	....	....	·65	48	·74	48
No. 20	·64	48	·60	48	·68	48
No. 21	·50--·55	56	·525	56	·60	56
No. 22	·60	48	·56	42	·66	42
No. 23	·53	48	·50	48	·55	48
No. 24	·50	48	·48	48	·54	48
No. 25	·60	48	·59	48	·67	48
No. 26	·667	48	·57	48	·65	48
No. 27	....	....	·50	48	·55	48
No. 28	....	....	·47	48	·53	48
No. 29	·50	56	·45	48	·57	48
No. 30	·50	56	·43	48	·545	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	·30	54	·29	48	·32	48
No. 2	....	....	·36	54	·38	54
No. 3	·43	54	·35	48	·40	48
No. 4	·36	54	·32	50	·35	35
No. 5	·32	54	·34	48	·40	48
No. 6	·32--·35	54	·28	48	·30	48
No. 7	·33	60	·32	60	·35--·37	54
No. 8	·33	54	·30	54	·35	54
No. 9	·30	60	·23	48	·275	48
No. 10	·30	60	·27	51	·30	51
No. 11	....	....	·35	48	·39	48
No. 12	....	....	·32	48	·40	48
No. 13	·30--·33	54-60	·32	48-60	·37	48-60
No. 14	·37	49	·35	48	·40	48
No. 15	·34	54	·32	50	·36--·37	54
No. 16	·275	54	·275	54	·33	54
No. 17	·40	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 18	·35	54	·37	54	·44	48
No. 19	....	....	·40	48	·46	48
No. 20	·45	....	·36	48	·44	48
No. 21	....	....	·315	53	·345	53

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
PULP AND PAPER—*Concluded*						
D—MAINTENANCE—*Concluded*						
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 22	....	....	·35	44	·40	44
No. 23	·40	48	·43	48	·55	48
No. 24	·40	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 25	·45	49½	·45	48	·47	48
No. 26	·40	48	·43	48	·55	48
No. 27	·45	54	·43	54	·51	54
No. 28	·38	55	·36--·39	44	·38--·44	44
No. 29	·42	44--50	·40--·43	44--50	·46	44--50
No. 30	·45	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 31	·37	48	·32--·45	48	·36--·41	48
No. 32	·39	48	·43--·46	48	·51--·52	48
No. 33	·45	48	·43	48	·51	48
No. 34	....	....	·41	48	·475	48
No. 35	....	....	·45	48	·51	48
PAPER BOXES						
Machine operators, male—	week		week		week	
No. 1	15·00	49½	19·00	49½	18·30	49½
No. 2	17·60	44	29·70	66	27·00	60
No. 3	22·00	60	17·15	49	17·15	49
No. 4	23·00	51¼	22·50	48	24·00	48
No. 5	20·00	49½	20·00	44	20·00	49½
No. 6	....	....	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 7	18·00	49	23·65	48	25·00	48
No. 8	15·60	52	14·40	48	17·75	48
No. 9	15·00	46½	17·00	46½	18·50	46½
No. 10	27·50	55	30·00	60	30·00	60
No. 11	24·75	55	24·00	60	27·00	60
No. 12	22·10	47	17·15	44	18·50	44
No. 13	22·00	48	21·00	48	21·00	48
No. 14	22·00	43¾	23·50	48	23·50	48
No. 15	21·60	48	19·20	48	19·80	44
No. 16	....	....	24·20	44	26·40	44
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	12·50	49	12·50	50	12·50	50
No. 2	11·00	46½	14·00	46½	13·50	44
No. 3	12·00	48	10·50	47¾	11·00	47¾
No. 4	12·00	44	9·00	44	10·10	44
No. 5	11·00	44	12·30	44	12·30	44
No. 6	....	....	11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 7	15·00	48¾	14·40	48	14·40	48
No. 8	12·95	48	12·95	48	12·95	48
No. 9	12·00	49	11·50	48	11·50	48
No. 10	11·50	52	11·50	48	12·95	48
No. 11	....	....	25·00	50	25·00	50
No. 12	....	....	20·00	50	20·00	50
No. 13	12·50	45	13·00	44	12·90	43
No. 14	13·50	45	13·65	44	14·75	43
No. 15	12·50	44	12·50	44	12·50	44
No. 16	15·00	43¾	14·00	48	14·00	48
No. 17	11·40	43¾	12·50	48	12·50	48
No. 18	20·00	44	17·00	46½	17·00	46½
No. 19	15·35	48	15·85	48	16·80	48
Adjusters, male—						
No. 1	21·00	50	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 2	22·80	53	20·00	50	20·00	50
No. 3	16·00	49½	16·00	44	16·00	49½
No. 4	28·00	52	21·10	48	25·45	48
No. 5	36·00	48	25·00	48	27·00	45
No. 6	25·00	43¾	25·00	48	25·00	48
No. 7	31·95	47	28·65	47	30·55	47
Pressmen—						
No. 1	20·00	50	16·00	48	16·00	48
No. 2	....	....	12·00	49	12·25	49
No. 3	35·50	48	28·00	40	28·00	40
No. 4	....	....	19·20	48	19·20	48
No. 5	....	....	27·30	45½	25·50	48
No. 6	32·50	48	28·50	47½	31·70	48
No. 7	34·00	43¾	34·00	48	34·00	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Pressmen—Conc.						
No. 8	35·00	46½	35·00	46½	35·00	46½
No. 9	32·00	45½	30·00	40	30·00	40
Press feeders, male—						
No. 1	24·00	50	18·00	40	18·00	40
No. 2	16·35	52	19·55	47¾	19·55	47¾
No. 3	23·05	48	19·00	47½	19·20	48
No. 4	....	....	20·50	45½	13·15	43¾
No. 5	14·00	43¾	17·00	48	18·00	48
No. 6	19·00	46½	22·50	46½	22·50	46½
No. 7	21·00	45½	22·00	40	22·00	40
No. 8	21·10	48	21·60	48	24·00	48
Scorers, male—						
No. 1	22·00	50	18·00	48	18·00	48
No. 2	23·25	46½	23·25	46½	22·00	44
No. 3	22·00	52	21·25	47¾	21·25	47¾
No. 4	19·60	49	20·00	50	24·25	50
No. 5	25·00	60	16·50	49	16·50	49
No. 6	27·00	50	27·00	50	27·00	50
No. 7	30·00	51½	27·00	48	28·80	48
No. 8	32·00	49½	33·00	44	33·00	49½
No. 9	32·50	50	22·00	44	22·00	44
No. 10	26·00	49	22·60	48	24·50	48
No. 11	27·00	46½	24·40	46½	24·90	46½
No. 12	24·75	55	25·00	50	27·50	50
No. 13	29·50	47	23·00	49½	25·00	46½
No. 14	30·00	48	22·30	45½	22·95	51
No. 15	30·00	47	30·00	47	30·00	47
No. 16	26·00	43¾	28·00	48	28·00	48
Paper cutters, male—						
No. 1	24·00	48	20·00	40	20·00	40
No. 2	18·15	46½	15·00	50	17·50	50
No. 3	23·00	52	19·00–25·00	47¾	19·00–25·00	47¾
No. 4	25·00	51½	22·50	48	24·00	48
No. 5	24·00	49½	20·00	44	20·00	49½
No. 6	20·00	50	18·00	44	19·80	44
No. 7	26·90	48	24·00	48	24·00	48
No. 8	27·50	49	22·60	48	25·00	48
No. 9	19·75	52	15·35	48	17·75	48
No. 10	28·75	46½	25·00	46½	22·50	46½
No. 11	28·00	48	23·05	45½	23·00	48
No. 12	32·00	47	35·00	47	35·00	47
No. 13	27·00	46½	26·00	46½	27·00	46½
No. 14	40·80	48	40·80	48	40·80	48
Glue table girls—						
No. 1	15·00	50	13·00	48	13·00	48
No. 2	10·00	60	7·85	49	10·30	49
No. 3	15·00	49½	15·00	44	15·00	49½
No. 4	15·00	50	11·00	44	11·00	44
No. 5	11·00	49	11·50	48	11·50	48
No. 6	11·50	48	11·00	45	12·60	45
No. 7	14·00	43¾	14·00	48	14·00	48
No. 8	12·30	44	18·00	44	18·00	44
No. 9	11·00	46½	13·00	46½	13·00	46½
Box makers, female—						
No. 1	11·25	45	6·60	44	7·25	44
No. 2	....	....	9·80	49	10·30	49
No. 3	14·90	46½	14·90	46½	14·10	44
No. 4	13·50	48	10·50	47¾	11·00	47¾
No. 5*	17·50	48¾	22·00	44	22·00	44
No. 6	11·50	49½	14·40	48	14·40	48
No. 7	16·00	50	11·50	44	11·50	49½
No. 8	12·95	48	9·70	44	9·70	44
No. 9	10·50	49	11·50	48	11·50	48
No. 10	19·25	55	11·50	48	11·50	48
No. 11	17·50	44	18·00	50	20·00	50
No. 12	15·00	45	13·65	44	13·45	42
No. 13	15·00	44	13·00	44	13·00	44
No. 14	10·10	48	14·40	48	13·20	44
No. 15	12·25	45½	16·00	40	12·00	40
No. 16	16·30	48	14·40	48	15·35	48
Bundlers, female—						
No. 1	18·00	49	18·00	46½	18·00	46½
No. 2	12·00	52	10·50	47¾	11·00	47¾
No. 3	12·00	48¾	12·00	48	12·00	48
No. 4	15·00	49½	15·00	44	15·00	49½
No. 5	12·00	49	11·50	48	11·50	48
No. 6	19·30	52	12·50	48	15·35	48
No. 7	16·00	44	14·00	46¾	12·50	46½

*Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASH, DOORS, ETC.						
Bench hands—						
No. 1	·55	50	·50	50	·53	45
No. 2	·405	59	·30	60	·30	60
No. 3			·35	54	·45	54
No. 4	·445	54	·40	44	·40	50
No. 5	·40	50	·45	50	·45	50
No. 6			·28–·30	55	·28–·37	55
No. 7	·407	54	·333	48	·352	54
No. 8	·40	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 9			·30	47	·33	47
No. 10			·30	49	·30	59
No. 11			·30–·40	55	·30–·40	55
No. 12	·35–·55	50	·30–·40	50	·30–·45	50
No. 13			·40	55	·41	55
No. 14			·50	55	·50	55
No. 15	·60	50	·55	54	·55	54
No. 16	·48	50	·333	54	·37	54
No. 17			·45–·50	50	·45–·50	50
No. 18	·52	55	·40	30	·43	44
No. 19	·62	49½	·57	44	·57	44
No. 20			·50–·55	44	·55	44
No. 21			·35	59	·35	59
No. 22			·40–·50	44	·40–·50	44
No. 23			·425	44	·425	44
No. 24	·43	55	·43	50	·43	50
No. 25			·55	48	·60	48
No. 26			·40–·42	46½	·40–·45	49
No. 27	·65	50	·50	40	·60	44
No. 28	·65	55	·50	44	·55	44
No. 29			·35	55	·35	50
No. 30	·80	59	·65	40	·70	44
No. 31	·375	55	·33	55	·30–·38	55
No. 32			·60	44	·65	44
No. 33			·55	44	·55	44
No. 34			·50	44	·40–·50	38
No. 35			·40	44	·40	44
No. 36			·60–·70	44	·70	44
No. 37	·75	44	·45	40	·50	40
No. 38			·45	48	·48	48
No. 39			·50	44	·60	44
Machine hands—						
No. 1	·50	50	·44	50	·47	45
No. 2	·35–·50	54	·30	54	·30	54
No. 3	·33–·52	54	·30–·45	44	·30–·40	50
No. 4	·48	50	·36	50	·36	50
No. 5			·40	49	·40	59
No. 6	·45	55	·32	55	·32	55
No. 7			·32	47	·32	47
No. 8	·40	60	·30–·33	50	·30–·35	50
No. 9			·30	55	·30	55
No. 10			·30	50	·30	50
No. 11			·27	55	·37	55
No. 12	·50	50	·30–·45	50	·30–·50	50
No. 13	·333	54	·333	54	·37	54
No. 14			·45	50	·45–·50	48
No. 15	·55–·75	50	·35–·55	44	·35–·55	44
No. 16	·47	55	·40	40	·43	44
No. 17			·25	59	·30	59
No. 18	·375	50	·28	44	·28	44
No. 19			·40	44	·40	44
No. 20	·45	44	·35	44	·38	49
No. 21	·40	44	·35	44	·30–·37	44
No. 22	·44	55	·385	50	·40	50
No. 23			·35	48	·45	48
No. 24			·35–·40	44–49	·38–·48	49
No. 25			·30–·35	55	·30–·35	55
No. 26	·60	50	·55	40	·65	44
No. 27	·45–·65	50	·42–·50	44	·42–·50	44
No. 28			·25–·35	55	·30–·40	50
No. 29	·34	55	·37	55	·30–·50	55
No. 30	·50	52	·32–·38	30–55	·32–·40	30–55
No. 31	·75–·80	50	·55	48	·55	50
No. 32	·35–·70	55	·40–·50	44	·30–·50	44
No. 33			·50	44	·55	44
No. 34			·35	44	·40	44
No. 35			·35	49	·35	50
No. 36			·65	44	·65	44
No. 37			·45–·75	44	·45–·75	44
No. 38			·60	38½	·63	43½

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Machine hands—Conc.						
No. 39	·95	50½	·65	48	·65	45
No. 40	·70	44	·39–·55	40	·40–·55	40
No. 41	·65	44	·25	44	·30	44
No. 42			·40	48	·43	48
No. 43			·35	48	·40	48
No. 44			·40–·50	44	·48–·62	44
Planer hands—						
No. 1			·305	54	·36	54
No. 2	·34	50	·29	50	·32	50
No. 3			·30–·35	54	·35	54
No. 4			·30	55	·30	55
No. 5	·45	55	·30	55	·30	55
No. 6			·33	47	·36	47
No. 7			·225	60	·27	54
No. 8			·475	55	·50	50
No. 9	·45–·55	50	·375	50	·425	50
No. 10	·375	50	·30	44	·30	44
No. 11	·45	55	·25	30	·35	44
No. 12			·30	59	·30	59
No. 13	·35	55	·40	50	·44	50
No. 14			·55	48	·575	48
No. 15			·35–·40	46½	·35–·40	49
No. 16	·55	50	·45	40	·52	44
No. 17			·45	55	·45	50
No. 18	·80	50½	·45	48	·45	45
No. 19			·40	48	·40	48
Matcher hands—						
No. 1	·575	50	·52	50	·55	50
No. 2	·34	50	·29	50	·32	50
No. 3			·265	55	·275	55
No. 4	·50	55	·32	55	·32	55
No. 5			·37	47	·37	47
No. 6			·225	60	·27	54
No. 7			·30	59	·40	59
No. 8	·65	50	·45	50	·45	50
No. 9	·45	55	·35	30	·42	44
No. 10	·60	49½	·49	44	·49	44
No. 11			·40	44	·41	44
No. 12			·275	55	·255	54
No. 13	·45	50	·45	44	·45	44
No. 14			·45	40	·50	44
No. 15	·39	55	·38	50	·42	50
No. 16			·40	44	·40	44
No. 17	·80	44	·55	40	·60	40
Cabinet makers—						
No. 1	·50	54	·36	54	·36	54
No. 2	·55	50	·45	50	·50	50
No. 3			·38	47	·38	47
No. 4			·40	50	·40	50
No. 5			·35	44	·375	44
No. 6	·648	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 7	·77	49½	·62	44	·62	44
No. 8	·50	55	·40–·45	55	·42–·47	60
No. 9			·40–·45	44	·40–·45	44
No. 10			·35	59	·35–·40	59
No. 11	·55	44	·45	44	·48	30
No. 12			·55	48	·60	48
No. 13	·65	50	·50	40	·60	44
No. 14			·65	44	·70	44
No. 15	·75	52	·515	30–48	·40	30–48
No. 16	·70	55	·50	44	·50	44
No. 17	·65	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 18			·50	44	·55	44
Truck drivers—						
No. 1	·35	50	·32	55	·35	50
No. 2	·352	54	·363	44	·295	54
No. 3			·25	54	·25	54
No. 4	·333	50	·34	54	·36	54
No. 5			·365	55	·41	55
No. 6	·40	55	·32	55		
No. 7			·30	47	·32	47
No. 8			·38	55	·30	55
No. 9	·333	60	·25	50	·25	58
No. 10			·25	60	·30	60
No. 11	·50	50	·275	50	·35	50
No. 12	·452	52	·39–·46	44	·39–·46	44
No. 13			·35	50	·35	48

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SASH, DOORS, ETC.—*Concluded*						
Truck drivers—Conc.						
No. 14	·42	55	·33	44	·35--·40	44
No. 15	....	....	·225	55	·275	54
No. 16	·45	48	·35	50	·38	55
No. 17	....	....	·35--·40	44	·30	44
No. 18	....	....	·275	59	·25--·30	59
No. 19	·37	58	·34	62	·28	60
No. 20	....	....	·375	44	·375	44
No. 21	....	....	·34	60	·35	55
No. 22	·475	44	·40	44	·40	44
No. 23	·52	50	·42	44	·42	44
No. 24	·475	52	·36	30--55	·36	30--48
No. 25	....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 26	·70	50	·44	48	·50	59
No. 27	....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 28	....	....	·46	50	·46	50
No. 29	·50	44	·45	44	·35--·45	44
No. 30	....	....	·40	48	·40	54
Teamsters—						
No. 1	·35	55	·32	55	·35	55
No. 2	....	....	·225	60	·25	60
No. 3	....	....	·185	54	·25	54
No. 4	....	....	·25	55	·275	55
No. 5	·25	60	·20	50	·20	50
No. 6	....	....	·35	60	·35	60
No. 7	....	....	·20--·25	59	·25	59
No. 8	·333	54	·295	54	·295	54
No. 9	·405	49½	·387	44	·41	44
No. 10	....	....	·28	44	·30	44
No. 11	....	....	·30	48	·40	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	·40	60	·30	60	·325	60
No. 2	....	....	·30	60	·40	60
No. 3	·333	54	·333	48	·352	54
No. 4	·445	54	·40	50	·37	54
No. 5	....	....	·25	54	·305	54
No. 6	·39	50	·35	54	·35	54
No. 7	·46	50	·40	50	·46	50
No. 8	....	....	·43	47	·45	47
No. 9	·417	60	·33	60	·33	50
No. 10	....	....	·37	60	·44	54
No. 11	....	....	·35	44	·375	44
No. 12	....	....	·36	70	·36	70
No. 13	·70	50	·575	50	·65	50
No. 14	....	....	·325	59	·325	59
No. 15	·55	55	·42	30	·45	44
No. 16	·525	49½	·478	44	·50	44
No. 17	....	....	·30	55	·35	54
No. 18	·55	50	·48	44	·48	44
No. 19	·80	50	·615	44	·615	44
No. 20	·42--·47	55	·40	50	·42	50
No. 21	....	....	·55	48	·55	48
No. 22	....	....	·583	60	·583	60
No. 23	·60	50	·47	50	·47	50
No. 24	·72	50	·52	40	·50	44
No. 25	·75	44	·535	44	·535	44
No. 26	....	....	·50	48	·50	48
No. 27	....	....	·50	48	·54	48
No. 28	....	....	·40	48	·45	48
No. 29	....	....	·50	48	·55	48
No. 30	....	....	·50	54	·525	54
Labourers—						
No. 1	·35	52½	·32	55	·35	55
No. 2	·25	54	·225	60	·25	60
No. 3	....	....	·20	54	·25	54
No. 4	·295	54	·34	44	·30	50
No. 5	....	....	·17--·18	54	·20--·22	54
No. 6	·27	50	·27	54	·27	54
No. 7	....	....	·25	54	·25	54
No. 8	·30	50	·24	50	·26	50
No. 9	....	....	·165	54	·20	54
No. 10	....	....	·25	55	·275	55
No. 11	....	....	·15	60	·20	55
No. 12	....	....	·10	60	·15	60
No. 13	....	....	·22	47	·22	47
No. 14	·35	55	·25--·27	55	·27	55
No. 15	·30	60	·225	50	·225	55
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 16	....	....	·225	50	·225	55
No. 17	....	....	·20	60	·24	54
No. 18	....	....	·25	55	·275	55
No. 19	....	....	·25	54	·25	54
No. 20	....	....	·30	55	·35	50
No. 21	....	....	·25	55	·30	59
No. 22	·36	55	·30	30	·33	44
No. 23	....	....	·25	60	·30	60
No. 24	·42	49½	·34	44	·32	44
No. 25	....	....	·23	55	·25	54
No. 26	·30	50	·20	44	·20	44
No. 27	·35	44	·25--·27	44--50	·25--·32	44--50
No. 28	·30	55	·24	50	·25	50
No. 29	....	....	·30	48	·35	48
No. 30	....	....	·30	48	·35	48
No. 31	·35--·45	44	·25--·45	44	·30--·45	44
No. 32	·40	50	·25--·30	40	·30--·35	44
No. 33	·35--·40	50	·335	44	·335	44
No. 34	....	....	·40	44	·40--·45	44
No. 35	....	....	·25	55	·25	50
No. 36	·45--·50	50	·40	44	·45	30
No. 37	·32	55	·31	55	·25--·30	55
No. 38	....	....	·35	44	·35	44
No. 39	....	....	·35	44	·37	44
No. 40	·40	52	·25--·34	30--55	·315	30--50
No. 41	....	....	·40	44	·40	44
No. 42	....	....	·45	44	·45	44
No. 43	....	....	·32	46½	·37	48
No. 44	....	....	·35	48	·40	51
No. 45	....	....	·35	44	·40	44
No. 46	·40	48	·35	48	·40	48
No. 47	·40	44	·385	40	·40	40
FURNITURE						
Band sawyers—						
No. 1	·30	55	·27	55	·32	55
No. 2	·45	55	·40	60	·35	63
No. 3	·26	54	·25	50	·28	55
No. 4	·40	55	·305	52	·305	52
No. 5	....	....	·38	47	·45	47
No. 6	·39	54	·35	50	·43	47
No. 7	·45	55	·45	55	·45	47
No. 8	·40	55	·35	44½	·41	47
No. 9	·47	55	·37	45	·35	47
No. 10	·625	55	·565	40	·565	46½
No. 11	·55	55	·37	55	·42	47
No. 12	·56	54	·48	50	·50	47
No. 13	·50	55	·45	50	·48	47
No. 14	·46	54	·40	44	·47	47
No. 15	·45	50	·38	50	·40	47
No. 16	·50	59	·47	64	·50	47
No. 17	·60	54	·45	49	·47	46½
No. 18	·55	50	·47	47	·49	47
No. 19	....	....	·35	55	·37	47
No. 20	....	....	·682	38½	·82	41¼
Rip sawyers—						
No. 1	·35	55	·30	55	·33	55
No. 2	·30	55	·235	59	·255	58
No. 3	·26	54	·25	50	·28	55
No. 4	·38	55	·35	47	·35	47
No. 5	·40	55	·30	55	·33	47½
No. 6	·30	55	·30	44½	·34	47
No. 7	·45	55	·35	45	·32	47
No. 8	·55	55	·35	40	·39	46½
No. 9	·45	55	·33	55	·39	47
No. 10	....	....	·45	55	·50	47
No. 11	·33	50	·32	40	·37	43½
No. 12	·39	54	·32	44	·32	47
No. 13	·375	50	·30	50	·35	47
No. 14	·36	54	·42	49	·42	46½
No. 15	·50	50	·39	47	·41	47
Wood carvers—						
No. 1	....	....	·70	40	1·00	40
No. 2	·405	55	·45	47	·47	47
No. 3	·60	55	·45	44½	·47	47

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FURNITURE—*Con.*						
Wood carvers—Conc.						
No. 4	·63	50	·45	47	·48	47
No. 5	·48	54	·45	50	·47	47
No. 6	.....	....	·45	44	·475	47
No. 7	·70	54	·35	44	·45	47
No. 8	·60	50	·57	40	·57	40
No. 9	·70	50	·60	44	·66	46½
No. 10	·60	55	.....	....	·585	46½
Machine hands—						
No. 1	·305	54	·28	50	·28	55
No. 2	·49	55	·42	55	·49	55
No. 3	·30	55	·22	52	·25	52
No. 4	·345	55	·285	60	·328	55
No. 5	·26	60	·20–·28	60	·26–·35	55
No. 6	·30	55	·30–·38	47	·32–·40	47
No. 7	·375	54	·30	50	·37	47
No. 8	·35	55	·42	55	·45	47½
No. 9	·425	55	·35–·38	48	·38	47
No. 10	·41	50	·30–·35	47	·36–·40	47
No. 11	.....	....	·40	44	·45	47
No. 12	.....	....	·35	50	·39	47
No. 13	.....	....	·42	45	·49	47
No. 14	·425	55	·33	55	·37	47
No. 15	·45	55	·35	50	·40	47
No. 16	·37	54	·40	44	·37	47
No. 17	·37	54	·37	44	·40	47
No. 18	·42	59	·35	69	·38	47
No. 19	·36	59	·33	55	·37–·48	47
No. 20	·623	50	·635	39½	·665	44
No. 21	·45	50	·40	47	·43	47
No. 22	·36	54	·35	49	·37	46½
No. 23	·54	50	·42	55	·46	45
No. 24	·44	50	·36	44	·39	46½
No. 25	.....	....	·37	40	·40	47
No. 26	·65	48	·50	46½	·50	46½
No. 27	·40	48	·25	46½	·30	46½
Cabinet makers—						
No. 1	·40	55	·31	55	·33	55
No. 2	·30	55	·268	63½	·305	58
No. 3	·65	49½	·40	40	·50	40
No. 4	·35	55	·22	52	·22	52
No. 5	·318	55	·22–·28	60	·25–·29	55
No. 6	·25	60	·25	60	·28	55
No. 7	·425	55	·35	50	·35	47
No. 8	·42	55	·30–·40	47	·32–·45	47
No. 9	·325	55	·35–·40	47	·35	47
No. 10	·375	54	·32	50	·37	47
No. 11	·50	55	·35	55	·34	47½
No. 12	·445	55	·40	48	·44	47
No. 13	·35	55	·35	44½	·36	47
No. 14	·45	50	·30–·35	47	·36–·40	47
No. 15	·42	54	·40	50	·40	47
No. 16	.....	....	·40	44	·45	47
No. 17	.....	....	·39	50	·43	47
No. 18	·46	55	·42	45	·45	47
No. 19	·55	55	·364	55	·404	47
No. 20	·50	55	·405	40	·405	46½
No. 21	·41	54	·25	44	·40	47
No. 22	·44	50	·35	50	·37	47
No. 23	·45	59	·35	67	·40	47
No. 24	·40	54	·35	49	·40	46½
No. 25	·596	50	·562	37½	·635	39½
No. 26	·40	50	·34	47	·36	47
No. 27	·45	50	·38	47	·39	47
No. 28	·50	55	·33	55	·38	45
No. 29	·65	50	·57	40	·57	40
No. 30	.....	....	·30	55	·37	47
No. 31	·32	50	·36	44	·42	46½
No. 32	.....	....	·37	40	·37	47
No. 33	·40	48	·35	46½	·40	46½
Finishers and polishers—						
No. 1	·30–·38	55	·24	55	·32	55
No. 2	·30	55	·285	70	·295	61
No. 3	·334	54	·30	50	·30	55
No. 4	·20	55	·22	52	·22	55
No. 5	.....	....	·30	60	·364	55
No. 6	·26	60	·22–·28	60	·26–·30	55
No. 7	·35	55	·35	50	·35	47

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Finishers and polishers—Conc.						
No. 8	·35	55	·30–·40	47	·37	47
No. 9	·33	54	·30	50	·40	47
No. 10	·35	55	·32	55	·36	47½
No. 11	·38	55	·34	48	·35	47
No. 12	·35	55	·35	44½	·37	47
No. 13	·38	50	·30	47	·35	47
No. 14	·35	54	·35	50	·40	47
No. 15	.....	....	·37–·40	44	·40–·49	47
No. 16	.....	....	·36	50	·40	47
No. 17	·45	55	·40	45	·42	47
No. 18	·49	55	·405	40	·405	30
No. 19	·475	55	·35	55	·39	47
No. 20	·35	55	·37	50	·40	47
No. 21	.....	....	·30	55	·34	47
No. 22	·39	54	·30	44	·37	47
No. 23	·40	50	·35	50	·37	47
No. 24	·40	59	·32	67	·34	47
No. 25	·38	59	·30	55	·42	47
No. 26	·35	54	·30	49	·40	46½
No. 27	·536	50	·722	39½	·83	41½
No. 28	·50	50	·37	47	·44	47
No. 29	·41	50	·37	47	·39	47
No. 30	·52	55	·34	55	·38	45
No. 31	·55	50	·50	44	·50	44
No. 32	·45	50	·36	44	·38	46½
No. 33	.....	....	·37	40	·37	47
No. 34	·40	48	·48	46½	·50	46½
Sanders—						
No. 1	·30	55	·30	55	·34	55
No. 2	·275	55	·225	63	·26	59½
No. 3	.....	....	·22	60	·256	55
No. 4	·26	55	·22	59	·23	59
No. 5	·22	55	·28–·32	47	·32	47
No. 6	.....	....	·30–·35	47	·33	47
No. 7	·30	55	·30	55	·32	47½
No. 8	·48	54	·36	50	·40	47
No. 9	.....	....	·37	45	·42	47
No. 10	·37	54	·32	44	·35	47
No. 11	·325	50	·30	50	·32	47
No. 12	.....	....	·582	33¼	·69	35½
No. 13	·33	54	·30	49	·32	46½
No. 14	.....	....	·33	55	·37	47
No. 15	.....	....	·35	55	·40	47
Upholsterers—						
No. 1	·445	56	·35	50	·35	55
No. 2	·90	49	·65	40	·65	40
No. 3	·35	55	·42	47	·44	47
No. 4	·40	55	·35	55	·35	47½
No. 5	·45	50	·40	47	·41	47
No. 6	·425	55	·30	44½	·37	47
No. 7	·39	54	·35	50	·38	47
No. 8	.....	....	·41	44	·50	40
No. 9	.....	....	·40	45	·43	47
No. 10	·50	55	·51	50	·54	50
No. 11	·436	55	·364	55	·50	47
No. 12	.....	....	·38	58	·41	45
No. 13	·70	50	·565	35½	·678	35¼
No. 14	·55	50	·47	47	·47	47
No. 15	.....	....	·60	44	·60	44
No. 16	.....	....	·50	50	·55	44
No. 17	.....	....	·386	44	·50	30
No. 18	·50	50	·40	44	·44	46½
No. 19	·60	50	·50	50	·50	50
No. 20	·50	50	·38	50	·40	50
No. 21	.....	....	·45	46½	·45	46½
Craters and packers—						
No. 1	·40	55	·34	55	·37	55
No. 2	·31	55	·237	52	·25	52
No. 3	·278	55	·245	60	·28	55
No. 4	·275	60	·22	59	·25	59
No. 5	·35	55	·32	50	·32	47
No. 6	·40	55	·35	47	·36	47
No. 7	·30	55	·28–·35	47	·32	47
No. 8	·30	54	·30	50	·40	47
No. 9	·437	55	·30	55	·32	47½
No. 10	·33	55	·30	48	·33	47
No. 11	.....	....	·30	44½	·35	47
No. 12	.....	....	·35	47	·36	47

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FURNITURE—*Concluded*						
Craters and packers—Conc.						
No. 13	·30	54	·35	50	·35	47
No. 14	.....	....	·37	40	·45	38
No. 15	.....	....	·35	50	·39	47
No. 16	·35	55	·38	50	·40	47
No. 17	·30	55	·32	44	·36	45½
No. 18	·39	54	·28	44	·35	47
No. 19	·32	54	·30	49	·33	46½
No. 20	·60	50	·655	43¼	·662	43½
No. 21	·52	50	·43	47	·43	47
No. 22	·50	50	·30	44	·34	46½
No. 23	·30	50	·35	40–45	·37	40–45
No. 24	.....	....	·40	45	·45	47
No. 25	·40	55	·32	55	·40	47
No. 26	.....	....	·30	55	·34	47
Engineers—						
No. 1	·637	55	·63	55	·71	55
No. 2	·40	59	·25	60	.....	....
No. 3	·40	60	·28	60	·30	60
No. 4	·385	55	·35	47	·40	47
No. 5	·375	60	·35	47	·36	47
No. 6	·48	60	·30	56	·37	55
No. 7	·43	55	·35	48	·35	47
No. 8	.....	....	·50	65	·50	54
No. 9	·50	54	·42	50	·49	47
No. 10	.....	....	·42	45	·42	60
No. 11	·50	50	·40	....	·36	....
No. 12	·68	54	·65	52	·65	54
No. 13	·45	50	·44	50	·48	....
No. 14	·32	59	.....	....	·35	72
No. 15	·738	50	·60	....	·66	....
No. 16	·50	50	·22	77	·22	77
No. 17	·40	54	.....	....	·40	46½
No. 18	·636	55	·40	55	·48	50
No. 19	·58	56	·50	48	·50	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	·33	55	·24	55	·36	55
No. 2	·26	72	·225	84	.....	....
No. 3	·32	55	·35	47	·35	47
No. 4	·60	50	·425	47	·468	47
No. 5	.....	....	·345	55	·363	55
No. 6	·45	55	·36	40	·38	46½
No. 7	·45	50	·40	....	·36	....
No. 8	·43	84	·45	56	·45	56
No. 9	·30	59	·325	72	·30	84
No. 10	·475	78½	·45	62	·475	62½
No. 11	·47	65	·38	65	·41	65
Yardmen and labourers—						
No. 1	·275	40	·228	54	·25	54
No. 2	·25	55	·23	55	·24	55
No. 3	·275	55	·21	39	·223	67
No. 4	·20	55	·22	52	·22	52
No. 5	·273	55	·226	60	·28	55
No. 6	·25	55	·24	60	·26	55
No. 7	·25	55	·28	50	·27	47
No. 8	·35	55	·30	47	·32	47
No. 9	·30	55	·30–·35	47	·34	47
No. 10	·30	54	·30	50	·32–·45	47
No. 11	·30	55	·28	48	·32	47
No. 12	·30	55	·30	44½	·34	47
No. 13	·39	50	·35	47	·32	47
No. 14	·35	55	·32	45	·34	47
No. 15	.....	....	·32	55	·34	47
No. 16	·30	55	·30	50	·34	47
No. 17	.....	....	·28	35	·32	30
No. 18	·33	54	·25	44	·32	47
No. 19	·32	59	·30	55	·32	47
No. 20	·34	50	·32	47	·34	47
No. 21	·42	50	·40	44¾	·465	38½
No. 22	·385	50	·25	55	·30	45
No. 23	·38	50	·36	44	·39	46½
No. 24	.....	....	·38	41½	·40	41½

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CARRIAGES, WAGONS, TRUCK BODIES, ETC.						
Woodworkers—						
No. 1	·55	55	·50	55	·50	55
No. 2	·50	55	·40	44	·40–·45	44
No. 3	·44	50	·35	·40–45	·40	50
No. 4	·45	50	·425	44	·472	50
No. 5	·50	45	·30	45	·30	45
No. 6	·65	49	·45	49	·45	49
No. 7	·475	50	·40	44	·40	50
No. 8	·60	54	·45	48	·40	48
No. 9	·40	50	·28	50	·36	50
No. 10	·60	50	·40	44	.....	....
No. 11	·60	50	·50	44	·55	44
No. 12	·55	50	·40	50	·45	50
No. 13	·60	50	·55	44	·50	44
No. 14	·675	50	·40	44	·425	44
No. 15	·68	50	·35	44	·35	44
No. 16	·50	49½	·40	49½	·40	49½
No. 17	·75	44	·41	44	·45	44
Painters—						
No. 1	·55	55	·45	44	·50	44
No. 2	·50	55	·425	55	·425	55
No. 3	·43	50	·30	40–45	·40	50
No. 4	·45	50	·375	44	·472	50
No. 5	·40	50	·36	44	·37	50
No. 6	·39	54	·50	48	·50	48
No. 7	·35	50	·33	50	·35	50
No. 8	·40	50	·50	44	·40	44
No. 9	·50–·90	50	·50–·60	44	·40–·65	44
No. 10	·60	50	·45	44	·45	44
No. 11	.....	....	·50	50	·50	50
No. 12	·50	44	·50	44	·50	44
No. 13	·65	50	·50	44	·50	44
No. 14	·65	49½	·35	47½	·35	49½
Trimmers—						
No. 1	·45	55	·40	44	·40	44
No. 2	·375	50	·375	44	·42	50
No. 3	·65	49	·60	49	·60	49
No. 4	·68	44	·60	44	·55	44
No. 5	·60	50	·45	44	·40	44
No. 6	·60	44	·50	44	·50	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	·60	55	·40	44	·40	44
No. 2	·52	55	·45	55	·45	55
No. 3	·50	50	·375	44	·45	50
No. 4	·60	45	·45	45	·45	50
No. 5	·40	54	·35	48	·35	48
No. 6	·50	50	·30	44	·30	44
No. 7	·60	50	·45	44	·50	44
No. 8	·60	50	·50–·72	44	·40–·72	44
No. 9	·60	44	·55	44	·55	44
No. 10	·60	50	·45	44	·50	44
No. 11	·65	50	·35	44	·40	44
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	·46	55	·39	45	·47	45
No. 2	·57	60	·54	48	·645	48
No. 3	·52	60	·495	48	·57	48
No. 4	·45	55	·385	50	·475	50
No. 5	·70	72	·63	48	·73	48
No. 6	.....	....	·60	48	·63–·73	48
No. 7	·60	50	·62	40	·64	45
No. 8	·675	54	·58	48	·62	48
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	·55	55	·47	45	·58	45
No. 2	·48	55	·41	45	·52	45
No. 3	·57	60	·545	48	·63	57
No. 4	·52	60	·495	48	·57	48
No. 5	·45	55	·385	50	·475	50
No. 6	·625	55	·625	55	·625	65
No. 7	·60	55	·585	32	·60	49

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936		Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.		Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$			$		$		$	
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS —*Continued*							*Shearmen*—						
							No. 1	·275	55	·248	50	·307	50
							No. 2	....	....	·32–·53	56–59	·42–·46	52–64
Blacksmiths—Conc.													
No. 8	·80	50	·62	45	·75	47	No. 3	....	....	·55	40	·70	48
No. 9	·50–·65	55	·50–·65	55	·55–·72	55	No. 4	·62	42	·468	48	·593	48
No. 10	·45	55	·455	45	·455	50	No. 5	....	....	·57	48	·595	48
No. 11	·58	58½	·505	58½	·61	59	No. 6	·50	49½	·40–·48	48	·45–·55	48
No. 12	·59	59	·495	59	·62	59	No. 7	....	....	·525	48	·578	55
No. 13	·55	55	·55	48	·63	48							
No. 14	·65	54	·535	48	·58	48	*Melters*—						
No. 15	·60	55	·60	48	·625	48	No. 1	....	....	1·30	31	1·28	61
No. 16	·875	44	·75	44	·875	44	No. 2	....	....	·80	48	·88	55
							No. 3	·60	72	1·15	48	1·51	48
Blacksmiths' helpers—							No. 4	....	....	·792	48	·938	48
No. 1	·31	55	·27	45	·36	45	No. 5	·83	66	·875	48	·875	48
No. 2	·365	60	·35	48	·405	48							
No. 3	·38	60	·36	48	·42	48	*Chargers*—						
No. 4	·30	55	·25	50	·305	50	No. 1	....	....	·33–·35	24–40	·40–·52	52–61
No. 5	·40	55	·40	55	·39–·44	55							
No. 6	·41	59	·36	59	·445	59	No. 2	·525	42	·56	48	·625	48
No. 7	·45	55	·40	48	·48	48	No. 3	·445	84	·41	48	·46	48
No. 8	·425	54	·375	48	·42	48	No. 4	·42	66	·406	48	·425	48
No. 9	·395	54	·36	48	·395	48	No. 5	....	....	·62	48	·682	55
No. 10	·625	44	·625	44	·625	44							
No. 11	·35	55	·375	48	·40	48	*Machine operators*—						
No. 12	·50	50	·42	45	·51	47	No. 1	·38–·46	55	·33–·40	45–48	·41–·49	45–48
Machinists—							No. 2	....	....	·385	48	·445	48
No. 1	·50	55	·43	45–48	·54	45–48	No. 3	·40	55	·335	50	·42	50
							No. 4	·45	55	·385	50	·475	50
No. 2	·57	60	·545	48	·63–·65	48	No. 5	·38–·50	55	·40–·50	55	·40–·50	50–60
No. 3	·52	60	·495	48	·57	48							
No. 4	·50	55	·42	50	·52	50	No. 6	·30	55	·30–·34	32	·32–·36	41–48
No. 5	·45	55	·50	50	·50	55							
No. 6	·40–·53	55	·40–·47	40	·48–·50	50	No. 7	·405	55	·383	55	·403	55
No. 7	·50	55	·45	55	·473	55	No. 8	·40	50	·34	50	·36	50
No. 8	·60	50	·44	48	·48–·55	50	No. 9	·32	50	·37	40	·41	45
No. 9	·50–·65	55	·50–·65	55	·55–·72	55	No. 10	·30–·50	52½	·35–·50	40	·40–·55	40–45
No. 10	·60	55	·59	45	·595	50							
No. 11	·53–·63	59	·42–·54	59	·51–·66	59	No. 11	·625	50	·50	45	·59	47
No. 12	·70	55	·60	55	·75	55	No. 12	....	....	·25–·33	48	·28–·35	50
No. 13	·53–·63	59	·48–·55	59	·52–·66	59	No. 13	....	....	·45	50	·40–·45	50
No. 14	·55	72	·60	48	·60–·69	48							
No. 15	·50	50	·42	50	·45	50	*Welders*—						
No. 16	....	....	·53	40	·63	45	No. 1	·45	55	·38	45	·46	45
No. 17	·65	50	·60	40	·55	45	No. 2	....	....	·51–·55	48	·60–·65	48
No. 18	·65	50	·65	40	·70	45	No. 3	....	....	·40	44	·45	44
No. 19	·54–·68	54	·59	48	·62	48	No. 4	·55	55	·55	48	·63	48
No. 20	·54–·68	54	·55	48	·58	48	No. 5	·50	55	·50	48	·58	48
No. 21	·68	50	·61	45	·71	47	No. 6	·40	45	·60	40	·65	45
No. 22	·70	55	·70	48	·725	48	No. 7	·60	49½	·54	48	·60	48
No. 23	·75	44	·75	44	·813	44	No. 8	·55	49½	·50	48	·45–·56	48
							No. 9	....	....	·45	55	·45	55
Millwrights—							*Electricians*—						
No. 1	·53	84	·56	56	·645	56	No. 1	·46–·55	55–65	·50	48	·61	48
No. 2	·60	55	·60	55	·60	55							
No. 3	·65	50	·50	63	·625	54	No. 2	·45–·59	60	·545	48	·63	48
No. 4	·40	65	·40	55	·44	55	No. 3	·725	55	·56	60	·70	60
No. 5	·58	65	·485	61	·59	63	No. 4	....	....	·35–·48	55	·43–·60	63
No. 6	·50	55	·50–·60	48	·60–·65	48	No. 5	·50	55	·50	55	·605	55
No. 7	·45	55	·50	48	·60	48	No. 6	·725	55	·85	45	·85	50
No. 8	·55	50	·45	40	·55	45	No. 7	·65	65	·545	61	·66	63
No. 9	·70	50	·50	45	·55	40	No. 8	·55	55	·55	48	·65	48
No. 10	....	....	·36	45	·44	45	No. 9	....	....	·50	48	·60	48
							No. 10	·575	54	·63	48	·705	48
Crane men—							No. 11	·55	55	·50	48	·525	48
No. 1	·38	59	·32	45	·39	45	*Carpenters*—						
No. 2	·50	65	·42	55	·52	55	No. 1	·43	55	·37	45	·45	45
No. 3	....	....	·275	55	·325	73	No. 2	·46	60	·44	48	·51	48
No. 4	....	....	·60	30	·767	56	No. 3	·75	55	·75	55	·825	55
No. 5	·40	55	·40–·43	55–60	·44	55	No. 4	·60	59	·47–·55	59	·60–·66	59
							No. 5	·50	55	·50	48	·58	48
No. 6	....	....	·55	48	·605	55	No. 6	·515	54	·475	48	·47–·50	48
No. 7	·45	65	·41	61	·50	63	No. 7	·50	55	·50	48	·525	48
No. 8	·45	60	·55–·58	48	·58–·69	48							
No. 9	·39–·49	84	·39–·49	48	·43–·58	....	*Bricklayers*—						
No. 10	·75	66–78	·72	48	·75	48	No. 1	·57	55	·49	45	·46	45
							No. 2	·715	59	·68	48	·785	48
No. 11	·45	66–78	·463	48	·475	48	No. 3	·35	55	·295	60	·365	60
							No. 4	....	....	·525	55	·61	55

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
CRUDE, ROLLED AND FORGED PRODUCTS—*Concluded*						
Bricklayers—Conc.						
No. 5	1·25	44	·90	44	·90	44
No. 6	·65	55	·60	48	·69	48
No. 7	·60	60	·60	48	·625	48
Shippers—						
No. 1	·30	55	·25	50	·307	50
No. 2	·375	55	·40	44	·42	45
No. 3	·60	50	·44	48	·55	50
No. 4	·35	55	·35	55	·405	55
No. 5	·35	55	·32–·35	45	·32–·35	50
No. 6	·45	55	·40–·45	48	·45	48
No. 7	·47	50	·41	40	·46	45
No. 8	·40	52½	·40	40–45	·40–·44	45
No. 9	·42	50	·38	50	·45	47
Firemen—						
No. 1	·32–·35	66–78	·30–·34	48	·37–·42	40–48
No. 2	·38	84	·405	56	·47	56
No. 3	·365	84	·385	56	·455	56
No. 4	·30	60	·25	60	·307	60
No. 5	.....	....	·30	60	·33	52
No. 6	·30	55	·30	28	·32	46
No. 7	·35	60	·35	48	·405	50
No. 8	·45	65	·475	48	·57	48
No. 9	.....	....	·45	48	·52	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	·30	55	·26	45	·35	45
No. 2	·36	59	·35	48	·405	48
No. 3	·275	55	·248	55	·307	55
No. 4	.....	....	·25	55	·30	62
No. 5	·30–·45	55	·30–·40	50–55	·35–·40	50–55
No. 6	·30–·38	55	·32	32	·32	49
No. 7	·375	55	·375	55	·41–·44	55
No. 8	·375	55	·35	55	·405	55
No. 9	·325	55	·325	45	·33–·36	50
No. 10	·40	55	·39	45	·46	55
No. 11	·35	55	·35	48	·45	48
No. 12	·44	50	·38	45	·51	45
No. 13	·40	50	·42	40	·52	45
No. 14	·35	52½	·35	40	·40	40
No. 15	·365	60	·33	48	·375	48
No. 16	·375	50	·35	45	·415	47
No. 17	·40	50	·36	45	·49	45
No. 18	·30	58	·35	48	·375	48
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS						
A—IRON						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.67	54	.52	54	.52	54
No. 2	.70	44	.65	44	.65	44
No. 3	.50	57	.40	45	.40	45
No. 4	.70	60	.55	48	.605	48
No. 5	.....	....	.45	44	.50	44
No. 6	.475	60	.50	59	.50	59
No. 7	.48–.65	50	.55–.60	44	.60–.66	40
No. 8	.65	50	.43–.60	44	.45–.60	44
No. 9	.....	....	.30	50	.40	58
No. 10	.85	50	.65	45	.80	49½
No. 11	.87	49½	.60	44	.64	44
No. 12	.....	....	.41	44	.41	44
No. 13	.40	60	.45	48	.48	48
No. 14	.60	50	.50	50	.60	50
No. 15	.....	....	.45	54	.55	54
No. 16	.40–.55	60	.325	60	.35	60
No. 17	.65	50	.60	45	.65	27
No. 18	.65	54	.50	54	.56	54
No. 19	.....	....	.45	50	.50	50
No. 20	.60	54	.55	52	.60	52
No. 21	.70	50	.70	45	.80	45
No. 22	.80	50	.65	44	.68	55
Patternmakers—Conc.						
No. 23	.70	50	.65	50	.52–.72	50
No. 24	.80	50	.75	50	.75	50
No. 25	.60	50	.39	54	.46	50
No. 26	.65	54	.50	40	.57	48
No. 27	.70	54	.65	54	.675	54
No. 28	.70	54	.65	54	.70	48
No. 29	.....	....	.55	44	.60	44
No. 30	.80	55	.70	40	.75	40
No. 31	.....	....	.60	48	.70	45
No. 32	1.00	54	.65	54	.80	52
No. 33	.875	50	.65	50	.65	50
No. 34	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
No. 35	.80	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 36	.80	45	.72	44	.72	44
No. 37	.....	....	.70	44	.75	44
No. 38	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 39	.....	....	.75	44	.84	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	.50	57	.50	45	.50	45
No. 2	.70	48	.62	48	.67	48
No. 3	.65	54	.605	48	.625	48
No. 4	.....	....	.50–.69	36	.50–.63	40
No. 5	.425	60	.45	60	.45	59
No. 6	.33	54	.35	48	.39	54
No. 7	.55–.60	50	.513	44	.515	44
No. 8	.40	50	.40	44	.45	48
No. 9	.50	50	.25	44	.30–.35	47
No. 10	.....	....	.45	50	.45	55
No. 11	.....	....	.36	45	.40	45
No. 12	.835	49½	.65	44	.73	40
No. 13	.34–.57	60	.32–.45	48	.32–.45	48
No. 14	.....	....	.485	46	.59	54
No. 15	.55–.75	50	.40–.50	50	.40–.50	50
No. 16	.....	....	.30–.50	45	.40–.55	54
No. 17	.....	....	.52	48	.63	48
No. 18	.40	60	.325	60	.375	60
No. 19	.....	....	.35–.45	44	.35–.50	44
No. 20	.525	50	.40	50	.425	55
No. 21	.65	50	.40–.60	45	.42–.65	27
No. 22	.....	....	.50	49–56	.50–.56	50
No. 23	.76	54	.563	40	.61	40
No. 24	.60	50	.47	45	.55	45
No. 25	.72	48	.555	48	.64	48
No. 26	.718	48	.687	48	.687	48
No. 27	.675	44	.65	44	.65	44
No. 28	.70	54	.63	40	.70	40
No. 29	.55–.65	50	.45	45	.50	50
No. 30	.65	54	.35	52	.40	52
No. 31	.....	....	.59	45	.575	45
No. 32	.53–.65	50	.40–.50	50	.44–.56	50
No. 33	.45–.68	50	.45–.55	50	.55	50
No. 34	.54–.58	54	.45	52	.465	52
No. 35	.63–.73	54	.61–.65	40	.62–.70	48
No. 36	.55	54	.413	24	.50	33
No. 37	.733	54	.64	48	.67	54
No. 38	.583	50	.40	48	.40	48
No. 39	.70	54	.47–.65	48	.52–.70	48
No. 40	.63–.70	54	.47–.63	45	.53–.70	48
No. 41	.....	....	.50	44	.60	44
No. 42	.60	55	.67	40	.78	40
No. 43	.65	48	.50–.55	27	.52–.66	45
No. 44	.....	....	.60	55	.60	55
No. 45	.70	54	.65	48	.70	50
No. 46	.70	54	.40	54	.55	52
No. 47	.812	54	.713	32	.63	40
No. 48	.....	....	.41–.54	45	.40–.57	40
No. 49	.61–.83	50	.56–.78	50	.56–.78	50
No. 50	.65–.80	50	.50	44	.53	50
No. 51	.70	54	.70	48	.70	44
No. 52	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 53	.....	....	.65	44	.65	44
No. 54	.78–.88	44	.57–.68	44	.63–.73	44
No. 55	.75	44	.70	44	.75	44
No. 56	.69–.81	44	.68–.73	40	.71–.77	40
Moulders' helpers—						
No. 1	.34	54	.31	48	.33	48
No. 2	.20	57	.20	45	.20	45
No. 3	.40	50	.45	44	.30	44
No. 4	.....	....	.32	45	.33	45

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS —*Continued*						
A—IRON—*Continued*						
Moulders' helpers —Conc.						
No. 5	.52	49½	.42	44	.43	40
No. 6	.....	....	.30	45	.35	54
No. 7	.....	....	.25	48	.25	48
No. 8	.25	60	.425	54	.50	54
No. 9	.....	....	.425	49	.35	50
No. 10	.....	....	.35	45	.50	45
No. 11	.41-.44	54	.33	54	.35	42
No. 12	.40	54	.40	45	.45	48
No. 13	.648	54	.57	32	.51	40
No. 14	.45-.55	50	.40	44	.43	55
No. 15	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 16	.548	44	.495	33	.495	33
No. 17	.525	44	.473	40	.50	40
No. 18	.45-.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.40	57	.40	45	.40	45
No. 2	.65	54	.565	48	.58-.63	48
No. 3	.....	....	.355	36	.38	40
No. 4	.50	50	.43-.44	40	.42-.52	40
No. 5	.50-.60	50	.43-.51	44	.43-.51	44
No. 6	.....	....	.415	44	.50	54
No. 7	.45	50	.35-.40	50	.40-.45	50
No. 8	.....	....	.35	45	.55	54
No. 9	.....	....	.34-.52	48	.37-.63	54
No. 10	.....	....	.34	54	.39	54
No. 11	.40	55	.35	50	.40	55
No. 12	.60	50	.55	45	.60	27
No. 13	.55	50	.46	45	.50	50
No. 14	.445	54	.428	54	.463	54
No. 15	.675	44	.625	44	.65	44
No. 16	.68	54	.53	40	.65	48
No. 17	.55	50	.40	45	.40-.45	50
No. 18	.....	....	.50	52	.55	52
No. 19	.35-.40	50	.405	45	.50	45
No. 20	.60	50	.42	44	.42	59
No. 21	.....	....	.50	50	.56	50
No. 22	.45	50	.33	56	.38	50
No. 23	.52-.73	54	.59	40	.64	48
No. 24	.45	60	.413	21-24	.50	32
No. 25	.734	54	.64	48	.66	54
No. 26	.445	50	.417	48	.412	48
No. 27	.60	54	.50	48	.50	48
No. 28	.35-.65	54	.40-.55	45	.48-.60	48
No. 29	.....	....	.30-.55	44	.40-.65	44
No. 30	.50	55	.54	40	.68	40
No. 31	.65	48	.50	27	.50	45
No. 32	.70	54	.55-.60	48	.60	50
No. 33	.45	54	.40	54	.50	57
No. 34	.725	54	.565	32	.445	40
No. 35	.60	45	.42	45	.45	40
No. 36	.55	50	.45	50	.50	50
No. 37	.65	50	.50	44	.53	50
No. 38	.85	44	.675	44	.725	44
No. 39	.75	40	.75	44	.75	44
Chippers and grinders—						
No. 1	.375	50	.46	45	.43	45
No. 2	.....	....	.25	45	.35	54
No. 3	.....	....	.32	54	.37	54
No. 4	.....	....	.34	54	.39	54
No. 5	.....	....	.25	60	.35	60
No. 6	.35	50	.44	45	.48	27
No. 7	.....	....	.465	40	.505	40
No. 8	.....	....	.315	45	.37	45
No. 9	.40	54	.35	54	.40	54
No. 10	.....	....	.40	40	.44	45
No. 11	.....	....	.25	45	.45	45
No. 12	.....	....	.35	45	.50	45
No. 13	.....	....	.37	40	.43	48
No. 14	.50	60	.413	21-24	.50	32
No. 15	.35-.40	54	.35-.40	45	.45	48
No. 16	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 17	.....	....	.52	40	.67	40

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Chippors and grinders —Conc.						
No. 18	.60	48	.40	27	.50	45
No. 19	.45	54	.40	54	.50	56
No. 20	.35-.40	45	.37	50	.40	45
No. 21	.....	....	.425	50	.425	50
No. 22	.60	44	.45	44	.50	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.65	44	.65	44	.70	40
No. 2	.65	44	.65	44	.65	44
No. 3	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
No. 4	.65	44	.65	44	.70	44
No. 5	.45	57	.40	45	.40	45
No. 6	.55	60	.42	48	.50	48
No. 7	.....	....	.50	44	.55	44
No. 8	.57	58½	.53	48	.675	48
No. 9	.60	60	.54	59	.54	59
No. 10	.45	54	.39	48	.45	54
No. 11	.50-.60	50	.40-.48	44	.50-.60	50
No. 12	.50-.65	50	.555	44	.60	44
No. 13	.60-.65	50	.54	44	.54-.59	44
No. 14	.50	50	.40	44	.45	48
No. 15	.....	....	.35-.43	50	.35-.43	55
No. 16	.40	60	.50	48	.50	48
No. 17	.55-.60	55	.46	45	.55	49½
No. 18	.615	49½	.52	44	.55	44
No. 19	.55-.63	58	.50-.57	44	.60	44
No. 20	.....	....	.45	49	.50	49
No. 21	.675	49½	.63	49½	.66	49½
No. 22	.....	....	.35-.45	44	.37-.50	44
No. 23	.50	50	.40-.50	50	.55	50
No. 24	.....	....	.40	45	.425	54
No. 25	.....	....	.30-.52	54	.35-.65	54-70
No. 26	.475	55	.365	55	.375	55
No. 27	.45	55	.35	49	.38	44
No. 28	.....	....	.50	44	.55	44
No. 29	.70	54	.45-.68	40	.60-.80	40
No. 30	.55	54	.55	54	.60	54
No. 31	.....	....	.60	50	.65	50
No. 32	.55	50	.45	50	.50	50
No. 33	.....	....	.37	54	.37	54
No. 34	.65	54	.45-.50	52	.53-.60	52
No. 35	.40	50	.50	45	.50	45
No. 36	.57-.60	50	.50	50	.56	50
No. 37	.65	50	.50-.60	50	.55-.65	50
No. 38	.56-.65	50	.55	50	.60	50
No. 39	.55	50	.40	56	.46	56
No. 40	.60-.70	48	.57	40	.62	48
No. 41	.667	54	.65	54	.70	54
No. 42	.....	....	.53-.60	44	.55-.65	44
No. 43	.55-.70	50	.50-.60	44	.50-.60	45
No. 44	.60-.65	54	.53-.60	54	.53-.65	48
No. 45	.....	....	.60	44	.60-.65	44
No. 46	.....	....	.45	44	.55	44
No. 47	.....	....	.65	60	.70	65
No. 48	.....	....	.50	55	.60	55
No. 49	.70	50	.60	50	.60	50
No. 50	.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 51	.80	50	.60	44	.65	44
No. 52	.77	44	.67	44	.70	44
No. 53	.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 54	.....	....	.67	44	.70	44
No. 55	.75	44	.675	44	.675	44
No. 56	.....	....	.75	48	.75	48
No. 57	.....	....	.70	44	.75	44
No. 58	.75	44	.72	44	.76	44
No. 59	.75	44	.65	44	.70	44
No. 60	.....	....	.703	44	.75	44
Machinists' helpers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2	.30	57	.30	45	.30	45
No. 3	.....	....	.45	44	.50	44
No. 4	.30	50	.30	44	.30	44
No. 5	.....	....	.30	45	.40	49½
No. 6	.35	58	.30	44	.35	44
No. 7	.40	49½	.39	49½	.45	49½
No. 8	.375	55	.25	55	.285	55
No. 9	.....	....	.47	45	.50	27
No. 10	.45-.55	50	.35	50	.32	50
No. 11	.....	....	.55	44	.55	44
No. 12	.40	50	.32	50	.35	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929 *		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
A—IRON—*Continued*						
Machinists' helpers—Conc.						
No. 13	.22-.47	54	.20-.40	54	.20-.43	54
No. 14	.....	....	.40	54	.45	48
No. 15	.45	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 16	.57	44	.51	44	.53	44
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.60	44	.65	44	.65	44
No. 2	.50	44	.50	44	.55	44
No. 3	.....	....	.80	44	.80	44
No. 4	.42	57	.40	45	.40	45
No. 5	.....	....	.55	44	.55	44
No. 6	.60	58½	.50	48	.60	48
No. 7	.50	60	.40	60	.40	59
No. 8	.45	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 9	.55	50	.47	44	.50	44
No. 10	.65	50	.585	44	.585	44
No. 11	.....	....	.40	50	.40	55
No. 12	.60	50	.54	45	.53	45
No. 13	.65	55	.50	44	.50	44
No. 14	.66	49½	.555	44	.555	44
No. 15	.625	58	.55	44	.57	44
No. 16	.725	49½	.66	49½	.69	49½
No. 17	.....	....	.55	54	.60	47
No. 18	.....	....	.35	45	.40	54
No. 19	.40	60	.30	60	.30	60
No. 20	.58	50	.53	45	.58	27
No. 21	.60	54	.58	40	.625	40
No. 22	.463	54	.32	60	.35	50
No. 23	.70	54	.60	52	.65	52
No. 24	.65	50	.60	50	.65	50
No. 25	.60	50	.50	50	.52	50
No. 26	.68	48	.61	40	.66	48
No. 27	.70	54	.60	54	.65	48
No. 28	.70	54	.60	34	.65	50
No. 29	.728	55	.545	55	.545	55
No. 30	.77	44	.72	44	.72	44
No. 31	.60	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 32	.....	....	.50	44	.55	44
No. 33	.75	44	.68	44	.68	44
No. 34	.82	44	.725	44	.75	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.22-.28	54	.25-.27	48-54	.25-.27	48-54
No. 2	.30	57	.30	45	.30	45
No. 3	.30-.45	54-60	.25-.30	48	.30-.35	48
No. 4	.....	....	.30	44	.30-.35	44
No. 5	.....	....	.33-.35	36	.37	40
No. 6	.....	....	.25	60	.28	59
No. 7	.....	....	.20	48	.25	54
No. 8	.30	50	.30	40-48	.30-.33	44
No. 9	.30	55	.25	44	.30	47
No. 10	.....	....	.23	50	.23	55
No. 11	.375	60	.25	48	.25	48
No. 12	.....	....	.28	45	.30	45
No. 13	.405	55	.355	50	.36	44
No. 14	.35	49½	.38	44	.38	44
No. 15	.....	....	.25	54	.25	54
No. 16	.40	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 17	.....	....	.30	45	.35	54
No. 18	.....	....	.32	48-54	.37	54
No. 19	.....	....	.25-.30	44	.20-.30	44
No. 20	.325	55	.25	55	.25	55
No. 21	.38	50	.33	45	.40	27
No. 22	.40	60	.35	54	.45	66
No. 23	.....	....	.35	45	.35	45
No. 24	.30-.38	60	.39-.42	40	.44	40
No. 25	.417	54	.333	54	.39	54
No. 26	.36	54	.333	54	.333	54
No. 27	.40	50	.40-.42	50	.42	50
No. 28	.38-.40	40-60	.37	40	.42	40-45
No. 29	.35	50	.27	45	.30	50
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 30	.45	54-60	.30	52	.35	52
No. 31	.43	50	.30	44	.35	44-57
No. 32	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 33	.44	50	.315	45	.335	44
No. 34	.35	42-54	.413	21-24	.50	32
No. 35	.30-.36	50	.30	48	.30	48
No. 36	.40	54	.35-.42	48	.35-.42	48
No. 37	.40	54	.35	45	.45	48
No. 38	.40	55	.45	40	.575	40
No. 39	.50	54	.40	27	.50	45
No. 40	.45	60	.35	48	.40	54
No. 41	.45	60	.40	54	.50	54
No. 42	.40-.50	54	.40-.55	34	.45-.53	45
No. 43	.375	45	.35	50	.36	45
No. 44	.425	50	.40-.43	50	.40-.43	50
No. 45	.525	44	.45	44	.50	44
No. 46	.47	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 47	.525	44	.45	47	.473	44
B—BRASS						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.48-.65	50	.55-.60	44	.60-.66	40
No. 2	.60	50	.50	50	.60	50
No. 3	.56	60	.60	40	.60	44
No. 4	.85	48	.70	44	.80	44
No. 5	.85	44	.70	44	.75	44
No. 6	.636	55	.50	55	.60	55
No. 7	.625	50	.50	44	.55	44
No. 8	.....	....	.50	50	.50	50
No. 9	.60	50	.57	44½	.625	44½
No. 10	.55	50	.60	45	.60	50
No. 11	.....	....	.70	44	.70	44
No. 12	.70	49½	.538	40	.565	44
No. 13	.50	55	.47	55	.494	55
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.65	50	.56-.60	44	.60	44
No. 2	.70	49½	.80	40	.80	44
No. 3	.85	48	.65	44	.70	44
No. 4	.70	50	.68	45	.70	45
No. 5	.50	50	.472	44½	.61	44½
No. 6	.80	54	.65	44	.65	48
No. 7	.80-.86	50	.63	40	.72	40
No. 8	.70	44	.55	40	.578	44
No. 9	.75	50	.63-.67	48	.63-.67	48
No. 10	.60	55	.53	55	.557	52½
No. 11	1.00	50	.75	32	.83	40
*Moulders**—						
No. 1	.40-.70	50	.32-.50	40	.33-.55	40
No. 2	.825	40	.65	40	.65	44
No. 3	.50	40	.50	40	.50	44
No. 4	.825	44	.65	44	.75	44
No. 5	.45	50	.45	44	.475	50
No. 6	.....	....	.50-.70	50	.60-.75	50
No. 7	.....	....	.40-.45	50	.50-.55	50
No. 8	.60-.72	30-46	.577	45	.66	45
No. 9	.40	54	.40	44	.40	48
No. 10	.40-.46	50	.40	45	.40	50
No. 11	.....	....	.714	44	.714	44
No. 12	.....	....	.55-.60	50	.65	50
No. 13	.78	45	.65	40	.70	40
No. 14	.50	50	.47	40	.495	40
No. 15	.88	50	.60	40	.73	40
No. 16	.45	50	.53-.59	49½	.53-.59	49½
No. 17	.....	....	.53-.63	47½	.55-.70	47½
No. 18	.55	49½	.43-.48	40	.45-.50	44
No. 19	.....	....	.675	44	.675	40
No. 20	.48-.70	44	.50	44	.58	44
No. 21	.605	44	.625	40	.745	40
No. 22	.48-.55	55	.46-.49	48	.55	48
No. 23	.80	50	.63	32	.70	40
No. 24	1.00	44	.675	44	.75	40
No. 25	.65	50	.63	50	.63	50
No. 26	.79	44	.65-.72	40	.70-.75	40

* Includes bench and machine moulders, the former at higher rates.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP PRODUCTS—*Con.*						
B—BRASS—*Cont.*						
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.50	50	.44	40	.42-.52	40
No. 2	.45	50	.40	50	.40-.45	50
No. 3	.60	40	.50	40	.40	44
No. 4†	.36	44	.36	40	.36	44
No. 5	.825	44	.65	44	.70	44
No. 6	.50	50	.30	44	.35	50
No. 7	.....	....	.40	50	.45	50
No. 8	.37	50	.34	41½	.38	40
No. 9†	.....	....	.31	41½	.38	40
No. 10†	.25	47	.26	45	.29	40
No. 11	.78	45	.65	40	.70	40
No. 12†	.355	47½	.30	40	.36	40
No. 13	.....	....	.45-.58	47½	.50-.60	47½
No. 14	.....	....	.42	40	.44	44
No. 15	.....	....	.55	44	.58	44
No. 16†	.20	55	.25	48	.28	48
No. 17	.70	50	.52	32	.57	40
No. 18	.79	44	.65	40	.70	40
Machinists—						
No. 1	.60	50	.50	50	.55	50
No. 2	.50	50	.40	50	.45	50
No. 3	.64	49½	.62	40	.62	48
No. 4	.65	48	.55	44	.60	44
No. 5	.....	....	.40	62	.43	44
No. 6	.....	....	.55	55	.60	55
No. 7	.75	49½	.75	44	.75	44
No. 8	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 9	.52	49½	.47	44	.50	45
No. 10	.60	50	.60	45	.62	45
No. 11	.58	50	.56	45	.60	45
No. 12	.475	50	.475	45	.475	50
No. 13	.70	46½	.51	44	.52	44
No. 14	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 15	.60	44	.50	40	.525	44
No. 16	.70	44	.55	44	.55-.61	44
No. 17	.535	55	.48-.75	40	.60-.88	40
No. 18	.55	50	.50	44	.50	44
No. 19	.....	....	.70	44	.80	44
Machine operators‡—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30	44	.38	40
No. 2	.45	48	.35	44	.40	44
No. 3	.45	55	.35	44	.35	44
No. 4	.38	55	.30	44	.325	44
No. 5	.30	55	.25	44	.25	44
No. 6	.20	49½	.25	55	.25	55
No. 7	.30	49½	.35	55	.35	55
No. 8	.25	49½	.30	55	.30	55
No. 9	.....	....	.42	44	.45	44
No. 10	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 11	.33-.42	49½	.38	40	.40	44
No. 12	.25-.40	50	.35-.50	45	.35-.50	45
No. 13	.30-.40	54	.30-.35	44	.25-.35	48
No. 14	.30-.35	50	.25-.35	45	.27-.37	50
No. 15	.52	50	.40	40	.52	40
No. 16	.....	....	.32-.54	49½	.32-.54	45
No. 17	.50	44	.46	40	.485	44
No. 18	.35-.50	50	.25-.30	48	.27-.35	48
No. 19	.55	55	.40	55	.45	55
No. 20	.30-.50	48	.30-.50	44	.40-.55	44
Assemblers—						
No. 1	.30-.40	50	.23-.32	44	.30-.45	44
No. 2	.375	55	.425	40	.45	45
No. 3	.525	46	.525	44½	.58	49½
No. 4	.50	50	.38	40	.44	40
No. 5	.45	44	.50	44	.525	44
No. 6	.....	....	.32-.41	45	.31-.45	44½
No. 7	.50	55	.42	55	.45	55
No. 8	.60	50	.52	32	.57	40
Platers—						
No. 1	.60	49½	.45	40	.65	44
No. 2	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 3	.....	....	.375	44	.325	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Platers—Conc.						
No. 4	.25	50	.38	45½	.39	44½
No. 5	.65	54	.63	44	.60	48
No. 6	.75	44	.61	40	.64	44
No. 7	.40-.60	50	.32-.40	48	.32-.40	48
No. 8	.40	55	.30	55	.35-.40	55
No. 9	.45	50	.60	45	.60	50
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	.25-.50	50	.20-.25	44	.28-.39	44
No. 2	.50	49½	.50	40	.50	44
No. 3	.....	....	.56	44	.56	44
No. 4	.45	50	.35	44	.40	44
No. 5	.50	49½	.45	40	.45	39
No. 6	.575	41-45	.577	44½	.635	44½
No. 7	.....	....	.535	42	.595	44½
No. 8	.40	54	.35	44	.25-.40	48
No. 9	.40	50	.30-.40	45	.27-.35	50
No. 10	.....	....	.47	40	.513	40
No. 11	.25-.41	50	.32-.40	49½	.32-.40	45
No. 12	.....	....	.50	47½	.48-.50	47½
No. 13	.85	44	.75	44	.80	44
No. 14	.....	....	.40-.50	40	.42-.50	44
No. 15	.....	....	.37	45	.40	44½
No. 16	.60	55	.42	55	.50	55
No. 17	.80	50	.64	32	.63	40
No. 18	.60	50	.53	44	.53	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30	40	.33	40
No. 2	.35-.45	50	.30-.40	50	.30-.45	50
No. 3	.40	49½	.40	40	.40	44
No. 4	.....	....	.30	44	.35	44
No. 5	.35	50	.33	44	.33	44
No. 6	.....	....	.30	55	.30	55
No. 7	.50	49½	.35	44	.375	44
No. 8	.32	49½	.30	44	.35	44
No. 9	.35	50	.30	44	.35	44
No. 10	.....	....	.40	50	.50	50
No. 11	.....	....	.35	50	.40-.45	50
No. 12	.30-.40	50	.30-.40	45	.30-.42	45
No. 13	.40	50	.26-.40	44½	.395	45½
No. 14	.....	....	.30-.40	50	.40-.45	50
No. 15	.445	50	.35	40	.375	40
No. 16	.40	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 17	.40	44	.378	40	.40	44
No. 18	.40-.50	44	.35-.45	44	.40-.46	44
No. 19	.40	55	.30	55	.35	55
No. 20	.37-.40	49½	.34-.40	40	.37-.42	40
No. 21	.40-.50	48	.40-.50	44	.40-.50	44
No. 22	.30	48	.30	44	.35	44
MACHINERY						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.65	50	.60	44	.60	44
No. 2	.70	44	.75	35	.75	40
No. 3	.60	50	.58	44	.58	44
No. 4	.60	50	.52	50	.55	50
No. 5	.65	55	.55	48	.55	53¾
No. 6	.50	50	.40	44	.40	59
No. 7	.73	48	.69	48	.80	44
No. 8	.62	48	.60	48	.65	44
No. 9	.75	50	.58	44	.72	44
No. 10	.50	55	.40	35	.50	50
No. 11	.60	54	.47	50	.52	50
No. 12	.70	50	.65	50	.65	55
No. 13	.50	50	.48	40	.50	47½
No. 14	.45-.62	50	.55-.60	40	.60-.64	40
No. 15	.54	55	.40	49	.425	49
No. 16	.65	50	.63	50	.65	50
No. 17	.68	48	.65	40	.65	40
No. 18	.75	49½	.75	45	.75	40
No. 19	.70	48	.50	44	.60	44
No. 20	.95	50	.75	50	.75	44
No. 21	.80	44	.69	44	.73	44
No. 22	1.05	44	.90	44	.95	44
No. 23	.90	44	.90	44	.90	44
No. 24	.....	....	.70	50	.80	50

† Female.
‡ Includes punch press, drill press, screw machine, lathe, boring machine operators, etc.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MACHINERY—*Con.*						
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.60	50	.56	40	.59	44
No. 2	.60	44	.65	40	.65	44
No. 3	.50	50	.44	50	.47	50
No. 4	.40	55	.475	48	.55	53¾
No. 5	.85	49½	.65	47	.65	47
No. 6	.....	....	.55	44	.70	44
No. 7	.....	....	.50	50	.55	55
No. 8	.54	50	.53	40	.53	47½
No. 9	.55	50	.45	50	.50	50
No. 10	.84	50	.605	45	.605	54
No. 11	.70	50	.66	50	.68	50
No. 12	.65	48	.63	40	.63	40
No. 13	.80	44	.75	44	.79	44
No. 14	.....	....	.58	50	.68	50
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.55	50	.47	44	.50	44
No. 2	.65	44	.65	35	.65	40
No. 3	.63	50	.57	40	.60	44
No. 4	.65	50	.42	50	.45	50
No. 5	.45	55	.45	48	.475	53¾
No. 6	.52	50	.43	44	.43	44
No. 7	.55	50	.50	44	.50	58½
No. 8	.52-.68	48	.61	48	.67	44
No. 9	.575	50	.54	44	.62	44
No. 10	.50	54	.50	50	.55	50
No. 11	.60	50	.485	44	.50	44
No. 12	.425	45	.36	45	.36	54
No. 13	.55	50	.44	50	.47	50
No. 14	.52	48	.58	40	.60	40
No. 15	.65	44	.70	40	.70	40
No. 16	.60	49½	.67	45	.67	40
No. 17	.65	48	.50	44	.525	44
No. 18	.75	50	.53	50	.60	44
No. 19	.55	55	.43	45	.50	45
No. 20	.80	44	.70	44	.70	44
No. 21	.81	44	.75	44	.79	44
No. 22	.....	....	.58	50	.72	50
Machinists—						
No. 1	.62	50	.555	44	.60	44
No. 2	.60	44	.55	44	.60	44
No. 3	.52	52	.49	44	.49	44
No. 4	.....	....	.58	48	.60	44
No. 5	.75	44	.75	35	.75	40
						44
No. 6	.60	50	.56	40	.59	44
No. 7	.45	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 8	.50	54	.40	48	.45	48
No. 9	.50	50	.38	50	.42	50
No. 10	.60	55	.50	48	.45	53¾
No. 11	.42	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 12	.40	55	.40	44	.40	55½
No. 13	.675	50	.60	44	.70	44
No. 14	.60	50	.45	57½	.45	57½
No. 15	.55	55	.40	35	.40	54
No. 16	.55	54	.50	50	.55	50
No. 17	.53	50	.40	50	.45	55
No. 18	.45	50	.45	40	.45	47½
No. 19	.57	55	.35	49	.40	49
No. 20	-40	45	.315	45	.315	54
No. 21	.60	49½	.55	44	.56	44
No. 22	.60	48	.50	48	.55	48
No. 23	.68	44	.68	40	.68	40
No. 24	.575	49½	.475	40	.55	40
No. 25	.63	49½	.65	45	.65	40
No. 26	.70	48	.50	44	.525	44
No. 27	.65	55	.53	50	.60	44
No. 28	.55	55	.50	45	.53	45
No. 29	.77	44	.70	44	.73	44
No. 30	.778	44	.70	44	.75	44
No. 31	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 32	.80-.97	44	.72-.82	44	.75-.85	44
No. 33	.....	....	.55	50	.65	50
No. 34	.....	....	.45-.65	50	.55-.75	50
No. 35	.....	....	.58	48	.60	44
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.70	44	.75	35	.75	44
No. 2	.52	50	.48	44	.48	44
No. 3	.50	50	.48	50	.50	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Millwrights—Con.						
No. 4	.425	50	.40	50	.42	50
No. 5	.50	48	.52	48	.64	44
No. 6	.....	....	.38	50	.42	55
No. 7	.32-.50	50	36-.56	40	.40-.60	40
No. 8	.50	50	.55	50	.58	50
No. 9	.70	49½	.70	45	.70	45
No. 10	.60	48	.55	40	.58	40
No. 11	.....	....	.40	48	.50	48
No. 12	.95	50	.75	50	.75	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	.55	50	.512	44	.515	44
No. 2	.58	50	.48	50	.53	50
No. 3	.54	50	.49	40	.49	44
No. 4	.55	54	.40	48	.40	48
No. 5	.575	50	.42	50	.45	60
No. 6	.60	48	.55	48	.66	44
No. 7	.70	48	.68	48	.78	44
No. 8	.70	50	.64	44	.72	44
No. 9	.55	54	.55	50	.60	50
No. 10	.45	50	.50	40	.50	47½
No. 11	.50	50	.35	50	.35	54
No. 12	.60	45	.45	40	.45	54
No. 13	.63	48	.60	40	.63	40
No. 14	.70	45	.70	45	.70	24
No. 15	.75	50	.53	50	.63	36
No. 16	.77	44	.69	44	.73	44
No. 17	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 18	.813	44	.75	40	.75	40
No. 19	.78	44	.79	44	.79	44
No. 20	.....	....	.65	44	.70	48
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.60	50	.512	44	.512	44
No. 2	.48	50	.44	50	.47	50
No. 3	.40	50	.42	50	.44	60
No. 4	.68	48	.65	48	.75	44
No. 5	.58	48	.56	48	.68	44
No. 6	.665	50	.64	44	.70	44
No. 7	.60	54	.59	50	.70	50
No. 8	.60	50	.50	40	.50	47½
No. 9	.385	50	.345	45	.345	54
No. 10	.63	48	.55	40	.60	40
No. 11	.65	45	.65	45	.68	24
No. 12	.62	50	.45	50	.52	36
No. 13	.77	44	.64	44	.68	44
No. 14	.75	44	.72	40	.72	40
No. 15	.....	....	.79	44	.79	44
No. 16	.....	....	.60	44	.65	48
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.50	50	.42	50	.45	50
No. 2	.63	50	.57	40	.57	44
No. 3	.30	55	.35	48	.375	53¾
No. 4	.45	50	.35	50	.40	50
No. 5	.575	50	.45	50	.50	55
No. 6	.45	50	.44	40	.47	47½
No. 7	.45	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 8	.50	49½	.55	44	.50	44
No. 9	.70	49½	.475	40	.575	40
No. 10	.....	....	.65	44	.60	44
No. 11	.....	....	.30	59	.30	59
No. 12	.70	50	.45	50	.43	44
No. 13	.55	55	.50	45	.50	45
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.40-.55	44	.40-.55	35	.40-.55	40
						44
No. 2	.50	50	.40	40	.40	44
No. 3	.50	56	.50	48	.55	48
No. 4	.30	55	.35	48	.375	53¾
No. 5	.44	54	.47	54½	.47	49½
No. 6	.45	49½	.40	47	.45	47
No. 7	.45	50	.44	40	.43	47½
No. 8	.40	50	.27	50	.27	50
No. 9	.....	....	.49	44	.53	55
No. 10	.55	50	.50	50	.55	50
No. 11	.....	....	.35	44	.40	44
No. 12	.36	49½	.40	40	.50	40
No. 13	.60	44	.50	44	.47	44
No. 14	.753	44	.725	44	.79	44
No. 15	.....	....	48-.63	50	.60-.70	50

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
MACHINERY—*Con.*						
Assemblers—						
No. 1	.40	49½	.40	47	.45	47
No. 2	.....	....	.60	44	.70	44
No. 3	.48	50	.40	50	.42	55
No. 4	.....	....	.45	40	.45	47½
No. 5	.35	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 6	.....	....	.40	50	.41	50
No. 7	.385	50	.35	48	.35	54
No. 8	.....	....	.68	40	.68	40
No. 9	.50	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 10	.....	....	.50	44	.56	55
No. 11	.....	....	.48	40	.54	40
No. 12	.....	....	.35	44	.40	44
Electric welders—						
No. 1	.....	....	.685	44	.685	44
No. 2	.....	....	.45	50	.43	50
No. 3	.65	50	.40	50	.43	50
No. 4	.....	....	.56	48	.61	48
No. 5	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 6	.50	50	.50	44	.535	44
No. 7	.75	44	.80	40	.80	40
No. 8	.....	....	.60	40	.65	40
No. 9	.....	....	.66	50	.68	50
No. 10	.50	55	.43	45	.45	45
No. 11	.60	44	.65	44	.68	44
No. 12	.....	....	.60	50	.65	50
Painters—						
No. 1	.45	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 2	.75	44	.75	40	.75	40
No. 3	.40	50	.33	50	.36	50
No. 4	.45	48	.34	35	.45	48
No. 5	.....	....	.60	48	.65	48
No. 6	.....	....	.40	48	.63	44
No. 7	.....	....	.38	48	.54	44
No. 8	.46	50	.45	50	.46	55
No. 9	.45	50	.55	40	.55	47½
No. 10	.....	....	.45	49	.475	49
No. 11	.35	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 12	.36	45	.325	45	.325	54
No. 13	.....	....	.60	44	.65	44
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.35	50	.35	40	.36	44
No. 2	.58	40	.44	50	.47	50
No. 3	.45	49½	.45	47	.50	47
No. 4	.50	50	.45	40	.45	47½
No. 5	.65	48	.50	48	.50	48
Engineers—						
No. 1	.45	63	.43	67½	.50	67½
No. 2	.56	50	.50	44	.50	56
No. 3	.50	55	.425	60	.475	53½
No. 4	.60	77	.52	55	.54	55
No. 5	.50	50	.306	72	.46	55
No. 6	.35	50	.42	56	.42	56
No. 7	.50	50	.64	44	.64	44
No. 8	.586	49 ½	.375	56	.44	56
No. 9	.47	66	.47	40	.50	40
No. 10	.60	77	.52	48	.54	48
Firemen—						
No. 1	.46	50	.40	44	.42	56
No. 2	.40	44	.40	56	.40	56
No. 3	.38	56	.31	56	.32	56
No. 4	.40	50	.41	44	.41	44
No. 5	.48	48	.48	48	.53	56
No. 6	.50	50	.46	70	.42	50
No. 7	.45	50	.365	44	.41	44
No. 8	.36	60	.30	54	.30	54
No. 9	.40	66	.40	40	.42	40
No. 10	.50	78	.35	66	.40	66
No. 11	.....	....	.35	72	.45	55
abourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.32–.40	48	.32–.43	44
No. 2	.40	44	.45	48	.45	48
No. 3	.35	50	.27–.34	44	.30–.35	44
No. 4	.37	43	.33	35	.34	48
No. 5	.40	50	.35–.40	48	.40–.45	48
No. 6	.30–.35	55	.325	48	.35	53¾

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 7	.35	50	.35	44	.35	59
No. 8	.35	50	.32	57½	.32	44
No. 9	.40	50	.40	44	.44	44
No. 10	.35	50	.33	40	.33	47½
No. 11	.35	50	.25	50	.275	54
No. 12	.33	45	.315	45	.30	54
No. 13	.40	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 14	.425	45	.50	32	.53	24
No. 15	.40	48	.30	44	.32	44
No. 16	.40	55	.34	45	.36	45
No. 17	.40	44	.35	44	.37	44
No. 18	.....	....	.35	44–50	.40	50
AUTOMOBILES						
Assemblers—						
No. 1	.725	28	.80	40	.80	44
No. 2	.85	26	.86	40	.98	44
No. 3	.58	29	.51	40	.57	44
No. 4	.53	30	.48	40	.55	44
No. 5	.....	....	.65–.72	40	.85–.90	40
No. 6	.....	....	.63	40	.80	40
No. 7	.....	....	.60	40	.70–.75	40
No. 8	.75	32	.75	40	.75–.85	32
No. 9	.....	....	.50	43	.59	50
No. 10	.....	....	.55	45	.56	45
No. 11	.....	....	.52	45	.52	45
Painters and enamellers—						
No. 1	.75	30	.82	40	.87	44
No. 2	.65	40	.56	40	.62	44
No. 3	.94	36	.80	40	.97	44
No. 4	.....	....	.68–.77	40	.85–.90	40
No. 5	.....	....	.60–.65	40	.70–.83	40
No. 6	.875	24	.75	48	.75–.85	32
No. 7	.....	....	.35–.59	48	.44–.68	38 50
No. 8	.55	50	.58	45	.60	45
Trimmers—						
No. 1	.85	40	.75	40	.86	44
No. 2	.50	40	.53	40	.61	44
No. 3†	.....	....	.40	40	.50	44
No. 4	.....	....	.65–.73	40	.88	40
No. 5	.....	....	.63	40	.80	40
No. 6	.....	....	.60	40	.75	40
No. 7†	.....	....	.50–.53	40	.70	40
No. 8	.75	24	.75	48	.75–.85	32
Shippers—						
No. 1	.65	55	.55	40	.71	44
No. 2	.50	55	.68	40	.74	44
No. 3	.....	....	.63	40	.80	40
No. 4	.....	....	.60	40	.70	40
No. 5	.....	....	.75	....	.75	36
No. 6	.....	....	.49	42	.58	52
No. 7	.52	25½	.47	51–53	.50	44
No. 8	.....	....	.39	45	.42	45
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.70–.90	50	.65–.78	40	.80–.90	40
No. 2	.....	....	.60–.77	40	.70–.90	40
No. 3	.75	32	.75	42	.75–.85	32
No. 4	.....	....	.45–.63	46	.59–.67	52
No. 5	.....	....	.43	45	.52	45
AUTOMOBILE PARTS						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.50	60	.63	50	.68	55
No. 2	.55–.70	54	.60–.65	50	.65–.75	48
No. 3	.51–.65	52	.50–.55	48	.45–.60	52
No. 4	.....	....	.45	50	.45	50
No. 5	.65–.70	50	.55–.60	50	.60–.70	50
No. 6	.45–.65	50	.45–.60	60	.50–.65	60
No. 7	.82	44	.65	44	.80	48
No. 8	.....	....	.55	40	.55	40

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
AUTOMOBILE PARTS —*Continued*	$		$		$	
Millwrights—						
No. 1	.70	54	.60–.72	48	.77–.84	45
No. 2	.....	....	.70	55	.75	55
No. 3	.70	50	.60	50	.62–.70	48
No. 4	.....	....	.50	44	.55	40
No. 5	.....	....	.70	48	.80	48
No. 6	.75	49½	.65	46½	.75	46½
No. 7	.50–.78	44	.55–.65	48	.65–.80	48
No. 8	.60–.70	52	.48–.53	48	.55–.65	52
No. 9	.88	55	.70	55	.775	55
No. 10	.75	50	.57	50	.62	50
No. 11	.60	55	.50	48	.50	55
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.85–.90	54	.77–.83	48	.87–.95	45
No. 2	.....	....	.65	50	.65	50
No. 3	.60–.85	50	.55–.80	50	.70–.80	48
No. 4	.....	....	.55–.70	44	.65–.70	49½
No. 5	.55	58	.35	55	.40	50
No. 6	.....	.....	.55–.65	47½	.60–.71	40
No. 7	.885	50	.75	48	.85	48
No. 8	.70	49½	.70	46½	.80	46½
No. 9	.70	48	.60	48	.65	48
No. 10	.60–.70	52	.55–.70	48	.60–.75	52
No. 11	.55	55	.55	55	.55	55
No. 12	.75	50	.50–.70	45	.60–.75	50
No. 13	.65	55	.60	48	.65	55
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	.35–.50	50	.36–.70	50	.38–.78	48
No. 2	.....	....	.35–.40	50	.35–.45	50
No. 3	.....	....	.30–.40	44	.38–.55	49½
No. 4	.40	48	.35	48	.35	48
No. 5	.40	58	.30–.35	55	.33–.38	50
No. 6	.60	50	.50	50	.55	50
No. 7	.....	....	.40–.68	48	.40–.68	55
No. 8	.40	50	.35	50	.38	50
No. 9	.40	50	.30	45	.33	50
No. 10	.35–.40	50	.30	45	.40	50
No. 11	.36–.48	52	.41–.49	48	.46–.53	52
No. 12	.51–.70	52	.48–.56	48	.48–.61	52
No. 13	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 14	.....	....	.48	42½	.55	40
No. 15	.52–.58	50	.45–.48	48	.55–.60	48
No. 16	.40–.60	54	.60	48	.73	45
No. 17	.35–.65	49½	.52–.60	46½	.55–.63	46½
No. 18	.....	....	.60	40	.70	40
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	.33	52	.27	48	.30	52
No. 2	.....	....	.22	50	.29	50
No. 3	.20	50	.26–.32	50	.33–.49	48
No. 4	.175	55	.21	55	.21	55
No. 5	.29–.34	50	.30	48	.40	48
No. 6	.25	49½	.37–.40	46½	.40–.45	46½
Welders—						
No. 1	.45	50	.53	50	.50–.60	50
No. 2	.28–.45	50	.33–.40	50	.435	50
No. 3	.60	50	.50	45	.43–.55	50
No. 4	.....	....	.30–.40	55	.33–.43	50
No. 5	.....	....	.60	50	.70	48
No. 6	.50	49½	.52	44	.60	46½
No. 7	.....	....	.75	40	.85	48
No. 8	.....	....	.65	40	.80	40
No. 9	.....	....	.50	50	.50	50
No. 10	.....	....	.65	40	.80	45
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	.40	50	.43	28	.55	48
No. 2	.....	....	.65	42	.75	45
No. 3	.....	....	.30–.45	28	.30–.60	42
No. 4	.....	....	.35–.75	41	.40–.85	48
No. 5	.....	....	.45	43	.50	40
No. 6	.....	....	.43–.45	46½	.60	46½
No. 7	.....	....	.45	46½	.575	46½
No. 8	.35–.50	52	.43	48	.46	52
No. 9	.25	50	.28–.35	50	.43–.50	50
No. 10	.40	50	.20–.35	45–50	.38	50

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1	.28	50	.30	48	.40	48
No. 2	.....	....	.34	43	.40	40
No. 3	.....	....	.275	46½	.40	46½
No. 4	.25–.30	52	.32	48	.38	52
No. 5	.20	50	.23–.33	50	.26–.40	50
Platers—						
No. 1	.32–.35	60	.40	55	.45–.50	50–60
No. 2	.....	....	.50	42½	.55	40
No. 3	.40–.55	50	.40–.65	48	.55	48
No. 4	.40–.45	49½	.43–.50	46½	.55	46½
No. 5	.45	50	.35	50	.40	50
Grinders—						
No. 1	.35	49½	.595	46½	.625	46½
No. 2	.....	....	.60–.70	50	.75	48
No. 3	.....	....	.47	43	.55	40
No. 4	.40	44	.50	40	.62–.65	40
No. 5	.42	50	.30–.45	45	.35–.50	50
No. 6	.51–.60	52	.46–.56	48	.48–.58	52
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	.35–.50	49½	.65–.90	46½	.65–1·00	46½
No. 2	.45–.85	50	.47–.60	48	.55–.70	48
No. 3	.....	....	.37	60	.47	60
No. 4	.....	....	.55	60	.60	60
No. 5	.....	....	.45	42	.60	46
No. 6	.315	60	.30	50	.50	55
No. 7	.....	....	.40–.55	48	.45–.55	48
No. 8	.60	48	.63	50	.50	50
No. 9	.75	48	.65	50	.70	50
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.60	54	.60	48	.73	45
No. 2	.50	49½	.425	46½	.60	46½
No. 3	.725	44	.65	40	.70	40
No. 4	.....	....	.33	42½	.50	40
No. 5†	.....	....	.28	42½	.40	40
No. 6	.....	....	.40	59	.50	60
No. 7	.....	....	.47–.57	50	.51–.74	48
No. 8	.....	....	.35	44	.40	49½
No. 9	.48	48	.45	48	.50	48
No. 10	.40–.65	52	.40–.50	48	.40–.50	52
No. 11†	.30	52	.30	48	.30	52
No. 12	.40	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 13	.50–.65	50	.35–.55	50	.38–.53	50
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	50	.35	45	.38	50
No. 2	.35–.40	50	.36–.40	50	.45–.51	48
No. 3	.....	....	.20–.30	60	.25–.40	60
No. 4	.32–.35	60	.30	55	.50	60
No. 5	.50	54	.50	48	.62	45
No. 6	.45–.45	49½	.40	46½	.55	46½
No. 7	.49	44	.50	40	.62–.65	40
No. 8	.25–.40	48	.25–.35	48	.30–.35	48
No. 9	.40–.45	52	.37–.38	48	.40	52
No. 10	.30	55	.35	55	.35	55
No. 11	.35	55	.35	48	.40	55
No. 12	.40	55	.45	48	.475	55
No. 13	.35–.45	50	.32	50	.40	50
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS						
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.325	53½	.325	44	.345	44
No. 2	.50	45	.47	44⅓	.50	50
No. 3	.62	48	.40	35	.47	48
No. 4	.65	50	.583	34½	.663	48
No. 5	.55	50	.40	47	.44	47
No. 6	.60	50	.45	40	.50	50
No. 7	.60	44–55	.45	44	.45	44
No. 8	.70	44	.65	44	.65	40
No. 9	.42	60	.325	60	.335	60
No. 10	.56	50	.60	48	.62	48
No. 11	.545	48	.565	48	.61	48
No. 12	.45	45	.35	44	.40	44
No. 13	.40	44	.40	44	.45	44

† Female

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—*Con.*						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.45	45	.45	44	.45	44
No. 2	.52	50	.50	34⅔	.52	50
No. 3	.53	48	.46	48	.52	48
No. 4	.65	50	.60	34⅔	.68	48
No. 5	.60	50	.48	48	.50	48
No. 6	.575	48	.57	48	.61	48
No. 7	.45	40	.38	62	.42	73
No. 8	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
Machinists—						
No. 1	.355	45	.30	44	.325	44
No. 2	.55	50	.48	44⅓	.53	50
No. 3	.55	48	.50	35	.55	48
No. 4	.55	50	.536	34¾	.616	48
No. 5	.58	50	.40	47	.45	47
No. 6	.50	50	.43	40	.45	50
No. 7	.65	55–60	.50	44	.50	44
No. 8	.55	44	.50	44	.50	40
No. 9	.58	60	.425	60	.46	60
No. 10	.60	50	.48	48	.50	48
No. 11	.45	44	.35	44	.38	42
No. 12	.65	44	.50	44	.55	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	.472	45	.413	45	.47	45
No. 2	.55	45	.55	44⅓	.58	50
No. 3	.68	43	.45	35	.58	48
No. 4	.....	....	.60	40	.60	45
No. 5	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
No. 6	.55	44	.50	44	.50	40
No. 7	.51	60	.40	54	.40	60
No. 8	.57	50	.58	48	.58	48
No. 9	.60	45	.45	50	.45	50
No. 10	.....	....	.50	54	.55	54
No. 11	.....	....	.624	54	.617	54
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.45	45	.415	44⅓	.415	50
No. 2	.48	48	.40	35	.49	48
No. 3	.43–.55	50	.40–.45	47	.50–.55	47
No. 4	.....	....	.53	35	.61	48
No. 5	.....	....	.57	35	.64	48
No. 6	.....	....	.41	48	.42	48
No. 7	.....	....	.50	54	.55	54
No. 8	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.60	50	.58	48	.58	50
No. 2	.50	50	.40	47	.44	47
No. 3	.....	....	.52	35	.66	48
No. 4	.50–.55	50	.494	35	.62	48
No. 5	.55	44	.60	44	.60	40
No. 6	.50	50	.46	48	.48	48
No. 7	.....	....	.514	48	.555	48
No. 8	.55	40	.35	50	.38	45
Woodworkers—						
No. 1	.35	45	.30	40	.30	44
No. 2	.50	45	.40	44⅓	.435	50
No. 3	.....	....	.40	47	.44	47
No. 4	.....	....	.58	35	.65	48
No. 5	.45	50	.39	40	.39	50
No. 6	.40	60	.335	60	.345	60
No. 7	.46	....	.35	54	.35	48
No. 8	.40	44	.40	44	.45	44
Painters—						
No. 1	.35	53⅓	.30	44	.335	44
No. 2	.50	45	.40	44⅓	.50	50
No. 3	.45	48	.34	35	.45	48
No. 4	.40	50	.40	47	.44	47
No. 5	.58	50	.54	34¾	.59	48
No. 6	.60	50	.51	40	.51	50
No. 7	.55	44	.50	44	.50	40
No. 8	.....	....	.44	48	.46	48
No. 9	.42	....	.38	50	.40	45
No. 10	.45	44	.40	44	.45	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.50	50	.40	48	.42	50
No. 2	.....	....	.50	47	.55	47
No. 3	.....	.....	.47–.58	35	.47–.66	48
No. 4	.44	50	.42	48	.42	48
No. 5	.35	50	.38	48	.38	48
Shippers and packers—						
No. 1	.325	53½	.285	50–60	.295	50–60
No. 2	.37	45	.34	48	.34	50
No. 3	.40	48	.375	35	.49	48
No. 4	.....	....	.48	35	.62	48
No. 5	.....	.....	.45–.48	48	.45–.53	48
No. 6	.58	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.38	50	.40	48	.40	48
No. 8	.....	....	.30	45	.32	48
No. 9	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
Firemen—						
No. 1	.45	50	.45	56	.46	56
No. 2	.50	60	.40	35	.41	48
No. 3	.40	50	.36	84	.41	84
No. 4	.47	52	.44	48	.52	48
No. 5	.36	72	.40	48	.40	48
No. 6	.465	48	.432	48	.465	48
No. 7	.39	66	.30	53	.30	66
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	50	.33	50
No. 2	.32	45	.25	44	.27	44
No. 3	.35	45	.32	44⅓	.33	50
No. 4	.35	48	.....	....	.34	48
No. 5	.35	50	.30	47	.36	47
No. 6	.....	....	.378	34	.448	48
No. 7	.....	.....	.25	54	.25	54
No. 8	.45	44	.40	44	.45	40
No. 9	.34	50	.40	48	.40	48
No. 10	.40	44	.40	44	.45	44
STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.44	54½	.30	54	.30	54
No. 2	.50	53	.51	48	.56	48
No. 3	.....	....	.47	40	.52	40
No. 4	.....	....	.48	41	.60	45
No. 5	.60	50	.475	50	.475	50
No. 6	.....	....	.40	44	.425	44
No. 7	.65	50	.55	50	.55	54
No. 8	.55	50	.456	55	.54	55
No. 9	.50	50	.40	55	.45	54
No. 10	.90	50	.90	40	.95	44
No. 11	.70	50	.54	50	.54	50
No. 12	.417	54	.60	44	.65	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.555	54	.56	54	.56	54
No. 2	.55	55	.55	45	.55–.60	45
No. 3	.55	45	.55	40	.61	52
No. 4	.....	....	.325	44	.325	44
No. 5	.45	50	.40	40	.40	40
No. 6	.50	50	.47	40	.47	40
No. 7	.60	50	.48	59	.55	60
No. 8	.50	70	.45	60	.48	59
No. 9	.60	50	.45	61	.50	41
No. 10	.....	....	.30	40	.33	49
No. 11	.65	50	.63	50	.63	50
No. 12	.....	....	.65	44	.70	44
Moulders—						
No. 1	.75	40	.655	48	.73	48
No. 2	.75	55	.50	40	.60	45
No. 3	.....	....	.55	27	.55	27
No. 4	.62	48	.54	45	.63	45
No. 5	.667	42½	.71	37½	.745	40
No. 6	.....	....	.375	45	.375	48
No. 7	.....	....	.51	44	.60	40
No. 8	.85	48	.685	48	.90	40
No. 9	.....	....	.306	50	.333	50
No. 10	.63	50	.50	32	.55	40

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
STOVES, FURNACES, ETC.—*Concluded*						
Moulders—Conc.						
No. 11						
No. 12	.65	50	.60	40	.88	40
No. 13	.60	60	.48	59	.52	59
No. 14	.75	32	.58	40	.62	40
No. 15			.47	40	.52	48
No. 16	.65	50	.475	50	.61	40
No. 17	.65	50	.55	36	.55	45
No. 18			.51	45	.51	45
No. 19	.75	48	.625	32	.825	32
	.49	48	.433	45	.433	45
Moulders' helpers—						
No. 1	.315	40-54	.335	48	.335	48
No. 2	.40	55	.40	40	.45	45
No. 3			.30	30	.25	30
No. 4	.35	50	.35	50	.375	45
No. 5	.45	50	.35	32	.40	40
No. 6	.325	60	.30	59	.32	59
No. 7			.40-.50	44	.45-.55	44
Coremakers—						
No. 1	.55	55	.40	40	.45	45
No. 2			.325	30	.33	40
No. 3	.50	48	.42	46	.60	48
No. 4			.42	40	.45	40
No. 5			.325	44	.40	44
No. 6	.63	50	.45	32	.50	40
No. 7			.475	50	.475	50
No. 8	.444	54	.36	45	.36	45
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.335	54	.32	54	.375	54
No. 2	.50	53	.42	48	.50	48
No. 3	.52	59	.40	44	.45	48½
No. 4			.67	36	.67	40
No. 5			.515	50	.54	50
No. 6			.35	44	.30	44
No. 7			.36	50	.38	50
No. 8	.45	50	.40	40	.40	40
No. 9	.45	50	.32	55	.35	50
No. 10	.60	44	.55	35	.55	44
No. 11	.444	54	.44	32	.45	32
No. 12			.60-.70	44	.65-.75	60
Mounters—						
No. 1	.335	54	.335	54	.335	54
No. 2			.36	36	.41	40
No. 3	.60	50	.50	50	.60	50
No. 4			.325	48	.375	44
No. 5	.62	50	.47	50	.49	54
No. 6			.27	50	.34	50
No. 7	.38-.60	50	.43	44	.45	44
No. 8	.45	55	.33	48	.38	45
No. 9	.50	50	.48	55	.56	55
No. 10	.525	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 11	.50	54	.44	32	.44	32
No. 12	.444	54	.333	45	.333	45
Polishers—						
No. 1	.28	40-54	.225	54	.225	54
No. 2	.50	53	.50	48	.56	48
No. 3	.47	59	.40	44	.425	48½
No. 4	.62	50	.57	40	.60	40
No. 5			.35	50	.375	54
No. 6			.333	50	.30	50
No. 7	.58	50	.50	32	.50	44
No. 8	.50	55	.38	48	.45	48
No. 9	.50	50	.46	50	.56	44
No. 10	.55	50	.40	50	.425	50
No. 11	.556	54	.53	32	.55	32
Craters and shippers—						
No. 1	.365	54	.30	54	.30	54
No. 2	.45	53	.45	48	.50	48
No. 3			.40	55	.50	55
No. 4	.49	48	.465	45	.52	48
No. 5	.39	50	.37	50	.40	54
No. 6			.40	40	.40	40

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Craters and shippers—Conc.						
No. 7	.35	50	.30	60	.30	60
No. 8	.30	55	.24	59	.25	59
No. 9	.50	50	.40	44	.40	44
No. 10	.40	50	.36	50	.36	50
No. 11	.40	54	.30	45	.30	45
Engineers—						
No. 1	.43	54	.40	54	.425	54
No. 2	.47	60	.423	60	.446	60
No. 3	.80	50	.80	50	.85	54
No. 4	.60	50	.54	48	.56	48
No. 5	.50	50	.45	44	.45	50
Labourers—						
No. 1	.28	54	.25	54	.25	54
No. 2	.25	53	.31	48	.31	48
No. 3	.325	55	.35	40	.35-.40	45
No. 4			.37	30	.33	30
No. 5	.55	48	.41	40	.42	41
No. 6	.36	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 7			.325	44	.325	44
No. 8	.35	50	.35	50	.35	54
No. 9	.375	50	.30	32	.35	40
No. 10	.30	55	.225	60	.25	60
No. 11	.35	50	.36	55	.42	55
No. 12			.25	30	.275	46
No. 13	.40	50	.40	40	.47	40
No. 14	.45	50	.40	44	.40	45
No. 15	.40	50	.25	50	.30	50
No. 16	.306	54	.31	32	.33	32
No. 17	.333	54	.28	45	.28	45
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, ETC.						
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1	.35-.65	48	.40-.50	45	.40-.50	45
No. 2	.28	55	.25	50	.25	50
No. 3			.28	44	.294	42½
No. 4	.55	50	.50	44	.55	44
No. 5			.45	44	.53	44
No. 6			-50	44	.50	44
No. 7	.25*	49½	.30	40	.27	42½
No. 8	.40*	49½	.395	40	.45	42½
No. 9	.30-.50	40	.18-.25	49	.18-.27	49
No. 10			.35	48	.40	48
No. 11	.33-.47	50	.36-.56	40	.40-.53	40
No. 12			.40	48	.63	44
No. 13			.35	44½	.25-.35	45
No. 14			.275	50	.325	50
No. 15			.50	50	.50	50
No. 16	.35-.60	50	.485	44	.535	44
No. 17	.32-.45	50	.30	44	.35	44
No. 18	.42	49	.405	54	.45	53
No. 19			.41	40	.53	40
No. 20			.35	44	.35	44
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1	.21	48	.28	45	.22-.28	45
No. 2	.25	55	.22	50	.22	50
No. 3	.30-.40	44	.33-.40	40	.34-.41	40
No. 4	.40	44	.37	40	.38	40
No. 5			.284	44	.32	42½
No. 6			.34	44	.36	42½
No. 7	.26-.40	50	.34	44	.30	44
No. 8			.34	44	.34	44
No. 9	.27*	49½	.27	40	.27	42½
No. 10			.35	48	.37	48
No. 11			.23-.36	40	.23-.38	40
No. 12			.20	44½	.20	45
No. 13			.28	44½	.26	45
No. 14			.24	48	.38	44
No. 15			.32	48	.40	44
No. 16	.20-.25	50	.23	44	.23	44
No. 17			.27	40	.29	40
No. 18			.30	48	.30	48
Buffers and polishers—						
No. 1	.40-.55	17-33	.57-.68	41	.63-.70	36
No. 2	.65	52	.40	42½	.40	51½

* 1930

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS—*Conc.*						
Buffers and polishers —Conc.						
No. 3	.29	50	.26	50	.25	50
No. 4	.35	50	.20	44	.25	50
No. 5	.....	....	.47	56	.56	53
No. 6	.38-.50	48	.40-.50	48	.79-.86	44
No. 7	.....	....	.38	44	.40	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.60-.80	48	.50-.65	45	.50-.70	45
No. 2	.55	52	.40	42½	.45	52½
No. 3	.....	....	.55	44	.60	44
No. 4	.70-.80	44	.675	50	.70	48
No. 5	.60	50	.58	44	.65	44
No. 6	.....	....	.55	44	.55	46½
No. 7	.....	....	.48	44	.55	44
No. 8	.....	....	.40	48	.45	48
No. 9	.33-.69	50	.36-.75	40	.40-.80	40
No. 10	.40-.65	48	.40-.65	48	.55-.89	44
No. 11	.....	....	.50	50	.55	50
No. 12	.65	50	.60	44	.66	44
No. 13	.....	....	.45	48	.35	48
Toolmakers—						
No. 1	.75	48	.70	45	.75	45
No. 2	.70	52	.40	42½	.55	52½
No. 3	.....	....	.45	50	.50	50
No. 4	.....	50	.60-.75	44	.65	44
No. 5	.....	....	.60	46½	.60	46½
No. 6	.....	....	.70	40	.65	42½
No. 7	.55-.80	48	.50-.70	48	.60-.82	44
No. 8	.75	49	.50	53	.55	53
No. 9	.....	....	.65	50	.70	50
No. 10	.80	50	.50	44	.60	50
No. 11	.33-.78	50	.44-.84	40	.44-.88	40
No. 12	.....	....	.63	40	.656	40
Inspectors—						
No. 1	.40	48	.35	45	.35	45
No. 2	.50	48	.45	45	.45	45
No. 3	.65	48	.60	45	.60	45
No. 4	.....	....	.40	45	.45	44
No. 5†	.40	44	.36	45	.38	44
No. 6	.40	49½	.....	....	.45	42½
No. 7	.....	....	.50	48	.55	44
No. 8	.....	....	.396	40	.455	40
No. 9†	.....	....	.36	40	.30-.40	40
Packers and shippers—						
No. 1	.35-.45	48	.40	42½	.40	42½
No. 2	.45	48	.45	42½	.47	42½
No. 3	.44	50	.40	50	.45	50
No. 4	.40	50	.30	44	.35	50
No. 5	.60	44	.50	50	.55	50
No. 6	.50	44	.40	50	.40-.45	50
No. 7	.55	50	.50	44	.55	44
No. 8	.....	....	.35	56½	.40	60
No. 9	.....	....	.36	48	.43	44
No. 10	.....	....	.35	50	.35	50
No. 11	.35	50	.40	64	.45	53
No. 12	.....	....	.29	48	.29	48
Coil-winders, male—						
No. 1	.....	....	.425	44	.45	44
No. 2	.....	....	.31	44	.32	42½
No. 3	.....	....	.50	58½	.55	48
No. 4	.....	....	.40	56½	.45	48
No. 5	.....	....	.34	55	.35	48
No. 6	.....	....	.47	44	.51	44
No. 7	.61	50	.36-.60	40	.40-.65	40
No. 8†	.34	50	.23-.36	40	.23-.38	40
No. 9	.....	....	.40	48	.63	44
No. 10	.....	....	.46	48	.72	44
No. 11†	.36	44	.33	51	.32	47
No. 12	.....	....	.225	50	.275	50
No. 13	.....	....	.40	50	.45	50
No. 14	.40-.65	50	.45-.50	44	.42-.55	44
No. 15†	.30	50	.25	44	.27	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Platers—						
No. 1	.40-.65	....	.57	45	.35-.65	45
No. 2	.25	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 3	.45‡	49½	.425	40	.45	42½
No. 4	.45	50	.47	44	.55	44
No. 5	.40	50	.40-.45	44	.44	44
No. 6	.....	....	.61	40	.644	40
No. 7	.....	....	.26	48	.35	48
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1	.30-.70	48	.35-.55	45	.35-.55	45
No. 2	.....	48	.60	45	.60	45
No. 3†	.23-.26	48	.28	45	.32	34
No. 4	.....	50	.25	50	.25	50
No. 5	.45	50	.38	44	.40	44
No. 6	.425‡	49½	.40	40	.40-.42	42½
No. 7	.56	49½	.60	40	.60	42½
No. 8	.....	....	.40	58	.45	48
No. 9	.....	....	.36-.52	40	.40-.60	40
No. 10†	.....	....	.23-.37	40	.23-.38	40
No. 11	.....	....	.38	48	.61	44
No. 12	.....	....	.25	50	.30	50
No. 13	.....	....	.40	50	.40	50
No. 14	.40	50	.40-.50	44	.45-.58	44
No. 15	.42	49	.46	54	.48	53
No. 16	.....	....	.48	40	.52	40
No. 17	.....	....	.26	48	.275	48
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.45	48	.55	45	.61	40
No. 2	.50-.60	52	.50	42½	.55	51½
No. 3	.35-.60	40	.25-.40	49	.25-.45	49
No. 4	.....	....	.45	52½	.45	48
No. 5	.43-.52	50	.36-.44	40	.40-.55	40
No. 6	.45	48	.40	48	.61	44
No. 7	.50	48	.48	48	.74	44
No. 8	.....	....	.575	50	.45	50
Labourers—						
No. 1	.40	48	.37-.40	45	.25-.42	45
No. 2	.40‡	49½	.35	40	.40	42½
No. 3	.....	....	.30-.40	55½	.30-.45	48
No. 4	.30-.33	50	.36-.40	40	.38-.40	40
No. 5	.....	....	.35	48	.41	44
No. 6	.40	48	.38	48	.44	44
No. 7	.....	....	.35	50	.35	50
No. 8	.....	....	.345	40	.436	40
No. 9	.....	....	.25	48	.25	48
ELECTRIC BATTERIES						
Machinists—						
No. 1	.70	50	.65	44	.65	44
No. 2	.....	....	.50	44	.68	44
No. 3	.....	....	.71	48	.71	48
No. 4	.....	....	.79	40	.86	44
No. 5	.....	....	.64-.79	44-53	.74-.88	45-53
No. 6	.....	....	.65	44	.65	65
Casters—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30	32	.50	40
No. 2	.....	....	.34	44	.34	44
No. 3	.....	....	.43	55	.45	55
No. 4	.....	....	.38	55	.40	55
No. 5	.....	....	.58	32	.67	44
No. 6	.....	....	.63-.84	40	.63-.99	48
No. 7	.....	....	.35	46½	.40	46½
No. 8	.....	....	.32	40	.35	35
No. 9	.....	....	.54	35	.54	35
No. 10	.....	....	.343	54	.42	22
No. 11	.....	....	.50	35	.50	35
Burners—						
No. 1	.35	50	.30	35	.46	40
No. 2	.....	....	.41	35	.45	35
No. 3	.....	....	.38	35	.45	35
No. 4	.....	....	.60	40	.65	44
No. 5	.....	....	.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 6	.....	....	.55	40	.55	35
No. 7	.....	....	.30	40	.35	35
No. 8	.....	....	.40	35	.45	35

† Female. ‡ 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
ELECTRIC BATTERIES—*Concluded*						
Pasters—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30	28	.42	40
No. 2			.36	44	.385	44
No. 3			.38	20	.45	20
No. 4			.50	44	.50	44
No. 5			.40	46½	.40	46½
No. 6			.356	54	.49	20
No. 7			.66	35	.66	35
No. 8			.32	35	.35	35
No. 9						
Assemblers—						
No. 1	.30	50	.30	35	.32	40
No. 2†	.21	50	.21	32	.25	40
No. 3			.33	44	.35	44
No. 4			.38	30	.40	30
No. 5			.30	30	.32	30
No. 6			.675	44	.68	44
No. 7			.55	44	.55	44
No. 8			.35	44	.35	44
No. 9			.58–.64	40	.59–.67	44
No. 10	.585	48	.50–.62	46–48	.65–.74	32–46
No. 11	.47	48	.40–.50	46–48	.45–.60	32–46
No. 12†	.35	48	.41–.46	42–44	.46–.56	32
No. 13†	.275	48	.32–.38	42–44	.35–.44	32
No. 14			.50	44	.50	54
No. 15			.33	44	.34	62
No. 16			.30	40	.35	35
No. 17			.415	54	.415	54
No. 18			.50	35	.55	40
Charge room men—						
No. 1			.45	53	.45	62
No. 2			.33	44	.37	44
No. 3			.37	48	.44	48
No. 4			.63	40	.65	49½
No. 5			.27	40	.30	35
Inspectors—						
No. 1			.38	40	.40–.43	40
No. 2			.50	32	.55	44
No. 3			.57–.61	40	.63	41–44
No. 4			.62	48	.67	43
No. 5			.46	51	.50	52
Shippers—						
No. 1	.35	50	.35	35	.50	38
No. 2	.30	50	.30	35	.38	44
No. 3			.36	44	.41	48
No. 4			.45	50	.475	50
No. 5			.38	50	.40	50
No. 6			.54	40	.64	44
No. 7			.475	44	.475	44
No. 8			.50	49½	.60	46½
No. 9			.40	44	.43	62
No. 10			.60	35	.60	45
RADIO SETS AND PARTS						
Toolmakers and machinists—						
No. 1			.65	47	.65	47
No. 2			.58	46½	.60	46½
No. 3	.50	48	.39	46½	.474	45
No. 4	.75	48	.66	46½	.676	45
No. 5			.70	49	.70	45
No. 6			.40	54	.45	48
Assemblers, male—						
No. 1			.25	47	.25	47
No. 2			.30	47	.30	47
No. 3			.30–.50	45	.28–.50	45
No. 4			.25	45	.25	45
No. 5	.35	48	.31	46½	.333	45
Assemblers, male— Conc.						
No. 6			.33	40	.36	40
No. 7	.42–.48	44	.40	44	.43	44
No. 8			.35	49	.35	45
No. 9			.40	48	.44	44
No. 10			.40	48	.40	48
Assemblers, female—						
No. 1			.26	45	.25	45
No. 2			.23	45	.20	45
No. 3	.26	48	.28	45	.28	45
No. 4	.35	48	.27	46½	.308	45
No. 5			.29–.32	44	.29–.32	44
No. 6			.285	40	.33	40
No. 7	.30	44	.33	44	.35	44
No. 8			.29–.35	45	.31–.41	45
No. 9			.22	45	.23	48
No. 10			.28	48	.34	44
No. 11			.24	48	.28	44
No. 12			.23	48	.275	48
Inspectors—						
No. 1			.30	47	.30	47
No. 2			.40–.45	45	.40–.45	45
No. 3			.35	45	.35	45
No. 4			.33	40	.42	40
No. 5	.42	48	.45	46½	.424	45
No. 6†	.42	48	.28	46½	.283	45
No. 7	.48	46½	.55	46½	.60	46½
No. 8			.32	50	.38	60
No. 9			.50	48	.55	44
No. 10†			.32	48	.40	44
No. 11†			.26	48	.36	44
Repairmen—						
No. 1			.40	45	.40	45
No. 2			.30	45	.35	45
No. 3			.36	40	.42	40
No. 4	.50	48	.43	46½	.425	45
No. 5			.45	44	.50	44
No. 6			.40	49	.40	45
No. 7			.53	48	.60	44
Testers—						
No. 1			.35–.55	47	.35–.40	47
No. 2			.30	47	.30	47
No. 3			.50	45	.45	45
No. 4			.36	40	.42	40
No. 5			.50	44	.55	44
No. 6			.45	44	.50	44
No. 7			.45	48	.53	44
Shippers and packers—						
No. 1			.50	47	.46	47
No. 2			.39	40	.45	40
No. 3	.40	48	.35	46½	.422	45
No. 4			.45	45	.45	45
No. 5			.36	48	.43	44
SHEET METAL PRODUCTS						
Machinists—						
No. 1			.50	44	.55	44
No. 2	.55	55	.385	61	.42	50
No. 3	.70	55	.60–.75	55	.55–.77	55
No. 4	.50	50	.40	50	.42	50
No. 5			.60–.70	48	.60–.75	48
No. 6	.65	44	.50	44	.42	44
No. 7	.70	44	.55	40	.60	40
No. 8	.75	48	.65	44	.65	44
Tinsmiths—						
No. 1	.50	49½	.50	44	.50	44
No. 2	.60	48	.50	38	.50	44
No. 3			.55	44	.65	48
No. 4	.50	55	.33	50	.35	55
No. 5	.55	55	.50	44	.50	55
No. 6	.375	50	.33	50	.35	50
No. 7			.50–.70	48	.55–.70	48
No. 8	.60	48	.54	44	.54	44

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SHEET METAL PRODUCTS—*Concluded*						
Sheet metal improvers–						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	48	.40–.50	48
No. 2	.65	44	.40	40	.40	40
No. 3	1.07	44	.55	40	.42	40
No. 4	.....	....	.40	44	.45	48
No. 5	.825	44	.50	44	.45	44
No. 6	.71	44	.50	40	.50	44
No. 7	.80	44	.60–.70	44	.60–.70	44
Sheet metal workers—						
No. 1	.60	48	.50	38	.50	44
No. 2	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
No. 3	.45	55	.40	55	.44	55
No. 4	.....	....	.45	44	.45	44
No. 5	.....	....	.825	40	.825	40
No. 6	1.07	44	.75	40	.825	40
No. 7	.....	....	.60	44	.65	44
No. 8	1.07	44	.825	40	.825	40
No. 9	1.12	44	.80	44	.80	44
No. 10	1.10	44	.75	40	.75	40
No. 11	1.10	44	.65	44	.70	44
No. 12	1.10	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 13	1.00	44	.625	40	.625	44
No. 14	1.12	44	.90	40	1.00	40
No. 15	1.12	44	.90	44	.90	44
Sheet metal workers' helpers—						
No. 1	.35	55	.275	55	.30	55
No. 2	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 3	.....	....	.50	40	.50	40
No. 4	.35	44	.30–.35	40	.50	40
No. 5	.45	44	.45	44	.40–.50	44
No. 6	.55	44	.35	44	.35	44
No. 7	.50	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 8	.65	44	.55	44	.45	44
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.....	....	.40	44	.45	44
No. 2	.45	50	.35	60	.40	64
No. 3	.40	55	.40	45	.40	50
No. 4	.40	50	.35	50	.37	50
No. 5	.....	....	.40–.52	48	.44–.57	48
No. 6	.....	....	.50	44	.55	44
No. 7	.....	....	.40	44	.40	44
No. 8	.40	44	.40	44	.315	44
No. 9	.....	....	.425	44	.45	44
Shippers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.35	44	.40	44
No. 2	.....	....	.57	44	.57	44
No. 3	.60	55	.35	55	.425	55
No. 4	.40	50	.38	50	.40	50
No. 5	.35	55	.35	55	.38	55
No. 6	.....	....	.37–.50	48	.40–.50	48
No. 7	.55	48	.45	44	.45	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.35	44	.35	44
No. 2	.325	50	.25–.30	56	.30–.32	63
No. 3	.35	55	.30	44	.35	55
No. 4	.....	....	.30–.35	60	.37	49½
No 5	.....	....	.35–.40	48	.38–.48	48
No. 6	.....	....	.38	44	.40	44
No. 7	.40	48	.36	44	.36	44
No. 8	.50	44	.40–.45	44	.45	44
SHIPBUILDING						
Blacksmiths—						
No. 1	.60	50	.60	44	.68	44
No. 2	.....	....	.50	30	.50	44½
No. 3	.50	54	.50	48	.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
No. 5	.65	55	.....	....	.60	55
No. 6	.75	44	.675	44	.71	44
No. 7	.80	44	.75	44	.80	44
No. 8	.75	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 9	.....	....	.675	44	.675	44
No. 10	.....	....	.675	44	.675	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Boilermakers—						
No. 1	.65	50	.54	44	.625	44
No. 2	.....	....	.30–.35	54	.30–.37	54
No. 3	.60	47	.575	47	.625	47
No. 4	.55	54	.50	48	.50	48
No. 5	.60	55	.57	49	.60	49
No. 6	.....	....	.60	49½	.60	49½
No. 7	.875	44	.83	44	.90	44
No. 8	.84	44	.75	44	.84	44
Caulkers—						
No. 1	.60	50	.585	44	.68	44
No. 2	.....	....	.50	30	.50	44½
No. 3	.65	47	.60	47	.65	47
No. 4	.....	....	.30	54	.35	54
No. 5	.54	55	.475	55	.52	55
No. 6	.....	....	.65	49½	.65	49½
No. 7	.84	44	.75	44	.84	44
No. 8	.....	....	.675	44	.675	44
No. 9	.....	....	.675	44	.70	44
No. 10	.906	44	.83	44	.90	44
No. 11	.90	44	.812	44	.812	44
Electricians—						
No. 1	.60	50	.50	44	.58	44
No. 2	.45	54	.45	49½	.45	49½
No. 3	.60	47	.55	47	.60	47
No. 4	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 5	.50	50	.45	50	.45	50
No. 6	.60	55	.55	44	.55	49
No. 7	.788	44	.81	44	.83	44
No. 8	.75	44	.68	44	.68	44
Heaters—						
No. 1	.44	50	.40	44	.46	44
No. 2	.....	....	.45	48	.45	48
No. 3	.35	55	.38	55	.38	55
No. 4	.35	50	.35	50	.35	50
No. 5	.....	....	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 6	.663	44	.63	44	.68	44
No. 7	.64	44	.58	44	.64	44
Holders-on—						
No. 1	.47	50	.42	44	.485	44
No. 2	.....	....	.40	48	.40	48
No. 3	.45	54	.40	30	.40	44½
No. 4	.....	....	.40	49½	.40	49½
No. 5	.43	55	.38	55	.38	55
No. 6	.74	44	.70	44	.76	44
No. 7	.72	44	.65	44	.72	44
No. 8	.74	44	.....	....	.76	44
Ironworkers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.54	44	.59	44
No. 2	.....	....	.45	47	.50	47
No. 3	.55	54	.55	54	.55	48
No. 4	.75	50	.60	44	.60	55
No. 5	.875	44	.83	44	.90	44
No. 6	.....	....	.75	44	.75	44
Machinists—						
No. 1	.65	50	.585	44	.68	44
No. 2	.65	54	.575	49½	.575	49½
No. 3	.....	....	.50	30	.50	44½
No. 4	.55	54	.50	54	.50	48
No. 5	.65	47	.575	47	.625	47
No. 6	.45	54	.45	48	.45	48
No. 7	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 8	.50	50	.50	50	.50	50
No. 9	.70	55	.62	44	.62	55
No. 10	.....	....	.65	49½	.65	49½
No. 11	.75	44	.675	44	.75	44
No. 12	.675	44	.675	44	.75	44
No. 13	.77	44	.70	44	.80	44
No. 14	.80	44	.72	44	.75	44
No. 15	.75	44	.68	44	.70	44
Painters—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 2	.50	55	.45	55	.50	49
No. 3	.....	....	.68	44	.60–.75	44
No. 4	.813	44	.73	44	.75	44
No. 5	.75	44	.625	44	.65	44
No. 6	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
SHIPBUILDING—*Con.*						
Patternmakers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.585	44	.68	44
No. 2	.65	54	.575	49½	.575	49½
No. 3	.85	47	.70	47	.75	47
No. 4	.....	....	.40	54	.40	54
No. 5	.75	55	.....	....	.66	55
No. 6	.90	44	.73	44	.805	44
No. 7	1.06	44	.81	44	.855	44
No. 8	.84	44	.75	44	.84	44
Riggers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.45	49½	.45	49½
No. 2	.55	50	.495	44	.57	44
No. 3	.45	47	.40	47	.45	47
No. 4	.50	55	.40	55	.40	55
No. 5	.655	44	.655	44	.655	44
No. 6	.655	44	.62	44	.65	44
Riveters—						
No. 1	.60	50	.54	44	.625	44
No. 2	.55	54	.50	54	.50	48
No. 3	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 4	.60	47	.60	47	.60	47
No. 5	.....	....	.425	50	.475	50
No. 6	.54	55	.475	55	.475	55
No. 7	.....	....	.60	49½	.60	49½
No. 8	.875	44	.83	44	.90	44
No. 9	.84	44	.75	44	.84	44
Shipwrights and carpenters—						
No. 1	.60	50	.54	44	.625	44
No. 2	.55	54	.525	49½	.525	49½
No. 3	.....	....	.30–.35	54	.35	54
No. 4	.55	54	.50	54	.50	48
No. 5	.50	54	.50	48	.50	48
No. 6	.65	47	.60	47	.60	47
No. 7	.75	55	.60	55	.60	55
No. 8	.575	55	.50	55	.50	55
No. 9	.65	50	.55	50	.405	50
No. 10	.81	44	.705	44	.83	44
No. 11	.82	44	.68	44	.70	44
No. 12	.875	44	.787	44	.83	44
No. 13	.84	44	.75	44	.75	44
No. 14	.....	....	.675	44	.788	44
No. 15	.....	....	.675	44	.70	44
Shipfitters—						
No. 1	.65	50	.585	44	.68	44
No. 2	.65	47	.60	47	.60	47
No. 3	.....	....	.50	54	.50	54
No. 4	.54–.60*	55	.53	55	.53	55
No. 5	.....	....	.60	49½	.60	49½
No. 6	.....	....	.68	44	.70	44
No. 7	.....	....	.67–.83	44	.71–.90	44
No. 8	.84	44	.75	44	.84	44
No. 9	.70	44	.70	44	.70	44
Welders—						
No. 1	.60	50	.585	44	.68	44
No. 2	.....	....	.65	30	.50	44½
No. 3	.70	54	.65	54	.65	48
No. 4	.70	47	.625	47	.75	47
No. 5	.....	....	.50	48	.50	48
No. 6	.....	....	.35	54	.35	54
No. 7	.45	50	.43	50	.43	50
No. 8	.70	55	.61	49	.66	49
No. 9	.80	44	.....	....	.76	44
No. 10	.90	44	.83	44	.90	44
No. 11	.84	44	.75	44	.84	44
Labourers—						
No. 1	.33	50	.34	44	.39	44
No. 2	.30	54	.30	49½	.30	49½
No. 3	.40	....	.30	30	.35	44½
No. 4	.35–.40	....	.36	54	.40	48
No. 5	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 6	.35	54	.35	48	.35	48
No. 7	.30	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 8	.35	55	.30	55	.325	55
No. 9	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 10	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Labourers—Conc.						
No. 11	.50	44	.50	44	.50	44
No. 12	.50	44	.53	44	.53	44
No. 13	.....	....	.50	44	.50	44
Helpers—						
No. 1	.40	50	.36	44	.39–.42	44
No. 2	.40	54	.35	49½	.35	49½
No. 3	.35	54	.35	48	.35	48
No. 4	.....	....	.30–.35	54	.30–.35	54
No. 5	.40–.45	47	.35–.47	47	.37–.50	47
No. 6	.35–.45	55	.30–.35	44–55	.33–.35	55
No. 7	.50–.70	44	.63	44	.68	44
No. 8	.50–.56	44	.50–.62	44	.50–.67	44
No. 9	.51–.63	44	.50–.57	44	.50–.57	44
LEATHER (TANNING)						
Beam-house men—						
No. 1	.....	....	.26	55	.28	55
No. 2	.....	....	.285	50	.285	55
No. 3	.....	....	.34	50	.33	50
No. 4	.....	....	.25	44	.275	44
No. 5	.....	....	.28	55	.35	50
No. 6	.....	....	.26–.32	48	.30–.36	48
No. 7	.39	54	.28	54	.305	54
No. 8	.....	....	.30	54	.40	54
No. 9	.....	....	.302	48	.35	48
No. 10	.....	....	.31	60	.35	60
No. 11	.....	....	.34	50	.37	50
No. 12	.....	....	.39	50	.44	50
No. 13	.42	50	.36	50	.40	50
No. 14	.....	....	.42	47	.455	47
No. 15	.50	44	.39	54	.42	54
No. 16	.50	46½	.45	46½	.475	46½
No. 17	.....	....	.35	49½	.40	49½
No. 18	.333	50	.305	50	.333	50
No. 19	.54	48	.45	40	.52	38
Blackers and colourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.55	55	.55	50
No. 2	.....	....	.40	55	.40	55
No. 3	.30	60	.25–.30	60	.25–.30	60
No. 4	.25–.33	60	.36	50	.275	60
No. 5	.27	60	.20	55	.24	55
No. 6	.....	....	.22	49½	.25	49½
No. 7	.....	....	.42	49½	.45	49½
No. 8	.....	....	.32	55	.38	50
No. 9	.....	....	.30	44	.35	44
No. 10	.....	....	.42	50	.45	50
No. 11	.35	50	.22–.32	50	.27–.36	50
No. 12	.333	54	.275	54	.33	54
No. 13	.....	....	.35	49½	.40	49½
No. 14	.555	50	.43	50	.43	50
Buffers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.27	55	.25	50
No. 2	.....	....	.26–.39	55	.36	55
No. 3	.....	....	.25	44	.40	44
No. 4	.....	....	.25	55	.30	50
No. 5	.....	....	.333	54	.44	50
No. 6	.....	....	.46	44	.50	44
No. 7	.70	50	.38–.45	50	.40	50
No. 8	.50	54	.355	54	.40	54
No. 9	.555	50	.49	50	.49	50
Finishers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.28	55	.25	55
No. 2	.....	....	.26	55	.22–.30	55
No. 3	.....	....	.30	50	.32	50
No. 4	.40	49½	.28	49½	.32	49½
No. 5	.....	....	.23	44	.275	44
No. 6	.....	....	.35	55	.35	50
No. 7	.....	....	.35	40	.42	50
No. 8	.....	....	.302	48	.35	48
No. 9	.....	....	.38	44	.38	44
No. 10	.....	....	.40	54	.50	54
No. 11	.....	....	.37	47	.425	47
No. 12	.45	46½	.41	46½	.43	46½
No. 13	.....	....	.47	44	.50	44
No. 14	.444	50	.38	50	.40	50

*1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LEATHER (TANNING)—*Continued*						
Fleshers—						
No. 1			.30	50	.34	50
No. 2			.28	55	.28	50
No. 3			.30	55	.32	55
No. 4	.364	55	.25	52½	.298	52⅔
No. 5	.375	60	.278	60	.30	60
No. 6	.417	60	.383	30	.383	60
No. 7	.36	60	.24	58	.24	55
No. 8	.42	49½	.29	49½	.32	49½
No. 9			.34	50	.34	55
No. 10			.22	44	.275	44
No. 11			.33	60	.39	60
No. 12	.42	50	.37	50	.42	50
No. 13	.50	54	.45	54	.50	54
No. 14	.36	50	.305	50	.33	50
No. 15	.54	48	.45	40	.52	38
Liquormen—						
No. 1	.333		.45	60	.45	60
No. 2			.295	50	.32	50
No. 3			.30	50	.32	50
No. 4			.37	55	.43	50
No. 5			.32	48	.33	48
No. 6			.38	48	.42	48
No. 7			.42	60	.40–.55	60
No. 8	.38	50	.32	50	.40	50
No. 9	.53	54	.50	54	.50	54
No. 10	.48	46½	.36–.40	46½	.39–.45	46½
No. 11	.30	50	.28	50	.33	50
Limers and soakers—						
No. 1			.30	50	.30	50
No. 2	.33	55	.255	55	.255	55
No. 3	.40	55	.30	47½	.30	55
No. 4	.275	60	.25	60	.275	60
No. 5	.333	60	.40	40	.40	60
No. 6	.27	60	.24	58	.26–.30	55
No. 7			.285	50	.285	55
No. 8			.22	44	.25	44
No. 9			.302	48	.36	48
No. 10			.29	44	.35	44
No. 11	.38	50	.34	50	.40	50
No. 12	.333	54	.275	54	.33	54
No. 13	.36	50	.305	50	.33	50
Seasoners and stuffers—						
No. 1	.30	55	.33	55	.345	55
No. 2			.225	55	.27	55
No. 3			.31	55	.31	55
No. 4	.25–.33	60	.30	50	.275	60
No. 5	.27	60	.24	55	.26	55
No. 6			.35	50	.37	50
No. 7			.25	44	.275	44
No. 8			.38	44	.38	44
No. 9			.40	50	.45	50
No. 10			.45	50	.50	50
No. 11	.556	54	.556	54	.556	54
No. 12	.50	46½	.40	46½	.39	46½
No. 13	.444	50	.38	50	.38	50
Setters—						
No. 1			.30	50	.30	50
No. 2	.30	55	.255	55	.255	55
No. 3			.23	55	.28	50
No. 4			.26	55	.28	55
No. 5			.29	50	.29	50
No. 6			.33	55	.40	50
No. 7			.36	54	.32	55
No. 8			.39	44	.40	44
No. 9	.444	54	.32	54	.352	54
No. 10			.48	47	.565	47
No. 11	.45	46½	.405	46½	.43	46½
No. 12	.444	50	.37	50	.39	50
Shavers—						
No. 1			.32	55	.34	55
No. 2			.30	60	.30	60
No. 3	.50	49½	.455	49½	.475	49½
No. 4			.40	55	.57	50
No. 5			.39	54	.40	50
Shavers—Conc.						
No. 6			.40	44	.40	44
No. 7	.60	50	.35	50	.42	50
No. 8	.444	54	.32	54	.352	54
No. 9			.532	47	.51	47
No. 10			.32	50	.32	50
Splitters—						
No. 1			.564	55	.564	55
No. 2			.44	55	.44	55
No. 3			.40	60	.40	60
No. 4	.58	60		35	.42	60
No. 5	.25	60	.27	55	.26	55
No. 6			.29	44	.35	44
No. 7	.42	50	.36	50	.42	50
No. 8			.40	54	.44	54
No. 9	.50–.58	46½	.50	46½	.49	46½
No. 10	.444	50	.42	50	.444	50
Sorters and shippers—						
No. 1			.40	55	.40	50
No. 2			.40	55	.454	55
No. 3	.78	42½	.51	49	.61	49
No. 4			.454	55	.545	55
No. 5			.45	50	.47	50
No. 6			.32	49½	.32–.36	49½
No. 7			.40	55	.44	50
No. 8			.24–.30	48	.27	48
No. 9	.333	54	.25	54	.28	54
No. 10			.23	54	.30	54
No. 11	.535	50	.35	50	.40	50
No. 12			.47		.60	50
No. 13	.70	50	.70	50	.70	50
No. 14			.38	50	.44	50
No. 15	.61	54	.444	54	.352	54
No. 16	.63	44	.48	44	.48	44
No. 17	.39	50	.333	50	.36	50
Stakers and softeners—						
No. 1			.40	55	.41	50
No. 2	.455	55	.38	52½	.38	52½
No. 3	.35	60			.42	48
No. 4	.315	60	.24	55	.26	55
No. 5			.454	55	.59	50
No. 6			.48	54	.463	54
No. 7			.27	50	.33	50
No. 8	.61	50	.50	50	.555	50
No. 9	.48	44	.56	54	.56	54
No. 10	.444	50	.38	50	.39	50
Stock hangers—						
No. 1			.30	55	.30	55
No. 2	.275		.275	60	.30	60
No. 3			.20	55	.25	50
No. 4	.28	54	.305	54	.333	54
No. 5			.29	44	.33	44
No. 6	.32	50	.30	50	.36	50
No. 7	.36	54	.275	54	.33	54
No. 8	.333	50	.305	50	.305	50
Tackers—						
No. 1			.273	55	.28	55
No. 2			.28	55	.28	50
No. 3	.383	60	.45	40	.417	60
No. 4			.23	44	.275	44
No. 5			.32	55	.39	50
No. 6			.30	54	.44	50
No. 7	.61	50	.50	50	.555	50
No. 8	.333	54	.275	54	.33	54
No. 9	.59	44	.51	54	.51	54
No. 10			.39	46½	.41	46½
No. 11	.39	50	.305	50	.333	50
Firemen—						
No. 1			.37	66	.37	66
No. 2			.32	77	.40	56
No. 3			.325	84	.35	84
No. 4	.32	84	.30	56	.375	56
No. 5			.30	84	.363	72

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LEATHER (TANNING) —*Concluded*						
Firemen—Conc.						
No. 6			.32	84	.32	84
No. 7			.35	91	.44	77
No. 8	.333	54	.25	72	.30	66
No. 9	.57	44	.46	52	.45	52
No. 10			.40	56	.45	56
Labourers—						
No. 1			.28	55	.28	55
No. 2			.30	50	.32	50
No. 3			.20-.30	55	.22-.35	50
No. 4	.28	54	.20	54	.25	54
No. 5	.305	54	.25	54	.305	54
No. 6			.25	54	.30	54
No. 7			.27	44	.33	44
No. 8	.30-.38	50	.37	50	.39	50
No. 9	.35	50	.32	50	.36	50
No. 10	.333	49½	.275	54	.33	54
No. 11			.325	48	.36	48
No. 12	.50	44	.40	44	.40	44
No. 13	.333	50	.28	50	.305	50
BOOTS AND SHOES *(d)*						
Cutters, male—	week		week		week	
No. 1			13.25	48	13.25	48
No. 2	24.00	54	17.00-22.00	44	17.00-22.00	44
No. 3	28.00	54	20.50	48	23.00	44
No. 4	19.25	60	16.50	50	19.25	49½
No. 5			15.00	48	16.00	48
No. 6	25.25	50	20.00	47	27.50	50
No. 7	24.00	48	13.50	30	19.25	48
No. 8	20.00*		11.00	27½	18.50	44½
No. 9	21.50*	48	18.00	44	20.00	44
No. 10	19.00	50	25.00	50	26.50	48
No. 11	29.50*	49	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 12	24.75*		20.50	51	23.25	51
No. 13	26.75*	48	19.00	48	25.00	48
No. 14			20.00	46½	19.50	49
No. 15			23.00	44	25.00	44
No. 16			21.00	48	21.50	48
No. 17	22.00-32.00	50	15.00-25.00	35-40	20.00-29.00	48-52
No. 18			22.50	60	22.50	60
No. 19			22.75	60	22.75	60
No. 20	22.25	55	14.50	38½	20.00	50
No. 21			21.25	44	23.00	44
No. 22	20.00*	59	18.25	48	18.25	48
No. 23	26.00	55	23.50	55	23.00	50
No. 24			21.50	50	22.25	50
No. 25			17.50	55	17.50	55
No. 26			12.00	32	19.50	46
No. 27			24.75	49½	20.50-25.50	48-50
No. 28	37.00	49½	14.50	28	22.75	40
No. 29			24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 30	13.50-22.50	45	10.50-17.50	35	14.00-20.00	40
No. 31			19.00	40	25.50	52
No. 32	20.00	50	21.00	50	22.00	50
No. 33	33.00	49½	24.00	49½	28.00	49½
No. 34	27.25	49½	22.75	49½	32.25	49½
No. 35			22.50	50	13.50-20.25	45
No. 36	40.00	49½	30.00	54	30.00	50
No. 37	26.00	49	24.00	49	26.00	49
No. 38	19.00	55	17.50	45	17.75	49½
No. 39	21.00-31.00*	46½	19.50-29.50	46½	20.50-31.00	46½
No. 40			20.00-32.00	46½	20.00-33.00	46½
No. 41			31.50	46½	33.25	46½
No. 42			20.00	46½	18.00	46½
No. 43	28.00	48	21.00	44	20.00	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Sole leather workers, male—						
No. 1			13.25	48	13.25	48
No. 2			11.00-18.00	44	11.00-18.00	44
No. 3	18.00	55	17.75	52	18.00	52
No. 4			14.25	55	14.00	55
No. 5	28.00	48	17.75	48	21.50	48
No. 6			17.75	60	17.75	60
No. 7			19.25	60	19.25	60
No. 8			18.00	44	18.75	44
No. 9			18.75	50	23.50	50
No. 10			17.50	55	17.50	55
No. 11			15.25	42½	16.75	44½
No. 12			15.50	49½	12.00-19.25	48-50
No. 13	24.75	49½	19.75	42½	24.50	49
No. 14			24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 15			17.50	50	18.75	50
No. 16	25.00*	46½	19.50	46½	20.50	46½
Stitchers, uppers, female—						
No. 1			12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 2	17.00	54	7.50-14.50	44	7.00-14.00	44
No. 3	16.00	54	10.00	48	10.00	48
No. 4	11.00	60	9.00	45	9.75	47½
No. 5			10.00	48	11.00	48
No. 6	17.50	52	12.50-17.50	50	12.50-17.50	50
No. 7	15.00-20.00	48	10.00	40	12.00	48
No. 8	17.00*	48	11.00	48	11.00	48
No. 9	14.50*	55	14.00	50	15.25	48
No. 10	19.50*	49	11.50	48	11.50	48
No. 11	15.75*	48	10.00-13.00	30	12.00-15.00	46
No. 12	12.50*	48	13.00	48	14.00	48
No. 13			12.00-23.00	50	13.50-23.00	50
No. 14			14.50	48	17.00	48
No. 15	10.00-22.00	50	10.00-19.00	39-52	11.00-21.00	47-62
No. 16			10.00	48	10.00	48
No. 17	10.25	55	6.50	34¾	8.75	48
No. 18			14.00	44	14.00	44
No. 19	10.00*	59	10.00	48	10.00	48
No. 20	11.00	55	12.00	50	12.00	45
No. 21			11.25-15.50	40-55	14.75-18.25	45-50
No. 22			8.00	49	9.00	49
No. 23			11.75	35½	13.00	40¼
No. 24	15.50*	50	15.00	49½	12.50-20.50	44-52
No. 25	17.25	49½	13.75	44	16.00	39
No. 26	15.00*		16.00	60	16.00	60
No. 27	6.75-13.50	45	10.00-15.00	30-35	9.00-15.50	35-40
No. 28			10.50	35	14.75	50
No. 29	13.50	45	12.00-14.00	50	13.50-18.00	50
No. 30	20.50	49½	16.00	49½	18.00	49½
No. 31	22.25	49½	16.00	49½	19.25	49½
No. 32			10.50	45	10.75	45
No. 33	16.00	49	14.00	49	15.00	49
No. 34	13.25	55	11.25	45	13.00	49½
No. 35	11.00-17.00	46½	12.00-16.00	46½	12.00-17.00	46½
No. 36			12.50-14.50	46½	12.50-14.50	46½
No. 37			12.50-19.75	46½	13.00-21.00	46½
No. 38	12.00-20.00	46½	17.50	46½	22.25	46½
No. 39	19.25	48	14.50	44	14.00	44
Machine operators, male—						
No. 1			36.25	48	36.25	48
No. 2	24.00	54	13.00-26.00	44	13.00-26.00	44

(d) 56 per cent of the samples represent piecework earnings along with factory hours which are not necessarily hours actually worked.

* 1930—Date for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES *(d)* —*Continued*						
Machine operators, male—Conc.						
No. 3	18.00	54	15.50	48	18.00	44
No. 4	....	....	15.25	46	18.00	51½
No. 5	25.00	50	21.00	46	27.50	50
No. 6	25.00	48	19.25	35	22.00	40
No. 7	30.00	48	21.50	48	24.00	48
No. 8	19.25	55	9.00	27	14.00	55
No. 9	....	....	28.00	44	28.00	44
No. 10	20.00*	59	18.25	48	18.25	48
No. 11	20.00	55	18.00	50	19.00	50
No. 12	....	....	17.50	55	17.50	55
No. 13	....	....	8.50	29	15.50	41
No. 14	....	....	25.00–30.00	49½	21.25–35.00	49
No. 15	16.50–22.50	45	18.00–24.00	55	19.00–26.00	50–55
No. 16	....	....	20.50	51	14.50	45
No. 17	27.00	49	24.00	49	22.00	49
No. 18	16.00–26.00*	46½	13.00–29.00	46½	17.00–30.25	46½
No. 19	....	....	18.00–32.00	46½	19.00–33.00	46½
No. 20	....	....	28.75–36.00	46½	31.25–39.00	46½
No. 21	....	....	18.00	46½	17.00	46½
No. 22	19.25	48	15.00	44	15.00	44
Lasters, male—						
No. 1	....	....	19.00	46	19.00	46
No. 2	29.50	54	14.00–18.00	44	14.00–18.00	44
No. 3	22.50	60	18.50	50	22.00	52
No. 4	....	....	21.00	48	18.00	48
No. 5	22.75	50	22.50	50	27.50	50
No. 6	....	....	24.25	35	29.00	50
No. 7	....	....	17.00–25.00	42–50	20.00–27.00	38–57
No. 8	30.00	48	18.00	40	20.25	45
No. 9	42.00*	48	24.00	44	25.00	44
No. 10	35.50	50	36.25	55	36.00	48
No. 11	24.50*	49	19.25	48	19.25	48
No. 12	18.75*	50	18.25	38	24.25	50
No. 13	18.50*	48	18.00	48	18.00	48
No. 14	....	....	25.50	46½	22.00	49
No. 15	....	....	25.00–27.00	50	28.00–29.00	50
No. 16	....	....	19.25	60	19.25	60
No. 17	23.25	55	16.50	43¼	23.50	60
No. 18	....	....	23.25	44	25.00	44
No. 19	20.00*	59	18.25	48	18.25	48
No. 20	30.00	55	22.50	55	25.00	55
No. 21	24.00*	60	11.50	27	21.75	45
No. 22	....	....	12.00–19.00	50	12.00–20.00	50
No. 23	....	....	16.25	42	18.50	44¾
No. 24	....	....	26.00	49½	20.75–27.25	47–50
No. 25	27.25	49½	15.50	43	15.50	41
No. 26	....	....	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 27	20.00–35.00	45	15.00–30.00	35–40	18.00–32.00	40–50
No. 28	30.00	49½	27.00	45	34.00	49½
No. 29	24.50	49½	16.00	49½	19.25	49½
No. 30	41.00	49½	29.50	55	28.25	50
No. 31	28.00	49	31.00	49	29.00	49
No. 32	23.00	55	22.00	45	24.25	49½
No. 33	20.00*	46½	18.25–31.25	46½	20.50–32.00	46½
No. 34	....	....	18.00–28.00	46½	18.00–28.00	46½
No. 35	29.00–41.00*	46½	30.00	46½	29.50	46½
No. 36	33.00	46½	29.50	46½	30.00	46½
No. 37	35.00	48	16.00	44	18.00	44
Stitchers, sole, male—						
No. 1	....	....	16.75	48	16.75	48
No. 2	22.50	60	13.50	40	23.50	56½
Stitchers, sole, male—Conc.						
No. 3	....	....	15.00	27	22.00	47
No. 4	43.00	48	24.50	35	31.50	45
No. 5	21.75*	50	18.50	38	28.00	54
No. 6	29.00	48	25.00	48	24.00	48
No. 7	....	....	30.00	50	30.00	50
No. 8	....	....	28.25	35	36.00	48
No. 9	....	....	22.50	60	22.50	60
No. 10	36.00	55	30.00	54	30.00	55
No. 11	....	....	36.00	60	31.75	45
No. 12	....	....	15.00–30.00	50	15.00–25.00	50
No. 13	....	....	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 14	....	....	25.00	46½	19.00	43
No. 15	....	....	16.00–25.00	46½	16.00–25.00	46½
Edge trimmers, male—						
No. 1	....	....	26.25	48	26.25	48
No. 2	....	....	13.25	30	17.25	44
No. 3	....	....	23.00	49	22.00	50
No. 4	40.00	48	12.50	25	28.75	48
No. 5	18.00*	50	19.50	32	22.00	41
No. 6	....	....	28.00	46½	29.50	49
No. 7	....	....	40.00	50	45.00	50
No. 8	....	....	20.00	60	19.25	60
No. 9	21.25	55	14.50	37	26.00	58
No. 10	46.00	55	30.00	52	27.00	48
No. 11	....	....	18.50	55	18.75	55
No. 12	....	....	22.00–29.00	50	20.00–30.00	50
No. 13	37.00	49½	24.00	46	22.00	44
No. 14	....	....	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 15	22.50	45	25.00	50	25.00	45
No. 16	38.00	49½	36.00	49½	42.00	49½
No. 17	24.75	49½	21.00	49¼	26.00	49½
No. 18	35.00	49	22.00	49	23.00	49
No. 19	....	....	26.00	45	26.00	45
No. 20	25.00*	46½	33.00	46½	37.00	46½
No. 21	34.00	46½	25.00	46½	29.50	46½
No. 22	35.00	48	18.00	44	21.00	44
Edge setters, male—						
No. 1	....	....	36.50	48	36.50	48
No. 2	....	....	16.50	55	20.00	50
No. 3	40.00	48	26.25	35	28.75	48
No. 4	....	....	18.50	46½	27.00	49
No. 5	....	....	36.00	50	37.00	50
No. 6	....	....	19.25	60	18.00	60
No. 7	24.00	55	12.25	32	18.00	49
No. 8	46.00	55	34.00	50	32.00	49
No. 9	....	....	39.75	65	32.00	55
No. 10	....	....	18.50	55	18.50	55
No. 11	....	....	16.00–22.00	50	20.00–30.00	50
No. 12	39.50	49½	23.00	50½	23.50	43¾
No. 13	....	....	24.00	60	24.00	60
No. 14	22.50	45	20.00	45	22.50	45
No. 15	35.00	45	26.00	49½	30.00	49½
No. 16	26.75	49½	20.50	49½	27.25	49½
No. 17	....	....	24.00	45	24.00	45
No. 18	30.00*	46½	34.50	46½	39.00	46½
No. 19	33.00	46½	21.50	46½	23.75	46½
No. 20	35.00	48	19.00	44	24.00	44
Finishers, male—						
No. 1	25.00	54	13.50–24.00	44	13.50–24.00	44
No. 2	22.50*	48	18.00	44	20.00	44
No. 3	....	....	21.50	48	21.50	48
No. 4	....	....	23.50	46½	27.25	49
No. 5	24.50	55	6.25	28½	14.50	62
No. 6	23.00	55	18.00	45	20.00	50
No. 7	....	....	18.25	49½	21.50	46
No. 8	25.00	45	15.00–18.00	35–40	18.00–20.00	40–45
No. 9	27.00	49½	26.00	49½	27.00	49½
No. 10	27.00	49	16.00	49	12.00	49

(d) 56 per cent of the samples represent piecework earnings along with factory hours which are not necessarily hours actually worked.

* 1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
BOOTS AND SHOES *(d)* —*Concluded*						
Finishers, male–Conc.						
No. 11	19.50	55	18.50	45	20.00	49½
No. 12	17.00*	46½	18.00	46½	20.00	46½
No. 13			18.00–30.00	46½	16.00–30.00	46½
No. 14	24.00	48	19.50	44	18.00	44
Treers, male—						
No. 1	30.00	54	16.50	44	20.00	44
No. 2	22.25	48	25.00	53	20.25	52
No. 3	27.00	48	12.25	35	12.25	35
No. 4	31.25*	48	24.00	48	25.00	48
No. 5	27.50*	50	25.00	55	24.00	48
No. 6	34.00*	49	19.25	48	19.25	48
No. 7	22.50*	48	18.00	48	20.00	48
No. 8			20.00	50	22.00	50
No. 9			19.25	60	21.00	60
No. 10			18.50	44	19.00	44
No. 11	20.00	55	16.00	50	18.00	55
No. 12	18.00*	60	20.50	60	18.75	55
No. 13			10.00	31½	17.75	38
No. 14	24.75	49½	24.00	53	21.50	45
No. 15	40.00	49½	29.00	49½	28.00	49½
No. 16	23.25	49½	18.75	49½	21.00	49½
No. 17	42.00	49½	31.50	51	29.50	49
No. 18			21.00	45	19.00	49½
No. 19	18.00*	46½	23.00	46½	24.75	46½
No. 20			30.00	46½	31.50	46½
HARNESS, LEATHER BELTINGS, ETC.						
Cutters—	hour		hour		hour	
No. 1	.417	60	.375	48	.375	48
No. 2	.45	50–55	.45	55	.45	55
No. 3	.55	54	.45	44	.50	44
No. 4	.35	52½	.48	47	.48	50
No. 5	.61	43¾	.60	43¾	.60	43¾
No. 6	.55	50	.48	44	.50	44
No. 7	.51	44	.46	40	.48	40
No. 8	.50	48	.40	44	.45	44
Harness makers—						
No. 1			.45	40	.45	50
No. 2	.45	54	.36	44	.40	44
No. 3	.40	52½	.40	47	.40	50
No. 4	.61	43¾	.47	43¾	.50	43¾
No. 5	.50	50	.45	44	.45	44
No. 6	.36–.57	44	.45	40	.45	40
No. 7	.55	48	.35	44	.40	44
No. 8	.613	48	.507	45	.555	45
Saddle makers—						
No. 1			.45	45	.45	45
No. 2	.267	60	.375	48	.375	48
No. 3	.55	50	.54	44	.54	44
No. 4	.55	44	.50	40	.50	40
No. 5	.55	44	.55	40	.55	44
No. 6	.50	48	.50	44	.50	44
Collar makers—						
No. 1	.267	60	.375	48	.375	48
No. 2			.30	40	.38	50
No. 3	.612	43¾	.65	43¾	.59	43¾
No. 4	.60	50	.55	44	.55	44
No. 5			.40	40	.50	40
Machine operators—						
No. 1	.284	60	.375	48	.375	48
No. 2	.45	54	.45	44	.47	44
No. 3	.50	52½	.50	47	.55	50
No. 4	.495	43¾	.515	43¾	.555	43¾
No. 5	.50	50	.45	44	.50	44
No. 6	.475	50–55	.45	55	.45	55

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
FUR GOODS						
Cutters, male—						
No. 1	36.00	46	36.00	40	36.00	40
No. 2	30.00–36.50	44	28.00–35.00	40	28.00–35.00	40
No. 3	25.00–40.00	44	28.00–35.00	40	28.00–35.00	40
No. 4	35.00	49	22.50	49	22.50	49
No. 5	24.00–33.00	49	20.00–25.00	49	22.00–26.00	49
No. 6	35.00	44–50	30.00	45	30.00	45
No. 7	45.00–50.00	54	35.00–40.00	49	35.00–40.00	49
No. 8	45.00–50.00	54	40.00–45.00	54	40.00–45.00	54
No. 9	37.50–50.00	48	25.00–30.00	48	25.00–30.00	48
No. 10	39.60	44	33.20	40	33.20	40
No. 11	45.00	44	38.50	40	38.50	40
No. 12	45.00	44	42.00	40	45.00	40
No. 13	47.00	44	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 14	35.00	44	31.50	38	31.50	38
No. 15	44.00	44	36.00	40	38.00	40
No. 16	40.00	44	29.00	40	30.00	40
No. 17	45.00	44	32.50	44	32.50	44
No. 18			20.00	45	25.00	45
Machine operators, female—						
No. 1	20.00	46	18.00	40	20.00	40
No. 2	16.00	44	15.00	40	17.50	40
No. 3†	30.00–35.00	44	28.00	40	28.00	40
No. 4†			22.00–24.00	40	20.00–28.00	40
No. 5	12.00	49	12.00	49	12.00	49
No. 6	13.00	49	12.00	50	13.50	50
No. 7	23.00	44	17.40	45	17.40	45
No. 8	20.00	54	17.00	49	17.00	49
No. 9	20.00	54	18.00	54	18.00	48
No. 10	17.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11†	25.00	44	22.60	40	22.60	40
No. 12	30.00	44	25.00	40	25.00	40
No. 13†	40.00	44	27.00	40	29.00	40
No. 14	24.00	44	22.00	44	23.75	44
No. 15	18.00	44	17.00	38	17.00	38
No. 16	23.00	44	20.00	40	21.00	40
No. 17			13.00	44	13.00	44
Blockers, male—						
No. 1	12.00	44	15.00	40	15.00	40
No. 2			20.00	40	20.00	40
No. 3			14.00	40	20.00	40
No. 4	19.50	49	18.55	49	18.55	49
No. 5	22.00	49	18.00	49	19.00	49
No. 6	25.00	44	23.80	40	20.83	35
No. 7	35.00	44	30.00	40	30.00	40
No. 8	34.00	44	22.25	44	24.00	44
No. 9	33.00	44	29.50	38	29.50	38
Finishers, female—						
No. 1	18.00	46	18.00	40	18.00	40
No. 2	18.00	44	18.00	40	18.00	40
No. 3	15.00	44	18.00	40	18.00	40
No. 4			15.25	40	16.00	40
No. 5	12.50	49	11.00	49	11.00	49
No. 6	14.00	49	12.00	50	14.50	50
No. 7	15.00	54	11.00	49	14.00	40
No. 8	22.00	44–50	17.85	45	17.85	45
No. 9	19.00	54	17.50	49	17.50	49
No. 10	15.00	48	12.00	48	12.00	48
No. 11	20.00	44	17.25	35	17.25	35
No. 12	20.00	44	18.00	40	20.00	40
No. 13	22.25	44	16.95	44	18.25	44
No. 14	18.00	44	17.00	38	17.00	38
No. 15	23.00	44	18.00–20.00	40	20.00	40
No. 16	11.00–14.00	44	10.00–14.00	40	11.00–14.00	40
No. 17	16.00	44	13.00	44	13.00	44
No. 18	15.00	48	12.00	45	13.00–15.00	45

(d) 56 per cent of the samples represent piecework earnings along with factory hours which are not necessarily hours actually worked.

* 1930—Data for 1929 not available but wages in the industry practically unchanged in 1930.

† Male.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RUBBER PRODUCTS						
Compounders—						
No. 1			.386	32½	.43	28
No. 2	.47	55	.52	50	.52	50
No. 3			.375	40	.40	50
No. 4	.56	43	.535	42	.57	47
No. 5			.456	56	.553	49
No. 6	.50	55	.49	50–60	.60	45–55
No. 7			.51	48	.536	48
No. 8	.50	44½	.505	44½	.502	48
No. 9			.41	44–55	.43	55
No. 10	.52	49½	.52	44	.54	44
No. 11			.40	55	.45	55
Calendermen—						
No. 1			.42	38½	.40	41
No. 2			.30	44	.30	44
No. 3	.457	55	.51	50	.51	45
No. 4	.65	50	.54	54	.54	54
No. 5			.35–.46	48	.41–.51	48
No. 6			.50	40	.42	50
No. 7	.85	45	.75	40	.86	40
No. 8			.50–.55	....	.50–.70	60
No. 9			.46	....	.48	60
No. 10	.60	55	.59	50–60	.67	45–55
No. 11			.596	48	.628	48
No. 12	.50	44½	.505	44½	.502	48
No. 13			.45	55	.48	55
No. 14	.51	49½	.51	44	.54	44
No. 15	.75	42½	.70	40	.74	40
No. 16			.415	55	.43	50–55
Curers—						
No. 1			.52	54	.55	54
No. 2			.575	40	.54	50
No. 3	.80	45	.70	40	.80	40
No. 4	.65	40	.52	50–60	.63	45–55
No. 5	.50	40	.61	52	.548	40
No. 6	.77	45	.723	40	.76	40
Millmen—						
No. 1			.30	50	.30	54
No. 2			.338	37	.37	35
No. 3			.30	44	.30	44
No. 4	.45	55	.49	50	.52	45
No. 5			.39	60	.43	60
No. 6			.45	40	.40	50
No. 7	.70	45	.62	40	.72	40
No. 8			.40–.43	....	.43–.46	60
No. 9	.57	55	.54	50–60	.64	45–55
No. 10			.51	48	.536	48
No. 11	.50	44½	.50	44½	.50	48
No. 12			.46	55	.51	60
No. 13	.49	49½	.50	44	.53	44
No. 14	.625	42½	.69	40	.73	40
No. 15			.30	55	.30	50
No. 16			.34	49	.36	50
Tire builders—						
No. 1	.75	45	.70	40	.80	40
No. 2	.70	45	.67	40	.77	40
No. 3			.63	46	.675	38½
No. 4	.70	40	.54	50–60	.65	45–55
No. 5			.596	48	.628	48
No. 6	.40	40	.584	52	.66	37½
No. 7	.565	49½	.62	44	.66	44
No. 8	.725	42½	.74	40	.80	40
Tire inspectors—						
No. 1	.75	45	.70	40	.80	40
No. 2	.60	40	.46	50–60	.56	45–55
No. 3			.596	48	.628	48
No. 4	.40	49½	.50	56	.594	43½
No. 5	.70	45	.736	45	.77	42½
No. 6			.536	48	.564	48

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Tube makers—						
No. 1†			.36	40	.42	40
No. 2	.65	45	.61	40	.71	40
No. 3	.60	50	.40	50–60	.54	45–55
No. 4			.562	48	.592	48
No. 5	.40	45	.465	52	.502	47
No. 6†			.268	52	.308	43
No. 7	.52	49½	.52	44	.54	44
No. 8	.65	42½	.623	40	.67	40
No. 9†			.35	45	.38	45
Cutters—						
No. 1	.44	45	.35	50	.35	50
No. 2	.25	60	.30	50	.30	54
No. 3			.36–.50	42	.37–.50	40
No. 4			.50	40	.46	50
No. 5			.40	....	.48	55
No. 6	.49–.70	60	.37–.43	50–60	.52–.54	45–55
No. 7			.51	48	.536	48
No. 8			.315	55	.375	55
No. 9			.40	55	.42	45–55
Shoemakers, male—						
No. 1	.38	40	.35	54	.38	54
No. 2			.514	35	.40	50
No. 3	.51	51	.52	50	.54	51
No. 4			.40–.45	....	.45–.52	50
No. 5	.50	60	.36	50–60	.48	45–55
No. 6			.51	48	.536	48
No. 7			.36	45	.38	50
Shoemakers, female—						
No. 1	.23	32	.25	54	.25	54
No. 2			.34	35	.28	50
No. 3	.295	51	.27	50	.31	47
No. 4			.25–.30	....	.31–.35	50
No. 5	.30	60	.28	50–60	.35	45–55
No. 6			.378	48	.398	48
No. 7			.22	50	.24	45
Quarter makers, female—						
No. 1	.25	54	.25	50	.25	50
No. 2			.20	50	.20	45
No. 3			.25	49	.27	46
No. 4			.325	40	.30	50
No. 5	.27 7/11	52	.275	50½	.30	48
No. 6			.23–.32	....	.28–.37	50
No. 7	.36	60	.30	50–60	.36	45–55
No. 8			.25	50	.26	50
Varnishers—						
No. 1	.39	50	.34	50	.34	50
No. 2			.40	53½	.438	48
No. 3			.475	40	.46	50
No. 4			.40–.48	....	.43–.52	62
No. 5	.408	59	.41	58½	.524	54
No. 6	.38	60	.43	50–60	.51	45–55
No. 7			.375	55	.42	55
Press operators—						
No. 1	.57	36	.45	50	.45	54
No. 2			.35–.45	54	.35–.45	54
No. 3			.56–.60	38½	.60–.64	40
No. 4			.596	48	.628	48
No. 5			.42	55	.47	55
No. 6			.275	49	.33	50
Packers, male—						
No. 1	.34	50	.30	50	.30	50
No. 2			.39	44	.413	44
No. 3			.46	50	.50	45
No. 4			.375	40	.36	50
No. 5			.35–.50	....	.40–.55	60
No. 6	.54	60	.41	50–60	.47	45–55
No. 7			.24	49	.30	50

† Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Continued*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.	Wages per hour	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
RUBBER PRODUCTS—*Concluded*						
Packers, female—						
No. 1	.24	40	.25	50	.25	50
No. 2	.....	....	.29	50	.28	41½
No. 3	.....	....	.32	54	.33	54
No. 4	.....	....	.275	40	.22	50
No. 5	.....	....	.28–.33	....	.30–.35	50
No. 6	.375	...	.31	50–60	.36	45–55
No. 7	.....	....	.31	48	.30	48
No. 8	.....	....	.22	45	.23	50
No. 9	.....	....	.21	49	.22	50
Shippers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.404	56	.448	56½
No. 2	.....	....	.475	40	.36	50
No. 3	.50	45	.43–.55	40	.53–.65	40
No. 4	.41	61	.38	52–61	.40	45–53
No. 5	.....	....	.47	57	.447	57
No. 6	.375	60	.40	50–60	.44	45–55
No. 7	.40	49½	.388	46	.41	36½
No. 8	.....	....	.25	44	.29	44
No. 9	.46	49½	.48	44	.50	44
No. 10	.....	....	.32	55	.35	50
Engineers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.25	60	.25	60
No. 2	.....	....	.425	53	.425	56
No. 3	.75	45	.64	44	.74	44
No. 4	.426	65	.376	58	.426	58
No. 5	.....	....	.39	72	.444	72
No. 6	.....	....	.54	48	.60	48
No. 7	.....	....	.286	84	.286	84
Labourers—						
No. 1	.....	....	.30	54	.30	54
No. 2	.25	60	.25	60	.25	60
No. 3	.30–.38	55	.30–.35	50	.30–.35	55
No. 4	.....	....	.40	40	.35	50
No. 5	.....	....	.22	48	.26	50
No. 6	.45	45	.55	40	.64	40
No. 7	.....	....	.30–.35	....	.38	55
No. 8	.32–.45	55	.38	50–60	.40	45–55
No. 9	.....	....	.30	44	.33	60
No. 10	.485	49½	.50	44	.54	44
CIGARS	week		week		week	
Cigarmakers, male—						
No. 1	15.40	50	20.85	50	22.40	51¾
No. 2	25.00	50	24.00	47	25.00	47
No. 3	17.50	50	14.00	47	‡14.00	47
No. 4	.....	....	11.50	30	12.80	30
No. 5	28.00	48	25.00	45	25.00	45
No. 6	.....	....	18.55	42½	22.20	44
No. 7	.....	....	12.15	38	15.35	48
Cigarmakers, female—						
No. 1	14.00	40	10.60	42	10.15	38¾
No. 2	.....	....	10.00	40	11.00	40
No. 3	15.40	50	20.85	50	21.50	50
No. 4	.....	....	9.85	30	9.55	30
No. 5	21.75	44	21.70	50½	20.00	47
Strippers, female—						
No. 1	12.50	40	12.95	50	12.55	46½
No. 2	.....	....	8.00	40	10.00	40
No. 3	10.60	50	13.60	50	12.50	46½
No. 4	9.25	50	14.10	50	8.95	43¾
No. 5	12.50	44	13.25	44	13.00	43
No. 6	.....	....	8.70	25	8.15	30
No. 7	.....	....	5.50	20	8.65	30
No. 8	9.00	48	12.35	33	12.70	43
No. 9	14.00	48	12.00	25	12.00	25
No. 10	12.05	44	15.80	45¼	15.60	43½
No. 11	.....	....	7.10	33¾	7.65	30½

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Bunchers and rollers—						
No. 1	15.35	50	16.35	50	18.05	50½
No. 2	.....	....	9.05	30	8.55–9.90	30–32
No. 3	.....	....	9.85	30	8.50–11.40	29
No. 4	11.15	48	9.45	35	11.80	44
No. 5	.....	....	11.50	36	14.80	48
No. 6	.....	....	6.80	31½	4.70	19½
No. 7	.....	....	7.35	28¾	7.00	29½
Banders and wrappers, female—						
No. 1	7.55	50	14.25	50	13.10	46
No. 2	12.00	50	14.55	44	14.00	43
No. 3	.....	....	8.45	30	8.65	36
No. 4	10.85–12.00	48	9.10	29	13.95	44
No. 5	.....	....	17.90	50¾	16.55	46¼
No. 6	.....	....	13.25	44¼	5.10	17
Packers, female—						
No. 1	16.70	40	12.85	42	14.45	46
No. 2	20.80	50	19.45	50	19.60	44
No. 3*	30.00	50	20.75	30	24.00	43
No. 4*	.....	....	14.25	30	13.00	35
No. 5	11.00	48	9.25	34	14.45	43
No. 6*	35.00	48	30.00	35	30.00	35
No. 7	.....	....	17.90	50¾	16.55	46¼
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES						
Stemmers, female—						
No. 1*	10.00	50	10.00	50	10.00	50
No. 2	.....	....	10.00	49½	11.00	49½
No. 3	.....	....	7.50	49½	7.25	50
No. 4	11.00	50	11.00	44	11.00–14.00	42–46
No. 5	11.00	50	11.00	44	12.00	46
No. 6	.....	....	18.00	50	19.00	52
No. 7	.....	....	16.00	53¼	15.75	52½
No. 8	.....	....	14.00	50¾	14.75	53
No. 9*	.....	....	12.40–16.25	....	11.00–15.00	....
No. 10	.....	....	10.25	32	13.05	46
No. 11	.....	....	11.50	43	12.75	47
No. 12	.....	....	11.50	37	7.50	29½
No. 13	.....	....	12.50	44	12.50	44
No. 14	11.00–15.00	50	11.00–16.00	48	11.00–17.00	48
No. 15	.....	....	12.00	48	13.00	48
Blenders, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	9.00	49½	10.50	50
No. 2	.....	....	12·50–14.25	50–51	14.00–14.75	51–53
No. 3	.....	....	12.50	48	12.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	15.50	48	19.75	48
No. 5*	.....	....	15.50–21.75	49–52	16.00–23.50	48–53
No. 6*	.....	....	15.00–17.00	47–50	15.00–17.00	50
Tobacco cutters, male—						
No. 1	13.90	55	14.00	49½	17.00	60
No. 2	.....	....	17.00	55	17.00	48
No. 3	.....	....	16.50–22.75	49–51	16.75–22.50	49–51
No. 4†	.....	....	12.50–15.00	49–50	13.00–14.50	47–49
No. 5	.....	....	18.25	54	17.00	50
No. 6	.....	....	15.00–19.00	48	17.00–20.00	48
No. 7	21.00	50	17.25–19.25	47½	17.25–19.25	47½
No. 8†	.....	....	13.00	48	13.00	48

‡ Mostly female. * Male. † Female.

TABLE X.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN MANUFACTURING—*Concluded*

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
TOBACCO AND CIGARETTES—*Conc.*						
Cigarette makers, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	8.00	49½	8.25	50
No. 2	10.00–11.00	50	11.00	44	13.50–14.50	52–55
No. 3	.....	....	12.75	47½	15.00	55¾
No. 4	.....	....	15.50–21.25	48–52	16.75–25.50	53–58
No. 5	.....	....	12.25	49½	15.25	56½
No. 6	.....	....	8.50	35	14.25	52½
No. 7	10.00–13.50	50	10.00–15.25	48	10.00–15.25	48
Packers, tobacco, female—						
No. 1	.....	....	10.00	49½	11.00	49½
No. 2	.....	....	12.25–14.75	49–50	13·50–18.25	50–54
No. 3	.....	....	12.50–15.00	50	12.50–14.50	48
No. 4	.....	....	10.75	40	12.25	47
No. 5	.....	....	10.00–14.00	47½	10.00–14.00	47½
No. 6	.....	....	12.50	44	12.00	44
No. 7	11.50–18.00	50	10.00–16.25	48	10.00–17.75	48
Packers, cigarettes, female—						
No. 1	12.00	50	11.00	44	13.50–14.50	52–55
No. 2	.....	....	13.25–15.00	51	15.00–16.50	56
No. 3	.....	....	15.75–21.00	52	15.50–21.00	50–56
Packers, cigarettes, female—Conc.						
No. 4	.....	....	11.75	48	12.25	48¾
No. 5	10.00–18.50	50	10.00–16.00	48	10.00–16.25	48
Machinists,—						
No. 1	.....	....	33.00	49½	33.00	49½
No. 2	15.30	55	17.00	60	18.00	60
No. 3	27.50–32.50	50	22.00–26.50	44	25.50–30.00	44–50
No. 4	.....	....	24.50–40.00	49–54	26.50–39.25	49–52
No. 5	.....	....	31.50	55	25.75	50
No. 6	.....	....	32.00	50	32.00	50
No. 7	28.00	50	27.00	48	27.00	48
Labourers—						
No. 1	19.00	49½	17.75–20.75	49½	17.75–20.75	49½
No. 2	17.50–19.00	50	13.00–17.00	44	14.00–21.00	44–52
No. 3	20.00	50	18.00–21.00	44–48	18.00–23.00	44–55
No. 4	.....	....	15.00–25.25	48–56	15.75–25.25	49–55
No. 5	.....	....	23.00–25.00	50	23.00–25.00	50
No. 6	.....	....	15.25–18.00	50–51	15.75–20.00	53
No. 7	.....	....	16.25–19.00	51–56	15.25–18.25	51
No. 8	.....	....	12.00–20.00	47½	12.00–25.00	47½
No. 9	16.00–22.00	50	17.25–20.25	48	17.25–20.25	48

TABLE XI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING

Industry and Occupation	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LITHOGRAPHING						
Artists—						
No. 1	80.00	44	60.00	44	70.00	44
No. 2	65.00	48	61.50	48	63.00	45
No. 3	.....	....	46.00	47½	45.00	45
No. 4	55.00	46	50.00	48	53.55	45
No. 5	65.00	48	65.00	44	65.00	44
No. 6	30.00	44	30.00	44	32.00	44
No. 7	45.00–65.00	46½	46.00–58.50	46½	46.00–61.75	45
No. 8	45.00–65.00	47	35.00–45.00	47	35.00–50.00	45
No. 9	50.00–61.00	47½	33.25–47.50	47½	33.75–45.00	45
No. 10	.....	....	60.00	48	56.25	45
No. 11	30.00–55.00	48	30.00–49.00	48	29.00–47.45	45
No. 12	45.00	46½	40.00	46½	40.00	45
No. 13	47.00	46½	39.00–45.50	46½	39.00–45.50	45
No. 14	.....	....	45.00	44	40.00	45
No. 15	.....	....	30.00–52.00	44	30.00–55.00	44
No. 16	50.00	46½	48.00	46½	50.00	45
No. 17	75.00	48	40.50	48	45.00	48
Engravers—						
No. 1	40.00–55.00	48	47.00–60.00	48	48.00–60.00	....
No. 2	65.00	46	60.00	48	58.00	45
No. 3	40.00–65.00	44	45.00	44	45.00–50.00	44
Engravers—Conc.						
No. 4	35.00	44	40.00	44	50.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	38.40	48	39.00	45
No. 6	50.00	47½	40.00	47½	40.00	45
No. 7	33.60	48	37.00	48	35.85	45
No. 8	57.20	44	54.55	44	55.85	44
No. 9	55.00	48	46.00	48	39.85	45
No. 10	55.00	46½	40.00	46½	40.00	45
No. 11	.....	....	38.00–45.00	48	30.00–50.00	45
No. 12	50.00	46½	52.00	46½	52.00	45
No. 13	.....	....	63.00	48	63.00	48
No. 14	.....	....	47.00	48	49.00	48
No. 15	43.00–55.00	48	49.50	48	49.50	48
No. 16	40.00–50.00	48	35.00–50.00	48	35.00–50.00	48
Pressmen—						
No. 1	50.00	48	48.00	48	50.00	45
No. 2	.....	....	27.35	48	28.35	45
No. 3	57.00	48	52.25	48	52.25	45
No. 4	45.00–60.00	48	32.00–56.00	48	34.00–57.00	45
No. 5	.....	....	40.00–55.00	48	38.70–53.55	45
No. 6	.....	....	45.00	47½	47.50	45
No. 7	36.00–75.00	46	32.00–65.00	48	33.30–60.30	45
No. 8	31.20–52.30	48	40.30–55.20	48	39.00–52.20	45
No. 9	47.00–55.00	48	38.00–50.00	48	38.70–52.20	45
No. 10	75.00	48	47.25	48	52.00	48

TABLE XI.—WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR IN LITHOGRAPHING, PHOTO-ENGRAVING, STEREOTYPING AND ELECTROTYPING—*Concluded*

Locality	1929		1936		1937	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
LITHOGRAPHING—*Con.*						
Pressmen—Conc.						
No. 11	.....	....	35.00–50.00	47½	35.00–50.00	45
No. 12	.....	....	45.00	48	43.65	45
No. 13	.....	....	35.20	44	42.70	44
No. 14	.....	....	42.00	48	40.75	45
No. 15	55.00	48	55.00	48	53.60	45
No. 16	55.00	48	36.00–55.20	48	36.90–53.55	45
No. 17	.....	....	37.50	48	37.50	48
No. 18	35.00–50.00	48	33.00–46.00	48	36.00–45.00	45
No. 19	.....	....	25.20	47½	30.00	45
No. 20	.....	....	60.00	48	60.00	48
No. 21	.....	....	50.00	48	55.00	45
No. 22	.....	....	45.00	48	50.00	48
No. 23	35.00–57.00	48	32.00–57.00	48	29.00–55.20	45
No. 24	.....	....	37.00	48	39.00	48
No. 25	35.00–65.00	48	48.00–52.80	48	55.00	48
No. 26	47.50	48	30.00–40.00	48	33.00–40.00	48
Transferrers—						
No. 1	50.00	48	40.50	48	45.00	45
No. 2	33.00–47.00	48	30.50	48	30.15	45
No. 3	42.00	48	41.80	48	45.00	45
No. 4	45.00–53.00	48	45.00	48	45.00	45
No. 5	.....	....	35.00	48	34.20	45
No. 6	50.00	48	45.00	48	43.65	45
No. 7	.....	....	42.00	47½	42.00	45
No. 8	35.00–49.50	46	32.00–44.00	48	31.00–42.75	45
No. 9	45.00	48	32.65–48.00	46½	38.25–57.00	45
No. 10	40.00–50.00	48	35.00–49.00	48	36.00–49.00	45
No. 11	.....	....	42.50	48	46.85	48
No. 12	.....	....	50.00	48	48.50	45
No. 13	40.00–52.00	47½	33.00–47.50	48	35.00–47.50	45
No. 14	.....	....	45.00	48	50.00	45
No. 15	35.00	48	35.00	48	33.90	45
No. 16	.....	....	50.00	44	50.00	44
No. 17	47.10	44	44.45	44	46.65	44
No. 18	45.00	48	34.00–46.00	48	32.85–44.55	45
No. 19	50.00	48	45.00	48	43.60	45
No. 20	54.00	48	48.00	48	46.55	45
No. 21	50.00	48	42.30	48	45.00	45
No. 22	.....	....	38.00	48	42.65	45
No. 23	.....	....	45.00	48	45.00	45
No. 24	.....	....	45.00	48	45.50	48
No. 25	54.00	48	49.00	48	47.50	45
No. 26	42.00–50.00	48	32.00–45.00	48	35.00–43.60	45
No. 27	.....	....	32.00–44.00	48	34.00–46.00	48
No. 28	42.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
PHOTO-ENGRAVING						
Artists—						
No. 1	50.00	48	36.45	48	36.45	48
No. 2	45.00	48	50.00	44	52.50	44
No. 3	40.00–45.00	44	36.00	46½	36.00	44
No. 4	.....	....	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 5	30.00–85.00	44	40.00–75.00	44	35.00–75.00	40
No. 6	.....	....	35.00	45	38.00	40
No. 7	50.00–65.00	44	35.00–45.00	44	35.00–65.00	44
No. 8	45.00	44	38.25	44	38.25–55.00	44
No. 9	.....	....	35.00	44	40.00	40
No. 10	30.00–60.00	43½	50 00	43½	50.00–55.00	43½
No. 11	57.50	44	35.00	40	25.00	44

Industry and Occupation	1929		1935		1936	
	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.	Wages per week	Hrs per wk.
	$		$		$	
Engravers—						
No. 1	.....	....	28.00	45	30.00	45
No. 2	50.00	48	40.50	48	40.50	48
No. 3	36.00	48	32.40	48	32.40	48
No. 4	40.00	48	45.00	44	45.00	44
No. 5	.....	....	30.00	48	35.00	48
No. 6	42.00–53.00	48	45.00	46½	45.00	46½
No. 7	.....	....	50.00	44	52.50	40
No. 8	48.00	48	50.40	48	50.40	48
No. 9	55.00–65.00	44	55.00	44	55.00	40
No. 10	58.00–75.00	44	50.00–60.00	44	52.50–65.00	40
No. 11	55.00–70.00	44	50.00	44	55.00	40
No. 12	55.00–60.00	44	40.00–65.00	44	45.00–65.00	40
No. 13	55.00	44	50.00	44	52.50	40
No. 14	60.00	44	50.00	44	50.00	44
No. 15	55.00–60.00	44	42.00	44	35.00–50.00	44
No. 16	.....	....	41.30	48	41.30	45
No. 17	57.00	40–44	55.00	40	57.50	44
No. 18	57.50	44	63.00	44	63.00	44
STEREOTYPERS						
No. 1	37.00	48	30.00	48	30.00	48
No. 2	23.00	48	24.00	48	24.00	48
No. 3	35.00	48	33.30	48	35.15	48
No. 4	38.00	48	41·00	48	41.00	48
No. 5	39.00	48	33.30	48	33.30	48
No. 6	43.00	48	38.00	42	38.00	42
No. 7	35.00	48	29.00	48	31.75	48
No. 8	45.00	48	38.00	48	43.00	44
No. 9	42.00	48	25.00	46½	25.00	46½
No. 10	31.00	48	27.90	48	27.90	48
No. 11	36.00	48	35.00	48	35.00	48
No. 12	.....	....	37.00	48	37.00	48
No. 13	39.00	47	36.10	47	36.10	47
No. 14	37.00	44	35.15	42	36.10	42
No. 15	43.00	48	39.60	48	44.00	48
No. 16	.....	....	23.40	48	26.30	48
No. 17	37.00	48	33.80	48	33.80	44
No. 18	.....	....	29.70	44	33.00	44
No. 19	51.00	44	51.00	44	51.00	44
No. 20	46.00	46½	46.50	42	44.00	37½
No. 21	45.00	48	25.00	44	25.00–40.00	44
No. 22	36.00	48	40.00	48	36.45	44
No. 23	46.00	45–48	46.50	48	42.50	40
No. 24	49.00	48	35.00	48	37.40	48
No. 25	45.50	48	39.00	42	39.00	42
No. 26	47.00	48	34.40	43	37.40	43
No. 27	47.00	48	37.45	48	37.45	48
No. 28	43.10	44	26.50	36	26.50	36
No. 29	47.00	48	40.00	45	40.00	45
No. 30	47.25	45	38.25	45	38.25	45
No. 31	47.25	45	38.25	45	40.50	45
No. 32	48.00	45–48	43.20	48	43.20	48
ELECTROTYPERS						
No. 1	47.00	48	40.00	48	40.00	48
No. 2	30.00–55.00	48	30.00–49.50	48	30.00–49.50	44
No. 3	35.00	48	34.20	46½	34.20	46½
No. 4	45.00	48	40.00	44	40.00	44
No. 5	45.00	44	40.00	44	45.00	44
No. 6	50.00	48	40.00	44	45.00	44
No. 7	45.00	48	35.00	44	40.00	44
No. 8	45.00	48	34.55	38	40.00	44
No. 9	49.00	44	45.00	44	45.00	44
No. 10	52.00–57.50	44	47.60	40	52.50	44

APPENDIX A

Wages in Agriculture 1920, 1926, 1929-36

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	1920	60	26	86	27	20	47	821	492
	1926	41	23	64	23	19	42	639	455
	1929	40	23	63	23	20	43	627	465
	1930	34	22	56	20	18	38	559	409
	1931	25	18	43	15	15	30	439	322
	1932	19	15	34	11	12	23	341	255
	1933	17	15	32	10	12	22	322	246
	1934	18	15	33	10	12	22	338	253
	1935	20	15	35	11	12	23	358	254
	1936	21	16	37	11	13	24	374	261
Prince Edward Island	1920	42	18	60	18	14	32	572	372
	1926	31	16	47	17	13	30	484	325
	1929	34	18	52	19	13	32	534	355
	1930	32	18	50	16	14	30	513	344
	1931	25	14	39	15	10	25	413	284
	1932	18	12	30	10	11	21	305	225
	1933	18	12	30	11	10	21	319	237
	1934	17	13	30	10	11	21	320	231
	1935	18	13	31	11	11	22	343	247
	1936	18	13	31	11	11	22	351	262
Nova Scotia	1920	49	24	73	21	17	38	735	408
	1926	35	19	54	18	14	32	588	369
	1929	38	19	57	19	15	34	605	391
	1930	34	20	54	17	14	31	562	344
	1931	27	17	44	15	14	29	465	316
	1932	22	15	37	13	12	25	377	261
	1933	20	14	34	12	11	23	365	248
	1934	20	15	35	11	11	22	360	253
	1935	22	15	37	13	11	24	364	245
	1936	22	15	37	12	11	23	415	260
New Brunswick	1920	56	23	79	19	16	35	785	391
	1926	39	18	57	17	14	31	529	319
	1929	40	20	60	18	15	33	589	367
	1930	34	20	54	16	15	31	550	345
	1931	27	16	43	14	12	26	460	304
	1932	20	13	33	11	11	22	320	236
	1933	18	13	31	10	10	20	336	227
	1934	22	13	35	10	11	21	366	245
	1935	21	14	35	10	11	21	360	216
	1936	25	15	40	11	11	22	398	218
Quebec	1920	62	24	86	24	16	40	767	407
	1926	38	19	57	19	13	32	547	326
	1929	41	20	61	19	14	33	577	342
	1930	33	19	52	17	13	30	510	314
	1931	26	15	41	14	11	25	406	261
	1932	18	12	30	10	9	19	284	202
	1933	17	11	28	9	9	18	265	187
	1934	18	12	30	9	10	19	293	192
	1935	18	13	31	10	10	20	306	196
	1936	19	13	32	10	10	20	332	206
Ontario	1920	52	23	75	25	19	44	736	470
	1926	37	21	58	22	17	39	583	419
	1929	35	22	57	22	19	41	595	454
	1930	31	20	51	21	17	38	532	423
	1931	25	18	43	17	15	32	440	348
	1932	18	15	33	12	12	24	341	260
	1933	17	15	32	12	13	25	325	264
	1934	18	15	33	12	13	25	344	287
	1935	20	16	36	12	14	26	372	287
	1936	21	16	37	13	14	27	388	295

*Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1937, and from the Canada Year Book; figures weighted according to population in each district.

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP IN CANADA AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS*—*Concluded*

Provinces		Males per month in summer season			Females per month in summer season			Males per year	Females per year
		Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages	Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board	Wages and Board
		$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Manitoba	1920	70	28	98	34	24	58	975	559
	1926	38	22	60	22	18	40	614	438
	1929	38	23	61	21	19	40	608	438
	1930	32	21	53	18	18	36	536	398
	1931	22	17	39	13	15	28	410	296
	1932	17	15	32	10	13	23	337	249
	1933	15	14	29	8	12	20	307	229
	1934	16	15	31	8	13	21	312	233
	1935	17	15	32	9	12	21	323	232
	1936	19	15	34	9	13	22	336	235
Saskatchewan	1920	72	30	102	35	25	60	1,003	653
	1926	43	24	67	24	21	45	678	498
	1929	44	25	69	24	22	46	685	496
	1930	37	23	60	21	19	40	593	427
	1931	23	19	42	13	16	29	418	312
	1932	18	15	33	10	13	23	324	240
	1933	16	15	31	8	12	20	305	222
	1934	16	15	31	8	12	20	319	230
	1935	18	15	33	9	13	22	345	240
	1936	19	16	35	9	13	22	346	238
Alberta	1920	76	31	107	36	26	62	1,038	638
	1926	45	24	69	25	22	47	701	520
	1929	43	25	68	25	21	46	678	485
	1930	37	23	60	21	20	41	598	445
	1931	25	19	44	15	17	32	447	345
	1932	20	16	36	12	14	26	367	279
	1933	19	15	34	10	13	23	344	261
	1934	19	16	35	11	14	25	350	263
	1935	21	16	37	11	14	25	367	271
	1936	22	16	38	11	14	25	378	271
British Columbia	1920	64	31	95	36	27	63	1,033	742
	1926	49	27	76	27	23	50	767	532
	1929	49	27	76	28	23	51	792	562
	1930	46	26	72	25	21	46	741	512
	1931	35	23	58	20	19	39	633	456
	1932	25	19	44	15	15	30	467	348
	1933	23	19	42	14	15	29	446	332
	1934	24	19	43	14	16	30	462	349
	1935	26	19	45	14	16	30	465	347
	1936	25	21	46	15	17	32	494	358

*Compiled from the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics, February, 1937, and from the Canada Year Book; figures weighted according to population in each district.

APPENDIX B

Numbers and Earnings of Steam Railway Employees in Canada, 1936

AVERAGE HOURLY COMPENSATION AND ANNUAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES ON AN HOURLY BASIS, 1929, 1934, 1935 AND 1936, WITH NUMBERS EMPLOYED, 1936

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Steam Railways of Canada

Classes	Average Hourly Compensation				Average Annual Earnings				Average Number Employed
	1929	1934	1935	1936	1929	1934	1935	1936	1936
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	
MAINTENANCE OF WAY AND STRUCTURES									
Carpenters and bridgemen	·588	·524	·553	·552	1,428	1,279	1,339	1,339	1,947
Blacksmiths, pipe fitters, plumbers, tinsmiths and pump repairers	·691	·611	·630	·654	1,832	1,563	1,556	1,656	266
Masons, bricklayers, plasterers and painters	·639	·538	·572	·575	1,410	1,183	1,273	1,300	302
Helpers, B. and B. department	·492	·418	·444	·440	1,211	978	1,066	1,056	193
Apprentices, B. and B. department	·292	·366	·376	·383	631	910	1,024	1,004	21
Pile driver, ditching, hoist and steam shovel employees	·617	·534	·573	·581	1,932	1,471	1,600	1,741	266
Pumpmen	·465	·399	·423	·431	1,229	1,038	1,099	1,119	399
Extra gang and snow plough foremen	·723	·625	·672	·674	2,111	1,719	1,738	2,026	335
Section foremen	·586	·510	·535	·541	1,522	1,304	1,364	1,388	5,867
Sectionmen	·409	·363	·383	·383	1,033	858	922	915	16,636
Labourers	·302	·263	·270	·263	836	645	686	657	5,981
Telegraph and telephone linemen and groundmen	·480	·476	·530	·477	1,562	1,177	1,318	1,286	120
Signal and interlocker maintainers and repairmen	·638	·591	·626	·628	1,688	1,554	1,647	1,656	401
All	·421	·396	·416	·414	1,104	963	1,027	1,018	32,674
MAINTENANCE OF EQUIPMENT									
Blacksmiths	·783	·677	·729	·737	1,714	1,179	1,304	1,380	564
Boilermakers	·795	·714	·750	·755	1,795	1,239	1,360	1,416	1,161
*Carmen (a)	·796	·723	·760	·763	1,722	1,135	1,273	1,442	2,029
Carmen (b)	·812	·740	·779	·775	1,698	1,106	1,253	1,392	489
Carmen (c)	·720	·638	·671	·674	1,662	1,185	1,281	1,328	5,518
Carmen (d)	·725	·659	·695	·695	1,536	1,013	1,151	1,217	236
Electrical workers	·759	·662	·698	·706	1,803	1,308	1,424	1,457	768
Machinists	·789	·711	·748	·752	1,753	1,185	1,302	1,376	3,809
Moulders	·828	·757	·793	·789	1,742	1,134	1,236	1,283	99
Pipe fitters and sheet metal workers	·789	·714	·751	·756	1,735	1,162	1,288	1,394	1,031
Helpers to mechanics	·565	·508	·534	·537	1,281	900	981	1,027	6,179
Helper apprentices	·565	·432	·447	·482	1,263	898	832	1,019	12
Regular apprentices	·479	·551	·529	·474	1,007	821	842	813	1,098
Car cleaners	·427	·372	·391	·393	1,111	806	849	866	1,293
Other unskilled employees	·419	·368	·385	·389	1,120	883	923	944	2,801
Unclassified labourers	·399	·357	·376	·377	928	667	725	769	2,470
Stationary engineers, firemen and oilers	·567	·505	·521	·526	1,461	1,226	1,298	1,312	787
All	·622	·555	·584	·590	1,446	1,025	1,113	1,171	30,354
TRANSPORTATION									
Storemen	·498	·437	·455	·454	1,124	906	967	978	1,538
Train despatchers and traffic supervisors	1·212	1,073	1·133	1·133	3,182	2,752	2,882	2,885	433
Supervisory agents and assistants	·805	·743	·795	·812	2,054	1,907	1,993	2,054	551
Station agents—non-telegraphers (small stations)	·433	·315	·335	·319	1,079	831	820	823	174
Station agents—telegraphers and telephones	·723	·626	·661	·657	1,918	1,585	1,678	1,680	4,989
Signalmen (non-telegraphers) at interlockers	·511	·462	·497	·497	1,335	1,173	1,281	1,303	276
Foremen in freight sheds	·690	·586	·628	·631	1,772	1,494	1,567	1,550	254
Freight handlers and other station employees	·503	·424	·450	·456	1,170	919	990	1,018	3,797
Labourers	·421	·343	·345	·343	1,007	816	792	851	410
Dining car and restaurant inspectors, conductors and stewards	·632	·555	·560	·560	1,991	1,574	1,616	1,630	215
Dining car and restaurant helpers and attendants	·342	·304	·318	·307	1,059	847	880	865	1,113
Floating equipment employees	·386	·348	·362	·372	1,352	1,185	1,227	1,147	508
Sleeping and parlour car inspectors and conductors	·697	·611	·643	·661	2,030	1,609	1,708	1,769	141
Sleeping and parlour car porters	·272	·335	·353	·353	1,109	935	990	993	792
Drawbridge operators	·516	·471	·498	·504	1,324	1,237	1,314	1,341	84
Signalmen or watchmen at crossings (non-interlocked)	·357	·341	·359	·362	1,033	883	917	934	616
Road passenger conductors	1·138	1·092	1,133	1·153	3,030	2,557	2,630	2,649	643
Road freight conductors	·963	·886	·958	·967	2,948	2,375	2,463	2,538	1,662
Road passenger brakemen, baggagemen and flagmen	·838	·778	·828	·847	2,144	1,733	1,799	1,844	1,457
Road freight brakemen and flagmen	·756	·698	·755	·764	2,128	1,585	1,666	1,719	3,903
Yard conductors and yard foremen	·852	·726	·766	·774	2,309	1,906	1,961	2,021	979
Yard brakemen and helpers	·788	·673	·711	·717	2,014	1,523	1,592	1,669	2,227
Road passenger engineers and motormen	1·511	1,387	1·472	1·496	3,383	2,971	3,084	3,175	812
Road freight engineers and motormen	1·105	1·021	1·086	1·100	3,297	2,644	2,752	2,799	2,093
Yard engineers and motormen	·890	·761	·797	·806	2,634	2,217	2,280	2,313	911
Road passenger firemen and helpers	1·160	1·075	1·152	1·170	2,510	2,155	2,258	2,299	818
Road freight firemen and helpers	·827	·774	·827	·840	2,250	1,732	1,829	1,933	2,295
Yard firemen and helpers	·694	·593	·624	·631	2,031	1,615	1,649	1,682	975
All	·751	·673	·713	·717	2,016	1,632	1,712	1,745	34,766
Employees engaged in outside operations	·417	·420	·413	·414	1,125	1,059	1,086	1,104	8,963
Grand Total	·581	·531	·557	·560	1,492	1,206	1,280	1,306	106,757†

*Carmen are graded according to class of work.

†Number of employees on an hourly basis; the number on daily or other basis, officials, office staff, etc., was 26,024, including 13,442 clerks who averaged $4.48 per day, $1,384 per year.

APPENDIX C

Numbers and Earnings of Coal Miners in Canada, 1921-1936

AVERAGE WAGES PER DAY, AVERAGE NUMBER OF DAYS WORKED PER MAN PER YEAR AND AVERAGE NUMBER OF WAGE EARNERS, 1921-1936*

Dominion Bureau of Statistics: Annual Reports on Coal Statistics for Canada

—		Nova Scotia§	New Brunswick	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average wage per man per day	1921	$ 5.06	$ 5.17	$ 5·93	$ 7.63	$ 6.37*	$ 6.20
	1922	4.07	3.78	4.12	6.42	5.81	5.18
	1923	4.35	4.54	4.53	7.41	5.85	5.57
	1924	4.93	4.50	4.51	6.74	5.76	5.62
	1925	5.73	3.21	4.26	5.97	4.99	5.51
	1926	4.69	3.18	4.52	5.56	4.91	4.97
	1927	4.81	3.58	4.42	5.57	4.94	5.03
	1928	5.83	3.55	4.72	5.79	4.89	5.57
	1929	5.52	3.83	4.21	5.94	4.92	5.49
	1930	5.62	3.82	4.15	5.68	5.04	5.47
	1931	5.49	3.78	3.83	5.35	4.94	5.28
	‡1932	5.08	3.27	3.19	5.05	4.83	4.90
	‡1933	4.30	3.36	3.01	4.83	4.68	4.11
	‡1934	4.29	2.86	3.07	4.84	4.69	4.38
	‡1935	4.39	2.75	3.09	4.97	4.62	4.46
	‡1936	4.55	2.86	3.08	5.05	4.63	4.57
Average number of days worked per man per year	1921	230	207	190	217	246*	228
	1922	210	245	228	237	258	229
	1923	263	269	231	227	261	250
	1924	202	213	214	228	260	221
	1925	224	272	214	212	271	231
	1926	247	249	214	230	261	244
	1927	245	285	214	244	278	251
	1928	243	266	197	243	281	249
	1929	266	245	225	232	258	252
	1930	228	230	205	200	232	219
	1931	182	196	196	171	218	185
	1932	155	219	219	189	212	177
	1933	170	250	216	179	202	182
	1934	233	229	201	182	217	214
	1935	217	231	206	207	241	216
	1936	227	232	230	209	260	225
Average number of wage earners (12 months)	1921	12,626	449	435	10,019	6,694*	30,223
	1922	14,068	611	460	8,815†	6,140†	30,096
	1923	13,385	612	505	9,917	5,879	30,300
	1924	12,500	608	519	7,163†	4,916†	25,708
	1925	8,333†	614	517	8,686	5,336	23,490
	1926	12,100	544	470	8,667	5,095	26,878
	1927	13,317	558	509	8,932	5,038	28,357
	1928	13,333	585	509	9,280	5,043	28,754
	1929	12,760	578	561	9,534	4,791	28,227
	1930	13,376	584	529	8,849	4,363	27,704
	1931	13,388	608	538	8,024	3,890	26,489
	1932	12,623	709	748	7,824	3,684	25,597
	1933	11,861	1,025	891	7,971	3,050	24,812
	1934	12,051	1,035	882	7,839	2,849	24,671
	1935	12,674	1,136	813	7,662	2,531	24,831
	1936	12,848	1,158	847	8,054	2,639	25,597

* In Yukon Territory a few hundred tons of coal have been mined each year employing two to four miners, usually from 50 to 100 days; in 1933 wages averaged $12.38 per day for 51 days, four miners; in 1934 wages averaged $7.04 per day for 71 days, three miners; in 1935 wages averaged $7.00 per day for 50 days, three miners; in 1936 wages averaged $10.90 per day for 44 days, three miners. For 1921 the figures were included with British Columbia. In Manitoba, coal mining operations were commenced in 1931 employing 38 men for an average of 23 days, wages averaging $3.46 per day; in 1932, the average number of miners was 6, averaging $2.84 per day, 1,128 man working days; in 1933 the average number of miners was 10, average wage $2.10 per day, 2,056 man working days; in 1934 the average number of miners was 12, average wage $2.03 per day, 3,132 man working days; in 1935 the average number of miners was 12, average wage $1.15 per day, 2,571 man working days; in 1936 the average number of miners was 15, average wage $1.22 per day, 3,212 man working days.

† Prolonged dispute during year.

‡ Figures calculated by dividing number of man days worked into total wages paid.

§ Prior to 1933 the figures for Nova Scotia included certain employees handling coal at a distance from the mine.

APPENDIX D

Weekly Earnings of Employees in Merchandising and Service Establishments in Canada, 1936

A report issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics entitled "Weekly Earnings of Employees in Merchandising and Service Establishments in Canada, 1936," 77 pp., afforded data as to the average weekly earnings of employees with numbers employed for three classes of establishments: independent retail stores, chain stores, and wholesale trade. The first report of this nature covered the year 1935 and a summary table of the figures was given in Report No. 20 of this series. Figures for motion picture theatres were given in the report for 1935 but not in that for 1936. The figures as to independent retail stores were chiefly from those which had an annual business of $20,000 or more in 1930 as shown in the census of 1931. This section included department stores, restaurants, gasoline filling stations, garages, as well as retail businesses of various kinds. The information on chain stores was secured from all companies operating four or more units in the same or similar lines of trade and included earnings of store managers, clerks, cashiers, delivery and any other store employees but not for head office staff, warehouse and transportation employees. For the section on wholesale trade information was secured from all the larger wholesale dealers and from a number of sales offices and distribution branches maintained by manufacturers.

In addition to the data as to the numbers of employees and average weekly earnings the report contained tables showing the percentages of employees in each kind of business by provinces whose weekly earnings fell within specified ranges: under $6, $6 to $6.99, etc. Part time employees were included in this analysis but not in the other tables. Earnings by quartile groups were also given.

The accompanying table shows the average weekly earnings and numbers of employees, male and female by kinds of business and by provinces. The figures as to each kind of business by provinces are not included.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA, 1936

Kind of Business and Locality	Male Employees		Female Employees	
	Average Weekly Earnings	Number	Average Weekly Earnings	Number
	$		$	
INDEPENDENT RETAIL STORES				
Canada	20.45	73,682	13.57	33,159
Kind of business				
Accessories, tires and batteries	21.60	516	15.64	58
Book stores	21.33	187	14.51	198
Brewers' warehouses (Ontario)	23.07	203	16.50	17
Candy and confectionery stores	13.67	252	9.84	309
Coal and wood yards	22.12	3,255	15.42	355
Combination stores	14.50	4,457	11.12	611
Country general stores	15.98	4,388	9.83	1,626
Dairy products dealers	23.16	2,219	14.11	130
Department stores	25.24	16,071	14.43	17,491
Drug stores	17.76	2,584	12.79	644
Dry goods stores	19.61	390	12.43	813
Family clothing stores	20.62	1,027	12.25	1,259
Farmers' supply stores	18.31	807	13.54	84
Filling stations	16.91	911	.....	.....
Florists	19.23	370	14.70	161
Fruit and vegetable stores	13.13	272	11.11	56
Furniture stores	20.99	1,277	13.81	276
Garages	17.52	1,785	13.32	58
General merchandise stores	18.73	568	12.16	191
Grocery stores	13.34	2,945	11.30	627
Hardware stores	18.52	2,237	13.15	320
Household appliance stores	24.90	317	15.68	39
Jewellry stores	23.84	558	14.04	183
Lumber and building materials	21.37	1,885	14.97	164
Meat markets	15.34	2,078	12.36	165
Men's and boy's clothing stores	22.93	1,772	14.33	291
Miscellaneous kinds of business	21.02	3,567	.....	.....
Motor vehicle dealers	22.50	9,549	15.38	599
Office, store and school supplies	23.98	566	17.19	128
Radio and music stores	22.28	1,011	13.99	223
Restaurants	14.27	3,236	10.59	2,410
Shoe stores	21.16	769	13.93	198
Taverns, (Quebec)	15.42	602	9.56	33
Tobacco stores and stands	17.44	355	11.61	72
Women's apparel stores	24.57	696	14.80	2,279
Provinces				
Prince Edward Island	16.63	295	10.23	165
Nova Scotia	18.32	2,510	11.37	1,205
New Brunswick	19.05	2,150	11.05	1,255
Quebec	17.93	17,471	11.70	3,164
Ontario	21.51	30,778	14.34	13,814
Manitoba	22.54	5,737	13.01	3,685
Saskatchewan	18.48	3,584	12.49	551
Alberta	21.30	4,366	14.02	714
British Columbia	22.23	6,749	15.14	1,089

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AND NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES IN MERCHANDISING AND SERVICE ESTABLISHMENTS IN CANADA, 1936—*Concluded*

Kind of Business and Locality	Male Employees		Female Employees	
	Average Weekly Earnings	Number	Average Weekly Earnings	Number
	$		$	
RETAIL CHAIN STORES				
Canada	21.14	23,461	12.96	8,953
Kind of Business				
Bakery products stores	.....	.....	13.97	133
Brewers' warehouses (Ontario)	22.49	293	.....	.....
Candy and confectionery stores	16.77	183	14.44	589
Country general stores	19.36	302	10.79	133
Drug stores	18.92	437	12.86	293
Dry goods stores	23.47	91	12.27	205
Family clothing stores	25.86	338	14.86	358
Filling stations	19.92	1,859	.....	.....
Furniture stores	20.50	427	13.66	82
Grocery and combination stores	17.20	7,279	13.23*	1,100*
Hardware stores	21.91	324	.....	.....
Household appliance stores	26.26	1,136	15.42	305
Lumber and building materials	20.99	1,036	.....	.....
Meat markets	19.18	437	†	†
Men's and boy's clothing stores	25.71	487	11.26	55
Motor vehicle dealers	27.52	884	17.28	49
Office, store and school supplies	31.57	1,015	18.10	134
Restaurants	16.35	1,210	10.98	746
Shoe stores	21.24	696	13.14	87
Tobacco stores and stands	21.03	510	14.50	60
Variety stores	27.93	1,197	12.04	3,533
Women's apparel stores	27.37	45	14.11	462
Provinces				
Prince Edward Island	22.71	19	9.58	24
Nova Scotia	19.21	780	11.42	324
New Brunswick	21.12	455	11.08	251
Quebec	18.98	5,890	12.02	2,253
Ontario	21.89	10,516	13.31	4,343
Manitoba	24.04	1,137	13.85	430
Saskatchewan	20.82	1,482	13.99	324
Alberta	22.30	1,266	13.44	398
British Columbia	22.30	1,770	14.04	606

Kind of Business and Locality	Male Employees		Female Employees	
	Average Weekly Earnings	Number	Average Weekly Earnings	Number
	$		$	
WHOLESALE TRADE				
Canada	27.28	31,689	16.82	6,468
Kind of business				
Amusement, photographic and sporting goods	26.64	152	.....	.....
Automotive	27.47	1,216	16.40	198
Chemicals and paints	42.73	244	22.07	83
‡Clothing and furnishings	23.74	521	14.95	130
Coal and coke	35.41	781	20.90	118
Dairy and poultry products	22.06	725	13.67	75
Drugs and drug sundries	25.86	974	14.53	376
Dry goods (including notions and piece goods)	29.56	1,632	14.76	446
Electrical	30.24	532	16.14	145
Farm supplies	24.87	399	13.70	202
Fish	24.47	348	.....	.....
Fruits and vegetables	23.87	1,985	16.04	200
Furniture and house furnishings	25.94	420	15.77	120
General merchandise	24.39	547	16.76	127
Groceries	25.16	5,111	15.32	987
Hardware	24.17	3,128	15.26	593
Jewellery and optical goods	23.66	711	15.42	192
Leather and leather goods	23.17	133	.....	.....
Lumber and building materials	26.48	859	17.29	135
Machinery, equipment and supplies	30.80	1,783	17.25	456
Meats	20.33	296	.....	.....
Metals and metal work	38.85	282	20.11	80
Miscellaneous kinds of business	28.42	570	16.49	365
Paper and paper products	28.86	894	16.52	277
Petroleum products	34.12	5,721	25.36	730
Plumbing and heating equipment and supplies	26.87	334	17.05	58
Tobacco and confectionery	25.27	962	15.97	158
Waste materials	18.68	429	10.68	217
Provinces				
Prince Edward Island	19.22	144	12.93	30
Nova Scotia	25.14	1,127	14.62	268
New Brunswick	25.47	1,061	13.69	275
Quebec	26.62	8,831	15.58	1,722
Ontario	28.68	11,043	17.65	2,498
Manitoba	28.14	2,602	17.03	537
Saskatchewan	28.58	1,575	17.67	218
Alberta	29.37	2,111	18.28	330
British Columbia	28.27	3,195	18.25	590

* Includes meat markets.

† Included in Grocery and Combination Stores.

‡ Includes millinery and shoe stores.

APPENDIX E

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR UNDER PROVINCIAL LEGISLATION AND ON FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS IN CANADA

Legislation providing for the regulation of wages and hours of labour has been enacted by various provinces in Canada with respect to: minimum wage rates for females to be set by government boards in all provinces except Prince Edward Island which is not extensively industrial; minimum wage rates for males to be set by government boards in British Columbia, Manitoba, Alberta, Ontario and Quebec, or under special regulations for certain industries such as forest operations in Quebec and New Brunswick; the extension by Order in Council of minimum rates of wages, maximum hours of labour and certain other working conditions in a collective labour agreement between employers and groups of workers to all engaged in the industry in the same district, in Quebec; the establishment, by Orders in Council, of minimum wage rates and maximum hours agreed upon at conferences of representatives of employers and employees convened by governmental authorities, in Ontario, Alberta, Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan.

The last report in this series contained a section on "Maximum Hours of Labour as Limited by Provincial Legislation." A special bulletin on the legal regulation of hours of labour in Canada is in course of preparation and is expected to be issued in a short time. Such information is, therefore, not included in the present report. Many of these provisions, however, are mentioned in this appendix, in connection with the tables and statements as to minimum wages, etc. The most important of the provisions not so shown are the eight hour day and forty-eight hour week law of British Columbia applicable to most of the industries except agriculture and domestic service, and the eight hour day legislation for underground miners in most of the provinces where mining is carried on.

Minimum Wage Rates on Federal Government Contracts

In accordance with a Resolution of the House of Commons in 1900, the Fair Wages Policy of the Federal Government has provided for the observance of rates of wages generally accepted as current for competent workmen in the district where the work was performed or, in the absence of current rates, for fair and reasonable rates. This policy applied to building and construction work and to the manufacture of government supplies.

In 1922 the application of this policy by the various departments of the government was standardized under an Order in Council, setting forth the labour conditions to be inserted in contracts for building and construction and for the manufacture and supply of fittings for public buildings, harness, saddlery, clothing and other outfit for the military and naval forces, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, letter carriers, and other Government officers and employees; mail bags, letter boxes, and other postal stores.

In 1930, the Fair Wage and Eight Hour Day Act was passed, applicable to all contracts for construction, remodelling, repair or demolition of any Federal work. This statute provides for the observance of current rates of wages and requires also that wages shall in all cases be such as are fair and reasonable and that the working hours are not to exceed eight a day.

On December 31, 1934, the labour conditions previously applicable to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of Government supplies as listed above, were rescinded and new conditions substituted therefor. (Labour Gazette, January, 1935, page 24.)

The requirement for the payment of wages not less than current rates, or fair and reasonable rates if there are no current rates, is retained, but it is also provided that males and females under 18 years of age will be entitled to rates of wages not less than those provided for women and girls in the minimum wage scales of the respective provinces. In certain of the Maritime Provinces where no minimum wage legislation is in effect, the contractors are required to pay the males and females under 18 years of age wages not less than those provided for women and girls under the Minimum Wage Act of the Province of Nova Scotia.

It is also provided that in no event shall the wage rate for male workers 18 years of age and over be less than 30 cents per hour, and for female workers 18 years of age and over, 20 cents per hour, but in any cases where the Provincial Minimum Wage laws

require the payment of higher wages than those set out above, such higher rates shall apply in the execution of Federal contract work. For instance for a 50 hour week on a Federal Government contract a male 18 years of age and over, whether experienced or inexperienced, must be paid not less than $15 and a female $10 even if the provincial minimum scale may provide $6, $7, $8, etc., but if the provincial minimum scale is in excess of $15 in the case of male and $10 in the case of female workers then the provincial scale must prevail.

The Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935

During the 1935 session of Parliament the Fair Wages and Hours of Labour Act, 1935, was passed, to come into effect on May 1, 1936, repealing the Fair Wages and Eight Hour Day Act, 1930. The new statute provides for the forty-four hour week and for other labour conditions in work under federal government contracts for building and construction and on works towards which federal aid is granted by way of subsidy, loan, etc., as before, but extends the list of such works to include those carried out by any provincial and municipal authority if financial aid is given by the federal government "unless the grant or payment is by statutory authority or by agreement with the Government of Canada excepted." It is also provided that regulations may be made to require the furnishing of any necessary information to ensure the enforcement of the statute. Any contract may be exempted from the Act by Order in Council before being entered into.

Minimum Wages for Female Employees

Between 1918 and 1930 statutes providing for the establishment of minimum wage rates for females by boards or commissions had been passed in all of the provinces except Prince Edward Island, which is not to a great extent industrial, the dates being as follows: British Columbia and Manitoba, 1918; Quebec and Saskatchewan, 1919; Nova Scotia, Ontario and Alberta, 1920; New Brunswick, 1930. In Quebec the Act was not put into force or orders issued until 1926, in Nova Scotia not until 1930. The New Brunswick statute comes into force on proclamation and has not yet been proclaimed.

Under the New Brunswick Fair Wage Act, 1936 (amended in 1937), minimum wages may be set by the Fair Wage Board as referred to in the section on minimum wages for male employees. The Female Minimum Wage Act of Quebec was repealed in 1937, being replaced by the Fair Wage Act, which is applicable to male workers as well as female. Under this statute the orders as to minimum rates for females have been continued and extended to male workers. In 1937 the Minimum Wage Act of Ontario was amended to replace the Minimum Wage Board by an Industry and Labour Board and to provide for setting minimum wage rates for male employees.

The following tables give data as to minimum rates of wages for females under orders of the various provincial boards in effect at the end of 1937. The figures as to hours are those for which the minimum rates are payable under such orders, subject to certain modifications, or are the maximum hours under the minimum wage or other legislation, as explained in footnotes.

The more important of the rules for the application of the rates under the orders have been given in footnotes. For complete information it is necessary to refer to the orders as issued by the various provincial boards. These have been given in summary form in the Labour Gazette from time to time as issued. In some provinces these orders include regulations as to employment conditions, sanitary conditions, etc. The boards have power to fix lower rates for inexperienced workers, to issue licences for lower rates of pay for handicapped workers and to meet special conditions in the nature of emergencies.

I.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN NOVA SCOTIA*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours per week for which minimum wage rates payable ‡
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers over 18 years †	Young Girls under 18 years †	
	$	$	$	
Food Trades including making of confectionery biscuits, chocolates, grocery specialties, together with bakeries and all allied industries: (a)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	6.00– 9.00*c*	44–50
Textile and Needle Trades and allied sewing trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning, making of wearing apparel and the working in and on leather goods, boots, shoes, furs, etc.: (a)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	6.00– 9.00*c*	44–50
Employees in all Factories not dealt with in other orders, and the Paper Trades (which include printing, book binding, paper box making, paper bag making, manufacturing stationery and other trades making paper or paper products): (d)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	6.00– 9.00*c*	44–50
Employees in Shops and Stores, including millinery, dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing, situated or in any way connected with a shop or store: (a) (e) (f)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	8.00–10.00*c*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50*g*
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	7.00– 9.00*c*	6.00– 9.00*c*	44–50*g*
Operators in the Telephone Companies:				
Halifax, Sydney, Dartmouth and Glace Bay	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	8.00–10.00*c*	44–50
Amherst, New Glasgow, North Sydney, Truro, Yarmouth, Sydney Mines and Westville	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	7.00– 9.00*c*	44–50
All other incorporated towns	9.00	7.00 & 8.00*b*	6.00– 8.00*c*	44–50
Office work including stenographers, book-keepers, typists, filing and billing clerks, cashiers, cash girls, checkers, invoicers, comptometer operators, auditors, ticket sellers, attendants in physicians' and dentists' offices and similar services: (j)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population or over	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	8.00–10.00*c*	48*h*
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	7.00– 9.00*c*	48*h*
Employees in Hotels, Restaurants, Refreshment Rooms, Boarding or Rooming Houses, Tea Rooms, Ice Cream Parlours and Light Lunch Stands: (a), (i)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	9.00 – 10.00*k*	9.00–10.00*k*	44–50
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	8.00 – 9.00*k*	8.00– 9.00*k*	44–50
Employees in Laundries, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works: (a)				
Halifax	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50
Sydney and Glace Bay	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*b*	7.00–10.00*c*	44–50
All other incorporated towns	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*b*	6.00– 9.00*c*	44–50
Beauty Parlours or any Establishment where Hairdressing, Manicuring, Permanent Waving and similar occupations, connected with beauty culture is carried on: (i)				
Cities and towns of 17,000 population and over	11.00	7.00–10.00*c*	7.00–10.00*c*	48*h*
All towns under 17,000 population	10.00	6.00– 9.00*c*	6.00–9.00*c*	48*h*

*Minimum wage orders apply to cities and incorporated towns, Permits may be issued for handicapped workers to work for lower wages and also for variation or suspension of the regulations in exceptional conditions.

†Number of inexperienced adults or young girls or both not to exceed 25 per cent of total female working force except where total working force is less than four.

‡Except where otherwise noted, hours for which minimum rates payable to be not less than 44 nor more than 50 per week; work in excess of 50 hours to be paid at proportionate rates; for less than 44 hours deductions may be made at proportionate rates. Employees required to wait on the premises to be paid for such waiting time. Under Nova Scotia Factories Act, there is no restriction on the normal hours for women in factories but in case of emergency the inspector may permit hours up 12½ a day and 72½ a week for not more than 36 days in the year.

(a) In these occupations, if lodging is furrished, not more than $2 may be deducted from wage; if board is furnished not more than $4 per week for board nor 25 cents for each meal may be deducted. In the case of laundries, not more than $4.50 may be deducted for board and lodging in Halifax and other towns, except in Sydney and Glace Bay where not more than $1.50 for lodging and $4.50 for board may be deducted. In the case of shops and stores, the only provision is for a deduction of a maximum of 25 cents per meal.

(b) After one year, minimum rate for experienced adult to be paid.

(c) After 18 months, minimum rate for experienced adult to be paid, but no young girl on reaching age of 18 to receive less than rate for inexperienced adult.

(d) Pieceworkers to be paid minimum wage scale for first six months. For pieceworkers of more than six months' experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent receive the minimum established rate.

(e) A probationary period of three months is allowed for which no wages are stipulated.

(f) Seats to be provided in the proportion of at least one seat for every four employees or fraction thereof.

(g) From December 15 to December 31 the hours in shops and stores for which the minimum wage must be paid may be extended up to 60 a week. Hours in excess of 50 per week, except between December 15 and December 31, must be paid for at not less than one and one half times the minimum rate calculated on the basis of a 50 hour week. The minimum wage for all part time workers is the experienced workers minimum.

(h) The wage rates are payable for 48 hours per week or for the usual number of hours normally worked in the establishment if less than 48.

(Footnote concluded at foot of page 125

II.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN QUEBEC*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week		Hours for which minimum wages payable†
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers	
	$	$	
Food industry, including the making of: bonbons, chocolates and confectionery; pastry, biscuits, bread, macaroni and cereals; jam, gum, crushed and evaporated fruits, syrup, pickles; canning of fruits and vegetables (except seasonal canneries); creameries, butter and cheese factories: (a), (e), (f), (s)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 20 miles of the Island of Montreal	23 cents‡	15 cents‡	-
The rest of the Province	21 cents‡	13 cents‡	-
Food industry, including: distilleries, breweries, manufacturing and bottling of mineral and aerated water and soft drinks; grocery specialties; packing houses and allied industries: (e), (f), (o), (s)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	26 cents‡	20 & 22 cents‡	-
The rest of the Province	23 cents‡	17 & 19 cents‡	-
Factories canning, packing and evaporating fruits and vegetables, which operate seasonally (establishments operating between June 15, and October 15, only): (g), (p)	12½ cents‡	12½ cents‡	-
Tobacco, cigar and Cigarette industry (except the Canadian raw leaf tobacco industry outside of manufacturing plants): (b), (d), (e), (s), (w)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	48
The rest of the province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	48
Tobacco industry—Canadian raw leaf tobacco outside of manufacturing plants: (d), (e), (q), (s)	16 cents‡	12½ cents‡	48
Paper Mills: (e), (i), (s)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	25 cents‡	15½ & 19 cents‡	-
The rest of the Province	21 cents‡	13½ & 17 cents‡	-
Paper Boxes, Wooden Boxes partially made or finished with paper or cardboard, Wall Paper and all kinds of Fibre, Pulp and Paper Products: (e), (s), (x)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	23 cents‡	15 & 19 cents‡	-
The rest of the Province	21 cents‡	13 & 17 cents‡	-
Printing, Bookbinding, Lithographing and Envelope-making Establishments: (b), (e), (w), (y)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 50 miles of the Island of Montreal	26 cents‡	18–24 cents‡	-
The rest of the Province	22 cents‡	13–20 cents‡	-
Fur Industry except dyeing and hide-dressing plants: (b), (c), (d), (e), (h)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	44
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	50
Boot and Shoe Industry: (e), (n)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	11.00	7.00 & 9.00	48
City of Quebec and within a radius of 10 miles	10.00	6.00 & 8.00	48
Other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles.	9.50	6.00 & 7.50	48
All other municipalities	9.00	6.00 & 7.00	48
Glove and Mitt Industry: (e), (n)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	11.00	7.00 & 9.00	48
Other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles.	10.00	6.00 & 8.00	48
The rest of the Province	9.00	6.00 & 7.00	48
Leather and Imitation Leather Industry, including the preparing, dressing and dyeing of hides, skins and leather: leather or imitation leather goods, articles for travellers, trunks, satchels, hand bags and pocketbooks made of leather or any other material (e), (n)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	11.00	7.00 & 9.00	48
Other municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more and within a radius of 5 miles	10.00	6.00 & 8.00	48
The rest of the Province	9.00	6.00 & 7.00	48
Textile Trades, including weaving, knitting, spinning and allied processes: (e), (i)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	25 cents‡	14½ & 19 cents‡	-
The rest of the Province	21 cents‡	12½ & 17 cents‡	-
Women's, Men's and Boys' Clothing Industries: (b), (c), (d), (e)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	44
Other cities and towns of a population of over 15,000	10.00	6.00– 9.00	50
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	55
Women's and Misses' Dress Industry (excluding house dresses): (e), (o)	12.50	7.00 & 10.00	44
Silk Underwear and Fine Lingerie Industry: (e), (o)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00 & 10.00	48
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00 & 8.00	48

Footnote to Table I—*Concluded.*

(i) If a special uniform is required it shall be furnished by the employer without cost to the employees. An inexperienced employee who has had three or more months instruction in a school or hairdressing establishment or beauty parlours for which a fee has been paid is to start at the rate of wages for an "inexperienced employee" after six months' experience.

(j) An office worker presenting a diploma from an accredited Business College or the Commercial Department of a High School is entitled to the full minimum wage after three months.

(k) After three months experience, the full minimum rate must be paid.

II.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN QUEBEC*—*Continued*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week		Hours for which minimum wages payable†
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers	
	$	$	
Cloth Hats, Caps and Millinery Industries (except custom millinery): (b), (c), (d), (e)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	44
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	50
Overalls, Mackinaws, Shirts, Collars, Neckties, Fabric, Rayon and Cotton Underwear, Embroidery, Corsets and Brassieres, Children's Dresses, House Dresses, Kimonas, Custom Millinery and all needle or sewing machine work not already covered by another Order: (e), (k)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	11.00	7.00 & 9.00	48
Other cities and towns of a population of 15,000 and over	10.00	6.00 & 8.00	50
The rest of the Province	9.00	6.00 & 7.00	50
Drug and Chemical Industry including the manufacture of medicines, drugs and pharmaceutical or toilet preparations, perfumes, extracts, soaps and javel water; the manufacture of chemicals or chemical preparations, acids or salts; paints, colours, varnishes, oils, dyes, inks, shoe blacking or polish, mucilage, wax and candles, celluloid, ammunition, cartridges, explosives, etc., and all other by-products or allied processes to the industry: (e), (f), (n), (s)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 20 miles of the Island of Montreal	23 cents‡	15 & 19 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	21 cents‡	13 & 17 cents‡	–
Rubber, Linoleum, Oil Cloth Trades and Allied Processes: (b), (c), (d), (e)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Mont real	12.00	7.00–11.00	50
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	50
Electrical, Glass and Metal Trades: (e), (f), (o)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	25 cents‡	15 & 20 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	23 cents‡	13 & 18 cents‡	–
Jewellery and Optical Trades, including Watch-making, Silver Plating and Allied Processes: (b), (c), (d), (e)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	48
The rest of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00	50
Industrial establishments not previously covered by another minimum wage order except establishments of less than 10 workers in municipalities of less than 5,000: (e), (f), (s) (z)			
Island of Montreal and within a radius of 10 miles of the Island of Montreal	23 cents‡	14½ & 19 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	21 cents‡	12½ & 17 cents‡	–
Industrial establishments not previously covered by another minimum wage order—establishments of less than 10 workers in municipalities of less than 5,000: (e), (f), (s), (z)	18 cents‡	12 & 15 cents‡	–
Hotels: (e), (f), (m), (t)			
Montreal, Outremont, Verdun and Westmount—			
Waitresses and Chamber-Maids	17.00 per month for all		–
Kitchen help and other employees	22.00 per month for all		–
Quebec, Hull, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and other cities of a population of 25,000 or more—			
Waitresses and Chamber-Maids	15.00 per month for all		–
Kitchen help and other employees	20.00 per month for all		–
Restaurants, Dining Rooms, Lunch Counters, Refreshment Rooms, Curb Service or other similar or connected services, including Clubs: (e), (f), (m), (u)			
Montreal and all municipalities of a population over 5,000 on the Island of Montreal	17 cents‡ for all		–
Quebec, Hull, Sherbrooke, Three Rivers and all other cities of a population of 25,000 or more	15 cents‡ for all		–
Commercial Establishments, including Departmental Stores, Chain Stores and all Retail and Wholesale Stores: (e), (f), (l), (p)			
Montreal and Island of Montreal *(j)*	12.50	7.00 & 10.00	40-48
Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke and Hull and cities of a population over 25,000 *(j)*	11.00	6.00 & 9.00	40-48
Cities and towns of from 10,000 to 25,000 population *(q)*	10.00	6.00	40-48
Cities, towns and municipalities of from 4,000 to 10,000 population *(q)*	9.00	6.00	54
Municipalities of less than 4,000 population *(q)*	8.00	6.00	60
Laundries, Dye Works, Dry Cleaning Establishments and all connected services: (k)			
City and Island of Montreal and within a radius of 30 miles of the Island of Montreal	22 cents‡	16 & 20 cents‡	–
The rest of the Province	18 cents‡	13 & 15 cents‡	–
Hairdressing Establishments, Beauty Parlours and similar occupations: (b), (e), (f), (m), (r)			
City and Island of Montreal	12.50	7.00–11.00	48
Quebec, Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Hull and cities of a population over 25,000	10.00	6.00– 9.00	48

(Footnote concluded at foot of page 127

III.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours per week ‡
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers 18 years and over	Inexperienced workers under 18 years †	
	$	$	$	
Factories, including textile trades, needle trades, drugs and chemicals, etc., boot and shoe and all other leather trades, electrical trades, food trades, tobacco trades, rubber trades, printing trades, paper trades and all other factory trades (except seasonal canning and jewellery trades): (b), (o)				
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00*c*	8.00–10.00*d*	48
Cities of 50,000 population or over, except Toronto	11.50	9.50 & 10.50*c*	8.00–10.00*d*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*c*	7.00–10.00*d*	50
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 5,000 to 10,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*c*	7.00–10.00*d*	54
The rest of the Province	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*c*	6.00– 9.00*d*	54
Factories canning, packing and evaporating fruits, and vegetables, which operate seasonally: (e), (f)				
Toronto	25c. per hour *g*	25c. per hour *g*	20c. per hour *h*	
Cities of 30,000 population or over except Toronto	23c. per hour *g*	23c. per hour *g*	17c. per hour *h*	
Cities and towns 5,000 to 30,000 population	22c. per hour *g*	22c. per hour *g*	15c. per hour *h*	
Towns and villages 2,000 to 5,000 population	20c. per hour *g*	20c. per hour *g*	15c. per hour *h*	
The rest of the Province	18c. per hour *g*	18c. per hour *g*	15c. per hour *h*	

(*Table III continued on next page.*)

Footnote to Table II—

* Minimum Wage Orders apply throughout the Province unless otherwise noted in this table. Since November, 1937, they apply to male as well as female workers. In allocating the workers on wage rates according to percentages of numbers employed, males and females are counted separately. Permits may be issued by the Fair Wage Board for lower wage rates for workers who are handicapped. A new Order, applicable to all industries except agriculture and private domestic service, was issued, to be effective from February 15, 1938, (Labour Gazette, January, 1938, page 38), but the effective date has been postponed. Wage rates for female workers are also included in certain agreements under the Workmen's Wages Act outlined under "Wages and Hours of Labour under Collective Agreements, etc."

† Hours worked less or more per week than those shown below must be paid at proportionate rates, except where noted. Any employee required to wait on the premises shall be paid for the time thus spent. Under the Industrial and Commercial Establishments Act, maximum hours per week in industrial establishments for females are 55 and in commercial establishments in cities or towns of over 10,000, 60 per week (except last two weeks of December) but permits to work up to 65 hours in cases of emergency may be granted by the inspector under this Act for not more than 6 weeks in a year.

‡ Per hour.

(a) At least 65 per cent of the employees must be paid the higher minimum rate.

(b) After two years' apprenticeship, experienced workers' rate must be paid.

(c) The number of apprentices must not exceed half of the total female working force.

(d) Pieceworkers to be paid the minimum wage rate for beginners during their first six months of apprenticeship. For those pieceworkers of six months' experience or more, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent (90 per cent in the tobacco industry) receive these minimum wage rates.

(e) The Board may grant permits of variation or suspension of any of these regulations in exceptional conditions.

(f) If a special uniform required, it shall be furnished and laundered at the expense of the employer.

(g) At least two thirds of employees on piecework must be paid the minimum rate.

(h) Overtime to be paid for at one and a half times the regular minimum rates; short time to be paid for *pro rata* of the regular minimum rates.

(i) At least 65 per cent of employees must be paid the highest minimum rate, another 25 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 10 per cent the lowest minimum rate.

(j) At least 70 per cent of employees must be paid the highest minimum rate, another 20 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 10 per cent the lowest minimum rate.

(k) At least 70 per cent of the employees must be paid the highest minimum rate, another 15 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 15 per cent the lowest minimum rate.

(l) In the first three zones, the minimum rates are payable for a week of 40 to 48 hours, except in stores employing not more than two female employees where they are payable for a week of 40 to 54 hours. Overtime, over 48 hours (or 54 in the latter stores) in the first three zones and over 54 hours in the fourth zone must be paid at time and one half, except for employees whose weekly wage is over $15. Employees in the first three zones who are employed less than 40 hours per week may be considered as part time employees, in which case they are entitled to a bonus of 12½ per cent over their regular wage. Extra employees, that is those engaged exclusively on Fridays or Saturdays or occasionally any other two days in the week, must be paid 25 cents, 20 cents, 18 cents, 16 cents or 14 cents per hour respectively according to the five zones provided in this Order. Employees engaged temporarily for the Christmas and New Year's trade, between November 1, and December 31, only, may be paid a minimum of 20 cents per hour on the Island of Montreal and 15 cents in the rest of the Province.

(m) Gratuities cannot be retained by the employer nor included as part of the wage.

(n) At least 65 per cent of the employees must receive the highest rate, another 15 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 20 per cent at least the lowest rate.

(o) At least 65 per cent of employees must be paid the highest rate, another 20 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 15 per cent at least the lowest specified rate.

(p) Not more than $1 per week for lodging, $3 per week for board and lodging or 10 cents per meal may be charged employees in the seasonal canning industry. For employees of commercial establishments, corresponding charges are: $2, $5 and 20 cents in the first zone, $1.50, $4 and 15 cents in the next three zones; and $1, $3 and 12 cents in the fifth zone.

(q) At least one half of the employees must be paid the higher minimum rate.

(r) Employees employed less than 48 hours per week must be paid at least 35 cents per hour on the Island of Montreal and 30 cents in the other cities of a population of over 25,000.

(s) Overtime over 55 hours must be paid at time and one-half.

(t) Room and board included; if employee is not given lodging, she will be entitled to a supplement of $8 per month; if she receives neither lodging or board, to a supplement of $18 per month.

(u) Meals included.

(w) The number of apprentices must not exceed one third of the total number of female employees.

(x) At least 60 per cent of employees must be paid the highest minimum rate, a further 15 per cent the intermediate rate and the remaining 25 per cent at least the lowest rate.

(y) Time and one half must be paid for all work over 48 hours per week, and where a collective agreement is in force providing for extra payment for night shift, holidays, etc., the same is made obligatory by this order.

(z) The number of inexperienced workers in an establishment must not exceed 40 per cent of the total number of employees.

III.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ONTARIO*—*Continued*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours per week ‡
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers 18 years and over	Inexperienced workers under 18 years †	
	$	$	$	
Jewellery Trades: (b)				
Toronto	12.50	9.00–11.00*d*	7.00–10.50*l*	48
Cities of 50,000 population or over, except Toronto	11.50	8.00–10.00*d*	7.00–10.50*l*	48
Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	7.50– 9.50*d*	6.00– 9.50*l*	50
Towns and cities 5,000 to 10,000 population	11.00	7.50– 9.50*d*	6.00– 9.00*l*	54
The rest of the Province	10.00	7.50– 9.50*d*	6.00– 9.00*l*	54
Custom Millinery Trades (in shops and workrooms, but not in factories): (j)				
Toronto *(i)*	12.50	6.00–10.00*k*	6.00–10.00*k*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor *(i)*	12.00	6.00–10.00*k*	6.00–10.00*k*	48
Towns and cities 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	5.00– 9.00*k*	5.00– 9.00*k*	50
Places of population 4,000 to 10,000	10.00	5.00– 9.00*k*	5.00– 9.00*k*	54
Telephone Systems, including Telephone Switchboard or Exchange:				
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00*c*	10.00 & 11.00*c*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00*c*	10.00 & 11.00*c*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*c*	9.00 & 10.00*c*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*c*	8.00 & 9.00*c*	48
The rest of the Province:				
Exchanges with over 300 lines	9.00	7.00 & 8.00*c*	7.00 & 8.00*c*	48
Exchanges with between 50 and 300 lines	7.00	5.00 & 6.00*c*	5.00 & 6.00*c*	48
Retail Stores: (m)				
Toronto	12.50	10.00 & 11.00*c*	8.00–11.00*l*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	10.00 & 11.00*c*	8.00–11.00*l*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*c*	7.00–10.00*l*	50
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*c*	6.00– 9.00*l*	54
Towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 1,000 to 4,000 population	9.00	6.00 & 8.00*d*	6.00– 8.00*d*	54
The rest of the Province	8.00	6.00 & 7.00*c*	6.00 & 7.00*c*	54
Theatres and Amusement Places, including ushers, cashiers and cleaners: (n)				
Toronto	12.50 per week or 30 cents per hour for all			48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00 per week or 27 cents per hour for all			48
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00 per week or 25 cents per hour for all			50
The rest of the Province	11.00 per week or 25 cents per hour for a ll			54
Laundries, Cleaning and Pressing Establishments, Dry Cleaning Establishments and Dye Works: (b), (m)				
Toronto	12.50	9.00–11.00*p*	9.00–11.00*p*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	9.00–11.00*p*	9.00–11.00*p*	48
The rest of the Province	11.00	8.00–10.00*p*	8.00–10.00*p*	48
Offices: (q)				
Toronto *(r)*	12.50	10.00 & 11.00*c*	8.00–10.00*d*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor *(r)*	12.00	10.00 & 11.00*c*	8.00–10.00*d*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population *(r)*	11.00	9.00 & 10.00*c*	7.00– 9.00*d*	50
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 4,000 to 10,000 population *(r)*	10.00	8.00 & 9.00*c*	6.00– 8.00*d*	54
Towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 1,000 to 4,000 population	9.00	6.00– 8.00*d*	6.00– 8.00*d*	54
The rest of the Province	8.00	6.00 & 7.00*c*	6.00 & 7.00*c*	54
Elevator Employees: (s)				
Toronto	12.50 for all			48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00 for all			48
Cities and towns 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00 for all			50
Cities and towns 4,000 to 10,000 population	10.00 for all			54
Places 1,000 to 4,000 population	9.00 for all			54
The rest of the Province	8.00 for all			54
Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms: (e) (t)				
Toronto	26 cents per hour for all			–
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	25 cents per hour for all			–
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 10,000 to 50,000 population	22 cents per hour for all			–
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of 4,000 to 10,000 population	20 cents per hour for all			–
Hairdressing and Manicuring Establishments, Beauty Parlours, etc.:				
Toronto	12.50	5.00–10.50*a*	5.00–10.50*a*	48
Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Windsor	12.00	5.00–10.50*a*	5.00–10.50*a*	48
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 10,000 to 50,000 population	11.00	4.00– 9.00*a*	4.00– 9.00*a*	50
Cities, towns, villages and unincorporated urban communities of from 5,000 to 10,000 population	10.00	4.00– 9.00*a*	4.00– 9.00*a*	54
Shoe Shine Parlours:				
Toronto	12.50 for all			48

Footnote on page 129

* Minimum wage rates apply throughout the Province unless otherwise stated in the order. No male worker may be employed in a class of employment for which a minimum wage is fixed for women at less than that minimum wage. Special permits may be issued to handicapped workers or those over 60 years to work for lower wages. A new Minimum Wage Act came into effect in 1937, but the orders here noted had not been replaced in 1937. Minimum wage rates for female employees are also included in certain schedules under the Industrial Standards Act outlined under "Wages and Hours of Labour under Collective Agreements, etc."

† No young girl worker on reaching age of 18 years is to receive less than rate fixed for inexperienced adult.

‡ Minimum weekly rates are payable for these hours or for the usual number of hours per week normally worked in the establishment, if less than this number. No deduction below minimum wage for absence is to exceed value of the time lost. Overtime to be paid at proportionate rates. An employee required to wait on the premises to be paid for such time. Under Factory, Shop and Office Building Act, maximum hours for females are 60 per week, but in factories permits to work up to 12½ hours per day or 72½ hours per week in cases of emergency may be given by the factory inspector for not more than 36 days in the year.

(a) For indentured apprentices, no wage stipulated for first three months, the lowest rate here shown is for the second three months; after two years, experienced workers' rate to be paid.

(b) All beginners on piecework to be paid not less than the time work rates for beginners during first six months (first three months in laundries, etc.) For pieceworkers of more than six months' (three months' in laundries, etc.) experience, it is sufficient if at least 80 per cent earn the minimum rate.

(c) After one year, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(d) After 18 months, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(e) Lodging not to be charged at more than $2.00 per week and board at $5.00 per week in Toronto and at $1.50 and $4.50 in the rest of the province, except in the canning industry where not more than $1.50 for lodging and $4.50 for board may be charged throughout the province; single meals at not more than 25 cents.

(f) For piecework in the canning industry, it is sufficient if 60 per cent of the pieceworkers earn the minimum rate.

(g) All workers between the ages of 18 and 60 years.

(h) All workers under 18 or over 60 years of age.

(i) Not more than one-third of employees to be apprentices, except when staff is less than four.

(j) An employment of ten weeks or more in any period of six months to be deemed sufficient for that of six months in computing time of apprenticeship.

(k) After 3 years, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(l) After 2 years, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(m) The number of employees paid as inexperienced shall not exceed 40 per cent of the total female working force except where there are less than four employees (less than five employees in laundries, etc.)

(n) An employee working less than 40 hours per week to be paid on hourly basis.

(o) In custom or merchant tailoring establishments in Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London and Windsor, a learner in this trade may be employed for three months with no minimum wage rate prescribed.

(p) After 9 months, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(q) Any office worker with a diploma from an accredited business college or commercial department of a high school to be paid experienced worker's rate.

(r) If employed a year or more in an office before reaching the age of 18 years, a worker to receive experienced worker's wage rate on reaching age of 18 years. If working less than a year when reaching age of 18 years, experienced worker's rate to be paid as soon thereafter as the year's experience has been completed.

(s) A learning period of two weeks with no prescribed wage before minimum wage rates applicable.

(t) No deduction may be made from wages for the use, purchase or laundering of uniforms.

IV.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN MANITOBA*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours†	
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers 18 years and over	Young persons under 18 years	Per day	Per week
	$	$	$		
Manufacturing and general occupations in which articles are manufactured, altered, dyed, washed, cleaned, repaired, printed, packed and adapted for sale, including the sale and delivery of such articles, for both male and female employees (a)					
In any incorporated city and in the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District at any time; at any summer resort fom June to September inclusive	12.00	9.00–11.00*d*	8.00–10.00*k*	8*j*	48*j*
In any other part of the Province	10.00	7.00– 9.00*d*	6.00– 8.00*k*	8*j*	48*j*
Furriers' Establishments in Winnipeg, St. Boniface and Brandon: (a), (b)	12.00	9.00–10.50*c*	8.00–10.00*e*	9	48
Dressmakers' Establishments in Winnipeg and St. Boniface (a), (b)	12.00	8.00–11.00*d*	6.00–10.00*i*	8½*h*	50*h*
Tailoring Establishments (a), (b)	12.00	6.00–11.00*f*	6.00–11.00*f*	9	50
Millinery Establishments (a), (b)	12.00	5.00–10.00*g*	5.00–10.00*g*	8½*h*	50*h*
Departmental Stores and Mail Order Houses including manufacturing departments, for both male and female employees (a), (l)	12.00	9.00–11.00*d*	8.00–10.00*k*	9*m*	48*m*
Retail and Wholesale Establishments including delivery of goods sold (excluding departmental stores and mail order houses), for both male and female employees (a), (b), (o)					
In any incorporated city and in the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District at any time; at any summer resort from June to September inclusive	12.00	8.00–11.00*d*	8.00–11.00*d*	9*n*	48*n*
In any other part of the Province	10.00	6.00– 9.00*d*	6.00– 9.00*d*	9*n*	48*n*
Places of Amusement in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James and Brandon:					
Ticket Sellers and ushers	12.00*p*	12.00*p*	*p*	9	48
Cleaners	35c. per hr.	35c. per hr.	*p*	9	48
Beauty Parlours, Barber Shops and Hairdressing Establishments (b)	12.00	8.00–11.00*r*	8.00–11.00*r*	10	48
Hotels, Restaurants, Clubs, Victualling Houses and Refreshment Stands: (b), (o)					
Area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District and the City of Brandon at any time and the City of Portage la Prairie from May to October inclusive and at any summer resort from June to September inclusive	12.00*q*	9.60*s,t*	9.60*s,t*	10	48
In any other part of the Province at any time and in Portage la Prairie from November to April inclusive *(w)*	9.60*t*	9.60*t*	9.60*t*	10	48
Offices in Winnipeg, St. Boniface, St. James and Brandon (u)	12.50	10.50–11.50*c*	8.00–10.50*v*	8	44
General Employees, 18 years of age or over, in occupations not otherwise regulated and not specifically excepted (b), (y)					
In any city or in the municipalities of St. James, St. Vital, Fort Garry, Tuxedo, East Kildonan, West Kildonan, Old Kildonan, Brooklands, Transcona or any summer resort from June to September inclusive	12.00*q*	12.00*q*	.....	.....	48*z*
In any other part of the Province	10.00*t*	10.00*t*	.....	.....	48*z*

* Minimum wage orders apply to women and to boys under 18 in cities only, except where otherwise noted. (Special rates for boys and men in some industries are shown on page 136). In any class of industry where a minimum wage is established, no person 18 years or over to be employed at less than 25 cents per hour except where regulations of the Board provide for different rates. The Board may issue a permit granting modification of or exemption from the regulations in case of exceptional conditions.

† Maximum hours per week, except that specified numbers of hours of overtime are permitted by the Minimum Wage Board regulations for stores and hotels, and by the Bureau of Labour for other occupations. Payment for such overtime to be at regular rates. Any employee required to wait on the premises, is to be paid for such waiting time.

(a) The number of learners and minors not to exceed 25 per cent of the number of experienced female employees in the case of laundries, etc., and hotels and restaurants; and not to exceed 25 per cent of the total number of employees in departmental stores and retail and wholesale stores; and not to exceed 25 per cent of the total number of female employees in other orders.

(b) If board or lodging furnished by employer, the cost to the employee is not to exceed $2 per week for lodging, $4.50 for board or $6 for both; in hotels, restaurants, etc., and for general employees, not more than $2.50 for lodging and $4 for board may be charged employees; in retail and wholesale establishments 25 cents per meal may be charged.

(c) After six months, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(d) After one year, (after 16 months in retail and wholesale stores), minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(e) After 18 months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid. (In furriers' establishments, if a minor reaches age of 18 years before this period, she is to serve only one half of the remainder of the learning period before receiving experienced worker's rate.)

(f) After 24 weeks, full minimum rate fo r experienced worker to be paid. Minors to be classed as learners.

(g) After four seasons of at least 10 weeks each, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(h) If establishment is associated with a shop or store, the same hours to be observed as by the selling staff of the shop or store. In establishments which remain open Saturday evenings, hours may be increased to 11½ for Saturday with a maximum of 49 per week except for millinery establishments in the month of December when maximum is 54 hours.

(Footnotes concluded on next page.)

(i) After two years, minimum rate for experienced worker must be paid.

(j) Work in excess of 9 hours a day or 48 hours a week to be paid at 30 cents per hour unless the wages paid equals at least 30 cents per hour for the actual hours worked.

(k) Employees who have been working one year or more to be considered experienced adults on reaching the age of 18 years.

(l) This Order covers all departments including manufacturing and special service departments except where another Order of the Board applicable to the same work in other industrial classes exists which is more favourable to the employee, in which case that more favourable to the employee prevails

(m) From November 1 to December 24, workers in mail order department, and from December 15 to December 24, the sales force may work 9 hours per week overtime; also at stocktaking one additional night may be worked.

(n) Except that 10½ hours may be worked on Saturday. Overtime must be paid at the rate of at least 5 cents per hour over minimum rates. All part time workers engaged for 16 hours or less in a week must be paid at the minimum hourly wage rate for experienced workers.

(o) Uniforms required must be furnished and laundered at the expense of the employer.

(p) No minor (under 18) to be employed. Ticket sellers and ushers working less than 40 hours per week must be paid at least 30 cents per hour.

(q) Or 25 cents per hour.

(r) A probationary period of 3 months with wage rates not stipulated; after 18 months further experience, full rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(s) After three months, full minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(t) Or 20 cents per hour, except for "General Employees" for whom the rate is 21 cents.

(u) Where more than 8 female workers are employed, not more than 25 per cent of the total office staff to be learners or minors. A business course is to be the equivalent of experience.

(v) Girls of 15 years $8, of 16 years $9, of 17 years $10, of 17½ years, $10.50.

(w) In places of a population of less than 1,000, from November to April inclusive, this minimum rate may be reduced by 10 per cent.

(x) Female cooks and male employees of 18 years or over in hotels may work more than 48 hours, with all such overtime at the hourly rate specified.

(y) Farm and market garden workers and private domestic workers are excepted and this Order is not effective if a lower rate is permitted by any other regulation under the Act.

(z) Hours for which minimum wage rates payable.

V.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN SASKATCHEWAN*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week		Hours per week †
	Experienced workers	Inexperienced workers	
	$	$	
Factories, Garages and Automobile Service Stations: (a), (b)	12.00	7.00–11.00*d*	48*c*, *v*
Retail and Wholesale Shops, including Mail Order Houses and Delivery Service: (a), (b), (f), (h)			
Employees other than those wholly engaged in delivery on foot or bicycle	14.00	6.00–12.00*i*	48*e*, *g*
Employees wholly engaged in delivery on foot or bicycle	8.00	6.00– 8.00*k*	48
Laundries, Dyeworks, Tailoring, Fur Sewing, Dressmaking and Millinery Establishments: (a), (b), (f), (h)	13.00	7.00–11.00*d*	48*j*, *v*
Hotels, Restaurants and Refreshment Rooms: (a), (m), (n), (o)			
Employees other than bell boys, porters, elevator operators and dish washers	12.00*l*	8.00–10.00*l*, *p*	48*j*
Bell boys, porters, elevator operators and dish washers	10.00	8.00–10.00*k*	48
Beauty Parlours and Barber Shops: (b), (h), (r), (s), (t)	13.00	7.00–12.00*d*, *q*	48*u*

* The Minimum Wage Orders apply only in cities and within a radius of five miles of them. Both male and female workers are governed by them. The Board with the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council, has the power to extend the Orders to any other part of the Province. New minimum wage orders replacing all these become effective January 10, 1938, and are summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE, January, 1938, page 42.

† The stated minimum wage rates are payable for a maximum of 48 hours per week or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 48 in the case of the orders governing factories, etc., hotels, etc., and beauty parlours and barber shops. For the other minimum wage orders (shops and laundries, etc.), the minimum weekly rates are payable for a maximum of 48 hours per week or for the usual number of hours normally worked per week in the establishment if less than 48 and more than 43.

(a) Not more than one third of total number of employees may be employed as inexperienced workers, except where total number is less than four, when one inexperienced worker may be employed.

(b) If indenture of apprenticeship to learn a skilled trade is entered into, wage rates stipulated in the indenture may prevail, if filed and approved by Minimum Wage Board.

(c) Part time and overtime (beyond 48 hours in the week) must be paid at 30 cents per hour for experienced workers and 25 cents for inexperienced workers, with a minimum of two consecutive hours for part time.

(d) After 18 months' experience, the minimum rate for experienced worker must be paid.

(e) Part time work must be paid at not less than minimum hourly rate, providing that no employee working less than 43 hours may be paid less than 20 cents per hour with a minimum of three consecutive hours.

(f) Number of workers working less than 43 hours not to exceed 25 per cent of total number of employees, except if less than four workers, when one part time worker may be employed.

(g) Overtime over 48 hours must be paid at not less than the minimum hourly rate, but in no case hours to exceed 56 hours in any week except with permit from secretary of the Board.

(h) No deduction from minimum weekly wage may be made for statutory holidays.

(i) After two years, the minimum rate for experienced workers must be paid.

(j) For part time work and overtime, experienced workers must be paid 30 cents, inexperienced workers 25 cents per hour, with a minimum of two consecutive hours for part time.

(k) After 6 months, minimum rate for experienced worker must be paid.

(l) Or 25 cents per hour for experienced workers, 16½ cents per hour for inexperienced workers for first six months and 21 cents for second six months.

(m) Where a special uniform other than white is required and not supplied by employer, all the minimum wage rates to be increased 50 cents per week.

(n) Number of workers employed less than 48 hours may not exceed 25 per cent of the total number of workers regularly employed, except where less than four full time workers, where one part time worker may be employed.

(o) Where lodging and 21 meals per week furnished and accepted, minimum wage rates are $5.50 per week for experienced workers, $3.50 for workers with from 6 to 12 months' experience and for experienced bell boys, porters, elevator operators and dish washers, $1.50 per week for workers with less than 6 months' experience; where meals only are furnished by employer, corresponding minimum wage rates are $7.50, $5.50 and $3.50 per week; where lodging only is furnished, corresponding minimum wage rates are $10, $8 and $6 per week; where less than 21 meals or 7 days' lodging furnished, the minimum rate is as provided above in this clause, plus 20 cents for each meal and 30 cents for each day's lodging which is not furnished.

(p) After one year, the minimum rate for experienced worker must be paid.

(q) Inexperienced workers under 21 years of age may be paid a minimum of $6 per week of 48 hours for first six months, before beginning to receive the regular scale for inexperienced workers.

(r) Not more than one indentured apprentice or one inexperienced worker may be employed for every experienced worker in a shop.

(s) Any worker who performs services for a customer for which the customer is required to pay is to be considered an employee.

(t) An employee required to wait on the premises of the employer between appointments is to be paid for such time.

(u) All employees working part time or overtime (over 48 hours) are to be paid a minimum of 30 cents per hour if experienced workers, 25 cents if inexperienced workers over 21 years and 20 cents if inexperienced workers under 21 years, provided that in no case may hours exceed 57 in any week without a special permit from the secretary of the Board and provided that no period of employment may be less than two consecutive hours.

(v) Under the Factories Act, a permit to work longer hours must be secured from the factory inspector who may, in emergencies, permit a maximum of 12½ hours in any one day, 72½ hours in any one week, for 36 days in the year.

VI.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week†		Hours‡	
	Experienced workers	Apprentices§	Per day	Per week
	$	$		
Factories:				
Bookbinding, embossing, engraving and printing	12.50	7.00–11.00*a*	8	48
Dressmaking, tailoring and fur sewing	12.50	6.00–10.00*b*	8	48
Millinery	12.50	4.00–10.00*b*	8	48
Other manufacturing	12.50	6.00–10.00*c*	8	48
*Telephone exchanges:**	14.00	7.50–12.00*b*	8	48
Wholesale and retail shops, stores and mail order houses	12.50	7.50–11.00*d*	8	48
Theatres, including motion picture houses, music halls, dance halls, cabarets and places of amusement	14.00*e*	14.00*e*	8	48
Hairdressing establishments, including barbering, manicuring and beauty culture	14.00	6.00–12.00*b*	8	48
Garages, gasoline service stations and the operation of freight and passenger elevators	14.00	14.00	8	48
Restaurants: (f)	12.50	9.00–11.00*g*	8	48
Laundries, Dyeing and Cleaning Establishments	12.50	9.50–11.50*d*	8	48
Offices, including any place at which persons are employed as stenographers, book-keepers, typists, billing clerks, invoicers, comptometer operators, auditors, cashiers, telegraph operators, post office assistants and includes doctors', dentists' and optometrists' offices	14.00	7.50–12.00*b*	8	48

* Minimum wage orders apply throughout the Province except that for telephone exchanges (public and private exchanges) which order is applicable only in cities, towns and villages of a population of 600 or over. During the first part of the year 1937 under the Factories Act and from May 31 to September 30, under the Male Minimum Wage Act, it was provided that wherever a minimum wage had been fixed for female workers, no male workers might be employed in such class at a less wage. From October 1, 1937, separate minimum wage orders were made effective for male workers as noted on page 139.

† The minimum weekly wage rates are payable "for a week of six days". Except for employment in theatres, etc., in case of employment by the hour or by the day for any period less than six consecutive days in a calendar week, a minimum of 30 cents per hour must be paid, "and in any such case where the consecutive number of hours during which such employee is employed is not more than four hours, that employee shall be paid for four hours at a rate of 30 cents per hour" even if employed for less than four hours.

‡ Maximum hours ordinarily permitted under the Hours of Work Act (1936). Payment for overtime may be at the rate of wages ordinarily payable if such overtime does not exceed one hour in any one day and does not exceed the maximum weekly hours permitted. Payment for overtime is to be at one and one half times the rate of wages ordinarily payable if the total amount of overtime exceeds one hour in any one day or exceeds the maximum weekly hours ordinarily permitted under the Hours of Work Act.

§ Not more than 25 per cent of the total female staff may be apprentices.

(a) After 18 months, minimum wage for experienced worker is to be paid.

(b) After the first month, for which no minimum rate is set, 11 months may be worked at the apprentice scale.

(c) In some cases, minimum rate for experienced worker is to be paid after 9 months' apprenticeship and in other cases after one year's apprenticeship.

(d) After one year's apprenticeship, minimum rate for experienced worker is to be paid.

(e) If employed by the hour or day or for any period less than six consecutive days in a week, the minimum rate is 50 cents per hour, and if the period is for less than two consecutive hours payment must be made for at least two hours.

(f) Where board is furnished to an employee, not more than $5.00 for a full week or 75 cents per day may be charged.

(g) After 6 months, minimum wage for experienced worker is to be paid.

VII.—MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR FEMALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA*

Industries and Occupations	Minimum Wages per Week			Hours†	
	Experienced Workers	Inexperienced Workers, 18 years and over‡	Young girls under 18 years‡	Per day	Per week
Fishing Industry, including the washing, preparing, preserving, drying, curing, smoking, packing of fish, except canned fish	$ 15.50	$ 12.75–14.75*a*	$ 12.75–14.75*a*	.....	.....
Fruit and Vegetable Industry (includes canning, preserving, drying, packing, etc., of any kind of fruit, vegetable or seed) (b)	30 cents per hour	30 cents per hour	30 cents per hour	.....	.....
Manufacturing Industry	14.00	7.00–13.00*c*	7.00–13.00*c*	8	48
Mercantile Industry (Retail and Wholesale) (d)	12.75	9.00–12.00*a*	7.50–11.00*e*	.....	48
Telephone and Telegraph	15.00	11.00–13.00*f*	11.00–13.00*f*	8*g*	48*g*
Laundry, Cleaning and Dyeing Industries	13.50	9.00–12.00*h*	8.00–12.00*i*	8	48
Offices (q)	15.00	11.00–14.00*a*	11.00–14.00*e*	8	48
Public Housekeeping (includes waitresses, attendants, housekeepers, cooks and kitchen help in hotels, restaurants, tea rooms, ice cream parlours, light lunch stands, etc., chambermaids in hotels, lodging houses, etc., and elevator operators): (j), (n)	14.00	12.00*k*	12.00*k*	.....	48*r*
Janitresses	*(o)*	*(o)*	.....	.....	.....
Personal Service (includes employees in manicuring, hairdressing, barbering, etc., ushers in theatres, attendants at other public places of amusement, garages and service stations and drivers of motor cars and other vehicles):					
Manicuring, hairdressing, barbering, etc. *(p)*	14.25	10.00–13.00*a*	10.00–13.00*e*	.....	48
Ushers in theatres, music halls, lecture halls, etc.	14.25	14.25	14.25	.....	48*m*
All others	14.25	14.25	14.25	.....	48

* Minimum wage orders apply throughout the Province. No male worker over 18 years except indentured apprentices may be employed at a class of employment for which a minimum wage for women is fixed at less than this minimum wage. These orders do not apply to indentured apprentices.

† Under Hours of Work Act, maximum hours per week except with permit from the Board of Industrial Relations. Overtime is to be paid *pro rata*. For the manufacturing industry, permission to work overtime must be secured under the Factories Act.

‡ Special licences may be granted by the Board for employment of adult learners at wage rates fixed in the licences but the number of such licensed employees not to exceed one-seventh of the total number of female employees in the establishment, except if less than seven employees when one adult learner may be allowed. The aggregate number of female workers with special licences and employees under 18 may not, however, exceed 35 per cent of the total number of female workers in the establishment.

(a) After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(b) Workers are to be paid a minimum of 30 cents per hour up to 10 hours in a day, 45 cents for hours over 10 and up to 12, and 60 cents for any hours in excess of 12, except that 10 per cent of employees may be paid lower rates, viz., 25 cents, 37½ cents and 50 cents respectively. An exception was made for tomato canning from September 2, to September 30, 1937, for which the minimum rates of 30 cents for 90 per cent of employees and 25 cents for the other 10 per cent were payable for all time worked.

(c) For some classes of manufacturing the scale for inexperienced employees is from $8 to $12 covering a period of 6 months, in other classes also from $8 to $12 but covering a period of one year and in a third class which includes printing and bookbinding, dressmaking, tailoring, manufacture of jewellery, furs, leather goods, boots and shoes, hand-made millinery, and other products the scale is from $7 to $13 and covers a period of 18 months.

(d) The weekly rates for this industry are for a week of 40 hours or more. Hourly rates are set for those working less than 40 hours in a week, these rates being 35 cents with a minimum of $1.40 in any one day for experienced workers, 25 cents to 35 cents with a minimum of $1.25 in any one day for inexperienced adults and from 20 cents to 30 cents with a minimum of $1 in any one day for young girls under 18 years. Employees of any age employed temporarily between December 1 and December 31, 1937, were to be paid a minimum of $12.75 per week for a week of 40 hours or more or 35 cents per hour if working less than 40 hours per week.

(e) On reaching age of 18 years after 18 months' experience in case of offices and 21 months in the mercantile industry, minimum rate for experienced workers to apply.

(f) After 9 months, minimum rate for experienced workers to apply.

(g) In an emergency, maximum hours may be increased up to 56 per week, and such overtime to be paid at one and one-half times the rate. Employees customarily on duty between 10 p.m., and 8 a.m., may work 10 hours instead of 8 per day.

(h) After one year, minimum rate for experienced worker to be paid.

(i) Apprenticeship of two years and rate of $12 to continue until reaching age of 18 years. If age of 18 is reached before completion of one year's apprenticeship, rate for experienced worker to be paid as soon thereafter as the year is completed.

(j) If board or lodging furnished by employer, not more than $3 per week for lodging and $5.25 for board to be deducted from wages.

(k) After three months, minimum rate for experienced worker is to be paid. For young girls, $12.00 is to be paid until age of 18 years.

(l) In an emergency, hours may be increased to 52 hours a week, with time and one-half being paid for all work over 48 hours. In summer resorts, between June 15 and September 15, 10 hours per day, 54 hours per week are permitted, with time and one-half for all work over 48 hours in any one week.

(m) $14.25 for over 36 and not more than 48 hours per week; $10.80 for over 18 hours and under 36 hours per week. For ushers employed after 6 p.m., on legal holidays and special matinees, 30 cents per hour with a minimum of 75 cents.

(n) The weekly rates for this industry are for a week of 40 hours or more. Hourly rates are set for those working less than 40 hours in a week, these rates being 37½ cents with a minimum of $1.50 in any one day for experienced workers and 30 cents with a minimum of $1.20 in any one day for inexperienced workers and for young girls under 18 years.

(o) This Order includes janitresses, janitress-cleaners and janitress-firemen. Monthly wage rates are: $22 per month in apartment buildings of 5 residential suites, with an increase of $3 per month for each additional suite up to $75 for buildings with 23 suites; $77 for buildings with 24 suites with an increase of $2 per month for each additional suite to a maximum of $125 for buildings with 48 suites or more; 37½ cents per hour for all other janitresses. Maximum rentals of $20 or $25 are set for janitress apartments

(Footnotes concluded at bottom of next page.)

Minimum Wage Rates for Male Employees

The following statements afford information as to rates of wages and hours of labour established under provincial legislation as to minimum wage standards for male workers.

Prince Edward Island

The provincial legislature in 1936 amended the Charlottetown Incorporation Act to permit the Charlottetown City Council to pass a by-law setting a minimum wage of 35 cents per hour for labourers and workmen for any work done in the city by or under a contractor or for similar work, except when managed or directed by the owner of the property on which such work was being done. A city by-law giving effect to this minimum wage law was passed in May, 1936.

New Brunswick

New Brunswick Forest Operations Act

Under the New Brunswick Forest Operations Act, 1934, a Forest Operations Commission was constituted with powers to make final decisions in labour disputes, subject to the approval of the Minister of Lands and Mines, and to fix minimum wage scales for the industry. The Act does not apply to work on Christmas trees or firewood operations. The Act permits the employment of men inexperienced or physically unfit for a full day's work at wages below the minimum rates established, if agreements approved by the Commission are signed by the employers and the men concerned.

From March 20, 1937, the Commission established, for stream driving, an average rate of wages of $3 per day and board or its equivalent in the case of piece work, but the wages paid to cooks were not to be included in determining the average rate. Foremen, book-keepers and clerks are not within the scope of the Act and their wages are not considered in determining the average. For booming and sorting, the minimum rate is 28 cents per hour without board, provided however, that where board is furnished by the employer, not more than 50 cents per day may be charged the employee.

Effective May 1, 1937, for cutting, yarding and hauling, the average wage rate paid by any employer to his employees must be at least $40 per month and board net, and the minimum rate for each employee $34 per month and board net. Wages paid to cooks and truck drivers and the amounts paid to employees for piece work are not to be included in determining the average wage.

Fair Wage Act

The Fair Wage Act, 1936, which provided that the Board of Commissioners of Public Utilities could establish fair rates of wages and the maximum hours for which such wages should be paid in any trade, was amended in 1937 to provide for a Fair Wage Board to administer the Act. The Board has established minimum wages and maximum hours for a number of individual establishments but no orders of general application in any trade have been made.

Quebec

Fair Wage Act

Under the Women's Minimum Wage Act, it was provided that no male employee might be employed at work which, in the opinion of the Minimum Wage Commission, is ordinarily and by custom performed by women, at a lower wage than that fixed by the Commission for women at such work. On September 1, 1937, the Fair Wage Act came into effect, repealing the Women's Minimum Wage Act but providing that all orders in force under that Act should be continued in force until amended or replaced by orders under the new statute. Such minimum wage orders are noted above under "Minimum Wage Rates for Female Employees in Quebec." The first order of the Fair Wage Board in October continued existing orders of the Women's Minimum Wage Board in effect until changed. A later order provided that from November 20, these minimum wage rates should be payable to male wage-earners even when not replacing female workers. The minimum wage rates shown above for female workers in Quebec are, therefore, applicable to all male employees in the industries so covered.

Wages in Forest Operations

Under the Act to Assure Reasonable Wages for Workmen engaged in Forest Operations, 1937, an order in council, approved July 3, 1937, makes it obligatory on all employers engaged in forest operations except on private lands belonging to farmers or settlers to pay to all workers a minimum wage of $45 per

(p) The weekly rates for this industry are for a week of 40 hours or more. Hourly rates are set for those working less than 40 hours in a week, these rates being 37½ cents with a minimum of $1.50 in any one day for experienced workers, from 27 cents to 37½ cents with a minimum of $1.25 in any one day for inexperienced workers and for young girls under 18 years. Time spent waiting on call for employment as required by the employer must be paid for.

(q) Weekly rates are for a week of 37½ hours or more. Hourly rates for those working less than 37½ hours are: 40 cents per hour for experienced workers, 30 to 37½ cents for inexperienced workers. A minimum of 4 hours' pay in any one day must be paid to such part time workers.

(r) In an emergency, hours may be increased to 52 hours a week, with time and one-half being paid for all work over 48 hours. In summer resorts, between June 15 and September 15, 10 hours per day, 54 hours per week is permitted, with time and one-half for all work over 48 hours in any one week.

month of 26 days, with the exception of inexperienced youths from 18 to 20 years of age, incapacitated persons and men of 60 years or over for whom the minimum is $30 per month of 26 days. It is, however, provided that in no case may the number of such men in a shanty paid less than $45 per month exceed 10 per cent of the total number of workers. The employment of any person under 18 years is prohibited. In addition to the above wage rates, board and suitable lodging must be supplied free of charge to the worker. For those on piece work, minimum prices for such work are set and they may be charged 60 cents per day for board and lodging, but all piece workers must receive at least $45 per month of 26 days in addition to board and lodging. No deduction may be made from wages for medical assistance, cots, blankets, etc., and prices for goods sold to workers are subject to regulation. Regular hours are limited to 60 per week, with time and one-quarter for overtime and time and one-half for indispensable work on Sundays except for necessary work by cooks, cookees, stablemen and carters.

Ontario

Minimum Wage Act

Under the Minimum Wage Act in effect until 1937, it was provided that wherever, as determined by the Board, any male employee replaces any female employee in any class of employment for which a minimum wage is established, such male employee must be paid at least such minimum rate. (The minimum rates established for female employees are shown above in the table of "Minimum Wage Rates for Female Employees in Ontario.")

The Minimum Wage Act, 1937, repeals the previous Act and applies to all wage-earners in any business, trade or occupation except farm workers and domestic servants, the Act to be administered by an Industry and Labour Board. No orders under the new Act were issued in 1937. The first order under this Act is that covering the cotton and wool textile industry effective from March 1, 1938. The orders under the previous Act, noted above under "Minimum Wage Rates for Female Employees in Ontario" therefore remain in effect, applying to female workers and to male workers when replacing females except after March 1, 1938, in the cotton and woolen industries.

Commercial Vehicles

The Public Commercial Vehicle Act, 1934, gives to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council power to fix minimum rates of pay for drivers of vehicles transporting goods. No rates have been fixed under this authority.

Manitoba

Minimum Wage Act

Prior to 1931, the Minimum Wage Act applied to female workers in cities only. By amendments, the scope of the Act has been extended to include all workers, male and female, in any or all offices, vocations, pursuits, trades, industries, businesses or callings. The Minimum Wage Board is empowered to recommend, and the Lieutenant Governor in Council to declare that any Order of the Minimum Wage Board or that the provisions of the Act apply to any or all industries or trades and to any other part of the Province or to the whole Province. The Act provides that when minimum wages are established for employees in any class of industry, no person of the age of 18 years or over shall be permitted to work as an employee in the industry at a rate less than 25 cents per hour except in cases where the Board has passed specific regulations providing for a different rate. The industries in which minimum rates have been established are shown in the table on a previous page under "Minimum Wage Rates for Female Employees".

Orders of the Minimum Wage Board governing manufacturing and general occupations, departmental stores and mail order houses, retail and wholesale stores and general employees apply to both male and female employees and are shown in the above mentioned table. Certain other Orders include separate wage scales for male workers or apply exclusively to male workers and these are noted below:

In the Order governing employment in hotels, restaurants, clubs, victualling houses and refreshment stands throughout the Province: in the area within the Greater Winnipeg Water District and the City of Brandon at any time, and in the City of Portage la Prairie from May to October inclusive, and in any summer resort from June to September inclusive, for male employees 18 years or over, the minimum is $12 per week or 25 cents per hour; for male employees under 18 years, $8 during the first six month period of employment in the occupation, $9 during the second six month period and $10 until such employee reaches the age of 18 years; and for bell boys of any age $8 per week; in the City of Portage la Prairie during the remainder of the year $10 per week or 21 cents per hour for male employees 18 years or over; in any other part of the Province, for male employees of 18 years and over the minimum is $10 per week or 21 cents per hour, except in places with a population of less than 1,000 where the minimum rates may be reduced by 10 per cent from November to April inclusive. Hours are limited to 10

per day, 48 per week, with one day or two half days off in the week, except for cooks and male employees over 18 years of age in hotels, for whom time worked over 48 hours must be paid for at the hourly rate specified. In hotels of 100 rooms or more, hours of such employees may not exceed 54 in a week.

The Order relating to manufacturing and general industries, as noted under "Minimum Wages for Female Employees," governs all workers in these industries throughout the Province. A separate Order is, however, in effect for boys under 18 years in the manufacturing industries in Greater Winnipeg and Brandon, which includes the work of boys in garages and filling stations, providing for the minimum wage rates of $8 per week for the first six months of employment, $9 for the second six months and $10 after one year's employment. Hours are limited to 9 per day, 48 per week. Each boy must receive one-half day off each week.

Another Minimum Wage Board Order governs the employment in cities of men performing work generally done by boys. Work generally performed by boys is stated to be delivering telegrams or other messages, hand bills or advertising matter, delivering parcels on foot or on bicycle, office boys, shining shoes, delivering newspapers, setting up bowling alley pins, and other work of a similar nature when ruled as properly coming under this Order by an Inspector of the Bureau of Labour and when employers hold a certificate by said inspector. If such work is performed by a man over 18 years of age he shall be paid at the established rate for adult workers unless such man was in the employer's service in any such occupation on March 1, 1935, or after that date reaches the age of 18 years while in the employer's service in any such occupation, in either of which cases he may be retained by the same employer until an opportunity for promotion occurs and be paid at not less than the established rate for boys for a 48 hour week, that is $8 per week during the first six months of employment, $9 during the second six months and $10 after one year's employment.

The Order also provides that for workers employed on a part-time or piece work basis, all time in which the employee is required to be available for duty must be paid for, and that such employees must be paid for at least four consecutive hours any day they are required to report for duty.

This same Order provides that duly indentured male apprentices may be paid at the wage rates stipulated in the indenture rather than the wage rates in the Minimum Wage Board Order, providing the Board approves such indenture and provided the wage rates are not less than the rates established in the industry for persons under 18 years.

Highway Traffic Act

A regulation made by the Municipal and Public Utility Board constituted under this Act provides for a minimum wage rate for drivers of public service vehicles certificated for passenger transportation of $20 per week for a 6-day week for drivers employed by the week, or $80 per month for drivers hired by the month; those employed otherwise than by the month or week to be paid at least at the same rate. If wages are proposed to be paid on any other basis than those provided for, the scale must be approved by the Board. Hours are limited to nine per day for driving, 12 per day in any capacity, with a six-day week.

Taxicab Act

This Act applies only to taxicabs in Greater Winnipeg. It limits hours on duty to 12 a day on not more than 6 days a week. A minimum wage of $17.50 per week was fixed for drivers employed by the week from February 15, 1937. For a driver employed otherwise than by the week, a minimum of $1.60 per day must be paid for each day he is on duty. If he is on duty for more than four hours on any one day, he must be paid at least $1.60 and, in addition, not less than 40 cents an hour for each hour in excess of four. From May 1, 1937, it was stipulated that a driver employed by the year or month must be paid a wage equal to what he would receive if paid by the week; that where he is hired by the week, he must be paid the prescribed minimum for the week whether he has four, five or six days of work, unless he is absent through illness or by arrangement.

Fair Wage Schedule for Public and Certain Private Construction Works in Manitoba

Under the Fair Wage Act, the Minister of Public Works (Manitoba) approved a schedule, effective June 1, 1937, and amended September 1, 1937, establishing minimum wage rates and maximum working hours for workers employed on certain public and private works. "Public work" includes work, authorized by the Minister of Public Works for which a contract or contracts have been made between the Minister and an employer, consisting of construction, including remodelling, demolition or repairing or painting of buildings in Manitoba and highway, road, bridge or drainage construction outside the Greater Winnipeg Water District. "Private work" means the building, construction, remodelling, demolition or repairing of a building or construction work for which a contract or contracts have been made exceeding $100 within the Greater Winnipeg Water District or any city or town of a population over 2,000 or any other part

of the Province to which the provisions of the Act are extended by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. The term does not include work which is done on property by or under the immediate direction and control of the owner, tenant or occupant, if no more than three men are employed in addition to the regular maintenance staff, and if such work is not undertaken with a view to the sale or rental of the property. Neither does it include work which is done by a maintenance man, or men, employed by the month. The accompanying tables show the minimum wage rates so established.

MANITOBA FAIR WAGE RATES FOR BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES*

Occupation	Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Other than Winnipeg and radius of 30 miles	Maximum hours per week (a)
	Minimum rates per hour		
	$	$	
Asbestos workers—			
Journeymen	.75	.75	44
Improvers	.60	.60	44
Asphalters—			
Finishers and rakers	.544	.52½	44
Blacksmiths	.65	.60	44
Bricklayers	1.10	.90	44
Helpers—			
Continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	.42½	48
Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
Bridge and structural steel and iron workers	.85	.85	44
Carpenters	.85	.70	44
Cement finishers (in warehouse or large floor area jobs)	.60	.55	48
Electrical workers (inside wiremen, licensed journeymen)	.85	.75	44
Apprentices indentured for a four-year period—			
First year	.25	.....	44
Second year	.30	.....	44
Third year	.40	.....	44
Fourth year	.75	.....	44
Labourers—			
Skilled	.45	.37½	48
Unskilled	.40	.32½	48
Lathers (Metal, Wood)—			
Metal lathers	.75	.70	44
Wood lathers *(b)*	.70	.65	44
Linoleum floor layers	.60	.55	48
Marble setters	1.05	.90	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Mastic floor spreaders and layers	.85	.85	48
Mastic floor rubbers and finishers	.55	.55	48
Mastic floor kettlemen	.45	.45	48
Mosaic and tile setters	1.05	.90	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Operating engineers and firemen on construction—			
Class "A" *(c)*	.95	.75	48
Class "B" *(d)*	.90	.70	48
Class "C" *(e)*	.80	.65	48
Class "D" *(f)*	.55	.45	48
Painters, decorators, paper hangers and glaziers	.70	.65	44
Plasterers	1.10	.90	44
Helpers (continuously employed at mixing and tempering material including the making of putty and operation of machinery)	.50	.42½	48
Plumbers	.95	.80	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Reinforcing Steel Rodmen (engaged in bending, placing, tying, etc., in reinforcing steel work, for a period over 16 hours)	.50	.....	44
Roofers (felt and gravel)—			
Man in charge	.60	.55	48
Roofers	.45	.37½	48
Sheet metal workers	.70	.65	44
Steamfitters	.95	.80	44
Helpers (all men assigned to help tradesmen)	.50	.42½	48
Stonecutters	.90	.80	44
Stonemasons	1.05	.90	44
Helpers—(continuously employed at mixing and tempering mortar	.50	.42½	48
Attending on or at scaffold	.45	.37½	48
Teamsters	.40	.....	54
Teamsters with teams *(g)*	.80	.....	54
Terrazzo workers—			
Layers	.70	.67½	44
Machine rubbers (while so engaged only)	.50	.47½	48
Helpers (all men assigned to the trade other than above)	.45	.37½	48
Timber men and crib men (rough timber work on bridges or "crib work" on grain elevators)	.60	.50	...
Truck drivers	.40	.40	48
Combined rate truck and driver:			
One ton capacity	1.25	1.25	48
Over one ton to two ton capacity	1.40	1.25	48
Over two ton to three ton capacity	1.90	1.75	48
Over three ton to four ton capacity	2.40	2.25	48

* All men hired in Winnipeg to go into the country to work on buildings shall be paid the city schedule rate excepting where other definite agreements are made.

(a) It was agreed between the Winnipeg contractors and tradesmen that 40 hours per week only be worked during July and August, 1937.

(b) For wood lathers, work may be paid for on a square yard basis at not less than 6 cents per square yard.

(c) Engineers in charge of hoisting engines of three drums or more operating any type of machine; or operating trenching machines, clamshells or orange peels, regardless of capacity; or operating steam shovels or draglines of one yard capacity or over; or operating drop hammer pile drivers; in all cases irrespective of motive power.

(d) Engineers in charge of hoisting engines having only two drums or of single drum if used on a building of three stories and over, used in handling building material; or steam shovels and draglines not specified in Class "A" hereof; irrespective of motive power.

(e) Engineers in charge of any steam operated machine not specified in class "A" or "B" hereof; or in charge of a steam boiler if the operation of same necessitates a licensed engineer under the provisions of "The Steam Boiler Act"; or air compressor delivering air for the operation of riveting guns on steel erection work, or pumps in caissons, or concrete mixers of over 1/3 yard capacity; irrespective of motive power.

(f) Operators of gas or electric engines for machines not otherwise specified in class "A", "B" or "C" hereof, or men firing boilers of machines classified in class "A", "B" or "C" hereof or assisting engineers in charge of same.

(g) If employed on the construction or demolition of the building by owner, contractor or sub-contractor.

MANITOBA FAIR WAGE RATES FOR ROAD AND BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION

Occupation	Minimum rate per hour	Maximum hours per week
	$	
Labourers	.30	48
Teamsters	.30	48
Teamster and two horse team	.55	48
Teamster and four horse team	.80	48
Grader and tractor operators (excepting permanent municipal employees)	.60	48
Truck drivers (regardless of basis for payment for truck)	.40	48
Combined rate—truck and driver when paid by the hour—		
1 ton rated capacity	1.25	48
Over 1 ton to 2 tons	1.35	48
Over 2 tons to 3 tons	1.75	48
Over 3 tons to 4 tons	2.25	48
Combined rate—truck and driver when paid at a rate per yard mile— If a rate per yard mile is the basis for payment a minimum rate shall be fixed by the Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department for each contract, which rate shall be based on the Departmental Schedule.		
Timber men—timber work where use of hammers, saws, axes and augers only are required	.50	48

NOTE.—Men occupied on subsistence work projects such as Forestry work, The Pas-Mafeking Highway, Grassmere Drain and similar undertakings—not less than the minimum wage rate set by the Minimum Wage Board.

SASKATCHEWAN

Minimum Wage Act

By Order in Council the Minimum Wage Act has been extended to male as well as female employees. The minimum wage rates effective thereunder are shown on a previous page in Table V—Minimum Wage Rates for Female Employees in Saskatchewan.

The Coal Mining Industry Act, 1935, empowers the Lieutenant-Governor in Council to establish standards as to hours of labour and wages of persons employed in the industry, but no such regulations have been made. Hours are limited to eight in a day by the Coal Miners' Safety and Welfare Act as amended in 1932, except when otherwise agreed between employer and employee.

The Public Service Vehicles Act grants the Highway Traffic Board the power to regulate the wages and hours of drivers of public service and commercial vehicles. No regulations under this Act have been issued.

ALBERTA

Male Minimum Wage Act

The Male Minimum Wage Act, 1936, applies to all male persons engaged in any industry or business except farm labour and domestic service and is administered by the Board of Industrial Relations appointed under the Hours of Work Act, which Board is authorized to fix minimum wage rates, hours of labour, overtime pay, etc.

Until the clause was repealed in 1937, the Factories Act, 1926, provided that wherever a minimum wage had been fixed for female workers employed in factories, office buildings, shops, hotels and restaurants, no male worker (except identured apprentices) could be employed in such class of employment at a lower wage. By Order in Council of May 17, 1937, under the Male Minimum Wage Act similar provision was made for all occupations under the Act and it was stipulated further that any overtime permitted under The Hours of Work Act should be paid for at the rate of time and one-half. The Order in Council was to remain in effect only until the Board made an order fixing a minimum wage for male workers.

From October 1, 1937, an Order was made setting minimum wage rates for all adult male employees within the scope of the Act except: those employed in industries working under agreements established under the Industrial Standards Act; casual, seasonal or temporary work for employers not engaged in the industry, business, trade or occupation for which such labour is hired; and except such employees as might from time to time be declared exempted by the Board.

An order effective October 5 and amended in December made special provision as to logging and wood-working in rural districts and as to fire-fighting. The accompanying table gives the minimum rates fixed under these orders.

Public Service Vehicles Act

Under the Public Service Vehicles Act, 1936, an order of the Highway Traffic Board provided that from December 15, 1936, in the cities of Edmonton and Calgary, a driver of a taxicab or livery must be paid a minimum of $15 per week for a week of six days, or if employed otherwise than by the week, must be paid at not less than at the same rate. When taxi drivers in Edmonton were brought under an Order in Council under the Industrial Standards Act (page 156), this order of the Highway Traffic Board was amended August 4, 1937, so as to apply to Calgary only.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR ADULT MALE EMPLOYEES IN ALBERTA*

Classes of employees	Wages per hour
	$
†*General Order (a)*—	
Those employed by the week or any period in excess of a week—	
Employees 21 years of age and over:	
Those with one or more years' experience in that or a similar occupation	.33⅓
Those with less than one year's experience—	
First six months	.28
Second six months	.30
Employees under 21 years of age:	
Those with two or more years' experience in that or a similar occupation—	
First six months	.28
Second six months	.30
After one year	.33⅓
Those with less than two years' experience in that or a similar occupation—	
First year	.20
Second year	.23
Those employed in any other manner than by the week or any period in excess of a week—	
Employees 21 years of age and over:	
Those with one or more years' experience in that or a similar occupation	.40
Those with less than one year's experience—	
First six months	.30
Second six months	.35
Employees under 21 years of age:	
Those with two or more years' experience in that or a similar occupation—	
First six months	.30
Second six months	.35
Those with less than two years' experience in that or a similar occupation—	
First year	.23
Second year	.25
Special Order re Woodworking, Etc., in Rural Districts (b)—	
Employees in sawmills, box factories, woodworking, logging and tie-cutting: *(c)*	
Those with one or more years' experience	.28
Those with less than one year's experience	.25

* Minimum wage rates for certain classes of workers under the Industrial Standards Act are included in the next section on "Wages and Hours of Labour under Collective Agreements, Schedules, etc.".

† For exceptions, see accompanying text.

(a) If employed by the week or longer period, not less than 42 hours to be paid for; if employed for 4 hours or less, not less than 4 hours to be paid for at 40 cents per hour.

(b) If employed for 4 hours or less, to be paid for 4 hours at not less than 30 cents per hour.

(c) In rural districts more than 10 miles from any city or in towns or villages of less than 1,000 population. The order also applies to forest and prairie fire fighting. If board and lodging are furnished by employer, not more than 75 cents per day or 25 cents per meal may be charged. On January 19, 1938, the minimum hourly wage-rates for these workers were rescinded and a minimum monthly rate of $30, plus board and lodging, to all employees whether paid by the time or by the piece was established. Forest and prairie fire fighting are not mentioned in the new order.

British Columbia

Minimum Wage Acts

The Female Minimum Wage Act of 1934 provides that where a minimum wage has been fixed for employees in any industry, business, trade or occupation, no male person over 18 years of age may be employed in work usually done by female employees at less than the minimum wage fixed for such female employees. Similarly where a rate has been fixed for female employees under 18 years of age, no male employee under 18 years may be employed at a lower wage. The table showing minimum rates for female employees in British Columbia is given above.

Under the Male Minimum Wage Act of 1934 (Labour Gazette, June, 1934, page 510; June, 1935, page 523; December, 1936, page 1129), minimum rates of wages in various industries and occupations have been established by the Board of Industrial Relations. This Act applies to all employees and their employers in any industry, business, trade or occupation except farm labourers and domestic servants. In the case of handicapped, part-time and apprenticed employees, the Board may authorize the payment of a wage less than the fixed minimum rate, and also may limit the number of such employees to whom wages lower than the minimum may be paid. The following table shows rates in effect under regulations made under the Male Minimum Wage Act:—

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA*

Industry	Wages per hour
	$
Logging Industry (includes the cutting of poles, ties, shingle-bolts, mining-props and piles, and all operations in or incidental to driving, rafting and booming) *(a)*:	
Cook and bunk-house occupations	2.75 per day
Making of shingle bolts (felling, bucking and splitting)	1.30 per cord
Grade and track occupations—	
East of Cascade Mountains and that portion of the basin of the Skeena River lying east of the mouth of and including the Khyex River	.35
Rest of the province	.37½
All other employees—	
East of Cascade Mountains and that portion of the basin of the Skeena River lying east of the mouth of and including the Khyex River	.35
Rest of province	.40
Sawmill Industry (includes sawmills and planing mills): *(a)*	
Male persons 21 years or over *(b)*	.40
Male persons under 21 years	.30
Shingle Industry (excludes shingle-bolt operations)	.40
Box Manufacturing Industry (wooden boxes, barrels, kegs, casks, tierces, pails and other wooden containers):	
Male persons 21 years or over *(b)*	.35
Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age	.25
Male persons under 18 years	.20
Woodworking Industry (includes the making of sash and doors, cabinets, show cases, office and store fixtures, wood furniture, wood furnishings, veneer products and general millwork): *(k)*	
Male persons 21 years and over	.40
Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age	.30
Male persons under 18 years	.25
Household Furniture Manufacturing Industry: (l)	
Male persons 21 years and over	.40
Male persons 20 years of age	.35
Male persons 19 years of age	.30
Male persons 18 years of age	.27½
Male persons 17 years of age	.25
Male persons under 17 years of age	.20
Baking Industry (manufacture and delivery of bread, biscuits and cakes):	
Male persons, 21 years and over	.40
Male persons of 18 years of age	.25
Male persons of 19 years of age	.30
Male persons of 20 years of age	.35
Fruit and Vegetable Industry (includes all canning, preserving, drying, packing, etc., of any kind of fruit, vegetable or seed): *(c)*	
Tomato Canning (between September 2, and September 30, 1937)—	
Male persons 21 years and over	.38 (minimum of $1.14 in any one day)
Male persons under 21 years	.28 (minimum of 84 cents in any one day)
All other canning, preserving, drying, packing, etc.—	
Male persons 21 years and over:	
Hours up to 10 hours in any one day	.38
Hours in excess of 10 and up to 12 hours in any one day	.57
Hours in excess of 12 hours in any one day	.76
Male persons under age of 21 years:	
Hours up to 10 hours in any one day	.28
Hours in excess of 10 and up to 12 hours in any one day	.42
Hours in excess of 12 hours in any one day	.56
Construction Industry:	
In Vancouver, Victoria, New Westminster, Nanaimo, Prince Rupert, Esquimalt, Oak Bay, Saanich, West Vancouver, Burnaby and North Vancouver:	
Male persons, 21 years and over	.45
Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age	.35
Rest of province:	
Male persons 21 years and over	.40
Male persons over 18 and under 21 years of age	.30
Carpentry Trade (except indentured apprentices), (construction or alteration of buildings and structures), in Victoria and defined district in southerly part of Vancouver Island	.70
Shipbuilding (e):	
Male persons 21 years and over employed as ship-carpenters, shipwrights, joiners, boat builders, or wood-caulkers	.67½
All other male persons 21 years and over	.50
Male persons under 21 years *(e)*	.25

MINIMUM WAGE RATE FOR MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA*—*Continued*

Industry	Wages per hour
	$
Transportation Industry (other than by rail, water or air and excluding passenger transportation):	
Male persons of any age: *(f), (j)*	
Operators of motor-vehicles of 2,000 pounds net weight or over and of horse-drawn vehicles (other than bread or milk retail deliverymen):	
Week of not less than 40, and not more than 50 hours	.40
Week of less than 40 hours	.45
For every hour in excess of 50 and up to and including 54 hours per week	.60
Operators of motor-vehicles of less than 2,000 pounds net weight (other than bread or milk retail delivery-men and motor-cycle drivers):	
Week of not less than 40 and not more than 50 hours	.35
Week of less than 40 hours	.40
For every hour in excess of 50 and up to and including 54 hours per week	.52½
Motor-cycle operators:	
Week of not less than 40, not more than 48 hours	.25
Week consisting of less than 40 hours	.30
Bicycle riders and foot messengers employed exclusively on delivery or messenger work (but not those employed exclusively by wholesale or retail trade establishments):	
Week of not less than 40 and not more than 48 hours	.17
Week of less than 40 hours	.20
Swampers and helpers:	
Week of not less than 40 and not more than 50 hours	.35
Week of less than 40 hours	.40
For every hour in excess of 50, up to and including 54 hours per week	.52½
Drivers of retail milk or bread delivery vehicles	.40
Drivers of horse drawn vehicles other than retail delivery of bread and milk:	
Week of not less than 40 and not more than 50 hours	.40
Week of less than 40 hours	.45
For every hour in excess of 50 up to and including 54 hours per week	.60
Bus Drivers in Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich:	
Male persons of any age in charge of or driving motor vehicle with seating accommodation for more than 7 passengers used as a public conveyance for which service a charge is made—	
Week of not less than 40 and not more than 50 hours	.45
Week of less than 40 hours	.50
Every hour in excess of 9 hours in any one day or 50 hours in any one week	.67½
Taxicab Drivers of any age in Vancouver, Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay and Saanich *(j)*	2.75 per day
Mercantile Industry (wholesale and retail establishments): *(g)*	
Male persons, 21 years and over, for week of 37½ hours or more	15.00 per week
Male persons, 21 years and over, for week of less than 37½ hours	.40 (minimum of 1.60 in any one day)
Male persons 21 years and under 24, inexperienced or partly experienced, with permit from the Board, for week of 37½ hours or more	9.00 per week 1st 6 months to 13.00 per week 3rd 6 months
Male persons, 21 years and under 24, inexperienced or partly experienced, with permit from the Board, for week of less than 37½ hours	.24 1st 6 mths. to .35 3rd 6 months (minimum of .95 in any day 1st 6 months to 1.40 in any day 3rd 6 months)
Male persons, 18 and under 21 years, inexperienced or partly experienced, with permit from the Board, for week of 37½ hours or more	8.00 per week 1st year to 13.00 for 3rd year.
Male persons, 18 and under 21 years, inexperienced, or partly experienced, with permit from the Board, for week of less than 37½ hours	.21 1st year to .35 for 3rd year (minimum of .85 in any day 1st year to 1.40 in any day 3rd year).
Male persons, 18 and under 21 years employed not more than 5 days a month	.30 (minimum of 1.20 in any day)
Male persons commencing under 18 years, for week of 37½ hours or more	6.00 per week if under 17 years to 13.00 for age 20
Male persons commencing under 18 years, for week of less than 37½ hours	.16 if under 17 years to .35 for age 20 (minimum of .65 in any day if under 17 years to 1.40 in any day for age 20)

MINIMUM WAGE RATES FOR MALE EMPLOYEES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA*—*Concluded*

Industry	Wages per hour
	$
Stationary Steam Engineers (i):	
With certificate of competency under Boiler Inspection Act, where required	.50
With special or temporary certificate or where certificate of competency not required	.40
Barbering (excludes those employed in beauty-parlours or hairdressing shops while working on women or children only):	
Week of 40 hours or more	18.00 per week
Week of less than 40 hours	.45 (minimum of $1.80 in any one day)
Elevator Operators:	
Male operators over the age of 18 years:	
Week of 40 hours or more	14.00 per week
Week of less than 40 hours	.37½ (minimum 1.50 in any one day)
First Aid Attendants (male) of any age with certificate of competency (assistant first aid attendants to be paid *pro rata*):	4.00 per day *(d)*
Janitors (including janitors, janitor-cleaners or janitor-firemen):	
Janitor on premises, apartment building of 48 suites or more *(h)*	125.00 per month
Janitor residing on premises, apartment building of 23 to 47 suites *(h)*	75.00 to 123.00 per month *(m)*
Janitor residing on premises, apartment building of 5 to 21 suites *(h)*	22.00 to 73.00 per month *(n)*
All other janitors	.37½

* The orders do not apply to apprentices indentured under the Apprenticeship Act.

(a) Watchmen employed in camps where operations are entirely suspended are exempt from these minimum wage orders. In British Columbia Census Division No. 1 (southeast mountain area) a maximum sum of $1.25 per day for board and lodging may be deducted from wages.

(b) A number not exceeding 10 per cent of the total number of employees over 21 years of age may be employed at less than the minimum rate, but at not less than 30 cents per hour in the sawmill industry and 25 cents in the box manufacturing industry.

(c) The number of male persons paid at wage rates less than the minimum for male persons over 21 years shall not exceed 15 per cent of the whole number of male employees of any age.

(d) A minimum of 50 cents per hour for overtime pay.

(e) Male persons under 21 years may be paid a minimum of 25 cents, providing the number receiving less than the regular minimum rates does not exceed 10 per cent of the total number of male employees of any age.

(f) If vehicle is provided by the employee, all reasonable costs of operation are to be paid by the employer. Waiting time is to be paid for at regular rates.

(g) Where the employee provides his own bicycle, all reasonable costs of operation while used in the employer's service are to be paid by the employer.

(h) Not more than $20 per month may be deducted from wages as rent for a suite of 2 rooms and bath, not more than $5 for each additional room with a maximum of $25 per month; not more than $4 per month may be deducted for electricity and gas where no meters are installed.

(i) This order does not apply to steam engineers in apartment buildings who are to receive wages not less than those fixed for janitors.

(j) Uniforms, if required, are to be furnished free of charge by the employer.

(k) From November 15, 1937, the total number of male employees receiving less than 40 cents per hour in any establishment may not exceed one third of the total number of male employees in the establishment.

(l) The total number of male employees receiving less than 40 cents per hour in any establishment may not exceed 40 per cent of the whole number of employees in the establishment.

(m) $73 for 22 suites with increase of $2 per month for each additional suite up to 47 suites.

(n) $22 for 5 suites with increase of $3 per month for each additional suite up to 21 suites.

Wages and Hours of Labour Under Collective Agreements and Schedules of Wages and Hours Made Obligatory by Orders in Council in Certain Provinces

In certain provinces, legislation provides that the wage rates and hours of labour agreed upon by representatives of employers and workers in a trade or industry for a locality, district or the whole province may be made obligatory on all employers and employees concerned by Order in Council on the recommendation of the Minister in charge of the administration of labour legislation. Such rates of wages and hours of labour are noted below and are applicable to both male and female workers unless otherwise stated.

Nova Scotia

Industrial Standards Act of Nova Scotia

This Act, which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1936, page 604 with amendments in Labour Gazette, August, 1937, page 861 is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario as noted below. It is, however, restricted to the building and construction industry in Halifax and Dartmouth, excluding government and municipal employees and any employee performing temporary work the total amount of which does not exceed $25.

Four schedules were made binding by Orders in Council under this Act, September 1, 1936, (Labour Gazette, September, 1936), and were still effective at the end of the year 1937. The wage rates and hours so in effect are as follows:

—	Minimum hourly wage rate	Hours per week
	$	
Bricklayers	.97½	44
Carpenters	.60	44
Electrical workers	.80	44
Plumbers and Steamfitters	.75	44

Provision is made in all schedules for extra pay for overtime.

Quebec

Workmen's Wages Act

The text of this Act, which replaces the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act, was summarized in the Labour Gazette, July, 1937, page 745. Under this Act any party to a collective agreement made between the representatives of an association of employees and the representatives of an association of employers or one or more employers may apply to the Lieutenant Governor in Council through the provincial Minister of Labour to have those terms of such agreement which govern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, classification of operations, determination of classes of employers and employees and all such provisions as the Lieutenant Governor in Council may deem in conformity with the spirit of the Act, made obligatory on all employers and employees in the trade, industry, commerce or occupation within the district determined in the agreement. Notice of such application is published, and thirty days is then allowed for filing of objections and the Minister may hold an inquiry. After this period if the Minister considers that the terms of the agreement "have acquired a preponderant significance and importance" and that it is advisable, with due regard to economic conditions, an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, and making the provisions of the agreement obligatory from the date of publication of the Order in Council in the *Quebec Official Gazette*. The agreement may be amended through the same procedure. The agreements under this Act are enforced within the industry itself by joint committees composed of representatives of both employers and employees. Proceedings under the Collective Labour Agreements Extension Act were summarized in the Labour Gazette from June, 1934, to July, 1937; proceedings under the Workmen's Wages Act in the issues beginning July, 1937.

The wages and hours in effect under agreements so made obligatory in various industries in the whole or part of the Province are noted below.

Iron Oxide Mining.—All mines now producing iron oxide (ochres) in the province of Quebec are covered by an obligatory agreement. (Labour Gazette, December, 1937.) Minimum hourly wage rates are 32½ cents for workers working in the mines, 35 cents for those working in the establishments and 42½ cents for millers. Hours are limited to 48 per week.

Baking Industry.—Agreements approved by Order in Council as to wages and other working conditions in this industry provide for the following minimum weekly wage rates and maximum hours: Quebec City and Levis—bakers $20, foremen bakers $23, apprentices $7, salesmen $16. Hours for bakers 65 per week (Labour Gazette, December, 1937). Three Rivers—bakers $15 to $22, apprentice bakers $5 to $10; delivery salesmen $9 plus commission (Labour Gazette, February, April and October, 1935, January and March, 1936). Sherbrooke—bakers $13 to $20, apprentices $6 (Labour Gazette,

March, 1935). Montreal—bakers $18 to $22, helpers $15, apprentices $10 to $12, with a 60 hour week; salesmen $15 (Labour Gazette, February, 1937). Sorel—bakers $12 to $18 with a 60 hour week; salesmen $12 (Labour Gazette, September, 1937). Hull—bakers $12 to $28, confectioners $20, apprentices $6 to $12; hours 60 per week; salesmen $12 (Labour Gazette, June and October, 1935).

Butcher Shops.—One agreement is in effect under an Order in Council for butchers in the city of Sorel and the village of St. Joseph de Sorel. Hours are limited to 48 per week and the minimum wage rate for journeymen butchers is 35 cents per hour; apprentices may be paid 10 cents per hour during first year, 15 cents during second year and 20 cents during third year. (Labour Gazette, August, 1937.)

Shoe Manufacturing.—A new agreement was made covering both male and female employees in the boot and shoe manufacturing industry throughout the province (Labour Gazette, October, 1937). Employees are divided into six trade classes according to the skill required for the operation. Minimum hourly wage rates for each class and for the apprentices to the first four classes are as follows:

Class	Minimum Wage Rate Per Hour Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
I	·55	·52½	·48
Apprentice	·33	·31	·29
II	·45	·42½	·39
Apprentice	·26	·25	·23
III	·35	·33	·31
Apprentice	·21	·20	·18
IV	·25	·24	·22
Apprentice	·18	·17	·16
V	·18	·17	·16
VI	·13	·12½	·11½

Minimum wage rates for women or men who take the place of women employees on an operation not mentioned in the classified list of operations are as follows:

	Minimum Weekly Wage Rates Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
20% of female employees	$ 7.00	$ 6.00	$ 6.00	$ 6.00
15% of female employees	9.00	8.00	7.50	7.00
65% of female employees	11.00	10.00	9.50	9.00

Fur Industry, Montreal and District.—An Order in Council which was summarized in the Labour Gazette, June and November, 1936, provides for the following minimum weekly wage rates in the district comprising the Island of Montreal and the area within 50 miles of it: Cutters—first class $35, second class $28; operators (male)—first class $28, second class $20; operators (female)—first class $20, second class $15; finishers (female)—first class $18, second class $14; apprentice cutters, trimmers, blockers and nailers—first class $20, second class $12; examiners—first class $24, second class $12; finishers (male)—first class $24, second class $20. Hours: 40 per week on the Island of Montreal and a radius of 10 miles from its limits and in the rest of the district for establishments with more than three workers; 48 per week in the area within a radius of 40 miles of the first area for establishments with three workers or less.

Glove Manufacturing (Fine Gloves) Province of Quebec.—The agreement approved by Order in Council for this industry covers the entire province. (Labour Gazette, June, 1937). Hours are limited to 49 per week. Wages are fixed on a piece rate basis. From October 1, 1937, these rates were increased 10 per cent over the previous rates. In towns of population of less than 15,000 the minimum piece rates are 15 per cent lower than in the larger centres.

Glove Manufacturing (Work Gloves) Province of Quebec.—This agreement was summarized in the Labour Gazette, August, 1937, page 920. Maximum hours are reduced to 44 per week and an increase was made in the piece rates of 15 per cent over the previous scale.

Men's, Boys', Youths', Children's and Juveniles' Clothing Industry, Province of Quebec.—This industry throughout the Province is covered by an agreement made obligatory by Orders in Council, the last one coming into effect November 20, 1937 (Labour Gazette, December). (The manufacture of shirts, overalls, mackinaw coats, etc., is not included in the agreement.) The province is divided into three zones: Zone I is the Island of Montreal and the area within 10 miles of its limits, Zone II is the area within 75 miles of the boundaries of Zone I, Zone III is the rest of the province. The hours are 44 per week in Zone I and 48 hours in Zones II and III; overtime pay is time and one-half in Zone I and time and one-quarter in Zones II and III.

Piece work rates may be fixed instead of hourly rates, provided that such rates do not yield less than the hourly rates established in this agreement.

In the coats, pants and vests departments, class AA consists of skilled cutters in all three departments; class A, of head operators and shape sewers or underbasters by machine in the coat department and pocket makers and tape sewers in the vest department; class BB, of pocket makers and skilled trimmers in the coat department, back and front pocket makers, trimmers and seamers in the pants department and skilled trimmers and second operators in the vest department; class B, of fitters and

off-pressers in the coat department, leg pressers in the pants department and off-pressers in the vest department; class C, of edge basters, second basters, shapers and top collar makers in the coat department and lining stitchers in the pants department; class D, of examiners, joiners, second operators, lining makers and pocket tackers in the coat department, lining sewers and top pressers, cloth waistband sewers in the pants department, fitters in the vest department; class EE, of steam machine pressers and underpressers in the coat department and general underpressers in the vest department; class E, of choppers, lining basters, machine edge basters and undercollar basters in the coat department, pocket makers and outside seamers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants, lining sewers and attachers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants in the pants department; class FF, of underpressers in the pants department; class F, of armhole basters, buttonhole makers, lapel makers, sleeve makers in the coat department, buttonhole makers, fitters, inside seamers on boys' shorts and bloomers and juvenile pants and trimming makers in the pants department, buttonhole makers, basters, lining makers and vee sewers in the vest department; class G, of bottom of collar and leaf of collar fellers, canvas basters, canvas makers, coat finishers, general hands, inside coat tackers, button sewers in the coat department, button sewers, examiners, finishers, fly makers, loop makers, pocket sergers and tackers in the pants department, brushers, button sewers, examiners, finishers, general hands, ticket sewers in the vest department; class H, of buttonhole tackers, fellers of bottom of sleeve linings, pocket closers, sleeve lining tackers and basters, ticket pocket makers in the coat department, buttonhole tackers and cleaners in the pants department and buttonhole tackers and cleaners in the vest department; class K, of basting pullers (male).

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN COATS, VESTS AND PANTS DEPARTMENTS

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
AA	76	68	64
A	71	64	61
BB	65	58	55
B	63	56	53
C	60	54	51
D	53	48	45
EE	47	42	40
E	45	40	38
FF	38	34	32
F	36	32	30
G	31	28	26
H—1st 6 months	17	15	13
2nd 6 months	20	18	17
3rd 6 months	24	21	19
4th 6 months	28	25	23
After 2 years	31	28	26
K	16	14	13
Apprentice choppers—			
1st 6 months	18	16	15
2nd 6 months	23	20	19
3rd 6 months	27½	25	23
4th 6 months	32½	29	28
5th 6 months	37½	34	32
After 2½ years	45	41	36
Apprentice trimmers—			
1st 6 months	18	16	15
2nd 6 months	20	18	17
3rd 6 months	23	20	19
4th 6 months	25	23	21
5th 6 months	27½	25	23
6th 6 months	31	28	27
After 3 years	37½	34	32

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN MANUFACTURE OF ODD PANTS

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
Skilled cutter	68	61	59
Front and back pocket maker, trimmer and seamer	61½	55½	52½
Lining stitcher and leg presser	57	51	48
Lining sewer and top presser	50	45	42½
Chopper for odd pants; pocket maker, lining sewer, stitcher and seamer (outside) on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers	41	37	35
Fitter, underpresser, trimming maker, buttonhole maker, seamer (inside) on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers	35	30	28
Fly maker, pocket serger, tacker, button sewer, finisher, loop maker, examiner	28½	25½	24½
Cleaners and buttonhole tacker—			
1st 6 months	16	14	13
2nd 6 months	18	16	15
3rd 6 months	21½	19	18
4th 6 months	25	22	20
After 2 years	28½	25	22

In the manufacture of infants' and children's clothing up to the age of 6 years, not exceeding size 24, as well as sportswear, and for girls' clothing up to the age of 14 years, providing such clothing is manufactured entirely by the same method and manner of production as that used in the men's and boys' clothing industry and is not made by a manufacturer, contractor or jobber principally engaged in the cloak and suit industry, the following minimum rates apply:—

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR MANUFACTURE OF INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING

Class	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III
	cents	cents	cents
Skilled markers	68	61	59
Trimmers	61½	55½	52½
Shape makers	53	48	45
Tape sewers, offpressers, sleeve hangers	53	48	45
Pocket makers	44	40	38
Steam machine pressers, choppers, machine edge basters, buttonhole makers, pocket tackers, joiners, second operators, lining makers, shapers	35	31½	30
Sleeve makers, lapel makers, armhole basters, coat finishers, button sewers, general hands, canvas makers, canvas basters, underpressers	30	27	25½
Sleeve lining tackers, sleeve lining sewers, undercollar makers, pocket closers, basting pullers, buttonhole tackers, cleaners, size ticket sewers, brushers, apprentices—			
1st 6 months	17	15	14
2nd 6 months	19	17	16
3rd 6 months	23	21	20
4th 6 months	27	24	23
After 2 years	30	27	25½

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Quebec.—The Order in Council approving the agreement for this industry governs conditions throughout the Province in the production, for women and girls over 14 years, of cloaks, coats, suits and of woollen skirts (Labour Gazette, October, 1937). The hours are 40 per week.

The following minimum wage rates apply to these occupations:—

Class	Wages per hour
	cents
Fully skilled cutters	80
Semi-skilled cutters	55
Trimmers	60
Fur tailors	65
Assistant fur tailors	44
Button sewers, general hands and examiners	34

In the following crafts, work may be done on a piece work or time work basis, but in either case the following minimum wage rates will apply:—

Class	Wages per hour
	cents
Skilled operators (male)	80
Skilled operators (female)	64
Section operators (male or female)	80
Top pressers	80
Machine pressers	80
Under pressers	75
Piece pressers	45
Lining makers	42
Finishers	42
Skirt makers	42
Machine basters, hand basters and special machine operators	44
Semi-skilled operators (male)	55
Semi-skilled operators (female)	49½

The Joint Committee may determine a special rate for employees whose production is under normal.

Apprentices are limited to 5 per cent of the number of those employed in an establishment. Apprentice operators, pressers and cutters to start at $7 per week, with advances every six months to a minimum of $22 at the end of three years.

Dress Cutters, Province of Quebec.—The obligatory agreement for this trade (Labour Gazette, October, 1936), covers throughout the province of Quebec, the cutting departments of manufacturers, contractors, jobbers and retailers engaged in the production of women's and misses' dresses, dress ensembles, blouses, etc., and all separate skirts not included in the cloakmakers agreement, but does not include smocks, aprons, uniforms, etc. Hours are limited to 44 per week. Minimum weekly wage rates: cutters $30, choppers $20, apprentices $15. The number of apprentices is limited to 20 per cent of total employees.

Women's and Children's Millinery Industry, Montreal and District.—The agreement approved by Order in Council for this industry (Labour Gazette, August, 1935, March, 1936 and June, 1937) covers the Island of Montreal and an area within a distance of 50 miles from its limits. Hours are 40 per week. Wages per week for qualified operators are: hand blockers $32; straw operators, fabric operators, blockers and cutters $29; drapers $20, draper-trimmers $17, trimmers $15. Workers not yet qualified may be paid at rates fixed by the Joint Committee until they are qualified, but not more than 25 per cent of employees in a certain class of work in any establishment may be paid at less than the above minimum rates.

Printing Trades, Quebec and Chicoutimi.—The Order in Council extending an agreement as to wages and working conditions in the printing trades in the judicial districts of Quebec, Beauce and Montmagny (Labour Gazette, November, 1935) provides for a 48-hour week for day work and a 45-hour week for night work. Minimum wage rates in the judicial district of Quebec for journeymen typographers, pressmen, stereotypers and bookbinders: $25 per week for day work and $27 for night work. In the judicial districts of Beauce and Montmagny these rates may be reduced 15 per cent.

For the judicial districts of Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, Roberval and Charlevoix-Saguenay, the Order in Council (Labour Gazette, November, 1936) provides for a 40-hour week. The minimum wage rate for journeymen typographers, pressmen, bookbinders and stereotypers is 52 cents per hour, with a 10 per cent reduction on this rate for work in municipalities of a population of less than 2,000.

Printing Trades, Montreal and District.—The Orders in Council covering the printing trades with the exception of work on daily newspapers and certain work in job offices (duplicating, etc.), in Montreal and district, which were summarized in the Labour Gazette, June and December, 1936, and November, 1937, include in their jurisdiction the Island of Montreal and the area within 100 miles of its limits. It is divided into four zones, of which Zone I comprises the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of its limits, Zone II the municipalities of Three Rivers, Sherbrooke, Sorel, St. Hyacinthe, Valleyfield, Joliette, Granby, Saint Jean d'Iberville, Laprairie, St. Jerome and within 2 miles of their limits, Zone III

the remainder of the area, and Zone IV is made up of establishments owning and printing a weekly or semi-weekly newspaper in the territory comprising Zones II and III. The hours are 48 per week. Minimum weekly wage rates are shown in the accompanying table.

SCHEDULE OF MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, MONTREAL DISTRICT

—	Zone I	Zone II	Zone III	Zone IV
	$	$	$	$
Journeymen compositors..	31.20	26.52	24.96	23.87
Journeymen machine operators	31.20	26.52	24.96	23.87
Apprentice compositors...	7.68–23.52	6.53–19.99	6.14–18.82	5.88–17.99
Platen pressmen and multi-copying machine operators—				
Journeymen pressmen..	25 92	22 03	20 74	19 89
Feeders	14.88	12.65	11.90	11.39
Apprentices	7.68–14.88	6.53–12.65	6.14–11.90	5.88–11.39
Cylinder Presses—				
Journeymen	31.20	26.52	24.96	23.87
Assistant	25.92	22.03	20.74	19.83
Feeders (smaller machines)	18.24	15.50	14.59	13.95
Feeders (larger machines)	21.60	18.36	17.28	16.52
Two Colour, Perfecting and Rotary Presses—				
Journeymen	33.60	28.56	26.88	25.70
Assistants	25.92	22.03	20.73	19.83
Feeders	21.60	18.36	17.28	16.52
Helpers	14.88	12.65	11.90	11.39
All pressmen apprentices except those on platen presses	7.68–18.24	6.53–15.50	6.14–14.59	5.88–13.95
Bookbinders (journeymen)—				
Men	31.20	26.52	24.96	23.87
Women	12.50	10.63	10.00	9.57
Apprentices (men)	7.68–23.52	6.53–19.99	6.14–18.82	5.88–17.99
Apprentices (women)...	7.00–12.50	5.95–10.63	5.60–10.00	5.36–9.57
Pressmen (Lithograph)—				
Offset presses (smaller size)—				
Journeymen	25.92	22.03	20.74	19.83
Feeders and helpers..	14.88	12.65	11.90	11.39
Offset presses (larger size)—				
Journeymen	31.20	26.52	24.96	23.87
Feeders and helpers..	14.88	12.65	11.90	11.39
Apprentices	7.68–14.88	6.53–12.65	6.14–11.90	5.88–11.39
Transferers (Lithograph)—				
Journeymen transferers and photolith plate makers	31.20	26.52	24.96	23.87
Apprentices	7.68–23.52	6.63–19.99	6.14–18.82	5.88–17.99

Furniture Industry, Province of Quebec.—The Order in Council making obligatory the agreement in this industry throughout the province is summarized in the Labour Gazette, December, 1937. The province is divided into four zones: zone I is the Island of Montreal and within 15 miles of it; zone II, municipalities of a population of 3,000 or more in the rest of the province except the county of Chicoutimi and establishmens with 50 workers or less in any part of the province outside of zone I; zone III is the rest of the province; zone IV covers the manufacture of summer furniture made of wood assembled by nuts and bolts and using textiles in their manufacture. The latest agreement (Labour Gazette, December, 1937) provides for certain increased wages in November and further increases from January 1, 1938. Hours are limited to 55 per week except for shippers, maintenance and repair men.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN THE FURNITURE INDUSTRY FROM JANUARY 1, 1938

—	Zone I	Zone II	Zones III and IV
	cents	cents	cents
10% of employees	45	40	36
A further 10% of employees.	40	35	30
" 60% " ..	35	30	25
" 7% " ..	28	25	20
" 7% " ..	22	20	16
Remaining 6% " ..	18	15	12

Until May 31, 1938, female employees, although included in the general schedule in effect before December 31, 1937, are to be paid at least the following minimum rates: in Montreal and the Island of Montreal and within 10 miles of it, 14½ cents per hour during first year, 19 cents during second year, 23 cents after two years; in the rest of the province, 12½ cents during first year, 17 cents during second year and 21 cents after two years. From June 1, 1938, female workers to receive the same wage rates as men for the same work, and to be included in the general wage schedule shown above.

Aluminum Smelting Industry.—This industry, consisting of plants at Arvida and Shawinigan Falls only, is governed by an agreement for each of the two plants (Labour Gazette, November, 1937) and provides as regular hours for an 8 hour day, averaged over the regular working days of each calendar month.

Minimum hourly wage rates for a few of the many classes of work at Arvida; bricklayers 75 cents, machinists 65 cents, mechanics (general maintenance) 60 cents, millwrights 60 cents, millwrights' assistants 50 cents, electricians 60 cents, pipefitters 55 cents, carpenters 55 cents, head potmen's assistants 55 cents, pot-

men 49 cents, carbon changers 51 cents, cranemen 47 cents, analysts from 35 cents during first year to 45 cents during third year, construction labourers 40 cents, general labourers 45 cents.

Minimum hourly wage rates for a few classes at work at Shawinigan Falls: head potmen's helper 54 cents, potmen 48 cents, tapper 52 cents, cranemen 48 cents, wire drawer 48 cents, pourer, catcher, electrician and millwright 46 cents, labourer and sweeper 40 cents.

Ornamental Iron and Bronze Industry (Shop Work), Quebec and Montreal Districts.—In the city of Quebec and neighbouring counties (Labour Gazette, December, 1937), hours are limited to 50 per week. Minimum hourly wage rates for this district are 50 cents for mechanics, 40 cents for adjusters and 30 cents for helpers in the city of Quebec and Levis and within 10 miles of their limits and in Thetford Mines; in the rest of the district, 42½ cents for mechanics, 34 cents for adjusters and 25½ cents for helpers.

In the Island of Montreal and neighbouring counties (Labour Gazette, August and December, 1937), hours are limited to 44 per week. Minimum hourly wage rates for this district are 66 cents for mechanics, 55 cents for fitters and 45 cents for helpers.

Granite, Marble and Stone Industry, Province of Quebec.—The agreement for this industry includes both quarrying and cutting throughout the Province (Labour Gazette, June and September, 1937).

Maximum hours are: for granite cutting, a 45 hour week for granite cutters, 44 hours for blacksmiths working in granite cutting plants, 50 hours for blacksmiths in quarries, all other trades including surface machine operators and quarrymen, 50 hours per week; for marble cutters, stone cutters and their apprentices, a 44 hour week; for all others engaged in the marble and stone cutting industry, 55 hours per week.

Minimum hourly wage rates for certain classes of work in the granite industry: granite cutters 70 cents in the cities of Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers and Sherbrooke and 60 cents in the rest of the province; blacksmiths, machine polishers, surface machine operators in the granite industry 50 cents, carborundum machine operators, crane operators in granite industry 45 cents, granite quarrymen 40 cents, labourers 30 cents.

Certain minimum hourly wage rates in the marble industry: marble cutters 60 cents, apprentice cutters from 25 to 50 cents, carborundum machine operators 50 cents (apprentices 35 to 45 cents), millwrights 40 cents, sawyermen and cranemen 40 cents, hand polishers 35 cents.

Certain minimum hourly wage rates in the stone industry: stone cutters 60 cents, apprentice cutters 20 to 50 cents, planermen 45 cents, apprentice planermen 35 and 40 cents, carborundum machine operators 40 cents, stone turners 45 cents, sawyermen 40 cents, cranemen 40 cents, helpers 30 cents.

Stevedoring, Montreal and Sorel.—At Montreal (Labour Gazette, June, 1937) an agreement covers longshoremen, checkers and coopers loading and unloading vessels engaged in inland and coastal navigation except the handling of grain and provides for wage rates of 45 cents per hour for day work, 46 cents for evening work and 48 cents for night work. At Sorel (Labour Gazette, August, 1937), all longshoremen work is included in the agreement which provides for the following hourly wage rates: for loading grain 50 cents for day work, 60 cents for evening work and 70 cents for night work; for unloading grain out of lake and ocean steamers into the elevator 45 cents for day work, 48 cents for evening work and 55 cents for night work; for handling dynamite 60 cents; for general cargo 50 cents. Both ocean and inland and coastal navigation are included in the Sorel agreement.

Taxicab Service and Trucking, Sorel.—The obligatory agreement for these workers in the city of Sorel (Labour Gazette, August, 1937) provides for a maximum of 10 hours work per day, 60 per week, with no work for truck drivers on Sundays or holidays. Taxi drivers to be paid 25 per cent of money taken in, and truck drivers 40 cents per hour, with a minimum of $15 per week for both, whatever the hours worked. The minimum weekly wage for private chauffeurs is $18.

Office and Clerical Work (Offices and Shops), Jonquière, Kenogami, St. Joseph d'Alma and Arvida.—Male clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers, etc., employed in financial, industrial and commercial establishments in these four towns of the Lake St. John and Chicoutimi districts are under an obligatory agreement which provides for a 44 hour week, except in retail stores where 63 hours is permitted and in restaurants. Minimum weekly wage rates in all except retail stores include

$45 for manager, $37.50 for assistant manager, $35 for accountants; clerks, stenographers and typists from $10 to $22 during first four years and $25 after four years in financial and industrial establishments and municipal service, from $7 to $18 during first four years and $22 after four years in commercial establishments (other than retail). Minimum weekly wage rates in retail commercial establishments: $35 for manager, $25 for accountant, bookkeeper and cashier, from $7 to $22 for salesmen (male) during first six years and $30 after ten years, from $7 to $15 for delivery workers during first three years and $18 during fourth year. (Labour Gazette, December, 1937.)

Blacksmithing.—An agreement for horseshoers and wheelwrights (Labour Gazette, December, 1937) effective in Victoriaville and the counties of Arthabasca, Nicolet, Richmond Megantic, Wolfe and Drummond provides for qualified workmen a minimum of $12 per week, $2.25 per day; for apprentices $6 per week in first year, $9 during second year.

Shoe Repairing.—Two agreements are in effect by Order in Council. For the Island of Montreal (Labour Gazette, August, 1937) hours are limited to 64 per week, with minimum weekly rates of $12 for finishers and $15 for experienced workmen, except for four winter months when the corresponding rates are $9 and $10. For Victoriaville and vicinity (Labour Gazette, September, 1937), hours are as determined by municipal by-law. Minimum wage rates are $10 per week for finishers and $12 for other experienced workers, except in four winter months when the corresponding rates are $7.50 and $8.

Barbers.—Agreements made obligatory by Orders in Council in the barber or the barber and hairdresser trades cover several districts. The hours vary in the several localities, each agreement specifying the time shops are to be open with periods off for each employee. Piece or job rates for each piece of work in the barbering, hairdressing, manicuring trades, etc., are specified in the agreements. For barbers employed by the week, the agreements specify a minimum weekly wage and in addition provide that barbers receive a certain percentage of their individual receipts above a specified amount taken in during the week. The following minimum wage rates for barbers and hairdressers are payable in the following centres and in their surrounding districts:

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

Locality	Barbers		Female Hairdressers
	Minimum weekly wage	Weekly receipts in excess of which commission of 50 per cent is paid	Minimum weekly wage
	$	$	$
Rivière du Loup	12.00	22.00	.....
Chicoutimi *(a)*	15.00*b*	*b*	12.50
Quebec and Thetford Mines	18.00	30.00	.....
Levis	15.00	25.00	.....
Portneuf County	10.00	20.00	.....
Victoriaville	14.00	25.00	8.00
Shawinigan Falls and Grand' Mère	15.00*c*	25.00	12.50
Three Rivers (d)	15.00*c*	25.00	12.50
Sherbrooke, Richmond, Wolfe, Compton, Frontenac and Stanstead Counties	13.00	20.00	.....
Drummondville	15.00	22.00	12.50
St. Hyacinthe and Granby	13.00	18.00	12.50
Sorel	12.00	.....	8.00
Joliette and l'Assomption	12.00	20.00	10.00
St. Johns, Iberville and Napierville	13.00	20.00	7.00
Montreal	15.00	25.00	.....
St. Jerome' St. Therese de Blainville, Terrebonne, St. Janvier, St. Rose, Shawbridge, New Glasgow, St. Canut, St. Monique, St. Scholastique, St. Sophie de la Corne	12.50	20.00	12.50
Salaberry de Valleyfield	15.00	25.00	.....
Hull	20.00	31.00	.....
Rouyn and Noranda:			
Summer months	15.00	25.00	.....
Winter months	12.00	20.00*e*	.....

(a) Towns of Chicoutimi, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grand-Baie, Jonquière, Kenogami and Ste. Anne de Chicoutimi.

(b) Journeymen barbers $12 during first year, $15 with two years' experience, plus 10 per cent of gross receipts.

(c) Or $18 without commission.

(d) And Cap de la Madeleine, Pointe du Lac, Yamachiche, Louiseville, Champlain, Bastican and St. Anne de la Pérade.

(e) 65 per cent of receipts over this amount.

Building Trades.—The agreements in the building trades in various sections of the province, which have been made obligatory by Orders in Council, have been summarized in the Labour Gazette during 1934, 1935, 1936 and 1937. In most cases the agreements cover specified sections of the province, each comprising several counties as well as the principal cities and towns. With the exception of six rural counties in or adjoining the Gaspé Peninsula and four in the Eastern Township section, the whole province is now covered by building trades agreements. The minimum wage rates for the principal trades, which were in effect at the end of the year 1937 under Orders in Council are shown in the accompanying table.

The agreements in many cases also specify minimum weekly rates, lower than the standard hourly rates, for workmen permanently employed on maintenance work for religious, charitable or educational institutions, hotels, office buildings and manufacturing or industrial establishments. These weekly rates are not shown in the table. Minimum wage rates for apprentices which are set in many of the agreements are also omitted from this table.

MINIMUM WAGE RATES* FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES APPROVED BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE ACT RESPECTING WORKMEN'S WAGES (QUEBEC)

TRADES	Chicoutimi and Lake St. John district			Quebec and neighbouring counties			Arthabasca County		Sherbrooke and neighbouring counties		Three Rivers and neighbouring counties		Drummond County		Saint-Hyacinthe	Sorel	Joliette and Montcalm Counties		Island of Montreal and neighbouring counties			
	(a)	Rest of the district except County of Saguenay	County of Saguenay	Cities of Quebec and Levis (b)	Thetford Mines	Rest of the district	Victoriaville and municipalities over 2,000	Rest of the district	Sherbrooke and municipalities of 5,000 or more	Rest of the district	Three Rivers and municipalities of 8,000 or more	Rest of the district	Drummondville and municipalities of 2,000 or more	Rest of the district	County	City	Joliette and municipalities of 4,000 or more	Rest of the district except Hull district	Island of Montreal	Rest of the district except Hull district	Hull district—municipalities of 5,000 or more	Rest of Hull district
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Bricklayers and masons	.70	.55	.70	.75	.60	.50	.50	.45	.60	.50	.70	.70	.55	.45	.55	.55	.60	.50	.80	.64	.90	.60
Carpenters and joiners	.50	.40	.40-.50	.55	.50	.40	.35	.30	.50	.40	.55	.35	.45	.35	.40	.50	.50	.40	.70	.56	.65	.50
Cement finishers	.50	.40	.45-.50	.55	.40	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	.35	.40	.30	.50	.50	.40	.30	.55	.44	.....	.....
Electricians	.50	.50	.50-.60	.50	.40	.40	.35	.30	.50	.40	.....	.....	.50	.40	.45	.50	.45	.45	.75	.60	.70	.60
Enginemen—steam	.50-.70	.40-.55	.55	.55	.45	.40	.35	.30	.60	.40	.65	.40	.35	.25	.45	.55	.45	.35	.55-.60	.44-.48	.....	.....
Enginemen—gas or electric	.45-.50	.35-.40	.30-.45	.55	.45	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.50	.40	.....	.....
Ironworkers—ornamental																						
Erectors	.50	.40	.....	.50	.50	.42½	.....	.....	.50	.....	.....	.....	.40	.30	.40	.50	.50	.40	.66	.66	.....	.....
Helpers	.....	.....	.....	.30	.30	.25½	.....	.....	.35	.....	.....	.....	.35	.25	.35	.35	.40	.30	.45	.45	.....	.....
Ironworkers—structural	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.65	.....	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75
Labourers	.35	.30	.30	.40	.35	.25	.25	.20	.30	.25	.35	.25	.30	.20	.35	.35	.30	.25	.40	.32	.40	.30
Lathers—metal	.45	.35	.....	.55	.50	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.35	.35	.25	.45	.45	.40	.30	.75	.60	.....	.....
Lathers—wood	.45	.35	.....	.50	.45	.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.35	.35	.25	.45	.45	.40	.30	.55	.44	.....	.....
Marble setters	.50	.45	.....	.55	.40	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.30	.40	.50	.50	.40	.80	.64	.....	.....
Mortar makers, etc	.40	.....	.....	.40	.35	.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.40	.30	.....	.....	.....	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.45	.35
Painters	.50	.40	.40-.50	.50	.40	.35	.30	.25	.45	.35	.45	.45	.40	.30	.40	.45	.35	.30	.66	.53	.65	.50
Plasterers	.70	.55	.....	.75	.60	.50	.50	.45	.60	.50	.70	.70	.50	.40	.55	.60	.60	.50	.80	.64	.70	.60
Plumbers and steamfitters	.50	.40	.40-.50	.50	.40	.40	.35	.30	.50	.40	.50	.50	.50	.40	.40	.50	.45	.45	.75	.60	.85	.85
Roofers—composition	.50	.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.55	.....	.....	.....	.35	.25	.40	.50	.45	.45	.50	.40	.....	.....
Sheet metal workers	.....	.....	.....	.50	.40	.40	.35	.30	.55	.40	.50	.50	.40	.30	.40	.50	.45	.45	.65	.52	.....	.....
Terrazzo layers	.55	.45	.....	.55	.40	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.40	.40	.30	.40	.50	.40	.30	.60	.48	.....	.....
Tile setters	.55	.45	.....	.55	.40	.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	.40	.40	.30	.40	.50	.40	.30	.70	.56	.....	.....

* Urban wage rates are usually payable in rural sections on contracts exceeding specified amounts.

(a) The municipalities of Chicoutimi, Jonquière, Kenogami, Saint Joseph d'Alma, Rivière du Moulin, Ville Racine, Ile Maligne, River Bend, Arvida, Bagotville, Port Alfred, Grande Baie, Desbiens Mills and within a radius of two miles of their limits.

(b) And municipalities of 5,000 or more.

Ontario

The Industrial Standards Act

The Industrial Standards Act of Ontario, the text of which was printed in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments in the issue of May, 1936, page 410, and May, 1937, page 505, provides that the Minister of Labour for Ontario may, upon petition of representatives of employees or employers in any industry, convene or authorize an officer to convene a conference or series of conferences of employees and employers in the industry, in any zone or zones to investigate the conditions of labour and practices in such industry and to negotiate standard rates of wages and hours of labour. The employees and employers in attendance may formulate and agree upon a schedule of wages and hours of labour for all or any class of employees in such industry or district. If, in the opinion of the Minister, a schedule of wages and hours for any industry is agreed upon in writing by a proper and sufficient representation of employees and of employers, he may approve of it, and upon his recommendation, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may declare such schedule to be in force "during pleasure" or for the period, not exceeding twelve months, stipulated in the schedule, and thereupon such schedule is binding upon every employee or employer in such industry in the whole or any part of the Province designated by the Minister and is published in *The Ontario Gazette*. The Industry and Labour Board has authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and of the regulations and schedules. The following is a summary of the wage rates in effect under these Orders in Council at the end of the year 1937. Certain other schedules, which were shown in last year's report (No. 20), were in effect during part of 1937 but had expired before the end of the year and were not renewed. They are not therefore shown this year.

Logging Industry.—Schedules of wages for this industry were made effective by Orders in Council in four districts in 1937, namely the Massey Zone (vicinity of Sudbury), Timmins Zone, Port Arthur Zone and the Rainy River Zone (Labour Gazette, June and December, 1937, and January, 1938). For those working on a time rate basis, the minimum monthly rate for cookees and kitchen staff is $40 per month for the Massey, Timmins and Port Arthur zones and $42.50 for the Rainy River zone; for general bushmen the minimum is $42.50 and for loaders $45, in all four zones; the minimum rates for teamsters are $50 to $55 in all four zones; for river drivers, the rate is $2.60 per day except in the Rainy River zone where it is $3. Free board and lodging must be provided by employers to all workers employed on the time rate basis. For those employed on piece rates, the prices are set in all zones and the maximum amount which the employers may charge each employee working on piecework for his board is 85 cents per day in the Timmins, Port Arthur and Rainy River zones and 75 cents in the Massey zone.

Baking Industry.—One schedule is in effect (Labour Gazette, January, 1938), which provides for the city of Ottawa and immediately adjacent area a 56 hour week, with the following minimum weekly rates: $23 for cake makers, doughmakers, machine operators, bench hands and ovenmen; $20 for salesmen, drivers and checkers, $14 to $20 for helpers.

Brewing Industry, Province of Ontario.—A schedule is in effect throughout the Province (Labour Gazette, July, 1935, and September, 1936), and provides for a regular working week, between April 1, and September 30, of 50 hours, except transport drivers whose week is 54 hours. Between October 1, and March 31, the regular working week is 45 hours. Minimum weekly wage rates are: coopers $30; truck drivers $25; helpers $22.50; bottlers operating machines $24.50; other bottlers $22.50; watchmen, fermenting room and cold storage, brew house, washhouse $24.50.

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing, Province of Ontario.—The schedule which regulates this industry throughout the province (Labour Gazette, October, 1936), applies to the manufacture of men's, boys' and youths' pants, coats, vests and suits, etc., except work shirts, overalls, mackinaw coats, etc., and except clothing for infants and children up to the age of 6 years. Regular hours are limited to 44 per week.

Employees of "stock manufacturers" are divided by classes, as follows: Class A, skilled cutter and head operator; class B, finish presser; class C, pocket operator and front pocket and back pocket maker on pants; class D, skilled trimmer, edge taper, 1st operator on vests and 2nd operator on vests; class E, shaper and leg and bottom presser on pants; class F, seamer on pants, top stitcher on pants, lining maker on pants, waistband maker on pants, fitter, under-baster, top collar baster and finish presser on vests; class G, lining maker, edge stitcher, joiner and pocket tacker, shoulder joiner, general operator, gorge sewer, fitter on vests, top presser on pants and chopper; class H, edge presser, edge baster by hand, lining baster, facing baster by hand, collar setter, and examining brusher; class I, shoulder and undercollar baster, alteration tailor, seam presser, under presser and back presser on vests, pocket maker and outside seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and lining sewer and stitcher on boys' shorts, longs and bloomers; class J, sleeve maker and separator of coats; class K, buttonhole maker (machine), edge baster (machine), fitter on pants, trim-

ming maker on pants, seam presser on pants, separator of vests and ticket pocket maker; class L, facing and bottom tacker, special machine operator, lapel and collar padder, facing baster (machine), armhole serger, lining and back maker on vests, operator on vests, baster on vests and separator of pants; class M, canvas baster (machine), special machine operator on pants, buttonhole maker (hand), canvas baster (hand), finisher and button sewer; class N, bottom trimmer on pants, thread marker, canvas maker (machine), buttonhole tacker, binder, cleaner and basting puller, pocket and piecer on vests, general helper and busheller on pants.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN ESTABLISHMENTS OF "STOCK MANUFACTURERS"

Class	Toronto and neighbouring counties*	Rest of Province
	cents	cents
Class A	70	61·25
" B	65	56·9
" C	62	54·25
" D	61·5	53·8
" E	60	52·5
" F	57	49·9
" G	50	43·75
" H	45	39·4
" I	41	35·9
" J	37	32·4
" K	35	30·6
" L	33	28·9
" M	31	27·1
" N	28·5	24·9

*Counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth

Employees of "odd pants manufacturers" are divided by classes as follows: class A, skilled cutter; class B, front and back pocket maker, trimmer, lining stitcher, leg presser and top presser; class C, lining sewer and seamer; class D, pocket maker on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers and lining sewer and stitcher on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers; class E, chopper for odd pants; Class F, fitter, underpresser, trimming maker, buttonhole maker and seamer on boys' longs, shorts and bloomers; class G, fly maker, pocket serger, tacker, button sewer, loop maker, finisher, examiner, cleaner and buttonhole tacker.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES FOR EMPLOYEES OF "ODD PANTS MANUFACTURERS"

Class	Toronto and neighbouring counties*	Rest of Province
	cents	cents
Class A	68	59·5
" B	50	43·75
" C	43	37·6
" D	41	35·9
" E	40	35·0
" F	33	28·9
" G	28·5	24·9

*Counties of Ontario, York, Peel, Halton and Wentworth

Any employer may submit to the advisory board the name of any employee who has less than the average skill and ability, and the board may set a special wage rate for such employee for a defined period. In the case of employees performing more than one operation they are to receive the wage rate for the highest classification of work they perform, unless a special rate is fixed by the advisory board.

Women's Cloak and Suit Industry, Province of Ontario.—The schedule made binding by Order in Council under the Act for the women's cloak and suit industry, that is the manufacture, for females, of cloaks, coats or suits and of woollen skirts of specified weight was summarized in the Labour Gazette, February, 1937, and February, 1938. The terms of this schedule relating to working hours and minimum wage rates are the same as in the agreement which is in effect in the Province of Quebec and is summarized above under the Workmen's Wages Act, except that the provisions relating to apprentices are not in the Ontario schedule, and except that the Board set up under the Industrial Standards Act is to determine rates for handicapped workers.

Millinery Workers, Province of Ontario.—The manufacture of millinery throughout the province is governed by this schedule, as noted in the Labour Gazette, November, 1936. Retail custom millinery is exempt from the provisions.

Minimum wage rates per week in Toronto and within 50 miles of its limits: class A (hand blockers) $32, class B (blockers, pouncers and buffers, operators, cutters) $29, class C (drapers) $19, class D (trimmers and preparers) $15. For establishments situated more than 50 miles from the limits of the city of Toronto, these minimum rates may be reduced by 12½ per cent. A special wage rate may be fixed by the Advisory Board for any employee whose skill and ability is found by the Board to be below the average. The Board may also fix a special wage rate for any employee performing more than one operation or who does work partially covered by this schedule and partially not so covered. Hours are 40 per week.

Furniture (Wood) Industry, Province of Ontario.—Under the schedule made binding for this industry for the whole province (Labour Gazette, April, 1937), the manufacture of all wood products known as furniture for houses, offices, schools, churches, theatres, institutions and public buildings, radio cabinets and frames for upholstered goods, is included. The province is divided into two zones: zone B includes the cities of Toronto, London, Woodstock, Kitchener, Guelph, Hamilton, St. Thomas and Stratford

and the areas adjacent to them; Zone A is the rest of the province. Regular hours are limited to 47 per week.

MINIMUM HOURLY WAGE RATES IN FURNITURE (WOOD) INDUSTRY

—	Zone A	Zone B
	cents	cents
Skilled workers	47	49
Semi-skilled workers	37	39
Unskilled workers	32	34
Average for above three classes	37	39
Beginners commencing under 21 years of age*—		
First year	18	18
Second year	21	21
Third year	24	24
Fourth year†	27	27

*The total of these employees may not exceed 20 per cent of the total number of employees in the plant or 25 per cent in case of plants in which more than half of the production consists of wooden chairs.

†After four years' experience such employees must be classed as skilled, semi-skilled or unskilled workers as shown above.

Soft Furniture Industry, Toronto District.—The schedule for this industry (Labour Gazette, November, 1937), covering the entire or partial manufacture or rebuilding or recovering of all forms of upholstered or soft furniture except the making of frames is binding in the Toronto district (the townships of York, East York, North York, Scarboro and Etobicoke). Regular hours are limited to 44 per week. The minimum hourly wage rates are: upholsterers 65 cents; cutters, springers, operators, cushion-fillers, finishers, trimmers 55 cents; labourers 40 cents.

Barbering Trade.—The accompanying table shows minimum wage rates for barbers established by schedules under this Act. The rates there shown are for those employed full time, and in all cases minimum prices which must be charged for each operation are included in the schedule. Special provision of higher proportionate rates are stipulated for barbers working part time.

MINIMUM WEEKLY WAGE RATES FOR BARBERS

Locality	Barbers on straight weekly wages	Barbers on Commission		
		Minimum weekly wage	Weekly receipts in excess of which commission is payable	Percentage of such excess receipts payable
	$	$	$	%
Cornwall	18.00	12.50	19·00*a*	50*a*
Ottawa	25.00	18.00	28.00	60
Kingston	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Pembroke	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Belleville	18.00	12.50	19.00*b*	60*b*
Trenton	18.00	12.50	19.00	60
Peterborough	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Lindsay	18.00	12.50	19.00*a*	50*a*
Oshawa	25.00	15.00	22.00	50
Toronto	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Bracebridge, Gravenhurst and Huntsville	18.00	15.00	22.00	60
Orillia	18.00	13.00	19.00*a*	50*a*
North Bay	25.00	18.00	25.00*c*	50*c*
Barrie	22.00	*e*	*e*	65*e*
St. Catharines, Port Dalhousie, Merritton and Thorold	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Welland	25.00	15.00	22.00	50
Niagara Falls	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Hamilton	25.00	15.00	21.00	60
Collingwood	18.00	13.00	19.00	70
Guelph	18.00	15.00	23.00	50
Brantford	20.00	15.00*d*	20.00*d*	50*d*
Galt, Hespeler and Preston	21.00	20.00	28.00	50
Kitchener and Waterloo	25.00	16.00	23.00	60
Woodstock	18.00	12.50	19.00*b*	60*b*
Owen Sound	18.00	13.00	20.00	70
Stratford	19.00	13.00	19.00*a*	50*a*
St. Thomas	22.00	*e*	*e*	70*e*
London	25.00	15.00	21.50	70
Chatham	25.00	15.00	22.00	60
Sarnia	22.00	*e*	*e*	65*e*
Windsor	20.00	*e*	*e*	60*e*
Essex County except Windsor	18·00	13.00	19.00*a*	50*a*
Sault Ste. Marie	25.00	15.00	22.00*a*	50*a*
Fort William and Port Arthur	22.00	*e*	*e*	65*e*
Fort Frances	27.50	15.00	25.00	70

(*a*) Plus an additional 10 per cent of proceeds in excess of $30.

(*b*) Plus an additional 5 per cent of proceeds in excess of $30.

(*c*) Plus an additional 5 per cent of proceeds in excess of $40.

(*d*) Or 65 per cent of proceeds.

(*e*) Those employed full time on commission must be paid 65 per cent (70 per cent in St. Thomas) of the receipts taken in, with no minimum weekly rate stipulated.

BUILDING TRADES.—Schedules governing wage rates and hours in the building trades in various localities, which are in force under the Act, have been summarized in the LABOUR GAZETTE during 1935, 1936 and 1937. The schedules apply to the immediately surrounding district as well as to the city named. The wage rates and hours for journeymen stated in these Orders are given in the accompanying table. (Apprentices are to be employed according to the conditions of the Ontario Apprenticeship Act.)

MINIMUM WAGE RATES AND MAXIMUM HOURS FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES, IN EFFECT BY ORDERS IN COUNCIL UNDER THE INDUSTRIAL STANDARDS ACT OF ONTARIO

Trades	Ottawa		Cornwall		Kingston		Pembroke		Toronto		Hamilton		Kitchener		London		Windsor		Sault Ste. Marie		Port Arthur and Fort William		Timmins	
	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week	Wages per hour	Hours per week
	$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$		$	
Bricklayers and stonemasons	.85	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90	40	.....	.....	80	44	.....	.....	1.15	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpenters and joiners	.80	44	.65	44	.80	44	.45	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	48	.....	.....	1.00	40	.75	48	.....	.....	.67	55
Electrical workers	.70	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.80	44	1.15	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Labourers (building)	.40	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.50	48	.....	.....	.40	48	.....	.....	.50	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathers—metal	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lathers—wood	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters—spray	.80	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.85	40	.85	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Painters, paperhangers, glaziers	.65	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.75	40	.65	44	.50	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers	.80	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90	40	.....	.....	.80	44	.....	.....	.90	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plasterers' labourers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plumbers—journeymen	.83 (a)	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.90	40	.80	40	.....	.....	.80	40	1.00	40	.....	.....	.90	40	.....	.....
Plumbers—fifth year junior mechanics	.55 (a)	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.60	40	.53	40	.....	.....	.53	40	.67	40	.....	.....	.60	40		

(a) Union agreement from September 1, 1937, provides for journeymen 85 cents per hour until December 31, 1937, and 90 cents thereafter, and for fifth year junior mechanics corresponding rates of 57 and 60 cents.

Saskatchewan

Industrial Standards Act

This Act is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario which is noted above. The Saskatchewan Act was summarized in the Labour Gazette, June, 1937, page 635. The following schedules have been made binding under this Act:—

Sign Painting, Moose Jaw.—A schedule for sign painters at Moose Jaw (Labour Gazette, January, 1938), provides for a 44 hour week and a minimum wage for experienced sign painters of 65 cents per hour or 42 per cent of the amount taken in at the job prices specified in the agreement, whichever is greater; sign shop helpers to be paid a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour.

Shoemaking and Repairing, Regina.—For the city of Regina a schedule in effect (Labour Gazette, November, 1937), provides for a 52 hour week with a minimum wage of $16 per week or payment according to a specified minimum scale of piece work, whichever is greater; apprentices from $8 during first six months to $13.50 during second year.

Barbers and Hairdressers.—Schedules governing barbers in four cities and beauty parlours employees in three cities were made binding during 1937. In all cases the minimum weekly wage is either the stated minimum rate or a percentage of the proceeds taken in by the barber or beauty parlour employees, whichever is greater. Minimum wages for barbers: at Moose Jaw either $15.70 for a 57 hour week or 60 per cent of proceeds; at Regina, either $16 per week or 60 per cent of proceeds; at Weyburn, either $16 per week or 65 per cent of proceeds; at Swift Current either $15.70 for a 57 hour week or payment by stipulated piece rates. Minimum wages for hairdressers and other beauty parlour employees: at Moose Jaw, $13 or 50 per cent of proceeds, with a 45 hour week; at Weyburn, either $13 or 50 per cent of proceeds, with a 48 hour week; at Swift Current, either $13 or payment by certain stipulated piece rates, with a 50 hour week.

Building Trades.—Four schedules are in effect, as follows:—

	Minimum hourly wages	Hours per week
	$	
Carpenters, Regina	.75	44
Electrical workers, Regina	.80	44
Carpenters, Moose Jaw	.70	44
Plumbers, Saskatoon	1.00	40

Alberta

Industrial Standards Act

This Act is similar to the Industrial Standards Act of Ontario which is noted above. The text of the Act was published in the Labour Gazette, June, 1935, page 534, with amendments noted in the issues of June, 1936, page 501 and June, 1937, page 640. The following notes give information as to schedules of wages and hours in effect at the end of 1937. Certain other schedules were effective in 1936 and part of 1937, but expired before the end of the year and were not renewed. These were, therefore, shown in last year's report (No. 20) but are omitted here.

Baking Trade, Edmonton and Calgary.—Schedules were in effect in Edmonton and Calgary at the end of the year (Labour Gazette, June and December, 1937). At Edmonton, the minimum weekly wage is: for doughmen, ovenmen and bench hands $23; helpers, shippers and packers $17; wrappers $12.50; apprentices from $8 for first three months to $16 for third year; salesmen $16.50 for first three months' experience, $21 thereafter; a 54 hour week for all outside work. At Calgary, the minimum rates are: doughmen, ovenmen and benchhands $23, helpers $17, apprentices from $8 for first three months to $15 for third year. A 54 hour week is also in effect in Calgary.

Creosoting, Calgary.—At Calgary a schedule is in effect (Labour Gazette, September, 1937) establishing a regular week of 48 hours in creosoting plants, except for checkers, foremen and watchmen who may work a 54 hour week. Minimum wage rates are set on a piece rate scale for stacking and loading ties, and a minimum of 40 cents per hour for all hourly workers.

Taxi Driving, Edmonton.—A schedule is in effect at Edmonton (Labour Gazette, July, 1937), setting a maximum of a 6 day week, 12 hours per day to be worked consecutively except for a one hour rest period. Minimum wage rates are $12.50 per week guaranteed plus 25 per cent commission on all proceeds over $50, from April 1 to September 30; $15 per week plus 25 per cent commission on all proceeds over $60, between October 1 and March 31.

Building Trades.—Two building trades are affected by schedules in Calgary and two in Edmonton as shown in the accompanying table.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOUR FOR CERTAIN BUILDING TRADES IN ALBERTA

—	Minimum wages per hour	Hours per week
	cents	
Tile, marble and terrazzo layers, Edmonton:—		
Marble masons, tile layers, terrazzo, mosaic and cold mastic workers	1.00	44
Wall machine workers	70	44
Helpers and floor machine workers	60	44
Labourers	50	44
Lathers; Edmonton:—		
Metal furring and tied on lath work	90	44
Wood lath	*	.....
Nailed on metal and patch work	50–75	44
Lathers (wood and metal); Calgary:—		
Metal furring and tied on lath work	90	40
Nailed on wood furring, (wood lath, etc.)	75	40
Plumbers; Calgary	95	40

*$ 3.75 per thousand.

Per. R. copy.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, CANADA

HON. NORMAN McL. ROGERS, Minister W. M. DICKSON, Deputy Minister

PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES 1937

Issued as a Supplement to THE LABOUR GAZETTE
JANUARY, 1938

LIBRARY
MAR 23 1938
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

OTTAWA
J. O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1938

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page
Introductory		3
The Movement of Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Canada during 1937		3
Chart—Changes in the cost of living in Canada since 1914		4
Table I.—Changes in the cost of living in Canada		4
Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1937		5
Table	II.—Cost per week of a family budget of staple foods, etc., Canada	6
	III.—Cost per week of foods, fuel and rent, Canada and provinces	8
	IV.—Wholesale prices of certain commodities	9
	V.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada by groups according to chief component materials	10
	VI.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada by groups according to purpose	11
	VII.—Index number of wholesale prices in Canada by groups according to origin	12
Prices in Great Britain and other countries		13
Table	VIII.—Index numbers of retail prices in Canada and other countries	14
	IX.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in Canada and other countries	15
	X.—Index numbers of cost of living in Great Britain	16
	XI.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in Great Britain	16
	XII.—Index numbers of cost of living in France	17
	XIII.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in France	17
	XIV.—Index numbers of cost of living in Germany	18
	XV.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in Germany	18
	XVI.—Index numbers of retail prices in South Africa	19
	XVII.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in Australia	19
	XVIII.—Index numbers of cost of living in New Zealand	20
	XIX.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in New Zealand	20
	XX.—Index numbers of cost of living in India	21
	XXI.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in India	21
	XXII.—Index numbers of cost of living in United States	22
	XXIII.—Index numbers of wholesale prices in United States	23

PRICES IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES DURING 1937*

Wholesale prices index numbers advanced generally during the first half of 1937, continuing a movement which commenced about the middle of 1936. During the last half of 1937 the indexes in most countries recorded declines. The movement during the year was influenced substantially by price changes in grains, non-ferrous metals and other raw materials. From the beginning of the year until the high point was reached the largest increases occurred in France, Italy, and Japan, being 26 per cent, 16 per cent and 15 per cent respectively. In Canada, Belgium, Great Britain, Netherlands and India the increases were from 8 to 10 per cent. In the United States the official index was 4 per cent higher and in Germany 2 per cent. The upward trend in 1936 and 1937 followed a period of relative stability after the advance from the low levels of 1933 except in those countries which remained on a gold basis. In these the recovery in prices did not commence until 1935 becoming more pronounced following devaluation in 1936. The cost of living in the principal countries was upward during 1937 continuing the trend toward higher levels which developed in most cases in 1933 following the recovery in wholesale price levels.

The Movement of Retail Prices and Cost of Living in Canada during 1937

Table I brings down to the end of 1937 the index number of changes in the cost of living in Canada, based on prices in 1913 as 100, and shows the percentage changes in the principal groups of expenditure for workingmen's families in cities since 1913. The figures for food are calculated from the cost of the food group in the weekly family budget. For the fuel and light group each month the index number is calculated from the cost of coal, wood, coal oil, gas and electricity, the figures for the last two being weighted according to population, as differences in rates in the various cities are greater in these items than in the others. An index number for rent is calculated for each city from the rates for six-roomed houses with modern conveniences, the Dominion average being weighted according to population in each city. The index numbers for clothing and sundries were calculated from the prices and costs of the various items from 1913 to 1926, weighted according to the importance of each item in workingmen's family expenditure, and have been brought down to date each month from data compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The movement of the index was irregularly upward during 1937 with little change of a seasonal nature, the high point being at the end of the year and the low at the beginning. From December, 1936, to December, 1937, the increase was about 4 per cent. Of the principal groups of family expenditure, foods and rent each advanced about 5 per cent in the twelve months' period while there were also moderate increases in clothing and sundry items. Fuel was slightly lower. Since the recovery in prices began in the summer of 1933 the index number of the cost of living has advanced about 11 per cent, influenced much more in this movement by advances in foods than in the other groups though clothing and rent also showed considerable advance while fuel was slightly lower in this comparison also. In spite of this advance in the cost of living since 1933 the index even at the high point of the recovery period (December, 1937) was still 17 per cent lower than in December, 1929, the figures being 133 and 160 respectively.

The food group in addition to having the greatest weight in the construction of the index number has recorded much greater changes in recent years than any of the other groups. It has, therefore, been the most important factor in the movement of the index number since 1929. From 114 in December, 1936, the index for the group rose gradually during 1937, with minor interruptions, to 120 in December. Of the twenty-nine items included all were higher in cost except two which were unchanged and five which were lower, the only important decrease being in potatoes during the last half of the year. The largest increases were recorded in the cost of meats, butter, bread, flour and rolled oats. Between March, 1933, the low point in many years for the group, and December, 1937, the cost of foods rose 32 per cent. The December figure was, however, still 25 per cent below the level of December, 1929.

In the fuel and light group the movement during 1937 was slight, as in recent years,

*The Dominion Bureau of Statistics issues reports on prices with comprehensive figures, as follows: —weekly, Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices (Canada); monthly, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada): quarterly, Price Movements in other countries; annually, Prices and Price Indexes (Canada and other countries).

CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA SINCE 1914

All Items—Food, Fuel, Rent, Clothing and Sundries. Average Prices in 1913=100

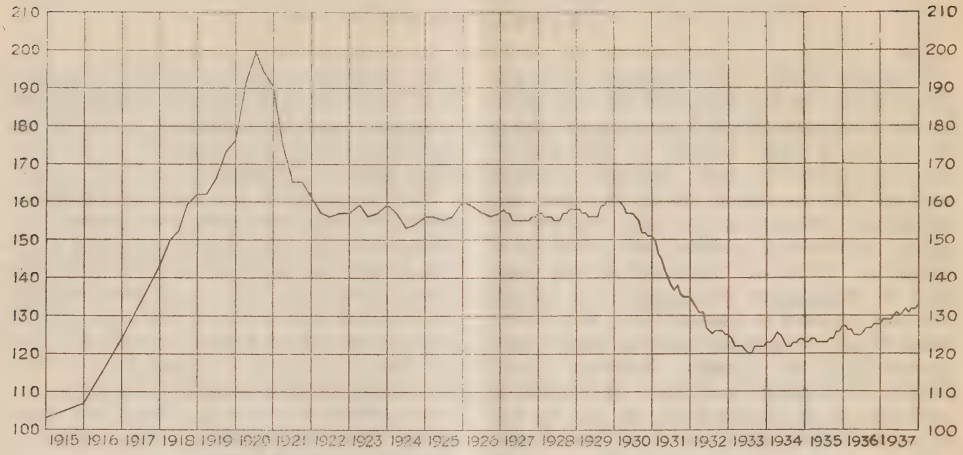


TABLE 1.—CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM 1913 TO 1937*

(Average prices in 1913=100)

—	Food	Fuel and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All items*
Dec. 1914.....	108	98	97	103	100	103
Dec. 1915.....	111	96	94	115	110	107
Dec. 1916.....	138	109	95	136	122	124
Dec. 1917.....	167	125	102	158	134	143
Dec. 1918.....	186	146	111	185	151	162
Dec. 1919.....	201	148	122	210	164	176
Dec. 1920.....	202	200	142	232	173	190
Dec. 1921.....	150	172	150	177	173	161
Dec. 1922.....	142	177	155	162	174	157
Dec. 1923.....	146	172	158	164	171	159
Dec. 1924.....	144	162	158	159	169	156
Mar. 1925.....	146	162	158	160	168	156
June 1925.....	142	159	158	160	168	155
Sept. 1925.....	147	160	158	159	167	156
Dec. 1925.....	157	166	158	159	166	160
Mar. 1926.....	156	166	158	157	166	159
June 1926.....	151	162	156	157	166	157
Sept. 1926.....	149	160	156	157	166	156
Dec. 1926.....	152	162	156	157	166	157
Mar. 1927.....	151	161	156	157	166	157
June 1927.....	148	158	156	154	166	155
Sept. 1927.....	148	158	156	155	166	155
Dec. 1927.....	152	158	156	155	166	157
Mar. 1928.....	149	159	156	155	166	156
June 1928.....	146	158	157	157	166	155
Sept. 1928.....	152	157	157	157	166	157
Dec. 1928.....	154	157	157	157	166	158
Mar. 1929.....	153	158	157	157	166	157
June 1929.....	149	157	158	157	166	156
Sept. 1929.....	159	156	158	156	166	159
Dec. 1929.....	161	157	158	156	166	160
Mar. 1930.....	159	157	158	155	166	159
June 1930.....	151	156	160	155	166	157
Sept. 1930.....	141	156	160	148	165	152
Dec. 1930.....	138	156	160	148	165	151
Mar. 1931.....	124	156	160	141	164	145
June 1931.....	111	153	158	137	164	138
Sept. 1931.....	109	151	158	127	163	136
Dec. 1931.....	107	152	158	127	163	135
Mar. 1932.....	99	151	158	123	162	131
June 1932.....	93	148	147	120	162	126
Sept. 1932.....	95	147	147	116	161	126
Dec. 1932.....	96	145	141	114	161	125
Mar. 1933.....	91	145	141	112	160	122
June 1933.....	93	142	131	107	160	120
Sept. 1933.....	99	141	131	113	156	122
Dec. 1933.....	100	142	129	113	157	123
Mar. 1934.....	109	143	129	113	156	126
June 1934.....	101	141	128	113	156	122
Sept. 1934.....	102	142	128	117	155	123
Dec. 1934.....	103	144	129	115	154	123
Mar. 1935.....	104	143	129	113	155	124
June 1935.....	103	139	131	113	154	123
Sept. 1935.....	105	140	131	113	154	124
Dec. 1935.....	111	141	132	115	154	127
Mar. 1936.....	111	142	132	114	154	126
June 1936.....	106	140	133	114	154	125
Sept. 1936.....	113	140	133	114	153	127
Dec. 1936.....	114	142	135	115	154	128
Jan. 1937.....	115	141	135	115	154	129
Feb. 1937.....	116	141	135	115	154	129
Mar. 1937.....	116	141	135	117	154	129
April 1937.....	116	141	135	117	154	130
May 1937.....	117	139	140	117	154	131
June 1937.....	116	138	140	117	154	130
July 1937.....	117	138	140	118	155	131
Aug. 1937.....	120	138	140	118	155	132
Sept. 1937.....	119	138	140	118	155	131
Oct. 1937.....	119	139	142	118	157	132
Nov. 1937.....	120	140	142	118	157	132
Dec. 1937.....	120	140	142	118	157	133

*The figures for "all items" were calculated by giving the following weights to each group: Food, 35%; Fuel, 8%; Rent, 18¼%; Clothing, 18¼%; Sundries, 20%.

there being an increase in the indexes of gas and wood and a decrease in anthracite coal. The index for the group, now about 8 per cent below 1929, has changed little since 1934, there being, however, a downward tendency over this period as contrasted with the advance in other groups.

Rent for workingmen's houses advanced about 5 per cent during 1937, continuing the movement in progress since the autumn of 1934, the low point for the group having been in the summer of that year. The advance from the low point down to the end of 1937 was 9 per cent but the index is still 15 per cent below the level at the end of 1929.

The index for the clothing group was about 2·5 per cent higher at the end of 1937 than at the beginning. The figures are 118 in December, 1937, and 115 in December, 1936, as compared with 107 in June, 1933, the low point for the group, and 156 in December, 1929.

Tables II and III show the cost of a weekly family budget of foods, fuel and lighting, and rent in terms of the average prices for the Dominion and by groups for each province.

Retail prices of meats were higher month by month in 1937 than in 1936. The advance commenced at the beginning of the year and continued until the summer or the autumn when there was some decline. Prices were, however, higher at the end of the year than at the end of 1936. In beef, sirloin steak rose from an average price of 22·1 cents per pound in December, 1936, to 29·3 cents in July, 1937, and then declined to 25 cents per pound in December. The yearly average price was 26·2 cents per pound in 1937 as compared with 23·1 cents in 1936 and the pre-depression level of 36·3 cents in 1929. The price of fresh roast of pork moved between a low of 20·6 cents per pound in January and a high of 24·6 cents in September. The average price for the year was 22·2 cents per pound as compared with 21·4 cents in 1936, 15·1 cents in 1933, and 30 cents in 1929. Breakfast bacon averaged 30·1 cents per pound in 1937, 29·5 cents in 1936, 18·4 cents in 1932, and 39·9 cents in 1930. Wholesale prices of beef and pork were considerably higher in 1937 than in 1936, factors in this being the substantial increase in the figures as to inspected slaughterings of cattle and hogs during most of the year, as well as improvement in the export movement of hogs, pork, bacon and beef.

The price of fresh eggs averaged lower during the early months of 1937 than in the corresponding months of 1936, but during most of the remainder of the year the condition was reversed. The yearly average price was 33·4 cents per dozen in 1937, and 33·8 cents in 1936. The production of creamery butter during 1937 was only slightly less than the record production in 1936, and stocks in storage at the end of 1937 were about 25 per cent lower than at the end of 1936. There was little seasonal movement in prices, the level at the end of the year being, however, about 5 cents per pound higher than at the end of 1936. The yearly average price was 30·9 cents per pound in 1937, 28·3 cents in 1936, 25·3 cents in 1932, and 47 cents in 1929. Milk averaged 10·8 cents per quart in 1937, 10·3 in 1936, 9·3 cents in 1933 and 12·3 cents in 1929.

The price of flour reflecting higher wheat prices which prevailed during 1937, was at the highest level recorded since the summer of 1930. Comparative figures are 4·5 cents per pound for 1937, 3·6 cents for 1936, 4·6 cents in September, 1930, and 5·1 cents for 1929. The price of bread also rose gradually during the year, being 7·3 cents per pound in December as compared with 6·6 cents in December, 1936.

The potato crop in Canada was somewhat greater in 1937 than in 1936 while in the United States the total yield was reported to be one of the largest on record. The price in Canada was much lower at the end of the year than at the beginning, being 95 cents per ninety pounds in December as compared with $1.55 in January. The price in December, 1929, was $2.26. United States anthracite coal was lower month by month throughout 1937 than in the previous year the price being $14.42 per ton in December, as compared with $14.77 in December, 1936, while bituminous coal was little changed.

Wholesale Prices in Canada, 1937

The accompanying tables V, VI and VII show the index number of wholesale prices in Canada calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the commodities being arranged according to "chief component materials," in table V, "purpose" in table VI and "origin" in table VII.

The upward movement in prices which commenced in June, 1936, following a period of more than two years of relative stability, was continued irregularly during the first half of 1937. In July the index number was at the highest point reached since June, 1930. During the last half of 1937 there was considerable decline but the index number at the end of the year was still about 4 per cent higher than in December, 1936, and 30 per cent higher than in February, 1933, the low point during the depression. It was, however, 14 per cent lower than in December, 1929. The advance in the twelve months' period which ended in

TABLE II.—COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING

The budget is intended to show the changes in the cost of items included not to show

	Commodity	Quantity	1920 Jan.	1921 Jan.	1922 Jan.	1923 Jan.	1924 Jan.	1925 Jan.	1926 Jan.	1927 Jan.	1928 Jan.	1929 Jan.	1930 Jan.	1931 Jan.	1932 Jan.	1933 Jan.	1934 Jan.
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
1	Beef, sirloin	2 lbs.	71·4	71·0	54·6	53·4	54·0	54·2	56·4	57·4	62·8	69·4	71·8	63·0	50·2	41·2	40·0
2	Beef, shoulder	2 "	46·4	44·6	30·4	29·0	29·4	28·4	30·6	31·8	36·4	43·2	45·4	37·2	26·8	22·2	21·8
3	Veal, shoulder	1 "	25·7	26·9	18·9	18·3	18·6	17·8	18·5	19·9	21·7	23·9	25·1	22·0	15·4	12·2	12·0
4	Mutton roast	1 "	32·3	30·8	25·6	27·2	26·9	27·6	28·9	28·5	29·0	30·1	31·0	26·9	22·1	16·6	19·0
5	Pork, leg	1 "	36·5	36·0	26·7	26·7	24·1	24·1	28·5	28·8	25·9	27·2	29·8	25·9	15·9	12·7	16·6
6	Pork, salt	2 "	69·6	71·4	52·0	51·6	47·6	46·8	53·8	54·8	51·2	53·2	54·4	52·6	34·4	28·0	31·4
7	Bacon, breakfast	1 "	52·4	58·4	39·8	40·8	37·0	33·7	41·4	41·8	37·2	38·4	39·4	38·3	20·9	18·1	21·6
8	Lard, pure	2 "	77·6	67·8	43·4	45·6	46·0	46·6	49·8	46·4	44·2	44·8	42·6	41·6	25·6	24·6	27·0
9	Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	86·6	85·2	71·2	63·3	61·3	66·9	62·8	66·5	64·3	60·2	64·4	50·5	41·8	39·1	40·7
10	Eggs, storage	1 "	69·5	75·7	58·7	46·6	46·9	51·9	50·1	52·7	52·0	48·4	52·1	40·1	32·6	29·5	30·2
11	Milk	6 qts.	90·6	93·0	79·8	71·4	74·4	73·2	73·8	73·2	73·8	75·0	77·4	72·6	63·0	57·0	58·2
12	Butter, dairy	2 lbs.	135·2	113·4	83·4	81·0	85·4	79·4	92·0	86·0	85·8	88·2	88·0	67·6	48·8	45·6	48·8
13	Butter, creamery	1 "	74·8	63·6	48·6	45·5	48·2	43·9	50 7	47·9	47·0	48·3	47·5	37·3	27·5	26·1	28·4
14	†Cheese, old	1 "	40·9	39·2	32·6	30·7	33·2	29·0	33·4	30·5	32·1	33·8	33·0	29·2	22·2	19·6	19·7
15	†Cheese, new	1 "	38·1	37·5	29·3	30·7	33·2	29·0	33·4	30·5	32·1	33·8	33·0	29·2	22·2	19·6	19·7
16	Bread	15 "	120·5	132·0	105·0	100·5	100·5	112·5	115·5	114·0	115·5	115·5	117·0	99·0	90·0	84·0	88·5
17	†Flour, family	10 "	74·0	68·0	48·0	44·0	42·0	55·0	54·0	52·0	52·0	50·0	53·0	37·0	31·0	26·0	31·0
18	Rolled oats	5 "	40·0	36·0	28·0	27·5	27·5	31·0	29·0	30·5	31·5	31·5	32·0	26·5	23·5	23·0	25·0
19	†Rice	2 "	30·4	28·2	19·6	21·0	20·8	21·6	22·0	21·8	21·2	21·0	20·6	19·6	17·4	16·4	16·2
20	Beans, handpicked	2 "	23·2	21·6	17·4	17·0	17·4	16·4	16·0	16·2	16·0	21·2	20·8	15·4	9·6	7·8	8·8
21	Apples, evaporated	1 "	26·2	24·9	22·0	21·6	18·6	20·0	20·3	20·2	19·4	20·6	21·3	19·6	16·5	15·5	15·5
22	Prunes, medium	1 "	25·7	25·3	18·4	19·0	17·0	15·3	15·7	15·4	13·9	13·6	16·0	12·6	11·7	10·8	12·3
23	Sugar, granulated	4 "	62·0	51·2	36·8	38·4	48·4	38·0	31·6	33·6	32·4	30·0	29·2	25·6	24·4	23·2	32·0
24	Sugar, yellow	2 "	28·6	24·6	17·4	18·2	23·2	18·0	15·0	15·8	15·4	14·4	13·8	12·2	11·8	11·2	15·6
25	†Tea, black	¼ "	16·0	14·5	13·5	14·9	17·2	17·6	17·9	18·0	17·8	17·7	17·6	14·3	12·9	10·8	11·4
26	†Tea, green	¼ "	16·7	15·7	15·1	14·9	17·2	17·6	17·9	18·0	17·8	17·7	17·6	14·3	12·9	10·8	11·4
27	Coffee	¼ "	14·7	14·8	13·6	13·4	13·4	14·5	15·1	15·4	15·2	15·2	15·1	13·3	11·2	10·2	9·9
28	Potatoes	⅓ bag	103·0	75·5	52·6	39·0	47·8	46·4	88·0	68·0	54·8	42·6	77·9	41·7	24·2	31·0	36·5
29	Vinegar	1/16 qt.	·9	·9	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	1·0	·9	·9
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
30	All Foods	.....	15·30	14·48	11·03	10·52	10·78	10·77	11·63	11·37	11·19	11·30	11·88	9·86	7·68	6·94	7·50
			c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.
31	Starch, laundry	⅓ lb.	4·7	4·9	4·2	4·0	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·1	4·0	3·9	3·8	3·8
32	Coal, anthracite	1/16 ton	87·8	125·0	109·6	115·1	111·5	105·1	114·7	105·3	102·7	102·1	101·4	101·4	101·2	96·0	94·9
33	Coal, bituminous	1/16 "	65·2	92·1	71·7	74·0	70·6	65·0	65·8	64·6	63·7	63·0	63·1	62·5	61·0	58·4	57·9
34	Wood, hard	1/16 cord	80·6	90·5	80·2	80·6	79·0	78·4	76·9	75·9	75·0	75·5	76·0	75·6	69·8	63·6	58·9
35	Wood, soft	1/16 "	62·5	69·0	59·8	59·4	57·8	57·5	56·2	55·9	55·8	55·4	54·3	54·4	50·9	47·8	45·2
36	Coal oil	1 gal.	31·0	40·3	31·7	31·6	30·1	30·5	30·1	31·7	31·2	31·0	31·1	30·7	27·7	27·0	27·5
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
37	Fuel and lighting	.....	3·27	4·17	3·53	3·61	3·49	3·37	3·44	3·33	3·28	3·27	3·26	3·25	3·11	2·93	2·84
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
38	Rent	¼ mo.	5·54	6·60	6·92	6·96	6·92	6·91	6·86	6·85	6·89	6·94	6·99	7·06	6·77	5·98	5·57
			$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
39	‡‡Totals	.....	24·15	25·30	21·52	21·13	21·23	21·09	21·96	21·59	21·41	21·55	22·17	20·21	17·59	15·89	15·95

‡‡An allowance for the cost of clothing and sundries would increase the figures by about 50 per cent.
†Kind most sold since October, 1922.

July, 1937, and the subsequent decline were both due in large part to price changes in grains, live stock, hides, raw cotton, raw wool and certain other farm products as well as in non-ferrous metals, lumber, pulp, iron and steel.

The price levels for primary products retained the relatively higher position reached about the end of 1936 as compared with that of manufactured products. Since the recovery in prices commenced in March, 1933, the index of "raw and partly manufactured goods" moved from a level 24 per cent lower than that for "fully and chiefly manufactured goods" to a point 7·5 per cent above it in July, 1937, and then downward to only slightly above in December, 1937.

In the grouping according to chief component materials the Vegetable Products group advanced from 84·3 in December, 1936, to 95·3 in July, 1937, and then declined to 85·3 in December, 1937, influenced mainly by the movement in prices of grains, milled products and fruits. The Animal Products group rose

AND RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN SIXTY-NINE CITIES IN CANADA

the minimum cost or the quantities of different foods required for an average family.

1935		1936				1937													
Jan.	July	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year	
c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	c.	
40·0	50·6	45·8	46·2	46·8	46·2	45·8	48·0	47·2	49·8	53·8	56·6	58·6	58·4	55·8	53·4	51·4	50·0	52·4	1
21·6	28·0	25·0	25·2	25·4	24·2	24·4	25·8	25·6	27·2	29·6	31·4	32·4	30·4	29·6	28·6	27·8	27·4	28·4	2
12·1	12·9	14·1	13·8	13·3	13·3	14·0	14·9	14·4	14·2	14·2	14·2	14·4	14·3	14·7	14·7	14·8	14·9	14·5	3
19·7	21·4	21·3	22·1	22·5	21·1	21·0	22·2	21·9	23·2	24·0	24·2	24·7	23·3	23·1	22·2	22·0	21·2	22·8	4
19·4	22·5	21·1	21·0	21·9	21·7	20·6	21·2	20·5	20·9	21·3	21·8	22·6	23·7	24·6	24·4	22·9	21·9	22·2	5
37·8	40·2	40·4	40·2	40·2	40·2	39·4	40·2	39·4	39·4	39·8	39·8	40·2	41·2	41·8	42·6	42·0	41·6	40·6	6
32·3	30·2	29·3	28·7	29·5	30·6	29·2	29·0	28·6	28·5	28·6	28·8	29·1	30·7	31·9	32·5	32·4	31·6	30·1	7
29·2	31·0	35·8	32·0	30·6	31·4	31·8	33·4	33·2	33·6	33·6	33·8	33·8	33·8	34·2	34·9	34·2	33·8	33·6	8
37·0	24·7	41·5	28·1	27·2	35·5	39·4	31·6	29·8	26·8	25·5	25·2	27·0	32·2	34·5	39·2	44·0	45·0	33·4	9
29·5	21·2	33·9	23·2	23·4	29·6	32·6	26·3	24·7	22·7	21·4	21·3	22·8	26·8	28·8	31·7	34·4	35·1	27·4	10
61·8	60·6	61·8	61·8	61·2	61·8	64·6	64·2	64·2	64·8	64·8	64·8	64·2	64·2	64·2	65·4	66·0	66·0	64·7	11
44·4	42·8	54·0	49·4	44·6	51·6	53·8	54·0	53·2	53·8	54·4	50·6	50·0	53·4	54·8	55·6	57·2	60·8	54·3	12
25·5	24·8	30·6	27·6	26·2	29·3	30·3	30·8	29·9	30·5	30·8	28·5	28·9	30·8	31·4	31·5	32·5	34·5	30·9	13
19·4	19·9	20·6	20·6	20·7	22·4	22·4	22·6	22·4	22·5	22·6	22·6	23·0	23·0	23·3	23·2	23·2	23·2	22·8	14
19·4	19·9	20·6	20·6	20·7	22·4	22·4	22·6	22·4	22·5	22·6	22·6	23·0	23·0	23·3	23·2	23·2	23·2	22·8	15
90·0	88·5	93·0	93·0	93·0	97·5	99·0	100·5	102·0	102·0	105·0	106·5	105·0	106·5	108·0	108·0	109·5	109·5	105·1	16
34·0	33·0	34·0	34·0	34·0	38·0	41·0	42·0	43·0	45·0	46·0	45·0	45·0	47·0	46·0	46·0	46·0	45·0	44·8	17
26·0	26·0	26·0	25·5	25·5	27·0	27·5	28·0	28·5	28·5	29·0	29·5	29·0	30·0	30·0	30·0	29·5	29·5	29·1	18
15·8	15·6	15·6	15·6	15·8	15·8	16·0	16·2	16·2	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·2	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·4	16·3	19
9·8	10·8	10·8	10·0	9·8	12·2	13·8	14·4	15·0	15·6	15·8	15·8	15·6	15·2	15·0	14·0	12·4	11·8	14·5	20
14·8	16·0	15·5	15·6	16·2	16·4	16·4	16·1	16·1	16·1	15·7	15·8	15·8	15·9	15·5	16·1	16·0	15·9	16·0	21
12·5	12·4	11·4	11·0	10·9	11·2	11·4	11·5	11·6	11·7	11·7	11·7	11·8	11·8	12·1	11·7	11·7	11·5	11·7	22
25·6	25·6	25·2	24·4	24·4	24·4	24·8	25·2	25·2	25·6	26·0	26·0	26·0	26·4	26·4	26·4	26·0	26·0	25·8	23
12·6	12·6	12·2	12·0	12·0	12·0	12·2	12·2	12·4	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·6	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·8	12·6	24
13·2	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·4	13·6	13·7	13·9	14·1	14·1	13·4	25
13·2	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·0	13·0	13·1	13·1	13·1	13·4	13·6	13·7	13·9	14·1	14·1	13·4	26
9·5	9·3	9·2	8·9	8·9	8·9	8·9	8·8	8·9	8·9	8·9	8·9	9·0	8·9	9·0	8·9	8·9	8·9	8·9	27
24·4	25·4	41·4	44·5	65·1	52·7	51·6	60·3	65·9	64·2	56·7	50·9	47·9	51·3	36·9	33·6	31·4	31·7	48·5	28
·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	·9	29
$ 7·51	$ 7·53	$ 8·17	$ 7·82	$ 7·97	$ 8·24	$ 8·41	$ 8·49	$ 8·49	$ 8·54	$ 8·58	$ 8·52	$ 8·56	$ 8·80	$ 8·72	$ 8·75	$ 8·78	$ 8·78	$ 8·62	30
c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·8	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 4·0	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	c. 3·9	31
95·1	88·7	93·1	92·9	90·2	91·5	92·3	92·3	92·4	92·3	89·9	88·2	87·6	87·9	87·9	88·8	89·6	90·1	89·9	32
58·9	57·9	58·8	58·8	58·4	58·4	58·6	58·7	58·7	58·8	58·6	58·4	58·3	58·2	58·2	58·3	58·6	58·6	58·5	33
62·1	60·8	60·2	60·0	60·0	59·7	59·4	59·5	59·5	59·6	59·5	59·0	59·5	59·5	59·7	59·7	59·8	60·4	59·6	34
46·4	45·4	45·1	45·1	45·1	45·2	44·9	45·1	45·1	45·1	45·2	44·9	44·7	44·7	44·9	45·0	45·5	45·5	45·1	35
27·2	27·3	26·9	26·9	27·0	26·6	26·8	26·8	26·8	26·6	26·7	26·8	27·0	26·9	26·9	26·8	26·7	26·9	26·8	36
$ 2·90	$ 2·80	$ 2·84	$ 2·84	$ 2·81	$ 2·81	$ 2·82	$ 2·82	$ 2·83	$ 2·82	$ 2·80	$ 2·77	$ 2·77	$ 2·77	$ 2·78	$ 2·79	$ 2·80	$ 2·82	$ 2·80	37
$ 5·54	$ 5·57	$ 5·63	$ 5·63	$ 5·70	$ 5·77	$ 5·77	$ 5·77	$ 5·77	$ 5·77	$ 5·86	$ 5·86	$ 5·87	$ 5·87	$ 5·87	$ 5·94	$ 5·95	$ 5·94	$ 5·85	38
$ 15·99	$ 15·94	$ 16·68	$ 16·33	$ 16·51	$ 16·87	$ 17·04	$ 17·12	$ 17·13	$ 17·18	$ 17·28	$ 17·20	$ 17·24	$ 17·48	$ 17·41	$ 17·51	$ 17·56	$ 17·58	$ 17·37	39

irregularly from 73·9 in December, 1936, to 81·7 in September, 1937, and then declined to 78·2 in December, 1937, due chiefly to the rise and subsequent fall in the prices of hides, leather, live stock and meats. In the Textile Products group the largest changes occurred in the prices of raw cotton and raw wool the index for this group being lower in December, 1937, than in December, 1936, following the decline from the high point for the year reached in July. The Iron and Its Products group was 14 per cent higher at the end of 1937, than at the end of 1936, there being only a slight decline in this group from the level of September while the Non-ferrous Metals group was substantially lower at the end of 1937, than in December, 1936. after having reached a peak in March, 1937, due mainly to the movement in the prices of copper, lead, zinc, tin and aluminium.

Less movement was recorded during the year in "consumers goods" than in "producers goods." The former rose from 76·9 in December, 1936, to 81·1 in July, 1937, and then

TABLE III.—COST PER WEEK OF A FAMILY BUDGET OF STAPLE FOODS, FUEL AND LIGHTING, AND

FOOD

—	1920 Jan.	1921 Jan.	1922 Jan.	1923 Jan.	1924 Jan.	1925 Jan.	1926 Jan.	1927 Jan.	1928 Jan.	1929 Jan.	1930 Jan.	1931 Jan.	1932 Jan.	1933 Jan.	1934 Jan.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
Canada	15·30	14·48	11·03	10·52	10·78	10·77	11·63	11·37	11·19	11·30	11·88	9·86	7·68	6·94	7·50
Nova Scotia	15·35	14·72	11·18	10·68	11·12	10·85	11·80	11·34	11·12	11·33	11·92	10·21	8·19	7·32	7·81
Prince Edward Island	13·42	13·18	9·78	9·43	9·68	9·76	10·77	10·52	10·32	10·23	11·00	9·81	7·69	7·04	7·35
New Brunswick	14·97	14·44	11·11	10·48	11·13	10·94	11·82	11·42	11·26	11·21	11·81	10·20	8·24	7·32	7·72
Quebec	14·67	13·76	10·63	10·24	10·28	10·12	11·23	10·62	10·37	10·54	11·11	9·24	7·14	6·45	6·95
Ontario	15·35	14·39	10·88	10·45	10·67	10·60	11·66	11·48	11·22	11·27	11·84	9·77	7·56	6·85	7·47
Manitoba	16·09	13·94	10·87	10·16	10·31	10·51	10·83	10·74	10·80	11·13	11·51	9·33	7·36	6·66	7·06
Saskatchewan	15·39	14·10	11·06	10·47	10·50	10·91	11·21	11·47	11·37	11·36	11·90	9·58	7·40	6·66	7·34
Alberta	15·88	14·77	10·94	10·26	10·61	11·13	11·31	11·24	11·29	11·52	12·15	9·51	7·46	6·72	7·32
British Columbia	16·11	15·75	12·08	11·39	11·80	11·89	12·42	12·12	12·16	12·26	12·85	10·89	8·38	7·65	8·24

FUEL AND LIGHT*

Canada	3·27	4·17	3·53	3·61	3·49	3·37	3·44	3·33	3·28	3·27	3·26	3·25	3·11	2·93	2·84
Nova Scotia	2·65	3·70	3·18	3·20	3·11	2·99	3·03	2·87	2·91	2·88	2·89	2·97	2·78	2·49	2·59
Prince Edward Island	3·15	4·27	3·20	3·54	3·50	3·36	3·02	3·36	2·89	2·94	2·95	2·94	2·94	2·71	2·78
New Brunswick	3·06	4·12	3·45	3·30	3·35	3·15	3·19	3·20	3·12	3·06	3·08	3·05	2·88	2·72	2·70
Quebec	3·18	4·14	3·53	3·63	3·47	3·31	3·48	3·39	3·35	3·36	3·33	3·22	3·15	2·93	2·79
Ontario	3·39	4·36	3·60	3·78	3·62	3·46	3·58	3·45	3·39	3·39	3·37	3·38	3·24	3·04	2·95
Manitoba	3·48	4·52	3·72	3·84	3·84	3·60	3·57	3·51	3·39	3·62	3·62	3·67	3·12	2·95	2·94
Saskatchewan(a)	3·26	3·49	3·34	2·73	2·96	2·81	2·62	2·62	2·69	2·65	2·59	2·48	2·31	1·99	1·91
Alberta	2·68	3·36	2·49	2·59	2·38	2·51	2·41	2·41	2·28	1·92	1·92	1·92	1·81	1·80	1·68
British Columbia	2·97	3·60	3·39	2·99	2·96	2·88	2·80	2·82	2·82	2·82	2·83	2·82	2·76	2·52	2·39

RENT

Canada	5·54	6·60	6·92	6·96	6·92	6·91	6·86	6·85	6·89	6·94	6·99	7·06	6·77	5·98	5·57
Nova Scotia	4·71	5·93	6·00	5·93	5·58	5·47	5·60	5·60	5·60	5·60	5·60	5·96	6·08	5·79	5·33
Prince Edward Island	3·75	4·25	5·63	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·75	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·75
New Brunswick	5·19	6·13	6·13	6·59	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·75	6·44	6·44	6·09	5·75
Quebec	3·89	4·64	5·29	5·58	5·76	5·76	5·72	5·75	5·79	5·83	5·83	6·03	5·76	5·51	5·07
Ontario	5·78	6·90	7·36	7·35	7·32	7·28	7·23	7·16	7·24	7·30	7·36	7·40	7·03	6·07	5·70
Manitoba	6·56	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	7·81	6·56	5·94
Saskatchewan	8·33	8·59	8·75	8·91	8·91	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·75	8·05	6·31	6·09
Alberta	7·19	7·81	7·81	7·81	7·19	7·03	7·03	7·34	7·19	7·50	7·50	7·81	7·27	6·19	5·63
British Columbia	5·23	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·38	6·45	6·45	6·56	6·56	6·69	6·69	6·64	5·85	5·28

TOTALS†

Canada	24·15	25·30	21·52	21·13	21·23	21·09	21·96	21·59	21·41	21·55	22·17	20·21	17·59	15·89	15·95
Nova Scotia	22·76	24·39	20·40	19·84	19·85	19·35	20·48	19·86	19·67	19·86	20·46	19·17	17·09	15·64	15·77
Prince Edward Island	20·38	21·75	18·66	18·89	19·10	19·04	19·45	19·55	18·88	18·96	19·87	18·66	16·56	15·67	15·93
New Brunswick	23·27	24·74	20·73	20·42	21·26	20·88	21·81	21·41	21·17	21·06	21·68	19·73	17·60	16·17	16·20
Quebec	21·79	22·58	19·49	19·49	19·54	19·23	20·48	19·80	19·55	19·77	20·32	18·53	16·09	14·94	14·85
Ontario	24·57	25·70	21·87	21·62	21·65	21·38	22·50	22·12	21·89	21·99	22·62	20·57	17·86	15·99	16·15
Manitoba	26·18	27·26	23·38	22·79	22·94	22·90	23·20	23·04	22·98	23·54	23·92	21·79	18·34	16·22	15·98
Saskatchewan(a)	27·05	26·24	23·20	22·16	22·42	22·51	22·62	22·89	22·87	22·80	23·28	20·85	17·80	15·01	15·38
Alberta	25·80	26·00	21·29	20·71	20·22	20·71	20·80	21·04	20·80	20·99	21·62	19·29	16·58	14·75	14·67
British Columbia	24·36	25·78	21·89	20·79	21·18	21·19	21·73	21·43	21·59	21·69	22·40	20·44	17·83	16·06	15·95

(a) Revised from Jan. 1920 to Jan. 1931, substituting bituminous coal for anthracite.
*Coal, wood and coal oil, no allowance is made for the varying extent to which these are used in the different provinces.
†Including also laundry starch.

declined to 79·1 in December, 1937, while the latter was 80·4 in December, 1936, 90·3 in July, 1937, and 82·7 in December 1937. In "consumers goods" bakery products, meats, milk and its products, sugar, clothing and household equipment were substantially higher at the end of the year than at the beginning while vegetables and eggs were lower. In "producers goods" in the same comparison building and construction materials as well as materials for the meat packing industries and for the milling industries were higher while materials for the textile, the furs and leather goods, the metal working and the chemical using industries were lower.

Table IV on page 9 gives the wholesale prices of certain commodities on primary markets and is compiled from information in the monthly bulletins on "Prices and Price Indexes," issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

RENT IN TERMS OF THE AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN THE DOMINION AND IN EACH PROVINCE

FOOD

1935		1936				1937												
Jan.	July	Jan.	April	July	Oct.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$
7·51	7·53	8·17	7·82	7·97	8·24	8·41	8·49	8·49	8·54	8·58	8·52	8·56	8·80	8·72	8·75	8·78	8·78	8·62
7·73	7·61	8·35	7·95	8·00	8·20	8·43	8·43	8·42	8·50	8·42	8·47	8·40	8·71	8·77	8·73	8·81	8·86	8·58
7·30	7·13	7·72	7·50	7·40	7·91	8·28	8·10	7·96	8·14	8·29	8·08	8·09	8·51	8·34	8·47	8·63	8·68	8·30
7·85	7·62	8·41	8·06	8·18	8·35	8·61	8·46	8·55	8·61	8·60	8·50	8·46	8·80	8·77	8·77	8·90	9·02	8·67
6·98	6·88	7·62	7·34	7·58	7·59	7·90	7·87	7·83	7·86	7·78	7·73	7·74	8·01	7·96	8·02	8·05	8·11	7·91
7·50	7·52	8·25	7·85	8·04	8·29	8·37	8·48	8·46	8·51	8·53	8·48	8·64	8·83	8·74	8·80	8·80	8·75	8·62
7·20	7·50	7·82	7·41	7·53	8·17	8·54	8·62	8·54	8·55	8·57	8·60	8·55	8·53	8·32	8·30	8·37	8·40	8·49
7·27	7·31	7·65	7·33	7·25	8·03	8·25	8·49	8·26	8·48	8·51	8·43	8·36	8·59	8·38	8·37	8·47	8·58	8·43
7·33	7·44	7·79	7·53	7·49	7·98	8·24	8·38	8·47	8·45	8·57	8·46	8·61	8·85	8·63	8·59	8·56	8·61	8·54
8·18	8·41	8·87	8·64	8·79	9·16	9·22	9·45	9·50	9·56	9·76	9·69	9·57	9·86	9·87	9·85	9·73	9·75	9·65

FUEL AND LIGHT*

2·90	2·80	2·84	2·84	2·81	2·81	2·82	2·82	2·83	2·82	2·80	2·77	2·77	2·77	2·78	2·79	2·80	2·82	2·80
2·53	2·41	2·52	2·52	2·48	2·40	2·47	2·46	2·46	2·46	2·47	2·39	2·42	2·42	2·42	2·42	2·42	2·42	2·44
2·68	2·68	2·61	2·68	2·64	2·62	2·61	2·64	2·64	2·64	2·65	2·69	2·68	2·68	2·68	2·67	2·68	2·68	2·66
2·70	2·65	2·64	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·61	2·54	2·54	2·54	2·54	2·60	2·64	2·59
2·89	2·79	2·83	2·83	2·78	2·79	2·82	2·82	2·82	2·83	2·82	2·81	2·83	2·83	2·84	2·83	2·84	2·86	2·82
3·05	2·92	2·97	2·96	2·93	2·94	2·94	2·95	2·95	2·95	2·91	2·87	2·86	2·86	2·87	2·88	2·90	2·91	2·90
3·03	3·03	3·03	2·97	2·98	3·02	2·94	2·93	2·94	2·97	2·95	2·95	2·96	2·96	2·95	2·97	2·96	2·99	2·96
1·99	1·99	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·94	1·95	1·95	1·95	1·95	1·95	1·95	1·97	1·96	1·97	1·95
1·66	1·63	1·62	1·63	1·63	1·63	1·62	1·63	1·63	1·63	1·63	1·63	1·64	1·63	1·64	1·63	1·62	1·63	1·63
2·36	2·36	2·37	2·39	2·38	2·38	2·39	2·39	2·38	2·37	2·38	2·39	2·39	2·40	2·40	2·39	2·39	2·39	2·39

RENT

5·54	5·57	5·63	5·63	5·70	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·77	5·86	5·86	5·87	5·87	5·87	5·94	5·95	5·94	5·85
5·29	5·35	5·42	5·42	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35	5·35
5·75	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·38	5·37	5·38	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·50	5·44
5·69	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·53	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72	5·72
4·96	4·96	4·96	4·96	5·03	5·03	5·03	5·03	5·03	5·03	5·20	5·20	5·20	5·20	5·20	5·20	5·20	5·20	5·14
5·78	5·84	5·93	5·93	6·03	6·14	6·13	6·13	6·13	6·13	6·26	6·26	6·28	6·28	6·28	6·38	6·39	6·39	6·26
5·94	5·81	5·75	5·75	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·25	6·25	6·25	6·05
5·88	5·88	5·88	5·88	6·00	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·06	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·19	6·15
5·50	5·56	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·69	5·69	5·69	5·69	5·69	5·84	5·84	5·84	5·71
5·24	5·31	5·42	5·45	5·53	5·58	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·63	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·59	5·68	5·69	5·69	5·63

TOTALS†

15·99	15·94	16·68	16·33	16·51	16·87	17·04	17·12	17·13	17·18	17·28	17·20	17·24	17·48	17·41	17·51	17·56	17·58	17·31
15·60	15·41	16·33	15·93	15·87	15·99	16·29	16·29	16·27	16·35	16·28	16·25	16·23	16·52	16·58	16·55	16·62	16·68	16·41
15·77	15·23	15·75	15·59	15·45	15·94	16·30	16·16	16·02	16·19	16·36	16·18	16·31	16·73	16·56	16·68	16·84	16·90	16·44
16·28	15·85	16·63	16·24	16·35	16·72	16·98	16·83	16·90	16·98	16·97	16·87	16·76	17·09	17·07	17·06	17·26	17·42	17·02
14·85	14·66	15·44	15·17	15·43	15·44	15·79	15·75	15·71	15·75	15·83	15·77	15·80	16·07	16·02	16·08	16·16	16·20	15·91
16·36	16·32	17·19	16·77	17·04	17·41	17·48	17·60	17·58	17·63	17·75	17·65	17·82	18·01	17·93	18·10	18·13	18·08	17·81
16·21	16·38	16·64	16·18	16·43	17·10	17·40	17·47	17·40	17·44	17·62	17·65	17·62	17·60	17·38	17·56	17·63	17·68	17·54
15·18	15·22	15·52	15·19	15·23	16·08	16·30	16·54	16·31	16·54	16·70	16·61	16·55	16·78	16·57	16·58	16·67	16·78	16·58
14·53	14·68	15·06	14·80	14·76	15·28	15·53	15·68	15·76	15·75	15·93	15·82	15·99	16·21	16·00	16·11	16·07	16·13	15·92
15·81	16·12	16·70	16·53	16·74	17·16	17·28	17·51	17·55	17·60	17·78	17·71	17·60	17·89	17·90	17·98	17·85	17·88	17·71

TABLE IV.—WHOLESALE PRICES OF CERTAIN COMMODITIES, 1929-1937

Commodities	Unit	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1935	Dec. 1936	Dec. 1937	Commodities	Unit	Dec. 1929	Dec. 1932	Dec. 1935	Dec. 1936	Dec. 1937
		$	$	$	$	$			$	$	$	$	$
Oats	bush.	0·634	0·210	0·298	0·500	0·495	Cotton, raw	lb.	0·183	0·082	0·139	0·147	0·102
Wheat	bush.	1·378	0·424	0·847	1·202	1·374	Cotton yarns	lb.	0·357	0·210	0·290	0·310	0·281
Flour	brl.	8·600	4·400	5·700	7·500	7·800	Wool, raw	lb.	0·240	0·090	0·180	0·245	0·235
Sugar, raw	cwt.	.....	.....	1·950	1·875	2·225	Pulp, groundwood	ton	29·470	19·650	19·557	20·717	26·081
Sugar, granulated	cwt.	5·270	4·180	4·705	4·610	5·085	Pig iron, malleable	ton	22·000	19·000	19·000	20·000	23·500
Rubber, raw	lb.	0·161	0·038	0·133	0·201	0·152	Steel bars	100lb.	2·400	2·250	2·250	2·400	2·700
Cattle, good steers	cwt.	9·630	4·100	6·330	5·460	7·050	Copper	cwt.	19·750	7·021	9·407	11·550	10·614
Hogs, bacon	cwt.	11·940	3·970	8·400	8·210	8·320	Lead	cwt.	6·500	3·386	4·655	6·246	4·402
Hides, beef	lb.	0·145	0·048	0·148	0·155	0·140	Spelter	cwt.	6·000	3·971	4·364	4·768	4·298
Butter, creamery	lb.	0·430	0·238	0·278	0·273	0·314	Coal, anthracite	ton	13·470	13·328	12·340	10·710	10·350
Cheese	lb.	0·280	0·180	0·150	0·170	0·180	Coal, Nova Scotia	ton	6·000	5·250	5·250	5·250	5·250
Eggs, fresh	doz.	0·678	0·406	0·424	0·404	0·354	Gasoline	gal.	0·195	0·180	0·150	0·150	0·160

TABLE V.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS

ACCORDING TO CHIEF COMPONENT MATERIALS, 1913-1937

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	I Vegetable Products	II Animals and their Products	III Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	IV Wood, Wood Products and Paper	V Iron and its Products	VI Non-Ferrous Metals and their Products	VII Non-Metallic Minerals and their Products	VIII Chemicals and Allied Products	All Commodities
Number of Commodities 1913-1925	67	50	28	21	26	15	16	13	236
1926-1933	124	74	60	44	39	15	73	73	502
1934-1937	135	76	85	49	44	18	83	77	567
1913	58·1	70·9	58·2	63·9	68·9	98·4	56·8	63·4	64·0
1914	64·8	72·6	56·9	60·3	67·3	94·7	53·7	65·3	65·5
1915	75·6	74·0	58·3	56·5	73·9	106·9	52·7	68·1	70·4
1916	87·0	85·0	77·6	64·0	104·6	135·1	58·0	78·0	84·3
1917	124·5	110·4	114·6	79·8	151·8	143·9	71·6	98·1	114·3
1918	127·9	127·1	157·1	89·1	156·9	141·9	82·3	118·7	127·4
1919	136·1	140·8	163·8	109·6	139·1	133·5	93·6	117·5	134·0
1920	167·0	145·1	176·5	154·4	168·4	135·5	112·2	141·5	155·9
1921	103·5	109·6	96·0	129·4	128·0	97·0	116·6	117·0	110·0
1922	86·2	96·0	101·7	106·3	104·6	97·3	107·0	105·4	97·3
1923	83·7	95·0	116·9	113·0	115·8	95·3	104·4	104·4	98·0
1924	89·2	91·8	117·9	105·9	111·0	94·8	104·1	102·5	99·4
1925	100·6	100·3	112·5	101·6	104·5	103·9	100·3	99·6	102·6
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	98·3	101·9	93·7	98·5	96·2	91·5	96·5	98·3	97·7
1928	93·0	108·1	94·5	98·7	93·2	92·0	92·5	95·3	96·4
1929	91·6	109·0	91·3	93·9	93·7	99·2	92·9	95·4	96·6
1930	77·7	99·1	81·8	88·7	91·1	80·7	91·3	92·8	86·6
1931	56·9	73·9	73·4	79·1	87·4	64·6	86·5	86·7	72·1
1932	54·8	59·7	69·7	69·1	86·3	59·0	85·5	83·9	66·7
1933	59·3	59·4	69·7	62·8	85·4	64·3	84·4	81·3	67·1
1934	66·6	67·2	72·9	65·4	87·0	64·3	86·0	81·2	71·6
1935	67·3	70·4	70·2	64·6	87·2	69·1	85·5	79·1	72·1
1936	72·6	71·8	69·7	68·5	88·0	70·1	85·4	77·9	74·6
1937	88·4	78·2	72·4	76·5	102·2	83·6	86·5	81·4	84·5
Mar. 1930	84·9	106·1	85·8	91·8	92·5	93·1	93·3	94·1	91·8
June 1930	83·0	97·0	82·1	89·1	91·2	77·8	90·5	93·0	87·7
Sept. 1930	69·8	93·4	79·2	86·2	90·4	73·7	90·8	92·0	82·1
Dec. 1930	59·3	90·5	76·9	85·2	89·0	71·6	89·4	90·3	77·7
Mar. 1931	58·7	80·6	74·3	81·3	87·8	68·6	86·9	87·9	74·5
June 1931	57·9	70·5	74·6	79·7	87·4	62·1	84·8	86·7	71·8
Sept. 1931	54·0	69·0	72·4	76·8	86·8	60·7	86·5	84·6	69·7
Dec. 1931	56·4	66·4	71·8	76·7	87·3	66·3	87·5	86·6	70·4
Mar. 1932	57·5	63·2	70·8	73·2	86·3	60·2	86·3	84·0	69·0
June 1932	54·7	57·0	69·3	70·5	86·6	56·6	85·9	83·5	66·4
Sept. 1932	53·9	60·8	70·0	64·3	86·0	58·9	85·9	83·4	65·9
Dec. 1932	50·1	57·4	68·5	63·8	86·2	57·5	86·1	83·5	64·0
Mar. 1933	51·8	58·4	67·7	62·7	85·0	59·8	84·8	81·8	64·3
June 1933	61·5	58·5	69·9	61·7	85·3	68·0	82·7	80·8	67·5
Sept. 1933	62·5	60·6	71·7	63·8	85·5	67·5	85·0	81·5	68·9
Dec. 1933	60·4	63·7	71·7	64·4	86·7	66·5	85·8	80·8	69·0
Mar. 1934	65·8	70·4	74·5	65·3	87·2	66·0	86·2	81·0	72·1
June 1934	67·4	67·1	73·8	66·2	87·5	64·1	85·6	81·9	72·0
Sept. 1934	68·6	67·4	71·8	65·3	86·6	62·1	86·1	81·7	71·9
Dec. 1934	66·7	66·2	71·5	64·5	86·8	63·7	86·1	80·4	71·1
Mar. 1935	67·4	69·7	70·4	64·4	87·6	65·2	85·8	80·5	71·9
June 1935	66·1	68·7	70·4	63·9	87·2	69·6	85·1	79·8	71·4
Sept. 1935	67·5	72·1	68·8	65·1	87·2	71·1	85·2	76·9	72·4
Dec. 1935	67·1	73·0	69·6	65·9	87·2	71·5	85·4	77·5	72·7
Mar. 1936	66·7	70·5	69·6	67·8	87·3	69·3	85·9	77·2	72·4
June 1936	66·9	69·7	69·2	68·1	87·7	67·7	85·7	77·2	72·3
Sept. 1936	77·4	73·6	69·7	68·8	88·2	70·2	85·4	78·5	76·4
Dec. 1936	84·3	73·9	71·0	69·6	91·4	77·8	85·8	79·1	79·7
Jan. 1937	87·6	75·4	71·8	72·2	92·1	82·4	85·5	79·3	81·3
Feb. 1937	88·5	75·2	72·9	73·9	94·6	86·2	85·9	80·0	82·9
Mar. 1937	90·6	74·9	73·5	77·3	101·6	97·4	85·4	81·6	85·5
April 1937	91·4	77·1	73·8	78·4	103·7	89·3	85·6	82·6	86·1
May 1937	88·6	76·7	73·6	78·4	103·9	85·7	86·6	82·1	85·1
June 1937	86·9	77·5	73·9	77·7	103·2	84·3	86·8	81·8	84·6
July 1937	95·3	78·8	74·6	78·0	104·1	85·6	87·0	81·7	87·5
Aug. 1937	87·7	81·0	73·8	77·9	104·8	86·1	87·0	81·8	85·6
Sept. 1937	86·6	81·7	71·5	77·0	105·4	83·2	87·2	81·7	85·0
Oct. 1937	87·6	81·5	70·6	76·3	105·1	77·2	87·1	81·9	84·7
Nov. 1937	84·7	80·6	69·5	75·9	104·2	73·5	87·2	81·3	83·1
Dec. 1937	85·3	78·2	69·0	75·5	104·1	72·3	87·1	80·7	82·7

TABLE VI.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, BY GROUPS, ACCORDING TO "PURPOSE", 1913-1937

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	I. Consumers' Goods			II. Producers' Goods				
	All	Foods, beverages and tobacco	Other	All	Producers' equipment	Producers' Materials		
						All	Building and construction	Manufacturers
Number of commodities 1913-1925	98	74	24	146	15	131	32	99
Number of commodities 1926-1933	204	116	88	351	22	329	97	232
Number of commodities 1934-1937	236	126	110	402	24	378	111	267
1913	62·0	61·8	62·2	67·7	55·1	69·1	67·0	69·5
1914	62·1	65·0	60·1	70·1	52·4	72·1	62·8	74·2
1915	62·8	68·7	58·8	77·1	51·2	80·0	60·5	84·6
1916	72·2	81·2	66·2	89·7	55·7	93·5	69·5	99·1
1917	90·5	109·1	78·1	120·6	65·3	126·7	87·4	136·0
1918	102·7	119·0	91·9	133·3	81·9	139·0	100·7	148·1
1919	115·2	127·9	106·7	139·8	90·7	145·2	117·8	151·6
1920	136·1	150·8	126·3	164·8	108·6	171·0	144·0	177·3
1921	108·9	105·1	111·5	113·3	113·8	113·3	122·7	110·8
1922	96·9	90·2	101·4	98·8	104·1	98·2	108·7	95·8
1923	94·7	91·2	97·0	97·6	102·5	97·1	111·9	93·7
1924	94·2	90·4	96·8	99·4	102·7	99·0	106·6	97·5
1925	97·0	97·7	96·5	104·9	99·2	105·5	102·9	106·2
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	95·7	99·4	93·3	98·5	101·1	98·2	96·1	98·6
1928	95·6	99·6	92·9	96·7	93·7	97·0	97·4	96·9
1929	94·7	100·0	91·1	96·1	94·6	96·3	99·0	95·9
1930	89·3	93·1	86·8	82·5	92·9	81·3	90·8	79·7
1931	76·2	70·4	80·0	67·1	90·0	64·6	81·9	61·7
1932	71·3	61·5	77·8	62·4	88·7	59·5	77·2	56·5
1933	71·1	63·8	76·0	63·1	86·0	60·5	78·3	57·5
1934	74·1	69·7	77·0	67·8	88·9	65·5	82·5	62·6
1935	73·6	70·4	75·7	69·5	89·8	67·2	81·2	64·8
1936	74·7	73·4	75·6	72·4	90·1	70·5	85·4	67·9
1937	79·4	81·0	78·3	86·0	93·5	85·1	94·3	83·5
Mar. 1930	93·3	100·2	88·7	89·5	96·2	88·8	96·1	87·2
June 1930	89·5	94·2	86·4	85·0	91·4	84·3	92·2	82·5
Sept. 1930	86·1	86·7	85·7	76·7	91·2	75·1	86·8	72·5
Dec. 1930	83·2	81·0	84·6	71·3	91·5	69·0	85·0	65·5
Mar. 1931	79·2	76·2	81·2	69·0	90·6	66·6	83·8	62·8
June 1931	75·4	68·9	79·8	68·0	89·1	65·7	82·8	61·9
Sept. 1931	74·4	66·9	79·4	65·1	89·3	62·4	79·9	58·5
Dec. 1931	73·6	65·4	79·0	67·4	91·1	64·8	79·3	61·6
Mar. 1932	72·5	64·2	78·0	66·0	90·8	63·2	78·9	59·7
June 1932	70·5	59·7	77·7	63·1	88·1	60·3	76·8	56·6
Sept. 1932	71·6	62·2	77·8	61·5	88·1	58·5	76·2	54·6
Dec. 1932	70·0	59·5	77·0	58·5	87·7	55·3	75·7	50·8
Mar. 1933	69·3	59·8	75·7	59·5	87·1	56·4	75·1	53·2
June 1933	70·4	63·9	74·8	64·6	84·8	62·4	78·9	59·6
Sept. 1933	72·7	65·7	77·3	65·6	85·6	63·4	80·8	60·4
Dec. 1933	73·3	67·4	77·3	64·3	87·2	61·8	80·6	58·6
Mar. 1934	75·9	72·8	78·0	67·1	87·9	64·8	82·2	61·8
June 1934	74·1	69·7	77·1	68·8	89·2	66·5	83·9	63·6
Sept. 1934	73·9	69·6	76·7	68·9	89·5	66·6	82·7	63·9
Dec. 1934	72·9	67·9	76·2	68·3	89·6	65·9	81·4	63·3
Mar. 1935	73·6	70·1	75·9	69·1	89·7	66·8	81·1	64·4
June 1935	72·7	68·6	75·5	69·3	89·9	67·0	81·0	64·6
Sept. 1935	73·4	71·0	75·0	70·1	89·8	67·9	81·2	65·6
Dec. 1935	74·4	72·5	75·6	69·4	90·1	67·1	82·1	64·5
Mar. 1936	73·8	70·8	75·8	69·3	90·3	67·0	84·2	64·1
June 1936	73·7	71·2	75·4	68·5	90·0	66·1	84·8	62·9
Sept. 1936	75·5	75·6	75·5	75·4	89·7	73·8	86·0	71·7
Dec. 1936	76·9	77·4	76·5	80·4	91·8	79·1	88·0	77·6
Jan. 1937	77·7	79·4	76·6	83·2	91·7	82·3	89·1	81·2
Feb. 1937	78·6	79·7	77·8	84·5	91·8	83·7	91·1	82·5
Mar. 1937	78·3	79·4	77·5	88·8	91·9	88·4	97·3	86·9
April 1937	78·9	80·7	77·7	89·0	91·9	88·7	97·9	87·1
May 1937	78·9	79·9	78·2	87·2	94·1	86·4	97·8	84·5
June 1937	79·2	80·2	78·5	85·8	94·3	84·9	96·3	83·0
July 1937	81·1	84·2	79·0	90·3	94·3	89·8	95·9	88·0
Aug. 1937	80·6	82·9	79·1	86·8	94·4	85·9	95·5	84·3
Sept. 1937	80·3	82·2	79·0	85·9	94·3	85·0	94·1	83·4
Oct. 1937	80·5	83·0	78·9	84·9	94·3	83·8	92·7	82·3
Nov. 1937	79·3	80·5	78·5	82·4	94·3	81·1	91·9	79·3
Dec. 1937	79·1	80·3	78·3	82·7	94·2	81·4	91·7	79·6

TABLE VII.—DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS WEIGHTED INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA BY GROUPS ACCORDING TO "ORIGIN", 1913-1937

(Average Prices in 1926=100)

Groups	Raw and partly manufactured	Fully and chiefly manufactured	I. Farm (domestic and foreign)			II Marine	III Forest	IV Mineral
			Field	Animal	Canadian			
Number of Commodities 1913-1925	107	129	87	53	36	8	21	67
Number of Commodities 1926-1933	232	276	167	90	59	16	52	183
Number of Commodities 1934-1937	245	322	186	105	70	16	57	203
1913	63·8	64·8	59·2	70·1	64·1	65·9	60·1	67·9
1914	66·2	65·6	65·2	70·7	70·2	63·9	58·4	64·9
1915	72·5	71·1	75·6	73·7	77·9	65·0	56·1	68·9
1916	86·4	84·6	87·6	86·1	89·8	69·8	61·8	85·5
1917	113·6	113·5	124·5	112·5	128·5	87·2	76·9	107·7
1918	120·8	127·7	134·7	129·0	132·6	111·7	89·7	115·2
1919	130·3	132·1	142·5	142·6	146·7	115·8	107·9	114·3
1920	154·1	156·5	176·4	146·0	160·6	114·1	151·3	134·6
1921	107·2	116·1	106·6	108·2	103·7	91·2	136·9	117·8
1922	94·7	100·4	91·2	95·9	88·0	91·7	106·8	106·4
1923	91·1	103·1	93·1	95·7	81·5	85·4	112·8	106·6
1924	94·8	101·9	96·6	90·9	88·1	92·9	107·6	104·6
1925	100·8	103·8	104·0	100·5	101·0	97·8	103·3	101·7
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1927	99·9	96·5	97·9	100·5	102·1	100·2	98·3	94·6
1928	97·4	95·0	92·2	105·1	100·7	100·6	98·6	91·5
1929	97·5	93·0	90·1	105·5	100·8	105·3	93·7	92·8
1930	82·2	87·3	76·3	95·6	82·3	95·3	88·5	88·4
1931	61·9	74·8	57·7	73·9	56·3	75·6	79·0	81·9
1932	55·0	69·8	55·1	60·6	48·4	63·8	69·2	81·4
1933	56·6	70·2	59·3	61·0	51·0	62·9	63·0	80·6
1934	63·5	73·4	64·8	68·2	59·0	71·1	65·5	82·2
1935	66·0	72·8	65·1	70·6	63·5	69·2	64·7	82·8
1936	70·8	73·7	69·2	72·4	70·1	69·2	68·5	82·8
1937	84·2	80·4	83·1	78·9	87·0	71·8	76·1	88·8
Mar. 1930	89·8	91·3	83·1	103·0	91·1	97·4	91·6	91·2
June 1930	84·6	87·2	80·4	92·8	86·1	94·8	89·0	87·8
Sept. 1930	74·0	84·8	69·3	90·0	71·2	91·3	86·0	87·2
Dec. 1930	67·3	81·5	60·5	88·0	61·8	87·0	85·1	85·3
Mar. 1931	64·4	78·0	59·3	80·2	59·4	75·3	81·2	84·2
June 1931	61·3	74·0	58·5	70·8	56·0	72·7	79·6	80·2
Sept. 1931	58·5	72·4	54·9	69·2	52·6	73·5	76·8	80·8
Dec. 1931	60·2	72·6	57·1	67·0	53·8	71·6	76·7	83·4
Mar. 1932	58·0	71·5	57·3	63·8	52·6	66·5	73·1	81·4
June 1932	53·8	69·4	54·5	57·9	47·6	61·9	70·6	81·1
Sept. 1932	54·2	69·3	54·5	61·6	47·3	60·8	64·5	81·2
Dec. 1932	51·0	67·8	51·0	58·8	42·6	60·0	63·9	81·2
Mar. 1933	52·1	67·8	52·5	59·5	44·6	58·5	63·1	80·0
June 1933	57·6	70·2	61·6	59·9	52·5	60·3	61·9	79·8
Sept. 1933	59·9	71·5	62·7	62·7	54·6	66·5	64·0	81·6
Dec. 1933	58·9	72·0	60·3	65·3	53·6	66·8	64·7	82·2
Mar. 1934	62·3	75·1	64·2	71·0	56·9	68·5	65·5	82·7
June 1934	64·6	73·0	65·3	68·0	59·6	69·2	66·4	82·1
Sept. 1934	64·8	73·5	66·7	67·5	61·2	75·3	65·4	81·8
Dec. 1934	64·3	72·5	64·9	67·7	61·6	70·5	64·6	82·1
Mar. 1935	65·2	73·3	65·4	70·0	62·7	71·8	64·5	82·5
June 1935	65·0	71·5	64·4	68·5	61·4	69·1	64·0	81·6
Sept. 1935	67·3	72·4	65·1	72·1	65·2	68·7	65·1	82·8
Dec. 1935	67·2	72·9	64·6	73·4	65·5	68·0	66·0	83·0
Mar. 1936	67·3	72·1	64·4	71·4	65·5	69·3	67·7	82·7
June 1936	66·6	71·9	64·2	70·1	64·5	67·3	68·0	82·4
Sept. 1936	73·9	75·1	73·1	73·7	75·0	71·8	69·1	82·9
Dec. 1936	79·3	77·3	79·5	75·5	82·4	69·6	69·8	85·1
Jan. 1937	82·4	78·4	82·2	77·1	86·0	69·1	69·7	85·8
Feb. 1937	83·8	78·8	82·9	77·3	87·0	69·4	73·8	87·1
Mar. 1937	86·8	79·7	85·2	77·1	90·0	66·3	77·1	90·2
April 1937	87·5	80·5	85·9	78·8	91·4	68·7	78·1	89·6
May 1937	85·7	80·0	83·6	78·3	87·8	68·5	78·1	89·7
June 1937	83·3	80·1	82·0	77·3	83·7	71·5	77·5	89·5
July 1937	88·3	82·2	88·8	78·7	92·5	71·2	77·7	89·8
Aug. 1937	83·7	81·9	82·7	80·4	84·9	74·2	77·6	90·0
Sept. 1937	83·7	81·2	81·5	81·3	86·1	76·7	76·7	89·8
Oct. 1937	83·5	81·3	82·1	81·2	86·4	76·1	76·0	88·8
Nov. 1937	81·2	80·6	79·7	80·5	84·0	76·0	75·6	88·1
Dec. 1937	80·8	80·2	80·3	78·5	84·2	73·6	75·3	87·7

Prices in Great Britain and Other Countries

The accompanying tables numbered VIII to XXIII give index numbers of retail prices of foods and cost of living and of wholesale prices in several of the principal commercial and industrial countries for 1937 and for preceding dates to show the movements of prices in comparison with those in Canada. The information in the following tables is obtained for the most part from publications of the governmental or other authority compiling the index number, but in some cases from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics of the League of Nations, Geneva, which publishes figures for many countries. The quarterly supplement to Prices and Price Indexes issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa, also contains index numbers for many countries.

Great Britain

Cost of Living.—The Ministry of Labour's index number (Table X), based on the pre-war standard of living of a workingman's family (food expenditure weighted 60 per cent) stood at 151 at the first of January, 1937, and rose to 160 at the first of December, an increase of 6·0 per cent for the year. An upward movement began in June, 1936, when the index stood at 144. During 1937 the index for food rose from 136 to 146, an increase of 7·4 per cent for the year. The index of the rent group has been unchanged since May, 1936, at which time it reached 159. The index for the clothing group rose from 190-195 at the beginning of 1937 to 210 at the end of the year. The fuel and light group rose from 175-180 to 180-185 during the same period, while the sundries group rose from 170 to 175.

Wholesale Prices.—The index number of wholesale prices published by the Board of Trade (Table XI) stood at 107·6 in December, 1937, as compared with 102·9 at the beginning of the year. The high point for the year, 111·5, was reached in July, and there have been small decreases each month since. The high point for the index of wholesale food prices was reached in October at 105·3 as compared with 99·4 for January. The index for "Industrial Materials and Manufactures" reached the high point this year in July when it stood at 116·1 as compared with 104·6 at the beginning of the year and 109·2 for December.

France

Cost of Living.—The latest available figures showing cost of living fluctuations in France are those compiled by the Central Statistical Office for the second quarter of 1937 (Table XII). At this time the general index was 606 as compared with 497 for the same quarter of 1936. During the same period the food index rose from 514 to 629, the index for the heat and light group rose from 530 to 606, that for rent from 363 to 375, that for clothing from 483 to 692 and that for sundries from 575 to 617.

Wholesale Prices.—The general index of wholesale prices compiled by the General Statistical Office (Table XIII) rose from 513 in January to 611 in October, the December figure showing a slight decrease at 601. As noted in this supplement last year prices in terms of national currency have risen considerably since France left the gold basis in 1936. During 1937, the index in terms of gold (not included in this table), rose from 73 in January to 75 in March, since which time it has decreased to 62 in December.

Germany

Cost of Living.—The index of cost of living compiled by the Federal Statistical Office (Table XIV) has not shown any very great fluctuation during 1937. The general index rose from 124·5 in January to 126·2 in July and declined to 124·8 by December. The high point in the food index was also reached in July when it was 124·5 as compared with 121·4 for January and 121·1 for December, The index for clothing prices which was 124·2 in January showed an increase each month, being 127·9 in December.

Wholesale Prices.—The index numbers of wholesale prices published by the Federal Statistical Office (Table XV) showed that with the exception of the "Industrial Raw Materials and Semi-Manufactured Goods" prices in all groups increased slightly during 1937. The general index was 105·5 for December as compared with 105·3 in January, a high point of 106·7 being reached in August. The "Industrial Materials and Semi-Manufactured Goods" group stood at 96·8 in January, increased to 98·1 in March, decreased to 94·1 in November, and was 94·3 in December.

United States

Cost of Living.—The latest available index number of cost of living compiled by the Bureau of Labour Statistics (Table XXII) is that for September, 1937, at which time the index for all items was 148·2 as compared with 143·6 for the corresponding date in 1936, an increase of 3·2 per cent for the year. During the same period the indexes for all the sub-groups with the exception of that for fuel and light showed increases.

Wholesale Prices.—The latest available index numbers of wholesale prices as published by the Bureau of Labour Statistics (Table XXIII) are those for November, 1937, when the all commodity index stood at 83·3, as compared with 82·4 for November, 1936. The highest point during the current year was in April when the all commodity index was 88·0.

TABLE VIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States			Belgium	France		Germany		Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Description of Index	29 foods 69 cities Department of Labour	Cost of Living, Department of Labour	Foods, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, Bureau of Labour Statistics	Cost of Living, National Industrial Conference Board	Cost of Living (h)	Foods, Paris	Cost of Living, Paris	Foods	Cost of Living	Foods	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Amsterdam	Cost of Living, Warsaw	Cost of Living, Bombay	Cost of Living, Tokyo	Foods, groceries and housing, 30 towns	Cost of Living
Base Period	(d)	1913	1923–1925	1913	1923	1921	1930	1914	1913-1914		July 1914	July 1914	1911–1913	1928	July 1933 to June 1934	July 1914	1923–1927=1000	1926–1930=1000
	$		(c)								(b)	(b)						
1913	7·34	100		100														
1914—July	7·42	(i) 103		(i) 102·7	61·3			(a) 100			100	100						628
1915—July	7·74	(i) 107		(i) 104·7	61·0						132	125						(a) 676
1916—July	8·46	(i) 124		(i) 116·6	65·4						161	148						(a) 724
1917—July	11·62	(i) 143		(i) 138·3	77·6						204	180	(f) 141·8					(a) 786
1918—July	13·00	(e) 152		(i) 166·9	(e) 90·5						210	203	(f) 183·0					(a) 850
1919—July	13·77	(e) 166		(e) 171·1	102·4						209	208	(e) 194·8					(a) 912
1920—July	16·84	(e) 200		(e) 211·3	122·6			(g) 363			258	252	(e) 218·8					(a) 1019
1921—July	10·96	(e) 165		(i) 174·9	101·3	(a) 100		(g) 295			220	219	(e) 207·9				(a) 977	(a) 1034
1922—July	10·27	(e) 156		(e) 169·0	97·2	91·20		(g) 289			180	184	(e) 186·8			(a) 236		(a) 952
1923—July	10·17	(e) 156	100·4	(e) 171·8	100·6	107·51		(g) 331			162	169	(e) 173·5			(a) 221		(a) 959
1924—July	9·91	(e) 153	96·0	(e) 172·3	100·7	124·21		(g) 367	131·6	126·4	162	170	(e) 173·3			(a) 221		(a) 984
1925—July	10·49	(e) 155	108·0	(e) 176·7	104·4	130·37		(g) 401	153·8	143·3	167	173	(e) 179·1			(a) 218		(a) 1004
1926—July	11·07	(e) 157	105·7	(e) 178·7	103·4	166·35		(g) 539	145·3	142·4	161	170	(e) 170·9			(a) 199	(a) 1015	(a) 1010
1927—July	10·92	155	103·2	(e) 177·7	101·5	199·35		(g) 507	156·8	150·0	159	166	(e) 167·4			(a) 189	(a) 1002	(a) 1001
1928—July	10·80	155	102·1	(e) 172·8	100·3	205·36		(g) 519	154·1	152·6	157	165	(e) 170·4			(a) 184	(a) 1004	(a) 1006
1929—July	10·98	156	106·5	(e) 172·7	100·3	218·01	(a) 102·2	(g) 555	155·7	154·4	149	161	(e) 169·0			(a) 181	(a) 1044	(f) 1003
1930—July	10·91	156	97·5	(e) 170·3	95·8	223·94	(a) 100·0	(g) 592	145·9	149·3	141	155	(e) 162·1			(a) 155	(g) 963	(f) 980
1931—July	8·11	137	80·7	(e) 153·9	86·5	201·59	(a) 98·8	(g) 565	130·4	137·4	130	147	(e) 153·5			(a) 136	(g) 827	(f) 891
1932—July	6·78	125	68·3	(e) 138·9	77·5	179·53	(a) 87·6	(g) 517	113·8	121·5	125	143	(e) 140·9			130	(g) 796	(f) 821
1933—July	6·95	120	71·0	(e) 129·8	75·7	177·84	(a) 82·9	(g) 516	110·5	118·7	118	138	(e) 137·4	72·3		143	(g) 771	(f) 796
1934—July	7·43	122	73·6	(e) 136·6	79·3	169·84	(a) 78·0	(g) 511	117·8	122·9	122	141	(e) 139·9	65·9		147	(g) 792	(f) 807
1935—July	7·53	123	80·2	140·1	82·4	173·45	66·6	(g) 469	122·9	124·3	126	143	(e) 135·8	65·7	101	152	(g) 824	(f) 836
1936—July	7·97	126	84·0	143·0	85·2	178·51	73·6	(g) 504	124·0	125·3	129	146		60·8	101	158	(g) 848	
1937—January	8·41	129	84·6		86·9	193·02	88·2	(g) 581	121·4	124·5	136	151	134·1	63·8	104	170	(g) 864	
February	8·49	129	84·5		87·2	195·19	91·2		121·9	124·8	135	151	133·9	65·2	104	171		900
March	8·49	129	85·4	146·0	87·9	194·73	91·1		122·3	125·0	135	151	134·2	65·3	105	171		
April	8·54	130	85·6		88·3	191·95	91·4	(g) 606	122·3	125·1	135	151	136·0	64·1	105	172	(g) 866	
May	8·58	131	86·5		88·8	191·67	91·3		122·4	125·1	136	152	136·2	64·8	105	172		919
June	8·52	130	86·2	147·4	88·9	194·08	92·2		122·9	125·3	136	152	137·9	65·3	105	171		
July	8·56	131	85·9		88·9	198·70	92·9	(g) 630	124·5	126·2	140	155	138·7	64·6	107	172		
August	8·80	132	85·5		89·0	200·48	93·7		124·0	126·0	140	155	139·1	64·2	108	174		927
September	8·72	131	85·8	148·2	89·4	204·39	99·6		122·0	125·1	140	155	138·8	65·6	108	178		
October	8·75	132	84·9		89·5	205·94	101·3		121·3	124·8	143	158	139·7	64·9	108	179		
November	8·78	132	83·6		89·0	207·15	102·4		121·2	124·9	146	160	139·7	65·3	107			
December	8·78	133	82·6		88·6				121·1	124·8	146	160		65·1				

(a) Average for year. (b) First of month. (c) Middle of month until August, 1933; thereafter this index number is calculated fortnightly and the figure in this table is for the date nearest to the middle of the month. (d) Cost of weekly family food budget. (e) Figure for previous month. (f) Figure for following month. (g) Quarter beginning in specified month. (h) Highest category workmen's household. (i) December.

TABLE IX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA AND CERTAIN OTHER COUNTRIES (Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada		United States		Belgium	France	Germany	Great Britain		Netherlands	Poland	Switzerland	South Africa	India	Japan	Australia	New Zealand
Authority	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Bank of Commerce	Bureau of Labour Statistics	Dun and Bradstreet	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Board of Trade	Statist	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Official *(g)*	Census and Statistics Office	Labour Office, Bombay	Bank of Japan	Commonwealth Statistician	Government Statistician
Number of Commodities	567 *(h)*	81	784	96	126	45	400	200	45	48	238	78	188	43	56	92	180
Base period	1926	1923	1926	*(f)*	April, 1914	July, 1914	1913	1930	1867-1877	1913	1928	July, 1914	1910=1000	July, 1914	1913	1911=1000	1909-1913=1000
		(c)		*(b)*					*(d)*			*(b)*	*(b)*				
1913	64·0	.....	69·8	$ 9·2076	.....	.....	100	.....	85·0	100	.....	.....	1125	.....	*(a)*100	1088	*(a)* 1055
1914—July	64·4	.....	67·3	8·6566	.....	*(a)* 100	.....	.....	82·4	.....	.....	100	*(a)* 1090	100	.....	*(a)* 1098	*(a)* 1098
1915—July	70·3	.....	69·3	9·8698	.....	.....	.....	.....	106·4	*(a)* 146	.....	.....	*(a)* 1204	.....	.....	*(a)* 1822	*(a)* 1235
1916—July	81·4	.....	83·4	11·5294	.....	.....	.....	.....	130·5	*(a)* 226	.....	.....	*(a)* 1379	.....	.....	*(a)* 1505	*(a)* 1328
1917—July	118·6	.....	123·0	16·0680	.....	.....	.....	.....	176·9	*(a)* 276	.....	.....	*(a)* 1583	.....	.....	*(a)* 1715	*(a)* 1511
1918—July	127·7	.....	132·0	19·1624	.....	.....	.....	.....	193·1	*(a)* 373	.....	.....	*(a)* 1723	*(a)* 237	.....	*(a)* 1954	*(a)* 1778
1919—July	129·8	136·15	141·1	18·8964	.....	.....	.....	.....	206·4	*(a)* 304	.....	.....	1810	*(a)* 222	.....	*(a)* 2008	*(a)* 1858
1920—July	164·1	186·49	165·8	19·3528	.....	.....	.....	.....	254·6	*(a)* 292	.....	.....	2613	221	*(a)*259·4	267[illegible]	*(a)* 2181
1921—July	104·8	107·36	93·4	10·7284	.....	.....	.....	.....	158·2	*(a)* 182	.....	178·6	1688	200	*(a)*200·3	1813	*(a)* 2[illegible]
1922—July	98·7	98·65	99·4	12·1069	360	332	.....	.....	134·0	164	.....	161·3	1423	190	*(a)*195·8	1789	*(a)* 1736
1923—July	98·3	98·54	98·4	13 0895	504	415	.....	.....	124·8	145	.....	179·0	1395	178	*(a)*199·1	2052	*(a)* 1666
1924—July	98·5	95·57	94·9	12·2257	566	491	127·9	.....	138·4	151	.....	173·3	1404	184	*(a)*206·4	1855	*(a)* 1739
1925—July	101·2	101·25	104·3	13·8526	559	569	142·5	.....	134·3	155	.....	161	1424	158	*(a)*201·6	1846	1698
1926—July	*(e)*100·1	98·09	99·5	12·7378	876	854	133·1	.....	126·0	141	.....	145	1368	149	*(a)*178·8	1843	1644
1927—July	98·5	98·81	94·1	12·3803	845	633	137·6	.....	122·0	151	.....	*(g)*147	1356	147	*(a)*169·8	1833	1541
1928—July	96·0	95·66	98·3	13·1418	841	637	141·6	.....	190·8	148	*(a)*100	144·1	1335	147	*(a)*170·8	1795	1557
1929—July	97·2	104·25	98·0	12·4853	858	626	137·8	.....	115 2	141	*(a)* 96·3	142·8	1289	145	*(a)*166·1	1813	1557
1930—July	85·3	86·24	84·0	10·5611	739	549	125·1	99·7	94·4	115	86·4	125·8	1121	124	*(a)*136·8	1644	1515
1931—July	71·3	70·56	72·0	8·7756	635	4o6	111·7	85·8	80·2	97	76·0	109·5	1104	108	*(a)*115·6	1428	1377
1932—July	66·5	63·36	64·5	6·7266	512	404	95·9	83·1	78·9	76	65·0	93·6	1002	106	*(a)*121·7	1397	1308
1933—July	70·5	72·39	68·9	8·3373	506	397	93·9	86·8	81·7	73	60·6	91·7	1072	100	*(a)*135·6	1455	1327
1934—July	72·0	72·39	74·8	9·2351	471	361	98·9	87·3	82·4	77	55·9	88·9	1102	95	131·6	1483	1336
1935—July	71·4	71·01	79·4	9·8416	553	334	101·8	88·1	84·3	74	52·9	89·9	1069	100	136·2	1479	1386
1936—July	74·0	73·92	80·5	9·8588	576	388	104·2	93·6	86·8	77	53·6	93·1	1085	97	149·2	1552	1395
1937—January	81·3	82·95	85·9	11·1360	658	513	105·3	102·9	99·2	95	58·4	108·4	1131	104	176·3	1644	1449
February	82·9	83·61	86·3	11·2320	675	517	105·5	103·9	101·7	96	59·9	111·4	.....	103	174·1	1618	1467
March	85·5	85·75	87·8	11·3494	693	537	106·1	107·3	106·9	99	60·6	113·3	.....	110	181·2	1652	1472
April	86·1	87·23	88·0	11·8150	696	532	105·8	108·9	104·3	99	60·1	113·0	1109	108	187·4	1657	1481
May	85·1	85·25	87·4	11·5119	693	529	105·9	110·7	105·7	98	59·9	112·5	.....	109	182·1	1660	1502
June	84·6	84·56	87·2	11·3374	697	538	105·1	110·6	104·3	97	60·3	112·0	.....	106	180·1	1663	1514
July	87·5	91·86	87·9	11·2734	702	580	106·4	111·5	105·6	98	60·0	112·4	1141	106	180·5	.....	1512
August	85·6	87·09	87·5	11·1928	706	591	106·7	111·4	104·1	98	59·6	110·8	.....	106	177·3	.....	1525
September	85·0	85·97	87·4	10·9579	690	618	106·2	111·2	103·0	97	59·6	110·5	.....	106	180·2	.....	1524
October	84·7	87·01	85·4	10·8483	683	611	105·9	110·6	100·7	97	58·4	110·9	1163	105	178·7	.....	1529
November	83·1	84·95	83·3	10·3478	.....	590	105·5	108·5	96·8	97	58·4	109·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	1564
December	82·7	84·33	.....	9·7712	.....	601	105·5	107·6	97·4	.....	58·1	109·6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

(a) Average for year. *(b)* First of month. *(c)* 15th of month. *(d)* End of month. *(e)* New series. *(f)* Sums total of the prices per pound of 96 articles of common consumption. *(g)* Until end of 1927, "Dr. Lorenz". *(h)* Prior to 1929 the number of commodities was 236, from January, 1926, to December, 1933, 502, and since January, 1934, the number is 567.

TABLE X.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GREAT BRITAIN

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

Base: July, 1914=100

—	Food	Rent	Clothing	Fuel and light	Other	Cost of living
1916—July	161	100	160	135	120	145–150
1917—July	204	100	205	140–145	140	180
1918—July	210	102	320	175–180	180	200–205
1919—July	209	106	360	185–190	195	205–210
1920—July	258	115–120	425	230	220	252
1921—July	220	145	290	260	210	219
1922—July	180	153	240	190	195	184
1923—July	162	147	220	180–185	185	169
1924—July	162	147	225	185	180	170
1925—July	167	147	230	180	180	173
1926—July	161	150	220	195	180	170
1927—July	159	151	210–215	170	180	166
1928—July	157	151	220	165	180	165
1929—July	149	153	215–220	165–170	180	161
1930—July	141	153	210–215	170	175	155
1931—July	130	154	195	170	175	147
1932—July	125	154	185–190	165–170	170–175	143
1933—July	118	156	180–185	165–170	170–175	138
1934—July	122	156	185–190	165–170	170–175	141
1935—July	126	158	185–190	165–170	170	143
1936—January	131	158	185	175	170	147
July	129	159	190	170–175	170	146
October	132	159	190	175	170	148
November	136	159	190	175	170	151
December	136	159	190	175	170	151
1937—January	136	159	190–195	175–180	170	151
February	135	159	195	175–180	170–175	151
March	135	159	195	175–180	170–175	151
April	135	159	195–200	175–180	170–175	151
May	136	159	200	175–180	170–175	152
June	136	159	200–205	175	175	152
July	140	159	205	175	175	155
August	140	159	205	175	175	155
September	140	159	205	175–180	175	155
October	143	159	205–210	180	175	158
November	146	159	210	180	175	160
December	146	159	210	180–185	175	160

TABLE XI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GREAT BRITAIN

BOARD OF TRADE

Base: 1930=100

—	Cereals	Meat, Fish and Eggs	Other Food and Tobacco	Total Food and Tobacco	Coal	Iron and Steel	Non-ferrous Metals	Cotton	Wool	Other Textiles	Chemicals and Oils	Miscellaneous	Total Industrial Materials and Manufactures	Total all Articles
1930—January	118·0	109·9	103·4	109·5	106·7	102·7	119·5	117·4	117·3	120·4	103·2	105·6	108·1	108·5
July	98·5	97·6	103·1	100·1	96·0	100·1	95·0	101·6	101·9	96·3	100·7	100·0	99·5	99·7
1931—January	80·4	92·8	96·9	90·6	102·7	95·9	85·1	81·7	78·8	80·9	93·5	91·3	90·5	90·5
July	76·1	80·3	98·5	85·9	99·1	91·1	77·3	78·8	78·4	76·7	88·5	85·1	85·8	85·8
1932—January	91·5	77·7	105·2	92·4	108·5	91·7	90·7	79·8	81·4	81·5	91·5	84·5	87·7	89·3
July	85·2	73·0	97·0	85·9	98·7	90·8	75·6	73·6	71·3	74·0	88·8	76·8	81·7	83·1
1933—January	83·7	78·5	89·5	84·5	106·3	92·7	81·6	77·1	73·8	74·1	91·5	80·5	84·8	84·7
July	86·2	72·5	86·3	82·0	97·1	94·9	94·3	84·8	90·1	75·7	90·9	87·4	89·5	86·8
1934—January	82·7	82·8	86·3	84·2	106·5	96·8	86·9	83·5	112·8	71·0	88·8	88·1	91·2	88·8
July	85·2	78·6	87·9	84·3	98·9	98·9	83·8	89·1	89·1	62·7	86·7	89·0	89·0	87·3
1935—January	89·9	83·8	87·2	86·9	104·1	99·7	80·3	89·3	85·6	66·2	90·0	86·6	89·1	88·3
July	82·8	77·8	92·2	85·0	99·1	100·3	87·2	86·3	92·6	68·1	89·6	86·1	89·7	88·1
1936—January	93·6	81·8	90·9	88·9	109·8	102·5	89·7	86·1	100·4	73·8	93·8	88·8	93·3	91·8
July	92·0	81·2	95·2	89·9	105·0	108·1	88·9	92·4	101·1	70·7	93·2	92·3	95·5	93·6
October	114·3	84·0	98·0	98·0	107·5	108·8	94·7	92·2	104·8	73·3	93·7	94·5	97·3	97·6
November	112·0	82·5	97·5	96·7	108·2	108·9	102·0	94·0	114·2	74·4	94·6	95·3	99·1	98·3
December	118·1	85·0	98·1	99·3	111·2	110·5	106·6	94·5	122·4	75·5	97·1	97·4	101·6	100·8
1937—January	123·1	82·2	97·9	99·4	112·7	112·0	113·2	97·3	129·4	76·2	99·5	101·8	104·6	102·9
February	121·6	81·9	96·9	98·6	117·7	112·6	121·1	99·6	127·3	76·6	99·5	105·9	106·6	103·9
March	124·1	83·0	99·6	100·7	122·4	115·4	142·9	107·0	129·9	76·9	100·5	110·1	110·8	107·3
April	129·5	84·0	98·8	102·0	126·0	118·3	129·8	109·1	136·1	78·1	100·7	113·1	112·5	108·9
May	126·3	86·4	98·1	101·8	125·0	131·4	123·4	106·7	136·5	78·3	100·1	113·8	115·4	110·7
June	122·3	85·8	100·5	101·6	126·8	133·3	121·0	104·4	133·7	77·6	99·8	113·6	115·3	110·6
July	126·8	87·3	99·5	102·9	125·4	137·6	123·1	101·3	133·4	77·7	100·0	113·3	116·1	111·5
August	128·0	89·1	97·2	102·7	125·3	138·6	123·8	95·3	135·5	77·1	99·9	113·4	115·9	111·4
September	128·6	90·4	98·0	130·6	128·7	139·1	118·4	91·8	131·0	76·6	99·0	113·7	115·2	111·2
October	133·1	88·6	100·7	105·3	130·1	140·5	105·8	88·4	120·5	75·5	99·1	112·0	113·2	110·6
November	130·7	87·9	100·9	104·5	129·2	141·4	98·0	87·3	111·3	73·8	97·7	107·5	110·4	108·5
December	130·6	91·2	97·9	104·4	130·4	141·0	96·1	87·5	109·2	71·9	97·6	104·8	109·2	107·6

TABLE XII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN FRANCE (PARIS)
General Statistical Office
Base: 1914=100

—	Food	Heat and light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
1919—1st half	260	164	100	296	228	238
1920—1st quarter	306	200	100	405	356	295
1921—1st "	350	319	100	398	510	338
1922—1st "	301	302	140	312	400	291
1923—1st "	332	308	200	356	400	324
3rd "	338	340	200	385	400	331
1924—1st "	378	356	200	412	440	365
3rd "	373	360	200	440	440	367
1925—1st "	403	370	200	440	440	386
3rd "	419	373	220	460	450	401
1926—1st "	473	447	220	524	495	451
3rd "	562	541	250	635	620	539
1927—1st "	554	570	250	565	600	524
3rd "	525	543	275	563	590	507
1928—1st "	521	547	275	581	590	507
3rd "	536	510	300	591	590	519
1929—1st "	578	535	300	594	600	547
3rd "	577	569	350	604	600	555
1930—1st "	579	633	350	626	625	565
3rd "	626	615	350	626	625	592
1931—1st "	641	633	350	554	610	590
3rd "	607	609	360	526	600	565
1932—1st "	561	620	360	499	600	534
3rd "	534	606	375	499	575	517
1933—1st "	542	617	375	499	590	523
3rd "	530	600	375	504	590	516
1934—1st "	548	614	375	504	580	526
3rd "	525	573	375	504	580	511
1935—1st "	494	592	400	490	580	494
3rd "	466	533	363	490	575	469
1936—1st "	495	548	363	483	575	486
3rd "	525	547	363	483	575	504
1937—1st "	604	590	375	644	600	581
2nd "	629	606	375	692	617	606
3rd "	649	674	375	720	673	630
4th "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE XIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN FRANCE
General Statistical Office
Base: July, 1914=100

—	Vegetable Foods	Animal Foods	Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa	All Foods	Minerals and Metals	Textiles	Miscellaneous	All Industrial Materials	National Products	Imported Products	General Index
1924—January	399	437	550	441	525	693	500	560	.....	.....	505
July	416	423	514	436	479	677	493	539	.....	.....	491
1925—January	484	435	437	455	516	717	552	587	.....	.....	525
July	514	480	498	497	562	755	597	631	.....	.....	569
1926—January	538	511	562	531	698	887	695	748	.....	.....	647
July	788	552	861	703	1025	1147	863	985	733	1074	854
1927—January	624	544	705	605	683	628	668	662	640	624	635
July	617	529	637	585	639	757	652	677	611	674	633
1928—January	568	513	627	556	591	733	693	676	593	669	620
July	616	524	721	597	584	766	671	673	622	665	637
1929—January	616	580	605	599	610	775	671	683	.....	.....	644
July	585	603	604	596	622	690	649	653	639	603	626
1930—January	440	604	539	526	595	558	671	619	606	521	576
July	501	598	504	542	519	471	630	556	598	461	549
1931—January	503	602	437	533	417	338	565	462	567	364	494
July	480	562	486	516	398	317	503	423	532	347	466
1932—January	488	466	459	474	362	258	426	362	477	300	414
July	451	488	483	472	325	246	419	346	468	290	404
1933—January	363	496	443	432	331	255	428	354	446	291	390
July	396	418	469	418	378	281	440	379	431	335	397
1934—January	361	440	466	413	356	273	429	366	434	305	388
July	358	380	466	386	347	252	389	340	400	291	361
1935—January	314	360	426	353	346	271	391	346	381	292	349
July	267	344	386	320	349	278	388	347	352	302	334
1936—January	338	395	383	370	340	300	400	359	396	306	364
July	412	432	411	420	365	277	410	361	434	306	388
1937—January	563	492	529	528	557	421	514	501	540	464	513
February	526	481	516	506	643	418	523	527	538	478	517
March	527	513	525	521	689	433	539	552	554	506	537
April	549	491	534	522	619	454	548	542	558	487	533
May	530	488	544	515	631	452	540	541	552	486	529
June	538	509	567	532	628	460	542	544	564	491	538
July	564	528	595	554	713	524	582	603	584	572	580
August	600	540	590	574	722	508	597	607	604	569	591
September	653	565	641	615	749	533	598	622	631	595	618
October	629	552	608	594	706	528	639	627	641	559	611
November	619	570	572	591	666	488	606	590	637	506	590
December	631	604	600	615	663	482	613	591	650	515	601

TABLE XIV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN GERMANY
FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
Base: 1913-1914=100

—	Food	Heat and Light	Rent	Clothing	Sundries	All
1925—July	155·0	129·4	81·8	173·9	168·6	145·3
1926—January	144·5	132·5	91·1	171·3	172·3	141·5
July	146·4	131·2	104·4	162·9	167·4	143·1
1927—January	151·8	134·6	104·9	156·9	163·9	145·2
July	158·0	131·6	115·1	156·6	164·8	150·1
1928—January	153·1	135·8	125·5	166·7	168·4	151·1
July	154·1	134·8	125·7	170·6	170·3	152·2
1929—January	154·8	140·9	125·9	172·7	172·2	153·5
July	156·3	139·5	126·0	172·4	172·6	154·2
1930—January	152·8	143·0	126·7	170·1	172·9	152·4
July	148·0	140·5	130·0	165·6	173·2	149·8
1931—January	136·9	140·5	131·8	147·3	166·4	141·1
July	133·1	136·9	131·6	136·2	163·5	137·2
1932—January	120·4	131·7	121·5	120·0	152·7	125·1
July	116·2	125·8	121·3	111·1	146·5	120·7
1933—January	111·3	128·0	121·4	106·9	142·5	117·2
July	113·5	125·1	121·3	106·1	141·5	118·0
1934—January	117·6	127·8	121·3	108·5	139·9	120·4
July	120·0	125·1	121·3	110·2	140·0	121·8
1935—January	119·4	127·6	121·2	116·8	140·4	122·4
July	122·9	124·6	121·2	117·8	140·6	124·3
1936—January	122·3	127·1	121·3	118·5	141·1	124·3
July	124·0	124·5	121·3	119·9	141·4	125·3
1937—January	121·4	126·6	121·3	124·2	141·8	124·5
February	121·9	126·6	121·3	124·4	141·8	124·8
March	122·3	126·6	121·3	124·5	141·9	125·0
April	122·3	125·8	121·3	124·8	142·0	125·1
May	122·4	124·6	121·3	125·1	142·0	125·1
June	122·9	123·7	121·3	125·2	142·4	125·3
July	124·5	123·7	121·3	125·5	142·5	126·2
August	124·0	124·0	121·3	125·8	142·6	126·0
September	122·0	125·0	121·3	126·6	142·7	125·1
October	121·3	125·6	121·3	127·2	142·8	124·8
November	121·2	125·8	121·3	127·6	142·8	124·9
December	121·1	125·9	121·3	127·9	142·4	124·8

TABLE XV.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN GERMANY
FEDERAL STATISTICAL OFFICE
Base: 1913=100

—	Agricultural Products	Provisions	Industrial Raw Materials and Semi-Manufactured Goods	Manufactured Goods	General Index
1924—January	116·3	126·1	150·5	162·2	140·6
1925—January	136·7	145·1	145·1	150·7	143·5
1926—January	122·3	132·7	134·4	158·0	135·8
1927—January	140·3	129·3	128·8	141·6	135·9
July	137·5	129·8	132·2	147·1	137·6
1928—January	132·2	130·0	134 4	156·1	138·7
July	136·6	137·7	135·1	159·6	141·6
1929—January	131·7	123·9	134·0	158·8	138·9
July	132·4	128·2	131·3	157·3	137·8
1930—January	121·8	114·9	128·3	156·0	132·3
July	114·8	113·5	119·4	150·5	125·1
1931—January	106·7	101·7	107·5	141·5	115·2
July	105·4	96·9	103·1	136·3	111·7
1932—January	92·1	90·4	92·2	125·2	100·0
July	92·5	84·0	86·6	116·9	95·9
1933—January	80·9	80·9	87·3	113·0	91·0
July	86·6	77·3	89·9	113·0	93·9
1934—January	92·9	73·0	89·9	114·1	96·3
July	97·5	76·2	91·9	115·0	98·9
1935—January	100·3	81·0	91·8	119·3	101·1
July	103·1	84·7	91·0	119·2	101·8
1936—January	105·2	84·4	93·4	119·7	103·6
July	106·1	84·7	93·2	121·2	104·2
1937—January	103·2	92·9	96·8	123·2	105·3
February	103·4	94·1	97·3	123·2	105·5
March	103·9	94·8	98·1	123·6	106·1
April	103·9	95·0	97·0	123·8	105·8
May	104·1	97·5	96·6	124·2	105·9
June	104·6	97·8	96·6	124·4	105·1
July	105·7	97·6	96·4	124·6	106·4
August	106·4	97·6	96·2	124·8	106·7
September	105·4	96·9	95·6	125·5	106·2
October	105·0	96·5	94·8	125·9	105·9
November	104·7	95·5	94·1	126·0	105·5
December	104·6	94·0	94·3	126·0	105·5

TABLE XVI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES IN SOUTH AFRICA

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: Average of nine towns, 1910=1000

—	Food only	Food, fuel, light and rent	Sundries, clothing, boots	Food, fuel, light, rent, and sundries
1923—March	1340	1304	1673	.....
September	1318	1290	1697	1426
1924—March	1405	1353	1689	1465
September	1346	1323	1667	1438
1925—March	1390	1346	1666	1452
September	1359	1330	1658	1439
1926—March	1353	1328	1638	1432
September	1346	1321	1615	1419
1927—March	1351	1344	1593	1427
September	1345	1339	1602	1426
1928—March	1356	1345	1635	1441
September	1318	1323	1628	1425
1929—March	1339	1345	1618	1436
September	1307	1327	1621	1425
1930—March	1278	1310	1602	1408
September	1233	1281	1566	1376
1931—March	1229	1278	1510	1355
September	1173	1254	1479	1329
1932—March	1140	1235	1437	1303
September	1064	1190	1424	1268
1933—March	1091	1160	1387	1236
September	1133	1180	1394	1251
1934—March	1191	1198	1406	1268
September	1180	1191	1409	1263
1935—March	1151	1103	1413	1254
September	1151	1174	1412	1254
1936—March	1164	1132	1414	1273
September	1145	1122	1421	1269
1937—March	1196	1141	1444	1290
June	1181	1209	1469	1295
September	1161	1208	1485	1301
October	1179	1218	1485	1307

TABLE XVII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN AUSTRALIA

COMMONWEALTH STATISTICIAN

Base: 1911=1000

—	Metals and Coal	Jute, Leather, Wool, etc.	Agricultural Produce, etc.	Dairy Produce	Groceries	Meat	Building Materials	Chemicals	All Groups
1921—January	2368	1581	2107	2506	2030	3094	3070	2506	2233
July	2142	1206	1688	1991	1942	1930	2604	2254	1813
1922—January	2031	1514	1298	1424	1941	1496	2148	2054	1673
July	1942	1693	1636	1882	1868	1921	1842	2041	1789
1923—January	1856	2071	1753	1617	1750	1985	2171	1923	1855
July	1825	2044	1808	2006	1752	3614	1950	1972	2052
1924—January	1823	2657	1733	1794	1707	2366	1981	1894	1984
July	1834	2308	1629	1721	1731	2077	1825	1788	1855
1925—January	1848	2303	1700	1450	1751	2258	1666	1784	1863
July	1831	1900	1755	1689	1721	2419	1758	1759	1846
1926—January	1908	1743	1999	1693	1725	1879	1663	1784	1840
July	1917	1586	1988	1822	1739	2023	1705	1843	1843
1927—January	1994	1447	1898	1732	1714	1735	1659	1843	1760
July	1970	1637	1789	1931	1730	2253	1663	1872	1833
1928—January	1928	1836	1860	1721	1728	2211	1709	1904	1860
July	1914	1803	1728	1777	1707	1973	1746	1909	1795
1929—January	1889	1728	1786	1878	1682	1903	1741	1942	1793
July	1917	1505	1875	1875	1686	2183	1751	1942	1813
1930—January	1916	1353	1676	1725	1674	2192	1797	1942	1719
July	1837	1122	1569	1702	1677	2217	1887	1968	1644
1931—January	1890	974	1162	1424	1811	1689	1925	2059	1454
July	1823	1049	1095	1362	1782	1571	2112	2179	1428
1932—January	1757	1051	1206	1247	1783	1385	1984	2183	1414
July	1734	885	1252	1331	1760	1329	2049	2120	1397
1933—January	1733	1022	1107	1179	1688	1211	2083	2124	1344
July	1707	1200	1231	1196	1720	1647	2047	2113	1455
1934—January	1701	1333	1195	1076	1744	1532	2059	2078	1456
July	1634	1225	1340	1335	1728	1559	2019	2008	1483
1935—January	1638	1191	1315	1318	1728	1475	1988	1950	1459
July	1561	1261	1376	1327	1720	1504	1967	2009	1479
1936—January	1571	1285	1333	1305	1739	1536	1942	2017	1475
July	1556	1330	1433	1348	1731	1931	1957	2006	1552
1937—January	1701	1528	1658	1381	1746	1528	2138	1966	1644
February	1720	1506	1575	1408	1750	1439	2230	1966	1618
March	1812	1583	1552	1419	1749	1471	2425	1966	1652
April	1790	1609	1565	1447	1742	1403	2507	1999	1657
May	1773	1569	1568	1467	1751	1466	2538	1999	1660
June	1760	1504	1574	1440	1753	1633	2537	1999	1663

TABLE XVIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING, NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: 1926-1930=1000

—	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Miscellaneous	Total
1914—July	703	535	585	686	601	628
1926—Year	1026	962	1002	1060	1013	1010
1927—Year	983	1000	1005	1017	1033	1001
1928—Year	1004	1014	1011	995	1002	1006
1929—Year	1013	1019	992	980	986	1004
1930—Year	974	1007	991	947	986	981
1930—February	1000	1015	991	968	983	996
August	968	1008	994	944	990	980
1931—February	879	987	992	895	982	932
August	820	940	987	855	987	891
1932—February	810	904	975	844	987	875
August	761	816	954	800	965	821
1933—February	727	774	959	798	971	797
August	741	762	854	823	973	796
1934—February	763	759	846	828	970	804
August	774	756	837	831	973	807
1935—February	821	766	837	831	962	826
August	828	776	874	829	982	836
1936—February	830	789	874	823	976	839
August	878	812	898	843	995	870
1937—February	916	820	906	884	1036	900
May	951	825	919	911	1048	919
August	956	830	929	929	1055	927

TABLE XIX.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN NEW ZEALAND

CENSUS AND STATISTICS OFFICE

Base: Average annual aggregate expenditure, four chief centres, 1909-1913=1000

—	Foodstuffs, etc., of vegetable origin	Textile Manufactures	Wood and Wood Products	Animal Products	Metals and their Products	Non-metallic Minerals and their Products	Chemicals and Manures	All Groups combined
1913	991	1020	1072	1088	932	1022	1030	1055
1914	1039	1047	1124	1224	917	1013	1067	1053
1915	1345	1089	1130	1462	888	1007	1210	1235
1916	1313	1315	1210	1532	1051	1121	1436	1328
1917	1394	1616	1333	1676	1293	1333	1681	1511
1918	1587	2453	1530	1713	1524	1538	2040	1778
1919	1675	2750	1732	1750	1448	1629	1961	1858
1920	1891	3359	2124	1894	1752	2034	2318	2181
1921	1803	2623	2359	1674	1672	2136	1915	2025
1922	1678	2343	2172	1287	1268	1852	1510	1736
1923	1648	2201	2183	1447	1129	1583	1408	1666
1924	1761	2179	2192	1490	1151	1506	1365	1634
1925—January	1749	2213	2204	1714	1187	1515	1361	1747
July	1732	2162	2195	1541	1167	1535	1251	1698
1926—January	1780	2135	2101	1480	1150	1475	1245	1677
July	1731	2091	2087	1433	1125	1485	1225	1644
1927—January	1775	2134	1989	1363	1071	1429	1202	1588
July	1596	1995	1976	1335	1035	1429	1174	1541
1928—January	1723	1974	1964	1407	999	1408	1177	1577
July	1640	2005	1954	1450	951	1413	1169	1557
1929—January	1640	1969	1950	1484	939	1404	1154	1554
July	1642	1962	1987	1444	960	1424	1163	1556
1930—January	1643	1917	2007	1435	980	1409	1159	1551
July	1608	1851	1995	1394	974	1385	1157	1519
1931—January	1632	1750	1974	1172	1000	1400	1157	1476
July	1441	1643	1866	1035	1045	1362	1085	1319
1932—January	1590	1610	1845	982	972	1390	1075	1335
July	1582	1562	1842	868	1021	1401	1069	1308
1933—January	1445	1542	1830	855	1003	1375	1037	1266
July	1507	1538	1873	961	1121	1384	1047	1327
1934—January	1555	1537	1873	985	1096	1362	1059	1336
July	1507	1633	1876	1049	1017	1377	1065	1336
1935—January	1539	1618	1887	1052	1031	1359	1062	1345
July	1611	1608	1934	1143	1056	1418	1059	1395
1936—January	1560	1608	1957	1271	1070	1395	1049	1405
July	1537	1606	1972	1237	1078	1400	1043	1395
1937—January	1566	1665	2061	1317	1133	1455	1044	1449
February	1594	1712	2075	1309	1139	1482	1037	1467
March	1605	1715	2085	1272	1177	1487	1044	1472
April	1615	1731	2073	1294	1183	1490	1046	1481
May	1653	1743	2167	1291	1190	1506	1046	1502
June	1666	1748	2175	1316	1206	1509	1046	1514
July	1668	1759	2165	1304	1209	1498	1051	1512
August	1720	1768	2166	1277	1213	1513	1052	1525
September	1704	1774	2181	1287	1219	1504	1052	1524
October	1700	1774	2160	1317	1219	1511	1054	1529

TABLE XX.—COST OF LIVING INDEX NUMBERS IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Base: Average prices from July 1933 to June 1934=100

—	Food	Fuel and Lighting	Clothing	House rent	Miscellaneous	Cost of Living
1935—January	101	106	90	100	93	99
February	100	101	90	100	93	98
March	100	103	90	100	96	99
April	99	103	90	100	96	98
May	102	98	89	100	97	99
June	104	101	89	100	96	101
July	105	105	86	100	98	101
August	107	103	86	100	98	102
September	107	103	86	100	98	102
October	104	103	86	100	97	101
November	104	103	86	100	98	101
December	106	104	86	100	98	102
1936—January	108	102	85	100	98	103
February	108	102	86	100	96	102
March	108	98	86	100	97	102
April	105	96	85	100	96	100
May	106	98	85	100	94	101
June	105	95	84	100	95	100
July	107	98	84	100	96	101
August	106	101	84	100	96	101
September	106	101	83	100	96	101
October	107	101	83	100	96	102
November	108	102	83	100	97	102
December	107	100	83	100	96	102
1937—January	110	101	83	100	98	104
February	111	103	83	100	97	104
March	112	104	83	100	96	104
April	112	110	83	100	97	105
May	111	109	84	100	98	105
June	112	109	84	100	97	105
July	115	110	84	100	98	107
August	117	108	86	100	97	108
September	117	106	86	100	97	108
October	118	106	86	100	97	108
November	116	106	86	100	97	107

TABLE XXI.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN INDIA (BOMBAY)

Labour Office, Bombay

Base: July, 1914=100

—	Cereals	Pulses	Sugar	Other Food	Total Food	Oil Seeds	Raw Cotton	Cotton Manufactures	Other Textiles	Hides and Skins	Metals	Other Raw and Manufactured Articles	Total Non-Food	General Average
1920—July	151	145	452	181	216	171	144	318	174	164	288	194	220	221
1921—July	186	152	234	185	191	170	137	270	184	156	244	198	206	200
1922—July	170	134	220	228	188	151	196	255	192	142	177	189	192	190
1923—July	127	90	215	317	178	132	217	211	196	139	182	169	178	178
1924—July	143	98	211	260	174	150	265	232	187	150	166	166	189	184
1925—July	141	102	159	184	148	140	182	208	144	139	153	155	163	158
1926—July	146	128	144	148	143	140	144	180	130	147	150	148	152	149
1927—July	139	129	130	162	141	143	154	163	142	139	136	159	149	147
1928—July	130	124	129	196	143	131	169	172	123	146	137	140	149	147
1929—July	152	141	140	171	153	147	126	168	103	157	135	133	142	145
1930—July	117	115	125	144	124	102	75	154	95	143	126	131	123	124
1931—July	71	78	106	136	91	84	74	143	84	146	112	142	117	108
1932—July	85	90	116	162	106	73	75	109	95	132	108	132	105	106
1933—July	86	75	109	146	100	69	90	110	77	99	108	118	99	100
1934—July	78	72	102	141	94	64	86	100	73	99	109	117	96	95
1935—July	85	77	106	148	100	98	96	97	76	99	105	116	99	99
1936—July	81	72	106	121	92	100	98	95	73	99	107	110	100	97
October	86	77	102	123	95	95	92	95	73	99	107	110	98	97
November	88	77	100	123	96	95	92	95	73	99	111	110	99	98
December	94	80	100	125	99	98	93	95	73	99	119	113	101	101
1937—January	97	82	98	127	101	98	94	96	73	99	137	116	105	104
February	95	76	96	128	100	98	94	96	82	99	130	117	105	103
March	100	85	100	136	106	101	100	97	82	99	156	119	112	110
April	96	85	101	139	104	100	101	98	82	99	148	119	111	108
May	99	85	105	141	107	101	99	97	82	99	148	120	110	109
June	92	84	111	141	104	100	98	96	82	99	135	120	107	106
July	95	87	111	141	106	100	90	96	82	99	139	120	107	106
August	93	87	112	142	105	100	85	96	82	99	141	124	107	106
September	94	87	111	139	105	100	84	96	88	99	141	124	107	106
October	93	85	108	143	105	97	84	93	86	99	137	124	106	105

TABLE XXII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Base: 1913=100

—	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
1914—December	105·0	101·0	100·0	101·0	104·0	103·0	102·7
1915—December	105·0	104·7	101·5	101·0	110·6	107·4	104·7
1916—December	126·0	120·0	102·3	108·4	127·8	113·3	116·6
1917—December	157·0	149·1	100·1	124·1	159·6	140·5	138·3
1918—December	187·3	213·4	105·3	146·0	205·0	163·3	166·9
1919—December	200·4	286·3	119·0	153·1	257·8	185·4	191·4
1920—December	183·3	271·1	142·5	192·0	278·3	205·8	195·6
1921—December	157·9	192·5	154·4	183·4	219·5	203·4	174·8
1922—June	151·5	180·3	154·6	177·2	195·5	198·4	169·0
December	153·2	178·4	156·0	189·0	201·8	197·3	170·3
1923—June	154·0	181·4	158·4	182·7	215·5	197·6	171·8
December	157·7	182·8	162·3	187·2	215·6	199·4	174·7
1924—June	152·1	180·6	164·9	180·8	208·4	199·1	172·3
December	157·7	177·5	165·6	184·3	207·7	199·8	174·3
1925—June	165·1	176·9	165·1	181·4	205·2	201·1	176·7
December	176·1	175·8	165·0	196·0	205·0	201·6	181·3
1926—June	172·6	174·2	163·5	185·2	200·9	201·5	178·7
December	171·3	172·7	162·8	191·4	198·6	202·1	178·3
1927—June	172·2	171·0	161·1	184·8	195·8	202·8	177·7
December	165·8	168·7	159·4	187·0	195·0	203·7	175·1
1928—June	162·4	168·4	157·2	181·6	191·0	203·6	172·9
December	163·6	167·4	155·5	185·3	189·8	205·0	173·3
1929—June	164·3	166·6	153·5	180·2	189·1	205·4	172·8
December	167·5	165·6	151·9	184·2	188·4	206·1	173·7
1930—June	160·4	164·3	149·8	178·1	186·1	206·8	170·3
December	145·9	158·1	146·7	182·2	178·4	206·3	163·6
1931—June	127·7	149·7	142·1	174·2	166·2	205·0	153·9
December	120·8	139·3	136·6	177·0	156·9	203·1	148·4
1932—June	107·2	131·9	127·8	165·0	143·4	200·2	138·9
December	102·6	124·7	118·3	166·9	137·5	197·1	133·5
1933—June	102·8	122·8	108·7	157·8	137·8	192·3	129·8
December	110·0	136·7	104·0	167·3	154·1	193·0	134·6
1934—June	116·1	139·8	102·1	162·9	157·2	192·7	136·5
November	119·1	139·7	102·0	165·4	158·3	192·9	137·8
1935—March	126·3	139·9	101·8	165·9	159·4	193·1	140·4
July	127·1	139·6	102·1	157·8	159·8	192·8	140·2
October	127·1	140·1	103·1	163·0	161·4	192·6	140·7
1936—January	129·4	140·5	103·3	164·1	161·4	192·6	141·7
April	125·8	141·0	103·7	163·5	162·0	192·5	140·6
July	133·1	140·7	104·5	159·9	162·3	192·2	143·0
September	133·7	141·1	105·2	162·0	163·8	192·4	143·6
December	131·4	142·9	106·5	162·7	165·9	193·0	143·6
1937—March	135·3	145·3	107·3	163·3	174·2	194·0	146·0
June	136·8	147·3	109·8	157·4	178·2	194·8	147·4
September	136·0	150·8	110·9	159·5	181·7	195·5	148·2
December	130·9	150·8	112·9	161·9	183·3	196·7	147·3

TABLE XXIII.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES

BUREAU OF LABOUR STATISTICS

Base: 1926 = 100

—	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and drugs	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All commodities
1913	71·5	64·2	68·1	57·3	61·3	90·8	56·7	80·2	56·3	93·1	69·8
1914	71·2	64·7	70·9	54·6	56·6	80·2	52·7	81·4	56·8	89·9	68·1
1915	71·5	65·4	75·5	54·1	51·8	86·3	53·5	112·0	56·0	86·9	69·5
1916	84·4	75·7	93·4	70·4	74·3	116·5	67·6	160·7	61·4	100·6	85·5
1917	129·0	104·5	123·8	98·7	105·4	150·6	88·2	165·0	74·2	122·1	117·5
1918	148·0	119·1	125·7	137·2	109·2	136·5	98·6	182·3	93·3	134·4	131·3
1919	157·6	129·5	174·1	135·3	104·3	130·9	115·6	157·0	105·9	139·1	138·6
1920	150·7	137·4	171·3	164·8	163·7	149·4	150·1	164·7	141·8	167·5	154·4
1921	88·4	90·6	109·2	94·5	96·8	117·5	97·4	115·0	113·0	109·2	97·6
1922	93·8	87·6	104·6	100·2	107·3	102·9	97·3	100·3	103·5	92·8	96·7
1923	98·6	92·7	104·2	111·3	97·3	109·3	108·7	101·1	108·9	99·7	100·6
1924	100·0	91·0	101·5	106·7	92·0	106·3	102·3	98·9	104·9	93·6	98·1
1925	109·8	100·2	105·3	108·3	96·5	103·2	101·7	101·8	103·1	109·0	103·5
1926	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0	100·0
1926—January	107·4	102·6	103·3	106·3	98·7	99·9	102·3	101·6	101·4	116·8	103·6
July	98·6	98·8	99·0	98·5	99·5	100·7	99·4	100·4	99·9	97·5	99·5
1927—January	96·5	96·9	101·0	94·3	97·7	98·8	97·5	97·6	97·9	90·3	96·6
July	97·6	93·9	111·7	94·3	84·2	97·7	93·7	95·3	98·0	89·3	94·1
1928—January	106·1	98·5	121·0	96·7	80·8	98·1	90·8	96·3	98·6	89·0	96·3
July	107·1	102·3	124·2	96·8	82·8	98·6	94·4	94·5	96·9	80·8	98·3
1929—January	105·9	98·8	113·6	96·4	82·5	103·6	96·6	95·9	96·6	80·5	97·2
July	107·6	102·8	109·2	92·8	82·0	105·0	96·7	93·4	97·2	81·3	98·0
1930—January	101·0	97·2	105·1	89·4	79·9	101·2	96·2	93·0	97·3	78·7	93·4
July	83·1	86·3	100·7	80·0	75·4	94·3	88·9	87·8	96·2	71·7	84·0
1931—January	73·1	80·7	88·7	71·3	73·3	86·9	83·8	84·5	88·3	72·2	78·2
July	64·9	74·0	89·4	66·5	62·9	84·3	78·1	78·9	85·7	69·7	72·0
1932—January	52·8	64·7	79·3	59·6	67·9	81·8	74·8	75·7	77·7	65·6	67·3
July	47·9	60·9	68·6	51·5	72·3	79·2	69·7	73·0	74·0	64·3	64·5
1933—January	42·6	55·8	68·9	51·9	66·0	78·2	70·1	71·6	72·9	61·2	61·0
July	60·1	65·5	86·3	68·0	65·3	80·6	79·5	73·2	74·8	64·0	68·9
1934—January	58·7	64·3	89·5	76·5	73·1	85·5	86·3	74·4	80·8	67·5	72·2
July	64·5	70·6	86·3	71·5	73·9	86·8	87·0	75·4	81·6	69·9	74·8
1935—January	77·6	79·9	86·2	70·3	72·9	85·8	84·9	79·3	81·2	70·7	78·8
July	77·1	82·1	89·3	70·2	74·7	86·4	85·2	78·7	80·4	67·7	79·4
October	78·2	85·0	93·6	72·9	73·4	86·5	86·1	81·1	80·6	67·5	80·5
November	77·5	85·1	95·0	73·4	74·5	86·9	85·8	81·2	81·0	67·4	80·6
December	78·3	85·7	95·4	73·2	74·6	86·8	85·5	80·6	81·0	67·5	80·9
1936—January	78·2	83·5	97·1	71·7	75·1	86·7	85·7	80·5	81·4	67·8	80·6
July	81·3	81·4	93·4	70·5	76·2	86·9	86·7	79·4	81·2	71·0	80·5
October	84·0	82·6	95·6	71·6	76·8	86·9	87·3	82·2	82·0	71·5	81·5
November	85·1	83·9	97·0	73·5	76·8	87·9	87·7	82·5	82·3	73·4	82·4
December	88·5	85·5	99·7	76·3	76·5	89·6	89·5	85·3	83·2	74·5	84·2
1937—January	91·3	87·1	101·7	77·5	76·6	90·9	91·3	87·7	86·5	76·2	85·9
February	91·4	87·0	102·7	77·5	76·8	91·7	93·3	87·8	87·9	77·3	86·3
March	94·1	87·5	104·2	78·3	76·2	96·0	95·9	87·5	88·4	79·5	87·8
April	92·2	85·5	106·3	79·5	76·8	96·5	96·7	86·9	89·0	81·1	88·0
May	89·8	84·2	106·7	78·7	77·2	95·8	97·2	84·5	89·3	80·5	87·4
June	88·5	84·7	106·4	78·2	77·5	95·9	96·9	86·3	89·5	79·4	87·2
July	89·3	86·2	106·7	78·3	78·1	96·1	96·7	83·9	89·7	79·0	87·9
August	86·4	86·7	108·1	77·1	78·4	97·0	96·3	82·2	91·1	77·3	87·5
September	85·9	88·0	107·6	75·3	78·7	97·1	96·2	81·4	91·1	77·0	87·4
October	80·4	85·5	106·7	73·5	78·5	96·4	95·4	81·2	91·0	76·2	85·4
November	75·7	83·1	101·4	71·2	78·2	96·8	93·7	80·2	90·4	75·4	83·3

HD
8101
A3
v.38
cop.2

The Labour gazette

PLEASE DO NOT REMOVE
CARDS OR SLIPS FROM THIS POCKET

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY

Government
Publications

3 1761 11467827 9